

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC., RENESAS
ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, RENESAS ELECTRONICS
AMERICA, INC., GLOBALFOUNDRIES U.S., INC.,
GLOBALFOUNDRIES DRESDEN MODULE ONE LLC & CO.
KG, GLOBALFOUNDRIES DRESDEN MODULE TWO LLC &
CO. KH, TOSHIBA AMERICA, INC., TOSHIBA AMERICAN
INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC., AND TOSHIBA
CORPORATON

Petitioner

v.

ZOND, LLC
Patent Owner

U.S. Patent No. 7,811,421

Inter Partes Review Case No. 2014-01037

**PATENT OWNER'S PRELIMINARY RESPONSE
UNDER 37 CFR § 42.107(a)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....1

II. TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND5

 A. Overview of Sputtering Systems5

 B. The ‘421 Patent: Dr. Chistyakov Invents an Improved Sputtering Source.7

III. SUMMARY OF PETITIONER’S PROPOSED GROUNDS13

IV. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.104(B)(3).....13

 A. Construction of “Weakly Ionized Plasma” and “Strongly Ionized Plasma”13

V. PETITIONER HAS FAILED TO SHOW A REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF PREVAILING.15

 A. All Grounds Rely on Claim Charts Submitted in Violation of Rules 42.24(a)(i) and 42.6(a)(3)15

 B. Defects in Ground I: Petitioner Failed To Demonstrate That Claims 1, 2, 8, 10 - 13, 15, 16, 34, 38, 39, 43, and 46 - 48 Are Anticipated by Mozgrin17

 1. Overview of Mozgrin18

 2. Petitioner Fails to Show a Reasonable Likelihood that Mozgrin Expressly or Inherently Teaches Each and Every Aspect of the Challenged Claims.20

 a. Mozgrin Does Not Teach a Sputtering Source Comprising a Cathode Assembly Having a Sputtering Target Positioned Adjacent to an Anode.20

 b. Mozgrin Does Not Describe the Claimed Pulse for Creating a Weak Plasma and Then a Strongly-Ionized Plasma From the Weak.22

 c. Mozgrin Does Not Teach The Claimed Generation of a Pulse whose Amplitude and Rise Time Are Chosen to Increase Ion Density Without Arcing.....24

 d. Conclusion: Petitioner Has Not Shown a Reasonable Likelihood of Success on Any Claim Challenged in Ground I.26

C.	Defects In Ground II: Petitioner Failed To Demonstrate A Reasonable Likelihood That Claims 1, 2, 8, 10 - 13, 16, 17, 22-25, 33, 34, 39, 42, 43, and 46 - 48 Are Anticipated by Wang	26
a.	Wang Does Not Show the Claimed Pulse for Creating a Weak Plasma and Then a Strongly-Ionized Plasma From the Weak Without Arcing.....	27
b.	Wang Does Not Teach The Claimed Generation of a Pulse Whose Rise Time Is Chosen to Increase Ion Density Without Arcing	28
D.	Petitioner’s Grounds Based Upon Obviousness.....	29
1.	Petition’s Grounds III and IV Fail to Follow the Proper Legal Framework For an Obviousness Analysis.	30
2.	Defects In Ground III: Petitioner Failed To Demonstrate A Reasonable Likelihood That Independent Claim 17 and its Dependent Claims 22 – 25, 27 – 30, 33 and 42 Are Obvious Over Mozgrin and Lantsman under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	31
3.	Petitioner Fails to Show a Reasonable Likelihood of success on any Claim in Ground III for the Same Reasons Recited in Opposition to Ground I.	31
4.	Defects In Ground IV: Petitioner Failed To Demonstrate A Reasonable Likelihood That Dependent Claims 15, 27 and 38 Are Obvious Over Wang and Mozgrin under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	33
VI.	CONCLUSION.....	35

I. Introduction

The Petitioner has represented in a motion to joinder that this petition “is identical to the Intel IRP no. IRP2014-00468 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. IRP2014-00468, which is reproduced below:

The present petition for *inter partes* review of U.S. Patent No. 7,811,421 (“the ‘421 patent”) relies primarily on two prior art references, Mozgrin¹ and Wang² that were already considered by the Patent Office³ and offers no persuasive reasons why the Board should reach a different conclusion here.

The claims are directed to a sputtering source for sputtering material from a sputter target, and a method for high deposition rate sputtering. The claimed source and method generate a voltage pulse for creating the ions needed for sputtering, wherein the pulse’s shape is chosen or adjusted to create

¹ Ex. 1003, Mozgrin.

² Ex. 1004, Wang patent No. 6,413,382 (“Wang”).

³ Ex. 1001, ‘421 Patent, list of cited references cited.

a weakly ionized plasma and then a strongly ionized plasma from the weak, but without arcing. The Petition first argues that Mozgrin anticipates such claims, even though it is a research paper that does not describe a sputter source for sputtering material from a target, and never discloses any experiments that teach the particular type of pulse technique claimed.

The Petition next cites to Wang. Wang at least describes sputtering from a target, but as Petitioner acknowledges, “Wang teaches that arcing may occur during ignition” of the plasma.⁴ This is blatantly at odds with the claimed requirement that the generated pulse “create a weakly ionized plasma ... without an occurrence of arcing.” The Petition tries to diminish the significance of this shortcoming by citing to Wang’s observation that “the initial plasma ignition needs to be performed only once.”⁵ But this changes nothing in an anticipation analysis.

Furthermore, when the Petition resorts to its backup obviousness theories using these same references, it never cures the shortcomings of the references. In fact, it does not address these shortcoming or any differences between the claims and the art, as required by the Supreme Court for a proper

⁴ Petition at 36.

⁵ Petition at page 36, quoting Ex. 1004, Wang.

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