Entered: August 15, 2014

1	RECORD OF ORAL HEARING
2	UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
3	
4	BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
5	
6 7 8	CARL ZEISS SMT GmbH Petitioner
	v.
9 10 11	NIKON CORPORATION Patent Owner
12 13 14	Case IPR2013-00362 and IPR2013-00363 Patent 7,348,575 B2
15 16	
17 18	Oral Hearing Held: July 17, 2014
19 20 21 22	Before: SALLY C. MEDLEY, HOWARD B. BLANKENSHIP MATTHEW R. CLEMENTS (via video conference), <i>Administrative Patent Judges</i> .
	The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on
23	Thursday, July 17, 2014 at the U.S. Patent and Trademark
24	Office, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Virginia at 1:00 p.m.,
25	in Courtroom A



IPR2013-00362 and IPR2013-00363 Patent 7,348,575 B2

1	APPEARANCES:
2	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER:
3 4 5 6 7 8	KURT L. GLITZENSTEIN, ESQ. MARC M. WEFERS, Ph.D., ESQ. Fish & Richardson P.C. One Marina Park Drive Boston, MA 02210-1878
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10	
11	ON BEHALF OF THE PATENT OWNER
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	JOHN S. KERN, ESQ. ROBERT C. MATTSON, ESQ. Oblon Spivak McClelland Maier & Neustadt, LLP 1940 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(1:00 p.m.)
3	JUDGE MEDLEY: Good afternoon. This is the
4	hearing for IPR 2013-00362 and 00363 between Petitioner, Carl
5	Zeiss and Patent Owner, Nikon.
6	Both cases involve the U.S. Patent 7,348,575, the
7	'575 patent. Per the July 10th order that we sent out, each
8	party will have 60 minutes of total time to present arguments
9	for the two cases. Because the cases involve the '575 patent
10	with somewhat similar issues, Petitioner, you will proceed
11	first to present your case with respect to the challenged
12	claims and grounds for which the Board instituted trial for
13	both cases.
14	Thereafter Patent Owner, you will respond to
15	Petitioner's presentation for both cases. And then, lastly,
16	Petitioner, you may reserve rebuttal time to respond to
17	Patent Owner's presentation with respect to both cases.
18	At this time we would like the parties to please
19	introduce counsel for the Petitioner.
20	MR. GLITZENSTEIN: Good afternoon, Your Honors,
21	Kurt Glitzenstein of Fish & Richardson for the Petitioner,
22	Carl Zeiss.
23	MR. WEFERS: Marc Wefers, Fish & Richardson for
24	Petitioner, Carl Zeiss.
25	IIIDGE MEDI EV: And who will be presenting?



1	MR. GLITZENSTEIN: Your Honor, I will be.
2	JUDGE MEDLEY: Okay. Thank you. And for Patent
3	Owner?
4	MR. KERN: Good afternoon, Your Honor, John Kern
5	presenting for Patent Owner, Nikon Corporation.
6	JUDGE MEDLEY: Thank you.
7	MR. MATTSON: Good afternoon, Robert Mattson,
8	Oblon Spivak for Patent Owner, Nikon Corporation. Mr. Kern
9	will be presenting.
10	JUDGE MEDLEY: Okay. Thank you.
11	Petitioner, you may begin. And would you like to
12	reserve rebuttal time?
13	MR. GLITZENSTEIN: I would, Your Honor.
14	I would like to reserve 25 minutes, please.
15	JUDGE MEDLEY: Okay.
16	MR. GLITZENSTEIN: May I proceed, Your Honors?
17	JUDGE MEDLEY: Yes.
18	MR. GLITZENSTEIN: May it please this Court, the
19	issue with regard to the '362 IPR where I am going to begin
20	this afternoon is an issue of obviousness, and in particular
21	the issue of obviousness of combining Terasawa and what we
22	have termed the immersion references.
23	Now, there are two separate and independent
24	reasons why it would have been obvious to modify the Terasawa
25	reference to include an immersion fluid between the houndary



1	lens and the wafer. Those two reasons are to increase the
2	depth of focus and also, separately, to increase the
3	numerical aperture or NA.
4	There was motivation in the prior art to do both
5	and the prior art enabled both. This is not an unpredictable
6	field. The field of optics is, in fact, highly predictable
7	and highly deterministic.
8	There was nothing undue about any experimentation
9	and none has been shown on this record. There is no
10	enablement impediment to combining these references.
11	Turning first to the issue of depth of focus, the
12	prior art in this case expressly discloses the desirability
13	of using immersion to increase depth of focus, including in
14	catadioptric systems, which are the types of systems recited
15	in the specification claimed in claim 1 of the Omura patent.
16	We see that in Nikon's own reference, the Fukami application,
17	as well as Switkes, an article.
18	Nikon's expert in these IPRs, Dr. Sasian conceded
19	that there was, in fact, motivation to modify the prior art
20	in order to achieve an increased depth of focus. And, in
21	fact, Nikon's position that a person of ordinary skill in the
22	art would not have been motivated to use immersion in order
23	to increase depth of focus cannot be squared with the
24	testimony of its own expert, with the disclosure of its own
25	patent application Fukami, and in fact, cannot even be



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