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Personal Information:
Date of birth: May 10,1988
Citizenship: China

Undergraduate Studies:
          M.S.in Quantitative Economics, Universite de Bruxelles, 2012
          B.S.in Econometrics, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, 2009

Graduate Studies:
          Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 2012 to present
          Ph.D. Candidate in Economics
          Thesis Title: *Essays on Patent Litigation Systems*
          Expected Completion Date: August, 2016

Research Fields:
          Primary fields: Innovation Policy; IP management; Industry Organization
          Secondary fields: Applied Micro econometrics; Law and Economics

Professional Activities:

2015	Academic Visitor, Center for Law and Economics, ETH Zurich
2014	Research Assistant to Professor Michele Cincera, Project of "*Public Procurement/Investment on Science and Technology*"
2013	Research Assistant to Professor Carine Peeters, *The Belgian Branch of the Offshoring Research Network*
2010	China Business News, *Reporter*

Conference:

9th Jena Summer Academy on "Innovation and Uncertainty" (Germany,2015)
17th ZEW Summer Workshop for Young Economists (Manheimn,Germany,2015)
2nd International Workshop on innovation and Management (Bruxelles,2014)
the Competition and Innovation Summer School (Turkey,2014)
ENTER Network Jamboree (Stockholm,2014)
International Workshop on Innovation and Management (Beijing,2013)

Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2012-2016	Four year doctoral scholarship, China Scholarship Council
2015	CCCI travel grant
2014	BRIC travel grant

Software: Micro Office, Stata, Matlab, Latex, Mysql

Language: Chinese (Native), English (Fluent), French (Beginner)

Job Market Paper:
"*Technological Radicalness Explaining Opposition Risk For European Patents*"
This paper brings new evidence on the determinant of opposition. The sample dataset covers patent filed between 1999 to 2000, and having been opposed in European Patent Office (EPO). To link technological radicalness to the opposition probability, I use 431748 patents filed between 1985 to 2010 to construct a comprehensive measurement to evaluate radicalness of each patent in the focal sample: 1) novelty - bringing new components; 2) uniqueness; 3) high net entry of similar patents. The econometric analysis suggests that patent with radical not incremental attributes imply higher probability of being opposed. In particularly, revoked and amended patent are less cited than comparable patents survived from the opposition reexamination.

Other Research Paper:
"*Quality and Litigation in Patent Systems*" with Professor Bruno van Pottelsberghe de la Potterie
This paper develops a methodology to compare the quality of patent litigation system in major economics: US, UK, Germany, Korea, China and Japan. Quality is defined as whether it provides a fair and just legal environment for nullifying weak patents and judging infringement actions. The ultimate part of this study finds that filing of litigation trials is negatively related with degree of the law enforcement. Jurisdictions with rigorous and predictable judgment have low risk of opportunistic and anti-competitive filings.

"*Ownership Fragmentation, opposition risk and technology market*" with Professor Nicolas Van Zeebroeck
This paper analyzes the relationship between technology ownership fragmentation and the opposition filing in European Patent Office (EPO). We develop and test a simple two stages model in which the licensing and opposition are jointly determined. Opposition can be used for bargaining an access to a technology. An ex ante negotiation (e.g. licensing) is less attractive under two conditions: when the profit dissipation is over the licensing revenue for the potential licensee or transaction cost is over the opposition cost for the entrant. That is, the opposition frequency should be high when ownership to external technologies are highly concentrated or widely distributed. Evidence consistent with the predictions emerges from a 1985-2005 panel of 624 IPC classes that describe the patent application and opposition in EPO. Application-based "fragmentation index" uncovers the U-shape relationships between opposition frequency and fragmented patent rights.

Reference:

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