

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

RENESAS ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, RENESAS ELECTRONICS
AMERICA, INC., ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, 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

Case IPR2014-01046
Patent 6,853,142

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

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 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 (Exhibit 1203).26

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3. The cited references do not teach that “the strongly ionized plasma is substantially uniform proximate to the cathode,” as recited in claims 27 and 38 and “selecting at least one of a pulse amplitude and a pulse width of the electrical pulse in order to cause the strongly-ionized plasma to be substantially uniform in an area adjacent to a surface of the cathode,” as required by dependent claim 37.....41

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Petitioner has represented in a motion for joinder that this petition “is identical to the Intel IPR2014-00496 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. IPR2014-00496, which is repeated below:

The Board should deny the present request for *inter partes* review of U.S. Patent No. 6,853,142 (“the ’142 patent”) because there is not a reasonable likelihood that the Petitioner will prevail at trial with respect to at least one claim of the ’142 patent.¹

Indeed, there are six different and independent groups of reasons why the Petitioner cannot prevail. First, 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 ’142 patent. These references were considered by 6

¹ 35 U.S.C. § 314(a).

different examiners and overcome during the prosecution of 9 other patents that are related to the '142 patent over nearly a 10 year period.²

Second, all of the Petitioner's obviousness rejections are predicated on the false assumption that a skilled artisan could have achieved the combination of i) an anode; ii) a cathode that is positioned adjacent to the anode and forming a gap there between; iii) an ionization source generating a weakly-ionized plasma proximate to the cathode, and iv) a power supply that generates an electric field across the gap to produce a highly-ionized plasma, as required by independent claim 21 and as similarly required by independent claim 31 of the '142 patent by combining the teachings of Kudryavtsev with either Mozgrin or Wang.³

² Examiners Douglas Owens, Tung X. Le, Rodney McDonald, Wilson Lee, Don Wong, and Tuyet T. Vo allowed U.S. Patents 7,147,759, 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 at pp. 14-60.

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