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Generic data parsing and orchestration solution for digital technology transfer

Abstract

A digital technology transfer system transforms technology transfer documents to a set of digitized manufacturing procedures and operations documentation. The system can transform a technology transfer document to a hierarchical structured model representing a package, or product to be manufactured, and the process for manufacturing the product. The resulting package model can be integrated into a larger model representing an ecosystem of manufacturing entities and plant facilities by assigning steps of the manufacturing process to one or more selected production lines. To reduce dependency on custom-built parsers for each type of document format, the system integrating both custom and general parsing mechanisms into a scalable parser orchestration engine.

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Background/Summary

TECHNICAL FIELD

(1) The subject matter disclosed herein relates generally to industrial data sharing, and, for example, to distribution of technology transfer documents.

BACKGROUND ART

(2) Technology owners in some industrial verticals often distribute the specifics of their technical innovations to partners or third-party entities for manufacture using a protocol known as technology transfer. In an example technology transfer scenario, a pharmaceutical company that holds ownership of the manufacturing details of a pharmaceutical product can send these details, in the form of a technology transfer document, to partner manufacturing entities, who use these documents as an instructional guide for producing the product. These technology transfer documents are typically written in a structured natural language format and include such information as a summary of the product, descriptions of the steps of the industrial process for manufacturing the product, and control parameters for the industrial process. As part of the manufacturing process description, these technology transfer documents may also include data formatted as charts, tables, or other documentation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

(3) The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects described herein. This summary is not an extensive overview nor is it intended to identify key/critical elements or to delineate the scope of the various aspects described herein. Its sole purpose is to present some concepts in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later.

(4) In one or more embodiments, a system is provided, comprising a user interface component configured to receive, from a technology owner, a technology transfer document containing information about a product to be manufactured and describing a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; and a conversion component configured to extract content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer and applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different

technology owners, extract, as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner, and generate a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.

(5) Also, one or more embodiments provide a method, comprising receiving, by a system comprising a processor, a technology transfer document from a technology owner, the technology transfer document containing information about a product to be manufactured and describing a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; extracting, by the system, content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer, wherein the general parsing instructions are applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different technology owners; extracting, by the system as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner; and generating, by the system, a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.

(6) Also, according to one or more embodiments, a non-transitory computer-readable medium is provided having stored thereon instructions that, in response to execution, cause a technology transfer system comprising a processor to perform operations, the operations comprising importing a technology transfer document associated with a technology owner, the technology transfer document comprising information describing a product to be manufactured and a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; performing a general parsing process on the technology transfer document that identifies and extracts content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer, wherein the general parsing instructions are applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different technology owners; performing a custom parsing process on the technology transfer document that extracts, as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner; and generating a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.

(7) To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, certain illustrative aspects are described herein in connection with the following description and the annexed drawings. These aspects are indicative of various ways which can be practiced, all of which are intended to be covered herein. Other advantages and novel features may become apparent from the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the drawings.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

(1) FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an example technology transfer system according to one or more embodiments of this disclosure.

(2) FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example flow of technology documentation from a technology owner to a manufacturing entity using embodiments of the technology transfer system.

(3) FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating creation of an innovator model by the technology transfer system.

(4) FIG. 4 is an example hierarchical schema for an innovator model.

(5) FIG. 5 is an example company definition display that can be used to submit information about a

technology owner for which an innovator model is being built.

(6) FIG. 6 is an example manufacturer definition display that can be used to submit information about a manufacturing entity to be associated with a technology owner.

(7) FIG. 7 is an example manufacturer summary display that lists defined manufacturing entities that have been registered with the technology transfer system.

(8) FIG. 8a is a first view of an example user role definition interface that can be used to define user roles and their associated permissions.

(9) FIG. 8b is a second view of the example user role definition interface that can be used to define user roles and their associated permissions.

(10) FIG. 9 is an example user role summary screen that lists user roles registered with the technology transfer system.

(11) FIG. 10 is an example user definition display that can be used to register new users with the technology transfer system.

(12) FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating submission of a technology transfer document to the technology transfer system by a technology owner.

(13) FIG. 12a is a first segment of an example technology transfer document.

(14) FIG. 12b is a second segment of the example technology transfer document.

(15) FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating an example translation process that can be carried out by the conversion component of the technology transfer system.

(16) FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating the modularized content extraction carried out by embodiments of the conversion component on an example technology transfer document.

(17) FIG. 15 is a segment of an example generalized content indexer.

(18) FIG. 16 is a portion of an example generalized neutral model generated by the conversion component based on general document parsing.

(19) FIG. 17 is an example table illustrating customized cell merging.

(20) FIG. 18 is an example semantic rules file that defines a set of global and customer-specific parsing rules for normalizing table formats and nomenclature prior to extracting data from the tables.

(21) FIG. 19 is a look-up table defining example syntax that can be used for respective different elements of a custom rule defined in the semantic rules file.

(22) FIG. 20 is a diagram illustrating translation of an example customer-specific table in accordance with a first example semantic rule defined in a semantic rules file.

(23) FIG. 21 is a diagram illustrating application of a subsequent second semantic rule to the table.

(24) FIG. 22 is a segment of an example neutral model containing table data that was extracted from a table within a document using custom parsing.

(25) FIG. 23 is a hierarchical representation of an example aggregate model comprising an innovator model into which a package model representing a technology transfer document has been integrated.

(26) FIG. 24 is a diagram illustrating the multi-tenant architecture of the technology transfer system whereby users associated with different manufacturing entities are permitted their own role-specific views of the data contained in an aggregated innovator and document model.

(27) FIG. 25 is an example dashboard interface that can be generated by the technology transfer system for browsing package data and other elements of the model.

(28) FIG. 26 is another view of the dashboard interface illustrating submission of a package for review.

(29) FIG. 27 is a view of the dashboard interface in which a section of a package has been selected for review.

(30) FIG. 28 is a view of the dashboard interface when one of the stage nodes is selected.

(31) FIG. 29 is another view of the dashboard interface in which the user has navigated further down into the selected stage of the manufacturing process.

- (32) FIG. 30 is a view of the dashboard interface in which aggregate review statuses of multiple packages are displayed.
- (33) FIG. 31 is a view of the dashboard interface in which the user has selected a specific package node in the navigation tree.
- (34) FIG. 32 is a view of the dashboard interface in which a geographical view of available plant facilities is rendered in the results window.
- (35) FIG. 33 is a view of a geographical map displayed by the dashboard interface in which the user has hovered a cursor over a selected one of the plant icons.
- (36) FIG. 34 is an example dashboard that can be generated by the technology transfer system and used to browse summary information for selected companies, manufacturers, plants, and packages.
- (37) FIG. 35 is a diagram illustrating submission of document edits by a reviewer at a manufacturing entity.
- (38) FIG. 36 is a diagram illustrating export of control configuration data to an MES system of a manufacturing entity.
- (39) FIG. 37 is a diagram illustrating creation of a digital twin of a manufacturing process represented by a package model.
- (40) FIG. 38 is a diagram illustrating execution of the digital twin by the technology transfer system.

(41) FIG. 39 is a flowchart of an example methodology for translating a technology transfer document to a digitized hierarchical object model notation.

(42) FIG. 40 is an example computing environment.

(43) FIG. 41 is an example networking environment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

(44) The subject disclosure is now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding thereof. It may be evident, however, that the subject disclosure can be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate a description thereof.

(45) As used in this application, the terms “component,” “system,” “platform,” “layer,” “controller,” “terminal,” “station,” “node,” “interface” are intended to refer to a computer-related entity or an entity related to, or that is part of, an operational apparatus with one or more specific functionalities, wherein such entities can be either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component can be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, a hard disk drive, multiple storage drives (of optical or magnetic storage medium) including affixed (e.g., screwed or bolted) or removable affixed solid-state storage drives; an object; an executable; a thread of execution; a computer-executable program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components can reside within a process and/or thread of execution, and a component can be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers, including cloud-based computing systems. Also, components as described herein can execute from various computer readable storage media having various data structures stored thereon. The components may communicate via local and/or remote processes such as in accordance with a signal having one or more data packets (e.g., data from one component interacting with another component in a local system, distributed system, and/or across a network such as the Internet with other systems via the signal). As another example, a component can be an apparatus with specific functionality provided by mechanical parts operated by electric or electronic circuitry which is operated by a software or a firmware application executed by a processor, wherein the processor can be internal or external to the apparatus and executes at least a part of the software or firmware application. As yet another example, a component can be an

apparatus that provides specific functionality through electronic components without mechanical parts, the electronic components can include a processor therein to execute software or firmware that provides at least in part the functionality of the electronic components. As further yet another example, interface(s) can include input/output (I/O) components as well as associated processor, application, or Application Programming Interface (API) components. While the foregoing examples are directed to aspects of a component, the exemplified aspects or features also apply to a system, platform, interface, layer, controller, terminal, and the like.

(46) As used herein, the terms “to infer” and “inference” refer generally to the process of reasoning about or inferring states of the system, environment, and/or user from a set of observations as captured via events and/or data. Inference can be employed to identify a specific context or action, or can generate a probability distribution over states, for example. The inference can be probabilistic—that is, the computation of a probability distribution over states of interest based on a consideration of data and events. Inference can also refer to techniques employed for composing higher-level events from a set of events and/or data. Such inference results in the construction of new events or actions from a set of observed events and/or stored event data, whether or not the events are correlated in close temporal proximity, and whether the events and data come from one or several event and data sources.

(47) In addition, the term “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or.” That is, unless specified otherwise, or clear from the context, the phrase “X employs A or B” is intended to mean any of the natural inclusive permutations. That is, the phrase “X employs A or B” is satisfied by any of the following instances: X employs A; X employs B; or X employs both A and B. In addition, the articles “a” and “an” as used in this application and the appended claims should generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from the context to be directed to a singular form.

(48) Furthermore, the term “set” as employed herein excludes the empty set; e.g., the set with no elements therein. Thus, a “set” in the subject disclosure includes one or more elements or entities. As an illustration, a set of controllers includes one or more controllers; a set of data resources includes one or more data resources; etc. Likewise, the term “group” as utilized herein refers to a collection of one or more entities; e.g., a group of nodes refers to one or more nodes.

(49) Various aspects or features will be presented in terms of systems that may include a number of devices, components, modules, and the like. It is to be understood and appreciated that the various systems may include additional devices, components, modules, etc. and/or may not include all of the devices, components, modules etc. discussed in connection with the figures. A combination of these approaches also can be used.

(50) Technology owners in some industrial verticals often distribute the specifics of their technical innovations to partners or third-party entities for manufacture using a protocol known as technology transfer. In an example technology transfer scenario, a pharmaceutical company that holds ownership of the manufacturing details of a pharmaceutical product can send these details, in the form of a technology transfer document, to partner manufacturing entities, who use these documents as an instructional guide for producing the product. These technology transfer documents are typically written in a structured natural language format and include such information as a summary of the product, descriptions of the steps of the industrial process for manufacturing the product, and control parameters for the industrial process. As part of the manufacturing process description, these technology transfer documents may also include data formatted as charts, tables, or other documentation.

(51) There are a number of inefficiencies in the manner in which these technical documents are exchanged between entities. For example, because of the asynchronous approval and editing process, whereby multiple managers and engineers may submit review feedback or edits to the document in parallel, there may be multiple different versions of a given document in circulation before the finalized document is approved for deployment and implementation. Tracking these

different versions of the technical document can be difficult and may result in the loss of information. Moreover, the absence of a formalized approval collection process can make collection of document approvals difficult. Distribution of finalized technology transfer documents and implementation of the documented manufacturing processes at the manufacturing facilities can also benefit from a greater degree of digital formalization of the technology transfer process.

(52) To address these and other issues, one or more embodiments described herein provide a digital technology transfer system capable of transforming technology transfer documents to a set of digitized manufacturing procedures and operations documentation. To this end, the technology transfer system can transform a technology transfer document to a hierarchical structured model representing a package, or product to be manufactured, and the process for manufacturing the product. The resulting package model can then be integrated into a larger model representing an ecosystem of manufacturing entities by assigning steps of the manufacturing process to one or more selected production lines. User interface features allow participants in the ecosystem to browse the resulting hierarchical model and view information about the manufacturing entities, their plant facilities, and the packages assigned to the respective facilities. The system offers filtered role-specific views of the technology transfer documents, their approval statuses, and their plant assignments. In some embodiments, the system can also translate portions of the package model to control configuration data that can be exported to industrial systems and devices to facilitate configuring those systems and devices to manufacture the product represented by the package model.

(53) FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an example technology transfer system **102** according to one or more embodiments of this disclosure. Aspects of the systems, apparatuses, or processes explained in this disclosure can constitute machine-executable components embodied within machine(s), e.g., embodied in one or more computer-readable mediums (or media) associated with one or more machines. Such components, when executed by one or more machines, e.g., computer(s), computing device(s), automation device(s), virtual machine(s), etc., can cause the machine(s) to perform the operations described.

