

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

THE GILLETTE COMPANY

Petitioner

v.

ZOND, LLC
Patent Owner

Case IPR2014-00981
Patent 7,147,759

ZOND LLC'S PATENT OWNER PRELIMINARY RESPONSE
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.107(a)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND 10

 A. Overview Of Magnetron Sputtering Systems. 10

 B. The '759 patent: Dr. Chistyakov invents a new magnetically enhanced sputtering source that creates a multi-step ionization process generating highly-ionized plasma from weakly ionized plasma without forming an arc discharge. 11

III. SUMMARY OF THE PETITIONER’S PROPOSED GROUNDS FOR REVIEW 14

IV. ZOND’S CLAIM CONSTRUCTIONS..... 15

 A. The construction of “weakly ionized plasma” and “strongly ionized plasma.” 16

 B. The construction of “multi-step ionization process”. 18

V. THERE IS NO REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF PETITIONER PREVAILING AS TO A CHALLENGED CLAIM OF THE '738 PATENT. 20

 A. The Petition failed to set forth a proper obviousness analysis. 22

 B. The Petition failed to demonstrate any motivation to combine. 24

 1. Scope and content of prior art. 26

 a. Kudryavtsev – A. A. Kudryavtsev and V.N. Skerbov, Ionization relaxation in a plasma produced by a pulsed inert-gas discharge, Sov. Phys. Tech. Phys. 28(1), pp. 30-35, January 1983 (Ex. 1004), 27

 b. Mozgrin – D.V. Mozgrin, et al, High-Current Low-Pressure Quasi-Stationary Discharge in a Magnetic Field: Experimental Research, Plasma Physics Reports, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 400-409, 1995 (Ex. 1003). 29

 c. Wang – U.S. Patent No. 6,413,382 (Exhibit 1005)..... 32

 2. The Petitioner Fails To Show That It Would Have Been Obvious To Combine The Cylindrical Tube System Without A Magnet Of Kudryavtsev With Either The Mozgrin or Wang Magnetron System. 34

 C. The Petition fails to demonstrate how the alleged combinations teach every element of the challenged claims. 40

 1. The cited references do not teach generating “the voltage pulse with an amplitude and a rise time that increases an excitation rate of ground state

atoms that are present in the weakly-ionized plasma to create a multi-step ionization process that generates a strongly-ionized plasma,” as recited in independent claim 1.41

2. The cited references do not teach a “multi-step ionization process comprising exciting the ground state atoms to generate excited atoms, and then ionizing the excited atoms within the weakly-ionized plasma without forming an arc discharge,” as recited in claim 148

D. The Petition Fails to Identify Any Compelling Rationale for Adopting Redundant Grounds of Rejection Under Both Mozgrin and Wang.51

E. The Petitioner Failed To Establish That The Mozgrin Thesis Is Prior Art.....56

VI. CONCLUSION.....58

I. INTRODUCTION

The Petitioner has represented in a motion to joinder that this petition “is identical to the Intel IRP no. IRP2014-00443 in all substantive respects, includes identical exhibits, and relies upon the same expert declarant.”

Accordingly, based upon that representation, the Patent Owner opposes review on the same basis presented in opposition to Intel’s request no. IRP2014-00443, which is reproduced below:

The Board should deny the present request for *inter partes* review of U.S. Patent No. 7,147,759 (“the ’759 patent”) because there is not a reasonable likelihood that the Petitioner will prevail at trial with respect to at least one claim of the ’759 patent.¹

The references that are primarily relied upon by the Petitioner (*i.e.*, Mozgrin and Wang) were already considered by the Examiner and overcome during the prosecution of the application that led to the issuance of the ’759 patent. Indeed, these references were considered by 6 different examiners and

¹ 35 U.S.C. § 314(a).

overcome during the prosecution of 9 other patents that are related to the '759 patent over nearly a 10 year period.²

Upon realizing that there was no prior art that was closer to the claimed invention than the art that had already been considered and overcome at the patent office, the Petitioner resorted to a desperate strategy of filing an enormous number of IPR petitions (*i.e.*, 5 IPRs against the '759 patent and an additional 17 against related patents) and alleging that the Patent Owner had mischaracterized Mozgrin to the patent office.³

But this strategy cannot succeed because the Patent Owner did not make any mischaracterizations and could not have possibly tricked 6 different examiners to allow 10 patents over the course of nearly a decade by mischaracterizing a reference that all 6 Examiners could have easily read

² Examiners Douglas Owens, Tung X. Le, Rodney McDonald, Wilson Lee, Don Wong, and Tuyet T. Vo allowed U.S. Patents 7,808,184, 7,811,421, 8,125,155, 6,853,142, 7,604,716, 6,896,775, 6,896,773, 6,805,779, and 6,806,652 over Mozgrin and Wang over nearly a decade from the time that the application for the '759 patent was filed on 9/30/2002 to the time that the '155 patent issued on 2/28/2012.

³ Petition, p. 7.

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