

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
TWO LLC & CO. KG, TOSHIBA AMERICA ELECTRONIC
COMPONENTS, INC., TOSHIBA AMERICA INC., TOSHIBA AMERICA
INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND TOSHIBA CORPORATION

Petitioner

v.

ZOND, LLC
Patent Owner

U.S. Patent No. 6,806,652

Inter Partes Review Case No. 2014-01066

PATENT OWNER'S PRELIMINARY RESPONSE
UNDER 37 CFR § 42.107(a)
Claims 18 - 34

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I. Introduction

The present petition for *inter partes* review is the first of three petitions by The Gillette Company that challenge the patentability of every claim of U.S. Patent No. 6,806,652 (“the ‘652 patent”). These petitions are part of a campaign to annul ten Zond patents, and every one of hundreds of claims awarded to Zond. The present petition targets independent claim 18 of the ‘652 patent and its dependent claims 19 - 34.

The ‘652 patent is generally directed to a technique for generating a super-ionized plasma having a high density of ions. The patent proposes a method in which a volume of feed gas is converted to an initial plasma that is filled with excited atoms. The plasma/excited atom mixture is then transported to a region that is proximate to a cathode assembly, where the plasma is then super-ionized. This technique allows the initial plasma to be created under a first condition that seeds the initial plasma with excited atoms, to facilitate the creation of a highly dense plasma in the next stage. The transportation of this mixture to another location exposes the mixture to a set of conditions that generate a super-ionized plasma from the mixture.

This staged process avoids the risk of arcing often associated with the formation of such dense plasmas. The claims at issue recite this method and various improvements and applications discussed below.

The present petition does not cite to any prior art reference that teaches the claimed methods. Instead it weaves together up to four different prior art references in an attempt to recreate the claims from carefully chosen excerpts. The selected references have publication dates that span nearly 20 years. Yet in all that time, not one reference wrote down or proposed the method patented by Zond, despite the advantages of doing so. As the Supreme Court noted long ago:

But it is plain from the evidence, and from the very fact that it was not sooner adopted and used, that it did not, for years, occur in this light even to the most skilled persons. It may have been under their very eyes, they may almost be said to have stumbled over it; but they certainly failed to see it, to estimate its value and to bring it to notice.¹

Thus, as explained in this statement, the Petitioner inadvertently resorts to hindsight analysis in the hope of persuading the Board that the claim method was in fact obvious all along: Using the claims as a schematic, the Petitioner carefully selects a set of prior art references and assembles them to suit its objective.

¹ *The Barbed Wire Patent*, 143 U.S. 275 (1891).

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