(54) Technology transfer system **102** can include a user interface component **104**, a model builder component **106**, a conversion component **108**, an export component **110**, a digital twin generator component **112**, a simulation component **114**, a package management component **116**, one or more processors **118**, and memory **120**. In various embodiments, one or more of the user interface component **104**, model builder component **106**, conversion component **108**, export component **110**, digital twin generator component **112**, simulation component **114**, package management component **116**, the one or more processors **118**, and memory **120** can be electrically and/or communicatively coupled to one another to perform one or more of the functions of the technology transfer system **102**. In some embodiments, components **104**, **106**, **108**, **110**, **112**, **114**, and **116** can comprise software instructions stored on memory **120** and executed by processor(s) **118**.

Technology transfer system **102** may also interact with other hardware and/or software components not depicted in FIG. 1. For example, processor(s) **118** may interact with one or more external user interface devices, such as a keyboard, a mouse, a display monitor, a touchscreen, a smart phone, a tablet computer, an AR/VR wearable appliance, or other such interface devices.

(55) User interface component **104** can be configured to receive user input and to render output to a user in any suitable format (e.g., visual, audio, tactile, etc.). In some embodiments, user interface component **104** can render interactive interface displays on a display device (e.g., a display device associated with a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, a smart phone, etc.), where the interface displays serve as the interface for the technology transfer system **102**. The user interface component **104** can render various interface displays and associated tools that allow a user to build a hierarchical innovator model describing an ecosystem of manufacturing entities and their locations and capabilities; submit a technology transfer document (e.g., a portable document format (PDF) document) and assign manufacturing processes described in the document to selected

manufacturing entities; view and submit document review statuses; browse technology packages that have been submitted to the system; and other such interface functions.

(56) Model builder component **106** can be configured to generate a digital hierarchical innovator model comprising nodes representing manufacturing entities or other partner entities associated with a technology owner (e.g., a pharmaceutical company or other innovator), as well as the capabilities and manufacturing lines associated with the respective entities. The model builder component **106** can also define users, user roles, and access permissions for users permitted to view and interact with this innovator model.

(57) Conversion component **108** can be configured to convert a digital technology transfer document from a native format (e.g., a PDF format or other natural language format) to a digital hierarchical package model comprising nodes representing the various process stages, steps, and parameters described in the document. The conversion component **108** also assigns relevant portions of the document—including text-based process descriptions, charts, tables, and process parameters—to the respective nodes of the package model. The conversion component **108** can also integrate the resulting document model into the larger innovator model based on defined assignments of manufacturing processes or steps to respective production lines operated by the manufacturing entities.

(58) Export component **110** can be configured to export selected information contained in the digitized technology transfer document to external systems, including but not limited to manufacturing execution systems (MES) that monitor and manage control operations on the control level, enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems that integrate and collectively manage high-level business operations, industrial controllers that monitor and control industrial machines and processes at the plant level, or other such systems or devices. In some embodiments, the export component **110** can export control configuration data that configures respective industrial devices or systems to execute steps of the manufacturing process described in the technology transfer document.

(59) Digital twin generator component **112** can be configured to generate a digital twin of a product manufacturing process based on information about the process and its associated production lines obtained from the hierarchical models. Simulation component **114** can be configured to simulate, based on the digital twin, manufacture of the product on designated production lines in accordance with the processes described in the technology transfer document. Package management component **116** can be configured to collect and manage approval statuses for the package and, in some embodiments, register content of the package model in a blockchain in a secure and immutable manner.

(60) The one or more processors **118** can perform one or more of the functions described herein with reference to the systems and/or methods disclosed. Memory **120** can be a computer-readable storage medium storing computer-executable instructions and/or information for performing the functions described herein with reference to the systems and/or methods disclosed.

(61) FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example flow of technology documentation from a technology owner **202** to a manufacturing entity **214** using embodiments of the technology transfer system **102**. Although the examples illustrated and described herein depict the use of system **102** to manage pharmaceutical technology data, the technology transfer system **102** can be used to manage transfer of technology within the context of substantially any industrial vertical, including but not limited to automotive, food and drug, textiles, oil and gas, or other verticals.

(62) The technology transfer system **102** can be implemented on any suitable high-level system or platform accessible to the participants involved in the technology transfer. For example, in some embodiments the system **102** can be implemented as a set of cloud-based services on a cloud platform using a software-as-a-service (SaaS) model. In other embodiments, the system **102** may be implemented on one or more servers accessible to authorized users via a public and/or private network.

(63) In general, the technology transfer system **102** supports digitalization of pharmaceutical manufacturing procedures and operational documentation provided in a natural language format, such as a PDF document or another type of natural language document format. The system **102** serves as a hub that allows technology owners **202** to transfer technical documents relating to a product to manufacturing entities **214**, such as contract development and manufacturing organizations (CDMOs), thus acting as a bridge between technology owners and the manufacturers that will be producing physical instances of the technology.

(64) A technology owner **202**, such as a pharmaceutical company, can create a technology transfer document **204** describing specifics of a technology transfer package. The technology document **204** can describe a product to be manufactured (e.g., a pharmaceutical product) as well as manufacturing details for producing the product. Document **204** can be formatted as a combination of natural language and, if appropriate, other informational structures including but not limited to charts, tables, or graphs. In some scenarios, the document **204** can comprise a digital PDF file. However, other file formats for document **204** are also within the scope of one or more embodiments, including but not limited to word processing documents or image documents.

(65) When the technology owner **202** submits the document **204** to the technology transfer system **102**, conversion services **206** supported by the system **102** perform natural language processing on the document **204** to identify content sections contained in the document, including but not limited to product summaries, descriptions of stages of a manufacturing process, descriptions of process steps that make up the respective stages, process parameters associated with steps of the manufacturing stages, tables, charts, or other such elements. The conversion services **206** translate these discovered document elements to a hierarchical model **208** having a tree-like structure that conforms to a relevant industrial standard such as ISA-88.

(66) Once the model **208** is created, access and visualization services **210** supported by the system **102** allow manufacturing entities **214**, such as CDMOs, to view and interact with the organized document elements encoded in the model **208**. These services **210** support workflows for viewing and editing the document data through interaction with the model **208** in accordance with role-specific access permissions. The system **102** also includes approval tracking tools that collect and track document approvals from authorized users who are part of the approval chain. In some embodiments, product recipe data obtained from the document **204** and integrated into the model **208** can be exported to manufacturing or control systems—e.g., MES or ERP systems—associated with relevant manufacturing entities **214**.

(67) Prior to distribution of technology documents **204**, the technology transfer system **102** allows a technology owner **202** to create an innovator model that represents the various manufacturing entities **214** who have a business relationship with the technology owner **202**, as well as the capabilities, users, and access permissions associated with those manufacturing entities **214**. FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating creation of an innovator model **304** by the technology transfer system **102**. In an example scenario, a technology owner **202**, such as a pharmaceutical company that develops drug formulations, contracts with multiple manufacturing entities **214** to manufacture pharmaceutical products (e.g., topical or oral medications). To facilitate translation and distribution of technology transfer documents **204** to these manufacturing entities **214**, tools supported by the system **102** allow an administrator associated with the technology owner **202** (or innovator) to create an innovator model **304** that represents these various manufacturing entities and their respective capabilities as a hierarchical structure of nodes.

(68) To this end, the user interface component **104** can render configuration interface displays on an authorized user's client device that allow the user to submit model definition information **302** describing the entities to be represented by the model **304**. The model builder component **106** then uses this model definition input **302** to create the innovator model **304**. The format of innovator model **304** can conform to any suitable hierarchical schema depicting relationships between the technology owner **202**, the manufacturing entities **214**, and the respective plant facilities associated

with the manufacturing entities **214**. FIG. **4** is an example hierarchical schema **412** for the innovator model **304** according to one or more embodiments. In this example, the technology owner is represented by the highest level **402** of the schema. Since the innovator model **304** is specific to a given technology owner **202** in this scenario, there is only one such technology owner node in this example. In some embodiments, the model builder component **106** can enforce conformance of the innovator model **304** with an industrial standard, such as ISA-88.

(69) Below the technology owner level **402**, a manufacturers level **404** comprises one or more manufacturer nodes representing manufacturing entities **214** employed by the technology owner **202** to manufacture products in accordance with the formulations described in the technology transfer documents **204**. Each manufacturer node is associated with one or more plant nodes defined in a plant level **406**. The plant nodes are defined as child nodes of the plant nodes and represent the plant facilities owned by the manufacturer and available to manufacture product. The production lines and manufacturing capabilities of each plant are defined under a line level **408** and a capability level **410**, respectively, which reside under the plant level **406**. It is to be appreciated that the hierarchical schema **412** depicted in FIG. **4** is only intended to be exemplary, and that innovator model **304** can conform to any suitable schema in which the manufacturers and their plant facilities are represented. As will be described in more detail herein, information contained in technology transfer documents **204** submitted to the system **102** will be translated and integrated into this innovator model **304** as additional nodes within the schema **412**.

(70) In addition to defining the hierarchical structure of the plant ecosystem as represented by schema **412**, the model definition input **302** can also define users associated with the various entities defined by the model **304** (technology owner **202** and manufacturing entities **214**) and their respective roles. This user and role information is stored in association with the model **304** as user definition data **414**. The role of each user will determine the degree of visibility and access the user has to the information contained in the model **304**.

(71) FIGS. **5-10** illustrate various example interface displays that can be rendered by the user interface component **104** and used to submit model definition input **302**. FIG. **5** is an example company definition display **502** that can be used to submit information about the technology owner **202** for which the innovator model **304** is being built. Display **502** can include data entry fields for submitting information about the technology owner **202** (or company), including the owner's name, status, location (country, state, city, zip code, etc.) web address, and phone number. Once this company information is entered, selecting the submit button **504** on the display **502** registers the technology owner **202** and allows the owner's innovator model **304** to be built.

(72) FIG. **6** is an example manufacturer definition display **602** that can be used to submit information about a manufacturing entity **214** to be associated with a technology owner **202**. Display **602** includes a drop-down selection field **606** for selecting the technology owner **202** for which a manufacturer is being defined. The selection field **606** is populated with the names of any registered technology owners **202** that were registered using display **502** illustrated in FIG. **5**. Interface display **602** also includes data entry fields for entering information about the manufacturing entity to be defined for the selected technology owner **202**, including the manufacturer's name, type, status, location (country, city, state, zip code, etc.), web address, and phone number. Once values of these fields have been entered, selecting a Submit button **604** causes the submitted manufacturer information to be added to the technology owner's innovator model **304**.

(73) FIG. **7** is an example manufacturer summary display **702** that lists all defined manufacturing entities **214** that have been registered with the system **102** using interface display **602**. This summary display **702** lists the registered manufacturing entities in tabular form, including columns that indicate each manufacturer's type and location, as well as the technology owner **202** (company) with which the manufacturer is associated. Display **702** also indicates, for each registered manufacturer, a date on which the manufacturer was registered with the system **102** and an identity

of the authorized user who registered the manufacturer. From this display **702**, a user can invoke display **602** to register another manufacturing entity **214** by selecting the Add New Manufacturer button **704**.

(74) FIGS. **8a** and **8b** are views of an example user role definition interface **802** that can be used to define user roles and their associated permissions. Interface **802** includes data entry fields for entering a name and description of the user role, as well as an Access Permissions switchboard panel **804** that lists configurable permission categories that can be set for the user role. The access permissions configured using switchboard panel **804** determine the degree to which users assigned to the role are permitted to view and engage with information in the model **304**. Permissions that can be set using control panel **804** can include, but are not limited to, the user's ability to invoke dashboards that provide a view into the data contained in the model **304**; the user's ability to view, create, edit, delete, or approve a product package (that is, package represented by technology transfer document **204**); the user's ability to view or create a file attachment; the user's ability to view, create, edit, or delete manufacturer information registered with the system **102**; the user's ability to view, create, edit, or delete plant information registered with the system **102**; the user's ability to view, create, edit, or delete user information; the user's ability to submit package approvals; or other such permissions.

(75) The panel **804** allow access permissions for various access categories to be set at substantially any degree of granularity in various embodiments. In the illustrated example, the panel **804** segregates the access permissions according to category (e.g., package permissions, file attachment permissions, manufacturer permissions, plant permissions, user permissions, etc.), and specific permissions under each category can be set via interaction with binary switches next to each permission, such that the switch setting indicates whether the user role is to be permitted or denied the corresponding permission.

(76) FIG. **9** is an example user role summary display **902** that lists the user roles currently registered with the system **102**. The user roles are listed in a tabular format, with columns indicating, for each defined user role, a description of the role, a date on which the role was registered, and an identity of a user who registered the user role. Example user roles can include, but are not limited to, a viewer associated with the technology owner **202**, a viewer associated with a manufacturing entity **214** (which may be afforded more limited access to the model **304** whereby the viewer can only view information associated with his or her affiliated manufacturing entity), an administrator, a reviewer, an operator, an engineer, a maintenance person, or other such roles. A user with suitable editing privileges can edit any of the user roles listed on display **902** by selecting an editing control **904** next to the role, which invokes the user role configuration interface **802** for a selected user role.

(77) FIG. **10** is an example user definition display **1002** that can be used to register new users with the system **102**. Display **1002** comprises data entry fields for entering a user's name, contact information (email address, phone number, etc.), and location (country, state, city, zip code, etc.). Display **1002** also includes a drop-down selection field **1004** for selecting a user role to which the user is to be assigned. Selection field **1004** is populated with the user roles that were defined using interface **802** illustrated in FIGS. **8a** and **8b**. Designating a pre-defined user role to the user in this way assigns the user the same access permissions that were defined for the role.

(78) Based on information provided by a user using the model configuration displays described above in connection with FIGS. **5-10**, or other model configuration displays having similar functionalities, the model builder component **106** creates a hierarchical innovator model **304** that is specific to a given technology owner **202** and which represents manufacturing entities **214** having a business relationship with the technology owner **202**. Plant facilities owned by the respective manufacturing entities **214**, as well as their respective capabilities and lines, are also represented in the model **304**. Since a given technology owner **202** may have contracts with multiple manufacturing entities **214**, the model **302** represents a one-to-many relationship between the

technology owner **202** and its associated manufacturing entities **214**.

(79) Once the innovator model **304** established, the technology owner **202** can begin submitting technology transfer documents **204** to the system **102** for translation and deployment to selected manufacturing entities **214** via interaction with the model **302**. FIG. **11** is a diagram illustrating submission of a technology transfer document **204** to the technology transfer system **102** by a technology owner **202**. User interface component **104** can render, on a client device associated with an authorized representative of the technology owner **202**, a document submission interface that allows the authorized representative to upload a technology transfer document **204** to the system **102**. Technology transfer document **204** can be submitted to the system **102** in substantially any digital format, including but not limited to a PDF file, a word processing file, an image file such as a joint photographic exports group (JPEG) file, or another format containing natural language content. In general, technology transfer documents **204** are written to convey information about a manufacturing process for a given product (e.g., a pharmaceutical product) from a technology owner **202** to a manufacturing entity **214**. These documents **204** can describe the manufacturing operations, process stages, process steps, and process parameters to be followed as part of the process of producing the product. An example technology transfer document **204** can be written as a structured natural language document comprising various sections and sub-sections that convey different aspects of the manufacturing process.

(80) FIGS. **12a** and **12b** are two segments of an example technology transfer document **204**. As shown in FIG. **12a**, document **204** can include a summary section (Section 1.0) under which are various summary sub-sections, including an overview sub-section (Section 1.1) that describes the product to be manufactured and background information regarding the development of the product. Other sub-sections can provide further background information for the product. Other sections of the document **204** can describe the process stages and associated process steps for manufacturing the product in more detail. This process information can include natural language descriptions of the process as well as any figures, charts, tables, or process parameters necessary to describe the process to the manufacturing entity **214** at a level of detail sufficient to carry out the manufacturing process.

(81) Returning to FIG. **11**, once the technology owner **202** has submitted or uploaded the technology transfer document **204** to the system **102**, the conversion component **108** processes and translates the document **204** to a contextualized package model **1106** that digitally represents the document **204** in a hierarchical object notation. The package model **1106** can comprise a hierarchical structure having nodes representing respective aspects of the document **204**, including the manufacturing processes, stages, steps, and control parameters described in the document **204**.

(82) FIG. **13** is a diagram illustrating an example translation process that can be carried out by the conversion component **108** in one or more embodiments. In one or more embodiments, content is extracted from the technology transfer document **204** using parsing engines that extract and organize the text, images, and tables into a package model **1106**. Although technology transfer documents **204** submitted by different technology owners **202** have some commonality in terms of the types of information or elements contained in their documents **204** (e.g., text, images, flow diagrams, and tables), the organization and formatting of these elements in the document **204**, as well as the terminology used to identify certain items of information, may vary between technology owners **202**. In the absence of a scalable approach to extracting and mapping information from these documents **204** to a common standardized format (e.g., a format conforming the ISA-88 standard), it would be necessary to create a custom parser for each customer-specific document **204** to identify the locations of each type of document content and to translate the content to a standard format (the package model **1106**). This approach is not easily scalable across multiple technology owners **202**, since creating new custom parsers for each customer-specific document style is time consuming, complicated, and expensive.

(83) Tables contained in the documents **204**—which may contain organized information about a

manufacturing process, including process variables and descriptions—can be particularly difficult to translate, since different technology owners **202** may use proprietary formatting for their tables, resulting in customer-specific tables having unique cell structures (e.g., due to customized horizontal or vertical cell merging). The header text used to identify rows or columns of a table may also be inconsistent across different technology owners **202**.

(84) To address these and other issues, the conversion component **108** can apply a data extraction process to technology transfer documents **204** that reduces the dependency on custom-built parsers by integrating both custom and general parsers into a scalable parser orchestration engine. The conversion component **108** uses intelligent parser component management to orchestrate extraction of all required pieces of data from different technology transfer documents **204** and organization of that data into a standardized format (e.g., a format based on ISA-88 standard). Rather than using document-specific parsers, the conversion component **108** uses control and semantic rules to orchestrate and synchronize extracted modules, based on human-driven directives.

(85) In general, conversion component **108** uses a modularized general parsing mechanism—based on a content indexer **1306**—capable extracting text, table, and images from a variety of documents **204**. The conversion component **108** also uses custom parsing rules—defined in one or more rules files **1304**—to parse and extract document-specific content from the documents **204** that cannot be generalized due to variations across documents **204**, such as tables having customer-specific cell formatting and nomenclature. Based on this extracted modularized content, the conversion component **108** generates a neutral model **1302** representing the document **204**. The neutral model **1302** can be formatted according to any suitable object notation, such as JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). The neutral model **1302** comprises objects, nodes, or modules representing the various sections, sub-sections, and data content discovered in the document **204** by the extraction processing, organized to reflect any parent-child relationships between items of the content. Details of the document parsing and extraction orchestration will be described in more detail below.

(86) Once the neutral model **1302** has been generated, the conversion component **108** can, if necessary, apply standardization processing to the neutral model **1302** to organize the objects of the neutral model **1302** into a meaningful hierarchical structure (e.g., a structure conforming to the ISA-88 batch process model), yielding the contextualized package model **1106**. The package model **1106** comprises a hierarchical organization of nodes representing the various content items contained in the document **204**, where the hierarchical structure reflects the relationships between the different items of content. For example, a node representing a section of the document may be defined in the package model **1106** as a parent node of multiple child nodes representing the sub-sections within that section. In another example, a parent node representing a process stage may have associated child nodes representing process steps that make up the stage. These process step nodes may have associated child nodes representing control parameters (e.g., temperatures, fill levels, etc.), graphs, or tables associated with that step of the process.

(87) As noted above, the conversion component **108** can organize the objects defined in the neutral model **1302** to conform to an ISA-88 standard for modeling or describing industrial processes in terms of plant facilities, plant areas, lines, equipment, devices, stages, steps, and other units of an industrial process. Applying this standardization to the neutral model **1302** yields the finalized package model **1106**, which digitally represents the contents of the technology transfer document **204** as a contextualized hierarchical structure of nodes or objects. The resulting package model **1106** represents a digital technology transfer package for a given product to be produced by one or more of the manufacturing facilities defined in the innovator model **304**.

(88) The document parsing and content extraction carried out by the conversion component **108** is now described. FIG. **14** is a diagram illustrating the modularized content extraction carried out by embodiments of the conversion component **108** on an example technology transfer document **204**. As noted above, the conversion component **108** can initially carry out a general parsing mechanism, applicable to all documents **204**, that extracts text, tables, images, or other types of

content from those documents **204**. This general parsing subdivides content of the document **204** into modules **1402** representing the text, images, flow diagrams, tables, or other types of document content (for simplicity, only text, table, and image modules **1402** are illustrated in FIG. **14**).

(89) The general parsing carried out by the conversion component **108** uses modularized document parsers **1404** that are each specific to a type of content to be extracted (e.g., text, table, image, flow diagrams, etc.). Each modularized parser **1404** locates and extracts document content corresponding to its content type into respective sets of modules **1402**, thereby sub-dividing the document **204** into type-specific modules **1402** (e.g., text modules, table modules, image modules, etc.). Each parser **1404** can use a set of extraction tools specific to its type of content. For example, the text extraction parser **1404a** can use optical character recognition, natural language processing, or other such tools for recognizing and extracting text items from the document **204**. The table extraction parser **1404b** can use optical character recognition, table parsing and extraction applications, or other such tools to identify and extract tables from the document **204**. The image extraction parser **1404c** can use object detection, computer vision applications, image recognition applications, or other such tools to identify and extract images from the document **204**.

(90) The extraction processing carried out by the parsers **1404** is controlled and orchestrated by the content indexer **1306**, which is a file or other type of software document that represents the range of content to be extracted from the document **204** and defines how to locate, within the document **204**, each item of content—text blocks, images, tables, flow diagrams, etc.—that will be required to build the structured package model **1106**. FIG. **15** is a segment of an example generalized content indexer **1306**. In general, the content indexer **1306** defines the keywords of a corresponding key session (e.g., level_0_key, level_1_key, etc.), as well as the ranges of each key session from which content is to be extracted in terms of start text (e.g., level_0_search_start, level_1_search_start, etc.) and end text (e.g., level_0_search_end, level_1_search_end, etc.). Level designations (level 0, level 1, level 2, etc.) can delineate nested or hierarchical levels of content. For example, in the case of a manufacturing process comprising multiple stages, level 0 of a given section of extracted content may comprise text and figures describing a manufacturing process, level 1 may comprise text and figures describing a specific stage of the manufacturing process, and level 2 may represent content of one or more tables associated with the stage. These levels of content may be organized in hierarchical sections of the document **204**, and the content indexer **1306** can be written to extract content from the document **204** to reflect this hierarchy.

(91) The conversion component **108** executes the parsers **1404** on the document **204** as directed by the general parsing instructions defined by the content indexer **1306**. That is, for each key defined in the content indexer **1306**, the conversion component **108** will use the appropriate parser **1404** (or combination of parsers **1404**) to extract the content from the range defined by the search_start and search_end designations associated with that key. In the case of text extraction, the search_start and search_end designations can be defined, for a given key, as respective strings of text within the document **204**, with the search_start string being located before the search_end string. Based on this definition in the content indexer **1306**, the conversion component **108** will extract the block of text starting with the search_start string and ending with the search_end string, and assign this resulting text module **1402** to the key in the neutral model **1302**. The content indexer **1306** can specify the locations of images, tables, flowcharts, and other types of extractible content in a similar manner, and the conversion component **108** will use the appropriate parsers **1404** to extract the specified content as modules **1402**. The modules **1402** are then used to build the neutral model **1302** and will ultimately be mapped to the structured package model **1106** (e.g., organized according to the ISA-88 standard or another suitable standard).

(92) Under the orchestration of the content indexer **1306**, the conversion component **108** performs general parsing of the document **204** to obtain the modules **1402** representing the text, images, flow diagrams, tables, or other types of document content (see FIG. **14**) and generates the neutral model **1302** using these modules **1402** (see FIG. **13**). FIG. **16** is a portion of an example generalized

neutral model **1302** generated by the conversion component **108** based on the general document parsing. The neutral model **1302** may be formatted as a JSON file or another suitable format. The structure of the neutral model **1302** follows the level-based structure defined by the content indexer **1306**.

(93) The neutral model **1302** renders the modularized content in a page-based key to link text, tables, and figures together as needed to align the structure of the modularized content with that of the original document content. In the illustrated example, the neutral model **1302** comprises respective sections representing the hierarchical levels specified in the content indexer **1306**. A level 0 section **1602**—which may represent a high-level summary of a manufacturing process—is delineated by the level 0 keyword, below which is the modularized content extracted for that keyword by the general parsing (that is, the content of the modules **1402** extracted for the keyword). In the illustrated example, the level 0 section **1608** comprises a text section **1608** indicating the data type (text), an identifier for the extracted text content (e.g., “Summary”), and the extracted text content itself (the block of text located between the search_start string and the search_end string of the document **204** for the keyword, as specified by the content indexer **1306**). The level 0 section **1608** also includes a figure section **1608** indicating the data type (image link), an identifier for the extracted figure, and a link to the extracted figure.

(94) Below the level 0 section **1602** is a level 1 section **1604** (a child of the level 0 section **1602**), which may represent a specific stage of the manufacturing process summarized by the level 0 section **1602**. Similar to the level 0 section **1602**, the level 1 section **1604** is designated by a level 1 keyword, and comprises a figure section **1612** specifying a data type and an identifier for a figure associated with the stage, as well as a link to the figure. The level 1 section **1604** also includes a text section **1614** a data type (text) and identifier for a text description of the stage, as well as the text description itself, as extracted from the document **204** based on the instructions defined in the content indexer **1306**.

(95) In this example, the stage represented by the level 1 section **1604** includes an associated table containing tabulated information about the stage (e.g., procedure descriptions, ingredients or chemicals involved, concentrations, process parameters or acceptable parameter ranges, etc.). Accordingly, a level 2 section **1606** is included below the level 1 section **1604** (that is, as a child of the level 1 section **1604**) containing the modularized table information for the table. This level 2 section **1606** specifies the data type (tables) and an identifier for the table, as well as table data extracted from the table (designated as tdata). As with the other extraction levels, the content indexer **1306** can include instructions for locating the tables within the document **204** for level 2 extraction, and the information contained in the table section **1606** comprises the modularized table data extracted from the document **204** in accordance with the general parsing instructions contained in the content indexer **1306**.

(96) Although the examples described herein depict only three levels of extraction (levels 0-2), the content indexer **1306** can define any number of extraction levels as required for general parsing of documents **204**.

(97) The formatting of tables contained in technology transfer documents **204** may vary between in customer-specific documents **204**, even in the case of tables that convey similar sets of information. For example, a given technology owner **202** may merge selected cells of the table in a customized manner, resulting in a unique table formatting. FIG. 17 is an example table **1702** illustrating customized cell merging. In this example, the table **1702** comprises columns for a description of a medium, organized chemicals that make up the medium, respective concentrations of the organized chemicals, a storage condition range for the medium, a description of acceptable storage conditions for the medium, and observation data. The table **1702** comprises merged cells, including a horizontally merged cell **1704** above the Range and Acceptable column header cells (serving as a common Storage Conditions header for the Range and Acceptable columns), and four vertically merged cells **1706**, **1708**, **1710**, and **1712**. Other tables conveying similar types of information

found in other customers' document **204** may not conform to this same cell formatting, but instead may follow proprietary cell formatting preferred by those customers.

(98) Moreover, different technology owners **202** may use different terminology to refer to the same concept or idea. For example, the word “process” and “procedure” may be used interchangeably by different technology owners **202**. Also, some technology owners **202** may place the title of a table on the top of the table while others may place the title on the bottom or omit the title altogether.

(99) Given these table formatting variations, a generalized parsing mechanism may not be suitable for extracting data from tables contained in a document **204**. Accordingly, in addition to the general parsing described above, in which the content indexer **1306** is used to modularize the content of documents **204**, the conversion component **108** can apply custom parsing rules to tables to extract document-specific table data that cannot be obtained using generalized parsing rules. These custom parsing rules are defined in one or more semantic rules files **1304**.

(100) FIG. **18** is an example semantic rules file **1304** that defines a set of global and customer-specific parsing rules for normalizing table formats and nomenclature prior to extracting data from the tables. In general, the semantic rules defined in the semantic rules file **1304** define directives for parsing tables that require additional modification in order to align with the target structure of the neutral model **1302**. After performing general parsing of the document **204** to obtain content modules **1402**, the conversion component **108** performs custom processing on the content of each extracted table based on the rules defined in the semantic rules file **1304**, and maps the output of this custom parsing to the neutral model **1302**.

(101) As shown in the example depicted in FIG. **18**, semantic rules file **1304** can define a set of global rules that define general table processing to be performed on all tables extracted from any document **204**, regardless of the customer (technology owner **202**) who provides the document **204**. A given semantic rule can define how to process or transform the format or content of a cell or group of cells given a particular formatting or content condition found in the table. The semantic rules can include rules to be applied when merged cells are discovered (including rules specific to vertically merged cells, horizontally merged cells, or cells that are merged both horizontally and vertically), when specific words or terms are found within a cell (any cell in the table or a specified cell identified by the rule), or other such criteria. Rule conditions can also be defined as a set of multiple conditions that are to trigger application of the rule when all defined conditions are present in the table. Rules may also define how selected items of content from the table are to be mapped to the neutral model **1302**.

(102) An example rule can specify that, when merged cells are discovered in the table (either horizontally or vertically merged cells), the merged cell is to be unmerged into its component cells and the content of the original merged cell is to be duplicated across the resulting unmerged cells (see global rule (a) in FIG. **18**). Another example rule may specify that each cell of column 1 of the table is to be represented in the neutral model **1302** as a parent object for the level 2 section, and the cells of the remaining columns corresponding to the column 1 cell are to be represented as children under the column 1 parent object (see global rule (b) in FIG. **18**).

(103) In addition to the global semantic rules, the semantic rules file **1304** can also define sets of customer-specific rules. Each set of customer-specific rules is defined for a specific technology owner **202** and will be applied only to tables extracted from documents **204** received from that technology owner **202**. The customer-specific semantic rules for a given technology owner **202** are written to translate the cell formatting and nomenclature used by the technology owner **202** to a format that can be parsed and mapped to the schema of the neutral model **1302**.

(104) Two technology owners **202**—Customer 1 and Customer 2—are represented in the example semantic rules file **1304** illustrated in FIG. **18**. In this example, it is assumed that tables included in documents **204** provided by Customer 1 can be properly mapped to the neutral model **1302** by applying only the global semantic rules, and so the only customer-specific rule defined for Customer 1 is to inherit all global rules. In the case of Customer 2, the example semantic rules file

1304 defines separate sets of customer-specific rules for different types of tables (upstream and downstream). Similar to Customer 1, Customer 2 inherits all global rules. Additionally, two custom rules are defined for Customer 2's upstream tables. The first custom rule (rule 3b) specifies that, if the content of header cell of column 1 of the table equals the content of the header cell of column 2, the content of the header cell of column 1 is to be set to "Step." The second custom rule (rule 3c) specifies that if the content of the header cell of column 1 is empty and if the content of the header cell of column 2 is "Parameter," the content of the header cell of column 1 is to be set to "Step." The downstream rules for Customer 2 include the same rules used for upstream tables, as well as an additional rule specifying that, if the content of the header cell of column 1 is empty and the content of the header cell of column 2 is "Process Attribute," the content of the header cell of column 1 is to be set to "Step."

(105) During the custom parsing step, each table (that is, each table module **1402**) extracted from a technology owner's document **204** is translated and parsed according to the custom semantic rules defined for that technology owner in the semantic rules file **1304** (which may include both global semantic rules and customer-specific rules). The semantic rules specify how a customer-specific table is to be translated or converted so that the table's data can be mapped to the neutral structure of the neutral model **1302**. In some embodiments, a single semantic rules file **1304** can contain the global rules and all customer-specific rules to be applied to incoming document **204**. Alternatively, a separate semantic rules file **1304** can be created and stored for each technology owner **202** and applied to that customer's documents **204** as needed.

(106) In general, a semantic rule can be built using any combination of conditions (e.g., IF statements), logical operators (e.g., AND and OR operators), and actions (e.g., instructions to change the content of a specified cell of the table, instructions to unmerge cells that are horizontally and/or vertically merged in the table, etc.). To simplify the creation of semantic rules, some embodiments of the technology transfer system **102** can support a condensed rule definition coding standard that allows elements of a semantic rule—conditions, actions, table element identifiers, etc.—to be written using a condensed syntax. FIG. **19** is a look-up table **1902** defining example syntax that can be used for respective different elements of a custom rule defined in the semantic rules file **1304**. As shown in this table **1902**, each code element of a semantic rule is defined using a 2-, 3-, or 4-character code. In addition to logical operators AND, Or, and If, condensed codes are provided for table elements such as columns (Co), Column numbers (Con, where n is the column number), rows (Ro), row numbers (Ron, where n is the row number), tables (Tb), sub-tables (SuTb), text (Tx), headers (Hd), column or row names (Nm), and chapter names (CNm). Codes are also provided for actions to be applied to tables, selected table elements, or table cell content, including change (Ch), copy (Cp), delete (Del), drop (Dr), merge (Mg), move (Mv), rename (Rn), skip (Sk), and duplicate (Du). Codes are also provided for specifying parent-child relationships of selected items of table data, which will be reflected in the output neutral model **1302**. These include codes for specifying children (Chd), parents (Pr), and grandchildren (Gch). Other miscellaneous codes can represent adjectives such as remaining (Re, to indicate remaining cells, rows, or columns) and multiple (Mu, to indicate multiple cells, rows, or columns), or verbs such as cover (Cv, to indicate a scenario in which one table element covers another).

(107) A semantic rule can be defined in the semantic rules file **1304** as a string of these codes selected from the look-up table **1902**. The conversion component's interpreter can read and decipher this string of codes and apply the equivalent rule to the table being processed. For example, a rule specifying that cell content of columns and rows is to be duplicated when merged can be written as DuCoRoMg

which is a string comprising the codes for Duplicate (Du), Column (Co), Row (Ro), and Merge (Mg). A similar rule specifying only that cell content of rows (but not columns) is to be duplicated when merged can be written as DuRoMg

(108) In another example, a rule specifying that the first column of the table is to be dropped if the

first column covers the header row and the rest of the rows can be written as If-Co1Cv-Th-Dr

In this example, different clauses of the rule are separated by hyphens (or another type of delineator) such that the string follows the general format If-[if condition]-Then-[action].

(109) In yet another example, a rule can specify that, if the first column of the table contains the names “Column Information” and “Column Qualification,” then this column is to be moved to the end of the table and its header renamed as “Info.” This rule can be written using the condensed codes as If-Co1-Eq-Column Information-AND-Column Qualification-Th-MvEnRn-Info

As shown in this example, arguments or variables—such as the cell content that is to trigger a rule (“Column Information” and “Column Qualification” in the present example) or text that is to be written to a cell (such as “Info” in the present example) can be inserted into the rule string between the appropriate codes.

(110) Another example rule can specify that, if the header of column 1 of the table is empty and the header of column 2 contains the word “Parameter,” the header of column 1 is to be populated with the word “Step.” This rule can be encoded as If-Co1Hd-Eq-Null-AND-Co2Hd-Eq-Parameter-Th-ChCo1Hd-Step

As shown in this example, the header of a column can be identified using this condensed notation by combining the codes for the column (Con, where n is the column number) with the header code (Hd). Similar notation can be used to identify row headers within a semantic rule.

(111) Each semantic rule defined in the semantic rules file **1304** can be written using this nomenclature to simplify creation of custom parsing rules for tables. If a given table type requires application of multiple semantic rules to properly translate and map the table data to the neutral model **1302**, the rules can be written in the file **1304** in the order in which they should be applied to the tables, and the conversion component **108** will sequentially apply each rule to the table in the designated order. A sequential application of two example semantic rules is illustrated in FIGS. **20** and **21**. FIG. **20** is a diagram illustrating application of a first example semantic rule defined in the semantic rules file **1304** to the example customer-specific table **1702** depicted in FIG. **17**, as part of the custom parsing phase of the document conversion process. In this example, the semantic rule specifies that, if any of the column names have multiple rows, the cell texts are to be merged to create the new column names. This rule is notated using the condensed notation described above in connection with FIG. **19**, and so is written as: If-CoNmMuRo-Th-MgTxCoNm which conveys that if (H) a column name (CoNm) has multiple rows (MuRo), then (Th) merge the cell text (Mg) to create new column names (CoNm).

(112) In the original version of the table **1702a** extracted from the document **204**, the two Storage Conditions columns comprise column names having two rows—a first row comprising two horizontally merged cells and containing the name Storage Conditions, and a second row comprising two individual cells containing the names Range and Acceptable, respectively. These two columns therefore satisfy the IF condition of the semantic rule. Accordingly, for each of these columns, the conversion component **108** merges the names contained in the two rows to yield a combined row name, as shown in the translated version of the table **1702b**.

(113) FIG. **21** is a diagram illustrating application of a subsequent second semantic rule to the table **1702**. In this example, the semantic rules file **1304** specifies that the two rules depicted in FIGS. **20** and **21** are to be applied sequentially, so that after the first rule is applied to the original version of the table **1702a** to yield the translated table **1702b**, the second rule is applied to the resulting translated table **1702b** to yield a final translated table **1702c**.

(114) The second semantic rule specifies that, when cells are merged, the content of the merged cell is to be duplicated for the resulting unmerged cells, in the case of both rows and columns. This is written using the condensed notation as DuCoRoMg which instructs the conversion component **108** to duplicate (Du) cell content for both columns (Co) and rows (Ro) when merged (Mg).

(115) The previously translated table **1702b** to which this rule is being applied comprises four

vertically merged cells under the Medium Description, Storage Conditions Range, Storage Conditions Acceptable, and Observation columns, respectively. In accordance with the rule, the conversion component **108** unmerges each of these merged cells into their component cells and duplicates the content of the original merged cell in each of the resulting unmerged cells, as shown in the final translated version of the table **1702c**.

(116) To ensure that the semantic rules defined in the semantic rules file **1304** accurately extract and map data from each document type to the structured neutral model **1302**, the system **102** can support a human-in-the-loop validation process for new document types to incrementally improve the accuracy of the data parsing based on human input. Prior to submission of a new type of document **204**—e.g., a document **204** from a new technology owner **202**—any custom semantic rules that may be necessary to parse tables contained in the new document **204** are written and added to the semantic rules file **1304** (or to a new semantic rules file **1304** created for the technology owner **202**). When the new document **204** is submitted, the general parsing process described above (based on the content indexer **1306**) extracts and modularizes the content of the document **204**, and the general parsing process uses the semantic rules to parse any table data extracted from the document **204**. The extracted data is mapped to the neutral model **1302**—which may be organized in accordance with the ISA-88 standard or another industrial standard—and visualized for review by a human user (e.g., by the user interface component **104**). If the user determines, based on visual inspection, that the content of the neutral model **1302** includes errors—e.g., incorrectly extracted data, data that was not mapped to the correct level or node within the neutral model structure, etc.—the user can edit the semantic rules as needed to correct the extraction issue. These corrections can be made in consultation with the technology owner **202** to ensure that the necessary information is being extracted from their document structure and correctly mapped to the target neutral model **1302**. The new document **204** can then be re-parsed using the modified rules and the results inspected. This correction process can be repeated as needed until the user visually confirms that the document **204** is being correctly mapped to the neutral model **1302**. The finalized semantic rules can then be stored for use by the conversion component **108** in connection with parsing future documents **204** submitted to the system **102** by the technology owner **202**.

(117) FIG. 22 is a segment of an example neutral model **1302**—e.g., an expanded level 2 section **1606** (see FIG. 16)—containing table data that was extracted from a table within a document **204** using the custom parsing described above. As noted above, this level 2 section can be organized within the neutral model **1302** as a child section of a level 1 section (representing, for example, a stage of a manufacturing process), which itself is a child of a level 0 section (representing the manufacturing process itself). As can be seen in this example, the parsed table data—including column and/or row header names, keywords, and cell content—has been mapped to respective positions within the organized structure of the neutral model **1302**. Data items extracted from the table's cells can be organized to reflect their locations within the table (as translated by the semantic rules), such that each data item is correctly associated with the header names of the column and row in which the content is located.

(118) Using the combination of general parsing that is applicable to documents **204** across different customers (orchestrated by the content indexer **1306**) and custom parsing based on customer-specific semantic rules that parse and map table data that cannot be parsed in a generalized manner, the technology transfer system **102** can translate a wide range of document styles and formats from different technology owners **202** without the need to create a custom parser for each different document style. This approach reduces the dependency on custom-built parsers by integrating both custom and general parsing mechanisms into a scalable parser orchestration engine.

(119) Returning to FIG. 13, the conversion component **108** organizes the extracted and modularized document content—modules **1402** representing extracted text, images, and table data—into the target neutral model **1302**. In some embodiments, the general and custom parsing and

data extraction can organize the modularized data content within the neutral model **1302** according to a required standard, such as ISA-88. Alternatively, if further formatting of the neutral model **1302** is required to standardize the model, the conversion component **108** can perform a standardization processing on the neutral model **1302** to obtain the structured package model **1106**. (120) Returning to FIG. **11**, the resulting contextualized package model **1106** is then partitioned and integrated into the innovator model **304** in accordance with distribution information **1102** submitted by the technology owner **202**. Once the package model **1106** has been generated, the technology transfer system **102** allows the technology owner **202** to identify which of the available manufacturing facilities defined in the innovator model **304** are to be assigned to carry out the respective process stages or steps represented in the package model **1106**. Integration of one or more package models **1106** into the innovator model **304** yields the aggregate hierarchical model **208** (see FIG. **2**)

(121) FIG. **23** is a hierarchical representation of an example aggregate model **208** comprising an innovator model **304** into which a package model **1106** has been integrated. As described above, the innovator model **304**, which serves as the basis for the aggregate model **208**, comprises a parent node **2302** representing the technology owner **202** (Company), below which are a number of manufacturer nodes **1404** representing manufacturing entities **214** that were defined as having a business relationship with the technology owner **202** using configuration displays **602** and **702**. Although only a single manufacturing node **2304** is depicted in FIG. **23** for clarity, the model **208** may comprise multiple manufacturers nodes **2304** defined in the Manufacturers layer. Below each manufacturer node **2304** are one or more plant nodes **2306** representing plant facilities that are owned and managed by the corresponding manufacturer. In some scenarios, the plant node **2306** may be named after the country, state, or city in which the plant facility is located.

(122) Each plant node **2306** has an associated Capabilities layer **2308** that defines, as child nodes, in-plant capabilities supported by the corresponding plant (e.g., mixing, machining, packaging, etc.). A Line layer **2310** under each plant node **2306** comprises child nodes representing the production lines in operation within the plant facility, and which support the capabilities defined under the Capabilities layer **2308**. The production line nodes under the Lines layer **2310** can comprise child nodes representing items of equipment (e.g., mixers) that make up each production line. In some embodiments, the system **102** can set information about a given plant's manufacturing capabilities or production lines based on analysis of plant documentation uploaded to the system **102**, such as plant capability documents or line layout drawings.

(123) Technology transfer system **102** allows a technology owner **202** to assign technology package information, as represented by the contextualized package model **1106**, to selected plants defined in the model **208**. To this end, each plant node **2306** defined in the model **208** can have an associated Packages layer **2314**, below which one or more technology transfer packages—represented by package model **1106**—can be created. Within the context of the model **208**, a technology transfer package comprises the hierarchical structure of nodes defined by the contextualized package model **1106**, which itself represents a technology transfer document **204**. Once the conversion component **108** has translated a technology transfer document **204** to a hierarchical package model **1106** as described above, the technology owner **202** can selectively assign the resulting package model **1106** to one or more plants defined in the larger hierarchical model **208**. Typically, the selected plants will belong to manufacturing entities **214** who will be contracted to execute one or more of the manufacturing process stages or steps described in the document **204**.

(124) In an example workflow, the user interface component **104** can render, on a client device associated with an authorized representative of the technology owner **202**, a browsable representation of the innovator model **304** that allows the representative to browse the available manufacturers, their plant facilities, and the lines and capabilities of those facilities. The representative can then selectively assign a package—represented by package model **1106**—to a selected one or more of the plant facilities. Based on this selective association, the system **102**

integrates the package model **1106** into the larger innovator model **304** by adding the hierarchical structure of the package model **1106** to the Packages layer **2314** of the selected plant, yielding the aggregate model **208**. As shown in FIG. **23**, the package is represented by a parent node identifying the package (e.g., “P-001”) below which are nodes representing the process document for the product represented by the package as well as the process for manufacturing the process. The Process Document node represents documentation describing the product, as obtained from the original technology transfer document **204**, and may comprise child nodes (not shown in FIG. **23**) representing various sections and subsections of the descriptive portions of the document **204**. Below the Process node are child nodes representing one or more stages of the manufacturing process for producing the products. A given stage may comprise one or more operations, which are also represented as child nodes below the Process Stage node. Process steps that make up a given operation of the process stage are also represented as child nodes below the Process Operation node. Any control parameters (e.g., temperatures, pressures, etc.) associated with a given process step are represented as child nodes below the Process Step node. At least some of this information—e.g., process parameters and values, descriptions of the process step, acceptable value ranges for different parameters, etc.—can comprise table data extracted from tables within the original document **204** using the custom parsing mechanism described above. Other informational entities contained in the original document **204**, such as flow diagrams or charts, can also be represented as nodes of the package. The package has been assigned to a plant facility located in Ireland, and consequently the package model **1106** has been added below the plant node **1406** corresponding to that plant.

(125) In general, each package encapsulates the contents of a given technology transfer document **204** as a digital structure formatted in accordance with an industrial standard, such as ISA-88. The nodes of the package model **1106** can be expanded to view the processes steps, stages, and parameters that make up the package, and which convey to the manufacturing entities **214** the recipes and processes for manufacturing the product represented by the document **204**.

(126) Although FIG. **23** depicts a single package that has been assigned in its entirety to a single plant (Ireland), any number of packages representing translated documents **204** can be submitted to the system **102** and assigned to one or more plants. Moreover, a given package may be partitioned among multiple different plants if different stages of the package's manufacturing process are to be carried out at different plant facilities. In such scenarios, the user can reference information in the Capabilities layer **1408** for each plant to determine whether a given plant has the necessary capabilities for carrying out a particular operation or stage of the manufacturing process. In some embodiments, the system **102** can verify that each operation of the package has been assigned to a plant whose capabilities satisfy the requirements of the operation. In response to determining that the technology owner **202** has attempted to assign a process operation or stage requiring a capability (e.g., mixing) to a plant that does not support that capability, the user interface component **104** can render a warning or notification that the selected plant may not be capable of carrying out the operation.

(127) The system **102** permits various types of users to view and interact with the model **208** in different ways based on the role-specific access permissions defined using interface **802** as described above, and further based on their entity affiliations. For example, users **2116** that are affiliated with the technology owner **202** (represented by company node **2302**) can access all data below the company node **2302**, including data associated with multiple different manufacturing entities that have a business relationship with the technology owner **202**. By contrast, users affiliated with a given manufacturing entity **214** can only access data under their own manufacturer node **2304**, while being prevented from accessing data associated with other manufacturers. FIG. **24** is a diagram illustrating the multi-tenant architecture of the technology transfer system **102**, whereby users associated with different manufacturing entities **214** are permitted their own role-specific views of the data contained in the model **208**, which are presented via dashboards **2402**

generated by the user interface component **104**. Since there may be a one-to-many relationship between a technology owner **202** and the manufacturing entities **214** contracted to manufacture product for the technology owner **202**, users associated with each manufacturing entity **214** defined in the model **208** are permitted to view and interact with limited sections of the model **208**.

(128) The user interface component **104** can render entity- and role-specific dashboards **2402** or other types of user interfaces to client devices associated with users affiliated with respective manufacturing entities **214**, or with the technology owner **202**. These dashboards allow a user to browse portions of the model **208**, including components of the package model **1106**, that are within the scope of the user's defined access permissions. The dashboards **2402** also allow the user to interact with or edit portions of the model **208** to a degree permitted by the user's role and entity affiliation. FIG. **25** is an example dashboard interface **2502** that can be generated by user interface component **104** for browsing package data and other elements of the model **208**. This example interface **2502** comprises a navigation window **2506** that renders a navigation tree **2504** comprising the hierarchical structure of elements (manufacturers, plants, packages, etc.) defined by the model **208**. Navigation tree **2504** serves as a visualization of the model **208** that has been filtered or customized based on the user's access permissions. For example, if the user is affiliated with the technology owner **202**, all nodes and data of the model **208** are visible and accessible via navigation tree **2504**. Alternatively, if the user is affiliated with a manufacturing entity **214**, the navigation tree **2504** may only reflect the portion of the model **208** relating to the user's affiliated manufacturing entity **214**.

(129) Selecting a node of the navigation tree **2504** causes summary information for packages associated with the selected node to be displayed in a results window **2508**. In the illustrated example, the user has selected package P-003, which has been assigned to a plant DTTP Plant 2 owned by manufacturing entity DTTP Mfg. This causes information about the selected package P-003 to be displayed in the results window **2508**. The results rendered in window **2508** can depend on the level of the tree **2504** that is selected. For example, selection of a node representing a manufacturing entity or plant facility causes all packages assigned to that manufacturer or plant to be displayed in window **2508**.

(130) As will be described in more detail below, once a technology transfer document **204** for a new package has been translated to a contextualized package model **1106** and integrated into the aggregate model **208**, the technology transfer system **102** can manage editing, version control, approval, and sign-off for the package. Accordingly, the summary information for the selected package displayed in the results window **2508** includes the current review status of the selected package. At various stages of the package's lifecycle, the package may transition through such statuses as "Draft," "In Review," "Rejected," "Accepted," or "In Production." System **102** provides tools for package reviewers to view packages that are currently in review, to submit their approval or rejection of the package, and to share comments or proposed edits with other reviewers. The status of the package is updated in accordance with these interactions.

(131) FIG. **26** is another view of interface **2502** illustrating submission of a package for review. A package that has been submitted to the system **102** and integrated into model **208** can be assigned to a designated set of reviewers, and the package is only permitted to be put into production after all reviewers have approved a finalized version of the package. To initiate the review process, an administrator can invoke a menu window **2602** via interaction with the node representing the package (e.g., P-006). Menu window **2602** lists various selectable actions relating to the package, including file management, exporting the package's hierarchical model, invoking the digital status of the package, or invoking a log of interactions with the package. The menu window **2602** also includes a selection for submitting the package for review, selection of which places the package in "Review" status. When the package is submitted for review, the system **102** (e.g., the package management component **116**) can send notifications directed to users who have been designated to review the package. Package reviewers can be identified as users whose user role affords

permission to approve a package, as defined using the Access Permissions configuration control panel **804** (see the Package section of the control panel **804** illustrated in FIG. **8a**). The reviewers may also have been expressly assigned to review the package in some scenarios. The notification informs the reviewers that the new package is available for review.

(132) Designated users can review content of the package by browsing the navigation tree **2504** and selecting nodes representing sections of the package. FIG. **27** is a view of interface **2502** in which a section of a package has been selected for review. As shown in this view, a selected package (e.g., P-006) can be expanded in the navigation tree **2504** to reveal a hierarchical organization of nodes representing the package's content, including the stages and steps that make up the manufacturing process for the package. The package nodes correspond to sections of the original technology transfer document **204**, and the arrangement of these nodes reflects the hierarchical model **1106** of the package (see FIG. **23**) generated from the original document **204**. In the example depicted in FIG. **27**, selection of the P-006 package node has expanded the package model to review a manufacturing process node **2702** (SJ2 Manufacturing Process), below which are nodes representing the various stages that make up this process. Selection of the manufacturing process node **2702** causes a description of the process to be displayed in the results window **2508**. This description is drawn from the original technology transfer document **204** and was extracted from document by the conversion component **108** during the document translation process described above.

(133) FIG. **28** is a view of interface **2502** when one of the stage nodes is selected. In this example, the user has selected the node **2802** corresponding to Stage **4** of the manufacturing process. Selection of this Stage node **2802** causes detailed information about the corresponding stage to be displayed in the results window **2508**. If more than one type of information is associated with the selected stage, the results window **2508** displays a set of category tabs **2804** representing the different types of information available. Example types of information that can be associated with a selected stage of a manufacturing process can include, but are not limited to, a description of the stage; flow diagrams, charts, or tables associated with the stage; illustrative examples; control parameters for the stage; or other such information. Selection of one of the category tabs **2804** causes the information associated with the selected category to be displayed in the results window **2508**.

(134) FIG. **29** is another view of interface **2502** in which the user has navigated further down into the selected stage of the manufacturing process. Selecting a Stage node **2802** in the navigation tree **2504** can expand the node to reveal one or more Step nodes **2902** representing the steps that make up the stage. Selection of one of these Step nodes **2902** causes detailed information about the selected step to be displayed in the results window **2508**. Step information that can be displayed in this manner can include, but is not limited to, a natural language description of the step as well as process or control parameters for the step (e.g., process temperatures, flow directions, linear velocities, pH levels, mixing rates, mixing times, conductivities, pause times, etc.). This information can be used by the manufacturing entity **214** to configure its control devices and machines to execute the manufacturing process described by the document **204**. Some of this step information can be obtained from tables that were included in the original technology transfer document **204**, and which were identified by the conversion component **108** as containing relevant process parameters for the corresponding step.

(135) Since the navigation tree **2504** reflects the hierarchical structure of the underlying model **208**, the tree **2504** conforms to the industrial standard (e.g., ISA-88) in which the model **208** is formatted. This allows a user familiar with the industrial standard to easily browse and locate element of interest within the tree **2504** by navigating a standardized organization of hierarchical layers (e.g., industrial enterprise, plant, area, production line, machine, device, etc.).

(136) During the review phase, the reviewers can browse the content of the package as described above and submit results of their review—e.g., approved or rejected—to the system **102**, which

tracks the review status of each submitted package. FIG. 30 is a view of interface 2502 in which aggregate review statuses of multiple packages are displayed. In this example, selection of a Packages node 2102 below a selected plant facility (e.g., Plant C) in the navigation tree 2504 causes a list of active packages associated with plant to be displayed in the results window 2508, together with each package's current review status (e.g., Draft, Review, Approved, or Rejected). In some configurations, the package management component 116 may assign an Approved status to a package only if all designated reviewers of the package have submitted an Approved status for the package. If one or more designated reviewers submits a Rejected status for the package, the package management component 116 assigns a Rejected status to the package. In some embodiments, a reviewer can submit his or her review status via interaction with the review status display illustrated in FIG. 30; e.g., by selecting an edit icon 3004 next to the relevant package to invoke a status submission window.

(137) In some embodiments, reviewers may also attach comments or submit edits to selected portions of the package via interaction with interface 2502. Once submitted, these comments or edits can be viewed by other reviewers. Example comments or edits can include, for example, correction of errors found in the recipe or manufacturing process for the product, concerns regarding clarity or accuracy of images that are associated with the package or its manufacturing process, or other such submissions.

(138) FIG. 31 is a view of interface 2502 in which the user has selected a specific package node 3102 in the navigation tree 2504, which causes review status information for the selected package to be displayed in the results window 2508. In addition to displaying the current review status of the selected package, the results window 2508 also displays a document selection control 3104 that allows the user to open and view the original technology transfer document 204 that was submitted for the package.

(139) Once a package has passed all reviews and received Approved status, the technology transfer system 102 can make the approved package available to the designated plant facilities for use in manufacturing the corresponding product. In some scenarios, this may involve making the package accessible to users of other user roles (e.g., plant managers, engineers, operators, etc.) who are responsible for putting the product into production at the plant facility.

(140) FIGS. 32-34 are other example dashboards that can be generated by user interface component 104 and used to browse the ecosystem of manufacturing entities and packages that have been submitted to and registered with the technology transfer system 102. FIG. 32 is a view of interface 2502 in which a geographical view of available plant facilities is rendered in the results window 2508. In some embodiments, this geographical view can be invoked and used to browse the plant facilities that have a contractual relationship with the technology owner 202 based on the geographical locations of those plant facilities. To this end, a map is rendered in the results window 2508, and selection of a manufacturing entity within the navigation tree 2504 causes each plant facility owned by the selected manufacturing entity to be rendered on the map as a plant icon 3202 placed at the location of the physical plant. Selection of a specific plant facility in the navigation tree 2504 can cause the corresponding plant icon 3202 to be highlighted on the map.

(141) FIG. 33 is a closer view of the geographical map displayed by interface 2502, in which the user has hovered a cursor over a selected one of the plant icons 3202. Hovering a cursor over a plant icon 3202 in this manner can cause a summary window 3302 for the corresponding plant to be overlaid on the map near the selected icon 3202. The summary window 3302 can include such information as the manufacturing entity that owns the plant, the company (technology owner) having a business relationship with manufacturing entity, and a name and current status of the plant. The summary window 3302 can also list the names of all packages that have been assigned to the plant and the respective review statuses of those packages.

(142) FIG. 34 is an example dashboard 3402 that can be generated by the user interface component 104 and used to browse summary information for selected companies, manufacturers, plants, and

packages. In this example, a selection bar **3404** is rendered near the top of the dashboard **3402** comprising drop-down selection boxes for selecting a desired company (technology owner), manufacturer, plant, and/or package to be viewed. Selections made in the selection bar **3404** filter the information presented on the dashboard **3402**. The selection boxes are populated with selectable entities registered in each category. The selectable entities available in each selection box are also filtered based on the role of the user, such that only those entities that are within the scope of the user's access privileges (as defined by the user's assigned role or affiliation) are made available for selection. For example, a user affiliated with the technology owner **202** may be permitted to select from among all registered manufacturing entities having a business relationship with the technology owner **202**, while a user affiliated with a manufacturing entity **214** may only be permitted to view information that is within the scope of that manufacturing entity **214** while being denied the ability to view information for other manufacturing entities. The selections may also be further filtered based on the user's role within the organization.

(143) Dashboard **3402** comprises information windows that display respective different types of information based on the filter criteria set using the selection boxes. For example, for a selected company or technology owner **202**, the dashboard **3402** may indicate a total number of manufacturing entities that are partnered with the company. Similarly, for a selected manufacturing entity, the dashboard **3402** may indicate a total number of plants owned by that manufacturer.

(144) A Package summary window **3406** can list a filtered set of packages based on the filtering criteria, together with summary information for each package (e.g., a package name, the date of the most recent modification to the package, a plant to which the package has been assigned, a review status of the package, etc.). A Recent Activities window **3410** can display a log of most recent activities for the selected company, manufacturer, plant, and/or package. In an example embodiment, each entry can comprise information relating to a status update for a package, indicating when a package has been created, rejected, or approved. Each entry can also include a time and date of the status change, an identity of a user who initiated the status change, or other such informant

(145) An Audit Log window **3412** can display a log of auditing events relevant to the selected company, manufacturer, plant, and/or package. This audit information can log updates that were performed on the model **208** itself, including times and dates at which nodes are created or modified (e.g., manufacturer, plant, or package nodes), as well as identities of the users who implemented the modifications. Dashboard **3402** can also include a map window **3408** similar to that illustrated in FIG. 32, which renders a set of plant icons—filtered in accordance with the selection criteria—at respective map locations corresponding to the physical locations of those plants.

(146) In some embodiments, the package management component **116** can support the use of blockchain technology to record the approved package data in a secure, immutable format. In such embodiments, the package management component **116** can also record audit information for the package in a blockchain ledger. This audit information can comprise a log of modifications to the technology transfer document **204**, identities of the users who implemented the modifications, and the time and date of the modifications. Recording this information in a blockchain ledger yields a secure and immutable edit history for the document, while permitting the document to be modified in a regulated manner.

(147) As noted above, edits or feedback can be submitted to a package model **1106** during the review process via interactions with interface **2502**. In some embodiments, the system **102** can translate some or all of these edits to performance metrics that can be provided as feedback to the conversion component **108** to improve subsequent translations of technology transfer documents **204**. FIG. 35 is a diagram illustrating submission of document edits **3504** by a reviewer at a manufacturing entity **214**. During the document review process, the reviewer may submit edits **3504** to the translated package model **1106** to alter descriptive text, modify process control

parameters, re-order steps of a manufacturing stage, re-organize the hierarchical arrangement of nodes that make up the package model **1106**, or implement other such updates. Some of these edits **3504**, such as re-ordering of process steps, may result in modification of the hierarchical structure of the package model **1106** or otherwise serve to correct an error in the translation from the original technology transfer document **204** to the package model **1106**.

(148) Authorized edits **3504** submitted to the system **102** are applied to the package model **1106** (a subset of the larger aggregate model **208**) by the model builder component **106**. Additionally, if any of the edits **3504** correct a mistranslation of the original technology transfer document **204**, these edits **3504** can be translated to performance feedback **3508** and provided to the conversion component **108**. This performance feedback **3508** can modify the parsing engine or algorithms used by the conversion component **108** to generate the neutral model **1302** for a technology transfer document **204**. In particular, the performance feedback **3508** can configure the conversion component **108** to modify its translation algorithms so that subsequent document translations will preemptively implement the edit submitted by the reviewer (or an analogous edit depending on the nature of the original document **204**). In this way, the package review process can also serve as a means for collecting performance metrics for the conversion component **108**, which improve the accuracy of subsequent translations of technology transfer documents **204** to package models **1106**.

(149) Package data encoded in a package model **1106** can be exported to and consumed by various types of devices and systems to facilitate manufacture of the product defined by the originating technology transfer document **204**. FIG. **36** is a diagram illustrating export of control configuration data **3604** to an MES system **3606** of a manufacturing entity **214**. Once a package has been finalized and approved, data relating to the product defined by the package—including recipe information; details of the manufacturing processes, stages, and steps for producing the product, etc.—is made available to users, devices, and systems at the manufacturing entities **214** that have been assigned the task of manufacturing the product. In addition to making this package information accessible and viewable by relevant users (e.g., via interface **2502**), the system **102** can translate portions of the model data to control configuration data **3604** that can be used to configure MES systems, ERP systems, industrial control devices such as industrial controllers **3608**, product lifecycle management (PLM) systems, or other such equipment.

(150) To this end, the export component **110** can extract recipe and process data **3602** from the package model **1106**—that is, data relating to the manufacturing process—and translate this data **3602** to control configuration data **3604** formatted in accordance with a target device or system to which the configuration data **3604** will be sent. In the illustrated example, the export component **110** outputs the control configuration data to an MES system **3606** associated with a manufacturing entity **214**, which performs supervisory monitoring and management of control operations on the control level. The configuration data **3604** provides the MES system **3606** with the recipe information, control parameters, step sequences, or other such process information for manufacturing the product. Based on this configuration data **3604**, the MES system **3606** can direct control devices executing in the plant facility, such as industrial controllers **3608**, to control their respective industrial assets in accordance with the production specifics encoded in the configuration data **3604**.

(151) Although FIG. **36** depicts configuration of an MES system **3606** using the control configuration data **3604**, the technology transfer system **102** can export control configuration data **3604** to various types of industrial control devices or systems as needed, depending on how the manufacturing process for the product is to be partitioned among control systems, plant facilities, and manufacturing entities. For example, as noted above, a technology owner **202** may choose to partition the stages of a multi-stage manufacturing process between two or more different production lines, plant facilities, or manufacturing entities. To partition a process in this manner, a user affiliated with the technology owner **202** can interact with interface **2502** to designate each Stage node **2802** of the package model **1106** to a selected plant facility or production line. Based on

these designations, users affiliated with the respective plant facilities are permitted to access and view the portions of the package model **1106** corresponding to their designated stage of the process, and in some scenarios may be prevented from accessing portions of the model **1106** that have been designated to other manufacturing entities **214** (thereby protecting the intellectual property of the technology owner by preventing any single manufacturing entity from viewing details of the manufacturing process in its entirety). Additionally, the export component **110** can export control configuration data **3604** obtained from the model **1106** to control devices and systems associated with the designated facilities or production areas, such that each target facility receives configuration data **3604** obtained solely from the portions of the model **1106** that have been designated to that facility. Export component **110** can be configured to support any suitable security protocol to ensure that the control configuration data **3604** is delivered securely to its target devices and systems.

(152) Some embodiments of technology transfer system **102** can also support creation and simulation of a digital twin of the package manufacturing process represented by the package model **1106**, which can allow users to validate operation of the manufacturing process by the designated manufacturing entities **214** prior to carrying out the manufacturing process on the physical industrial assets. FIG. 37 is a diagram illustrating creation of a digital twin **3702** of a manufacturing process represented by a package model **1106**. As noted above, a technology owner **202** can designate selected manufacturing processes or stages defined in the package model **1106** to respective different production lines; e.g., by submitting package deployment information **3704** to the system **102** (via interface **3402**) that assigns nodes of the navigation tree **2504** representing the processes or stages to selected production lines. In the example depicted in FIG. 37, the user has assigned stages 1-3 of a manufacturing process to Production Lines 8, 5, and 7, respectively. These different production lines may reside in the same plant facility associated with a single manufacturing entity **214** or may be geographically distributed among different plant facilities associated with the same manufacturing entity **214** or multiple different manufacturing entities **214**.

(153) Once this partitioning of the manufacturing process has been defined, the user may choose to generate a digital twin **3702** and simulate operation of the manufacturing process prior to execution on the physical production lines. To this end, a digital twin generator component **112** can generate this digital twin **3702** based on the package deployment information **3704** submitted by the user—which defines which production lines defined in the model **208** are to execute the respective stages of the process—and information about the industrial equipment (e.g., mixers, presses, ovens, etc.) that make up those production lines. Returning briefly to the example model **208** illustrated in FIG. 23, the digital twin generator component **112** can obtain capability or specification information for the industrial equipment on each of the designated production lines from the Lines layer **2310** of the model **208** and use this equipment capability information to generate simulation-capable digital models of the equipment as part of the digital twin **3702**. Example equipment capability information that can be obtained from the model **208** and used by the digital twin generator component **112** to generate the digital twin **3702** can include, but is not limited to, operating speeds, product throughput capacities, rated temperatures or flows, or other such equipment capability information. These digital equipment models can also be configured in accordance with any control or process parameters defined by the process steps that have been assigned to the corresponding equipment (that is, the control or process parameters obtained from the original technology transfer document and included in the package model **1106**). The digital twin generator component **112** can aggregate equipment models for a given production line to yield a simulation capable production line model as part of the digital twin **3702**.

(154) Digital twin generator component **112** also assigns, to each of the production line models, the one or more stages or operations of the manufacturing process that have been assigned to that production line, as defined by the user-provided package deployment information **3704**. These assignments configure the digital twin **3702** to simulate execution of each of the stages or

operations of the manufacturing process by their assigned production lines. If the designated production lines encompass multiple different, geographically diverse production facilities, the scope of the digital twin **3702** can include transportation of product between plant facilities as part of a sequential staging of the product. Distances between these different plant facilities can be obtained from the model **208** based on the registered locations of the relevant plants and encode in the digital twin **3702** so that transportation times can be simulated.

(155) Once the digital twin **3702** has been created, the system's simulation component **114** can execute a simulation of the digital twin **3702** to predict operation of the manufacturing process by the designated production lines. FIG. **38** is a diagram illustrating execution of the digital twin **3702** by the technology transfer system **102**. The simulation component **114** can consider the capabilities and specification data for the modeled industrial equipment together with the operations required of that equipment—as dictated by the portions of the manufacturing process to be carried out by the respective pieces of equipment—to simulate manufacture of the product and generate simulation results **3802** that quantify various aspects of the simulated process. Example simulation results **3802** that can be generated by the simulation component **114** based on simulation of the digital twin **3702** can include, but are not limited to, timings of various aspects of the product, identification of bottlenecks in the production flow, product quality estimations, estimated product throughput or output, or other such results **3802**.

(156) In some embodiments, the simulation component **114** can also be configured to generate recommendations for improving the manufacturing process based on the simulation and information contained in the model **208**. In this regard, the recommendations can be designed to improve a performance metric for the manufacturing process, or to otherwise bring the performance metric within a specified range of acceptability. In an example scenario, the simulation component **114** may determine that the predicted rate of product throughput can be improved if a stage of the process that has been assigned to a first production line is instead carried out on a second production line capable of performing the same operation more quickly or with less potential machine downtime. In making this assessment, the simulation component **114** can refer to the model **208** to identify other available production lines with similar but improved capabilities. The user interface component **104** can render these recommendations, as well as other simulation results **3802**, on a client device associated with an authorized user, who may choose to modify the partitioning of the package manufacturing process between production lines based on assessment of the simulation results **3802**. In general, the manufacturing process for the package can be validated by the simulation of the digital twin **3702** prior to deploying the process to the physical production lines.

(157) The technology transfer system described herein can simplify and automate many aspects of the technology transfer process using a centralized platform for translating, sharing, editing, and tracking technology documentation. The system's document translation features can transform the content of a technology transfer document to a structured hierarchical object-based model that can then be browsed and viewed by relevant parties. The system enforces role-based access privileges to the package model, affording a technology owner a great degree of control over the distribution of the document's contents. The system also manages and tracks approval statuses for the document. Once approved, the system can export recipe data or control configuration information, including process control parameters, to industrial control systems to facilitate configuring those systems to manufacture the product defined by the document.

(158) FIG. **39** illustrates a methodology in accordance with one or more embodiments of the subject application. While, for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the methodology shown herein is shown and described as a series of acts, it is to be understood and appreciated that the subject innovation is not limited by the order of acts, as some acts may, in accordance therewith, occur in a different order and/or concurrently with other acts from that shown and described herein. For example, those skilled in the art will understand and appreciate that a methodology could

alternatively be represented as a series of interrelated states or events, such as in a state diagram. Moreover, not all illustrated acts may be required to implement a methodology in accordance with the innovation. Furthermore, interaction diagram(s) may represent methodologies, or methods, in accordance with the subject disclosure when disparate entities enact disparate portions of the methodologies. Further yet, two or more of the disclosed example methods can be implemented in combination with each other, to accomplish one or more features or advantages described herein. (159) FIG. 39 illustrates an example methodology 3900 for translating a technology transfer document to a digitized hierarchical object model notation. Initially, at 3902, a technology transfer document describing a product to be manufactured is received at a technology transfer system from a technology owner. The technology transfer document can be submitted as a natural language document in any suitable file format (e.g., a PDF document) and can comprise sections and sub-sections delineated by headers or titles. The sections and subsections describe a product to be manufactured (e.g., a pharmaceutical product) and detailed information conveying how the product is to be manufactured. The document can include sections describing the stages of the manufacturing process and the steps for carrying out the respective stages. The document can also include values of process parameters associated with respective steps of the process, as well as any relevant images, tables, flow diagrams, or charts.

(160) At 3904, content is extracted from the technology transfer document as modularized content of different content types based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer. The content indexer can be any type of software file or electronic document that defines instructions for locating different items of content within the document and keys to be associated with each item of content. The content indexer can also define which of multiple hierarchical levels each item of content is to be mapped to in a finalized package model. For example, for a given item of content, the content indexer can specify a level (e.g., level 0, level 1, level 2, etc.), a content key, start text for the content, and end text for the content. Content types that can be extracted in this manner include, but are not limited to, text blocks, images, tables, flow diagrams, or other types of content. Any suitable extraction tools can be used in connection with the content extraction, depending on the type of content being extracted. The generalized parsing and extraction performed in this step can export the extracted content to content modules that are organized hierarchically according to the instructions defined in the content indexer.

(161) At 3906, a determination is made as to whether the content of the document includes a table. If so (YES at step 3906), the methodology proceeds to step 3908, where table data is extracted from the table, as part of the modularized content, based on customer-specific semantic rules defined for the technology owner. The semantic rules can be defined in a semantic rules file that defines sets of semantic rules for respective different technology owners. Each set of customer-specific semantic rules define directives for parsing tables within that technology owner's document to align with the target structure of the finalized package model, considering the technology owner's proprietary table formatting. The semantic rules can specify, for example, how to translate and map content of horizontally and/or vertically merged cells within the table, how to map cell content to the finalized package model relative to column or row header names, or other such rules.

(162) In some embodiments, the semantic rules can be written using a condensed syntax in which different elements of the semantic rule are represented by 2-, 3-, or 4-letter codes or identifiers that are written as a string of rule elements, which are then translated into executable parsing code that is applicable to the table.

(163) After all tables in the document have been processed in this manner, or if the document contains no tables (NO at step 3906), the methodology proceeds to step 3910, where a neutral model is generated comprising objects or nodes representing the modularized content extracted at steps 3904 and 3908, organized in a hierarchical structure that conforms to an industrial standard, such as ISA-88.

(164) At **3912**, the neutral model generated at step **3810** is translated to a hierarchical document or package model having a format that conforms to the industrial standard. The package model comprises nodes or objects representing manufacturing processes, stages, steps, and parameters for manufacturing the product. The document model can be browsed using suitable user interfaces to view respective sections of document content.

(165) The resulting document model can also be integrated into an innovator model by assigning respective processes or steps of the manufacturing process defined in the document model to selected production lines defined in the innovator model. The resulting aggregate model can be browsed to view information about the plant facilities that make up the ecosystem of manufacturing entities and the document models (packages) associated with the respective plant facilities.

(166) Embodiments, systems, and components described herein, as well as control systems and automation environments in which various aspects set forth in the subject specification can be carried out, can include computer or network components such as servers, clients, programmable logic controllers (PLCs), automation controllers, communications modules, mobile computers, on-board computers for mobile vehicles, wireless components, control components and so forth which are capable of interacting across a network. Computers and servers include one or more processors—electronic integrated circuits that perform logic operations employing electric signals—configured to execute instructions stored in media such as random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), hard drives, as well as removable memory devices, which can include memory sticks, memory cards, flash drives, external hard drives, and so on.

(167) Similarly, the term PLC or automation controller as used herein can include functionality that can be shared across multiple components, systems, and/or networks. As an example, one or more PLCs or automation controllers can communicate and cooperate with various network devices across the network. This can include substantially any type of control, communications module, computer, Input/Output (I/O) device, sensor, actuator, and human machine interface (HMI) that communicate via the network, which includes control, automation, and/or public networks. The PLC or automation controller can also communicate to and control various other devices such as standard or safety-rated I/O modules including analog, digital, programmed/intelligent I/O modules, other programmable controllers, communications modules, sensors, actuators, output devices, and the like.

(168) The network can include public networks such as the internet, intranets, and automation networks such as control and information protocol (CIP) networks including DeviceNet, ControlNet, safety networks, and EtherNet/IP. Other networks include Ethernet, DH/DH+, Remote I/O, Fieldbus, Modbus, Profibus, CAN, wireless networks, serial protocols, and so forth. In addition, the network devices can include various possibilities (hardware and/or software components). These include components such as switches with virtual local area network (VLAN) capability, LANs, WANs, proxies, gateways, routers, firewalls, virtual private network (VPN) devices, servers, clients, computers, configuration tools, monitoring tools, and/or other devices.

(169) In order to provide a context for the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter, FIGS. **40** and **41** as well as the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable environment in which the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter may be implemented. While the embodiments have been described above in the general context of computer-executable instructions that can run on one or more computers, those skilled in the art will recognize that the embodiments can be also implemented in combination with other program modules and/or as a combination of hardware and software.

(170) Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, distributed computing systems, as well as

personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices.

(171) The illustrated embodiments herein can be also practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

(172) Computing devices typically include a variety of media, which can include computer-readable storage media, machine-readable storage media, and/or communications media, which two terms are used herein differently from one another as follows. Computer-readable storage media or machine-readable storage media can be any available storage media that can be accessed by the computer and includes both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable storage media or machine-readable storage media can be implemented in connection with any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable or machine-readable instructions, program modules, structured data or unstructured data.

(173) Computer-readable storage media can include, but are not limited to, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), flash memory or other memory technology, compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM), digital versatile disk (DVD), Blu-ray disc (BD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, solid state drives or other solid state storage devices, or other tangible and/or non-transitory media which can be used to store desired information. In this regard, the terms “tangible” or “non-transitory” herein as applied to storage, memory or computer-readable media, are to be understood to exclude only propagating transitory signals per se as modifiers and do not relinquish rights to all standard storage, memory or computer-readable media that are not only propagating transitory signals per se.

(174) Computer-readable storage media can be accessed by one or more local or remote computing devices, e.g., via access requests, queries or other data retrieval protocols, for a variety of operations with respect to the information stored by the medium.

(175) Communications media typically embody computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other structured or unstructured data in a data signal such as a modulated data signal, e.g., a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and includes any information delivery or transport media. The term “modulated data signal” or signals refers to a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in one or more signals. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media include wired media, such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media.

(176) With reference again to FIG. 40, the example environment **4000** for implementing various embodiments of the aspects described herein includes a computer **4002**, the computer **4002** including a processing unit **4004**, a system memory **4006** and a system bus **4008**. The system bus **4008** couples system components including, but not limited to, the system memory **4006** to the processing unit **4004**. The processing unit **4004** can be any of various commercially available processors. Dual microprocessors and other multi-processor architectures can also be employed as the processing unit **4004**.

(177) The system bus **4008** can be any of several types of bus structure that can further interconnect to a memory bus (with or without a memory controller), a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of commercially available bus architectures. The system memory **4006** includes ROM **4010** and RAM **4012**. A basic input/output system (BIOS) can be stored in a non-volatile memory such as ROM, erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM), EEPROM,

which BIOS contains the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer **4002**, such as during startup. The RAM **4012** can also include a high-speed RAM such as static RAM for caching data.

(178) The computer **4002** further includes an internal hard disk drive (HDD) **4014** (e.g., EIDE, SATA), one or more external storage devices **4016** (e.g., a magnetic floppy disk drive (FDD) **4016**, a memory stick or flash drive reader, a memory card reader, etc.) and an optical disk drive **4020** (e.g., which can read or write from a CD-ROM disc, a DVD, a BD, etc.). While the internal HDD **4014** is illustrated as located within the computer **4002**, the internal HDD **4014** can also be configured for external use in a suitable chassis (not shown). Additionally, while not shown in environment **4000**, a solid state drive (SSD) could be used in addition to, or in place of, an HDD **4014**. The HDD **4014**, external storage device(s) **4016** and optical disk drive **4020** can be connected to the system bus **4008** by an HDD interface **4024**, an external storage interface **4026** and an optical drive interface **4028**, respectively. The interface **4024** for external drive implementations can include at least one or both of Universal Serial Bus (USB) and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 interface technologies. Other external drive connection technologies are within contemplation of the embodiments described herein.

(179) The drives and their associated computer-readable storage media provide nonvolatile storage of data, data structures, computer-executable instructions, and so forth. For the computer **4002**, the drives and storage media accommodate the storage of any data in a suitable digital format. Although the description of computer-readable storage media above refers to respective types of storage devices, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of storage media which are readable by a computer, whether presently existing or developed in the future, could also be used in the example operating environment, and further, that any such storage media can contain computer-executable instructions for performing the methods described herein.

(180) A number of program modules can be stored in the drives and RAM **4012**, including an operating system **4030**, one or more application programs **4032**, other program modules **4034** and program data **4036**. All or portions of the operating system, applications, modules, and/or data can also be cached in the RAM **4012**. The systems and methods described herein can be implemented utilizing various commercially available operating systems or combinations of operating systems.

(181) Computer **4002** can optionally comprise emulation technologies. For example, a hypervisor (not shown) or other intermediary can emulate a hardware environment for operating system **4030**, and the emulated hardware can optionally be different from the hardware illustrated in FIG. **40**. In such an embodiment, operating system **4030** can comprise one virtual machine (VM) of multiple VMs hosted at computer **4002**. Furthermore, operating system **4030** can provide runtime environments, such as the Java runtime environment or the .NET framework, for application programs **4032**. Runtime environments are consistent execution environments that allow application programs **4032** to run on any operating system that includes the runtime environment. Similarly, operating system **4030** can support containers, and application programs **4032** can be in the form of containers, which are lightweight, standalone, executable packages of software that include, e.g., code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings for an application.

(182) Further, computer **4002** can be enable with a security module, such as a trusted processing module (TPM). For instance with a TPM, boot components hash next in time boot components, and wait for a match of results to secured values, before loading a next boot component. This process can take place at any layer in the code execution stack of computer **4002**, e.g., applied at the application execution level or at the operating system (OS) kernel level, thereby enabling security at any level of code execution.

(183) A user can enter commands and information into the computer **4002** through one or more wired/wireless input devices, e.g., a keyboard **4038**, a touch screen **4040**, and a pointing device, such as a mouse **4042**. Other input devices (not shown) can include a microphone, an infrared (IR) remote control, a radio frequency (RF) remote control, or other remote control, a joystick, a virtual

reality controller and/or virtual reality headset, a game pad, a stylus pen, an image input device, e.g., camera(s), a gesture sensor input device, a vision movement sensor input device, an emotion or facial detection device, a biometric input device, e.g., fingerprint or iris scanner, or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit **4004** through an input device interface **4044** that can be coupled to the system bus **4008**, but can be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, an IEEE 1394 serial port, a game port, a USB port, an IR interface, a BLUETOOTH® interface, etc.

(184) A monitor **4044** or other type of display device can be also connected to the system bus **4008** via an interface, such as a video adapter **4048**. In addition to the monitor **4044**, a computer typically includes other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers, printers, etc.

(185) The computer **4002** can operate in a networked environment using logical connections via wired and/or wireless communications to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer(s) **4048**. The remote computer(s) **4048** can be a workstation, a server computer, a router, a personal computer, portable computer, microprocessor-based entertainment appliance, a peer device or other common network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements described relative to the computer **4002**, although, for purposes of brevity, only a memory/storage device **4050** is illustrated. The logical connections depicted include wired/wireless connectivity to a local area network (LAN) **4052** and/or larger networks, e.g., a wide area network (WAN) **4054**. Such LAN and WAN networking environments are commonplace in offices and companies, and facilitate enterprise-wide computer networks, such as intranets, all of which can connect to a global communications network, e.g., the Internet.

(186) When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer **4002** can be connected to the local network **4052** through a wired and/or wireless communication network interface or adapter **4056**. The adapter **4056** can facilitate wired or wireless communication to the LAN **4052**, which can also include a wireless access point (AP) disposed thereon for communicating with the adapter **4056** in a wireless mode.

(187) When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer **4002** can include a modem **4058** or can be connected to a communications server on the WAN **4054** via other means for establishing communications over the WAN **4054**, such as by way of the Internet. The modem **4058**, which can be internal or external and a wired or wireless device, can be connected to the system bus **4008** via the input device interface **4046**. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the computer **4002** or portions thereof, can be stored in the remote memory/storage device **4050**. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are example and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used.

(188) When used in either a LAN or WAN networking environment, the computer **4002** can access cloud storage systems or other network-based storage systems in addition to, or in place of, external storage devices **4016** as described above. Generally, a connection between the computer **4002** and a cloud storage system can be established over a LAN **4052** or WAN **4054** e.g., by the adapter **4056** or modem **4058**, respectively. Upon connecting the computer **4002** to an associated cloud storage system, the external storage interface **4026** can, with the aid of the adapter **4056** and/or modem **4058**, manage storage provided by the cloud storage system as it would other types of external storage. For instance, the external storage interface **4026** can be configured to provide access to cloud storage sources as if those sources were physically connected to the computer **4002**.

(189) The computer **4002** can be operable to communicate with any wireless devices or entities operatively disposed in wireless communication, e.g., a printer, scanner, desktop and/or portable computer, portable data assistant, communications satellite, any piece of equipment or location associated with a wirelessly detectable tag (e.g., a kiosk, news stand, store shelf, etc.), and telephone. This can include Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) and BLUETOOTH® wireless technologies. Thus, the communication can be a predefined structure as with a conventional network or simply

an ad hoc communication between at least two devices.

(190) FIG. 41 is a schematic block diagram of a sample computing environment 4100 with which the disclosed subject matter can interact. The sample computing environment 4100 includes one or more client(s) 4102. The client(s) 4102 can be hardware and/or software (e.g., threads, processes, computing devices). The sample computing environment 3400 also includes one or more server(s) 4104. The server(s) 4104 can also be hardware and/or software (e.g., threads, processes, computing devices). The servers 4104 can house threads to perform transformations by employing one or more embodiments as described herein, for example. One possible communication between a client 4102 and servers 4104 can be in the form of a data packet adapted to be transmitted between two or more computer processes. The sample computing environment 4100 includes a communication framework 4106 that can be employed to facilitate communications between the client(s) 4102 and the server(s) 4104. The client(s) 4102 are operably connected to one or more client data store(s) 4108 that can be employed to store information local to the client(s) 4102. Similarly, the server(s) 4104 are operably connected to one or more server data store(s) 4110 that can be employed to store information local to the servers 4104.

(191) What has been described above includes examples of the subject innovation. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing the disclosed subject matter, but one of ordinary skill in the art may recognize that many further combinations and permutations of the subject innovation are possible. Accordingly, the disclosed subject matter is intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications, and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

(192) In particular and in regard to the various functions performed by the above described components, devices, circuits, systems and the like, the terms (including a reference to a “means”) used to describe such components are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any component which performs the specified function of the described component (e.g., a functional equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure, which performs the function in the herein illustrated exemplary aspects of the disclosed subject matter. In this regard, it will also be recognized that the disclosed subject matter includes a system as well as a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the acts and/or events of the various methods of the disclosed subject matter.

(193) In addition, while a particular feature of the disclosed subject matter may have been disclosed with respect to only one of several implementations, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other implementations as may be desired and advantageous for any given or particular application. Furthermore, to the extent that the terms “includes,” and “including” and variants thereof are used in either the detailed description or the claims, these terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising.”

(194) In this application, the word “exemplary” is used to mean serving as an example, instance, or illustration. Any aspect or design described herein as “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other aspects or designs. Rather, use of the word exemplary is intended to present concepts in a concrete fashion.

(195) Various aspects or features described herein may be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques. The term “article of manufacture” as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device, carrier, or media. For example, computer readable media can include but are not limited to magnetic storage devices (e.g., hard disk, floppy disk, magnetic strips . . .), optical disks [e.g., compact disk (CD), digital versatile disk (DVD) . . .], smart cards, and flash memory devices (e.g., card, stick, key drive . . .).

Claims

1. A system, comprising: a memory; and a processor, operatively coupled to a memory, that executes executable components stored on the memory, the executable components comprising: a user interface component configured to receive, from a technology owner, a technology transfer document containing information about a product to be manufactured and describing a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; and a conversion component configured to extract content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer and applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different technology owners, extract, as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner and comprise at least one of a rule dictating how content of a horizontally merged cell or a vertically merged cell discovered in the table is to be mapped to the package model or a rule indicating two or more cells of the table that are to be combined in the package model, and generate a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the executable components further comprise an export component configured to translate information about the manufacturing process contained in the package model to control configuration data and to export the control configuration data to an industrial device or system, wherein the control configuration data configures the industrial device or system to execute a portion of the manufacturing process.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein the general parsing instructions define hierarchical levels in which respective content modules, of the content modules, are to be organized in the package model, keywords to be associated with respective items of content to be extracted to the content modules, and instructions for locating the respective items of content within the technology transfer documents.
4. The system of claim 3, wherein the hierarchical levels comprise one or more of a process level representing a manufacturing process, a stage level representing stages of the manufacturing process, a step level representing steps of the stages, or a parameter level representing control parameter values associated with the steps.
5. The system of claim 3, wherein the instructions for locating the respective items of content are defined as a line of start text and a line of end text between which the item of content is located.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein the content modules comprise modules of different types of content, the different types of content comprising at least one of text, images, tables, or flow diagrams.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein the technology transfer document is imported as at least one of a portable document format file, a word processing file, or an image file.
8. The system of claim 1, wherein the conversion component is configured to organize the content modules in the package model according to a hierarchy of levels comprising one or more of a process level representing a manufacturing process, a stage level representing stages of the manufacturing process, a step level representing steps of the stages, or a parameter level representing control parameter values associated with the steps.
9. The system of claim 1, wherein the executable components further comprise a user interface configured to render the package model as a browsable navigation tree on a user interface, and in response to selection, via interaction with the user interface, of a node of the navigation tree representing a section of the technology transfer document, render content associated with the section of the technology transfer document on the user interface.
10. The system of claim 1, wherein the conversion component is configured to organize the content modules in the package model in accordance with an industrial standard for modeling industrial processes.

11. The system of claim 1, wherein the semantic rules file defines multiple customer-specific semantic rules, including the semantic rules, that are applied to tables extracted from technology transfer documents from respective different customers, and a global semantic rule to be applied to tables extracted from technology transfer documents from any customer.
12. The system of claim 1, wherein the semantic rules further comprise a rule defining a cell of the table having first content that is to be changed to second content in the package model.
13. A method, comprising: receiving, by a system comprising a processor, a technology transfer document from a technology owner, the technology transfer document containing information about a product to be manufactured and describing a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; extracting, by the system, content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer, wherein the general parsing instructions are applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different technology owners; extracting, by the system as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner and comprise at least one of a rule dictating how content of a horizontally merged cell or a vertically merged cell discovered in the table is to be mapped to the package model or a rule identifying two or more cells of the table having content that is to be combined in the package model; and generating, by the system, a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.
14. The method of claim 13, further comprising: translating, by the system, information about the manufacturing process contained in the package model to control configuration data; and exporting, by the system, the control configuration data to an industrial device or system, wherein the control configuration data configures the industrial device or system to execute a portion of the manufacturing process.
15. The method of claim 13, wherein the general parsing instructions define hierarchical levels in which respective content modules, of the content modules, are to be organized in the package model, keywords to be associated with respective items of content to be extracted to the content modules, and instructions for locating the respective items of content within the technology transfer documents.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the hierarchical levels comprise one or more of a process level representing a manufacturing process, a stage level representing stages of the manufacturing process, a step level representing steps of the stages, or a parameter level representing control parameter values associated with the steps.
17. The method of claim 15, wherein the instructions for locating the respective items of content are defined as a line of start text and a line of end text between which the item of content is located.
18. The method of claim 10, wherein the generating of the package model comprises organizing the content modules in the package model according to a hierarchy of levels comprising one or more of a process level representing a manufacturing process, a stage level representing stages of the manufacturing process, a step level representing steps of the stages, or a parameter level representing control parameter values associated with the steps.
19. A non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that, in response to execution, cause a technology transfer system comprising a processor to perform operations, the operations comprising: importing a technology transfer document associated with a technology owner, the technology transfer document comprising information describing a product to be manufactured and a manufacturing process for manufacturing the product; performing a general parsing process on the technology transfer document that identifies and extracts content from the technology transfer document as content modules based on general parsing instructions defined in a content indexer, wherein the general parsing instructions are applicable to technology transfer documents from multiple different technology owners; performing a custom parsing process on the

technology transfer document that extracts, as a subset of the content modules, table data from a table contained in the technology transfer document based on one or more semantic rules defined in a semantic rules file, wherein the semantic rules are specific to the technology owner and comprise at least one of a rule dictating how content of a horizontally merged cell or a vertically merged cell is to be mapped to the package model or a rule identifying cells of the table that are to be combined in the package model; and generating a package model comprising a hierarchically structured organization of the content modules representing content sections of the technology transfer document.

20. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the rule dictating how the content of the horizontally merged cell or the vertically merged cell is to be mapped to the package model defines how the horizontally merged cell or the vertically merged cell is to be unmerged in the package model to yield unmerged cells and how the content is to be mapped to the unmerged cells.
