

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORIAN T OPERATIONS, INC., CORIAN T (USA) INC.,
CIENA CORPORATION, CISCO SYSTEMS, INC., and
FUJITSU NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

CAPELLA PHOTONICS, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2015-01969
Patent RE42,368 E

Before JOSIAH C. COCKS, KALYAN K. DESHPANDE, and
JAMES A. TARTAL, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

TARTAL, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Instituting *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108
Granting Motion for Joinder
37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b)

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, Coriant Operations, Inc., Coriant (USA) Inc., Ciena Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., and Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc., filed a Petition requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1–6, 9–13, and 15–22 of U.S. Patent No. RE42,368 E (“the ’368 patent”). Paper 6 (“Pet.”). Petitioner also filed a Motion for Joinder, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 315(c) and 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.22 and 42.122(b), seeking to join this proceeding with *JDS Uniphase Corporation v. Capella Photonics, Inc.*, Case IPR2015-00731 (“IPR-731”). Paper 7 (“Motion” or “Mot.”). In IPR-731, *inter partes* review of the ’368 patent was instituted on August 25, 2015, on the same grounds asserted against the same claims challenged in this proceeding. *See* IPR-731, Paper 8.

Patent Owner, Capella Photonics, Inc., did not file either a Preliminary Response to the Petition or an Opposition to the Motion for Joinder. Petitioner represents that the petitioner in IPR-731, Lumentum Holdings, Inc., Lumentum, Inc., and Lumentum Operations LLC, (collectively, “Lumentum,” formerly JDS Uniphase Corporation), does not oppose the Motion. Mot. 3.

For the reasons described below, we institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–6, 9–13, and 15–22 of the ’368 patent and grant Petitioner’s Motion for Joinder.

II. INSTITUTION OF INTER PARTES REVIEW

A. *The ’368 patent (Ex. 1001)*

The ’368 patent, titled “Reconfigurable Optical Add-Drop Multiplexers with Servo Control and Dynamic Spectral Power Management

Capabilities,” reissued May 17, 2011, from U.S. Patent No. 6,879,750 (“the ’750 patent”). Ex. 1001. The ’750 patent issued April 12, 2005, from U.S. Patent Application No. 10/745,364, filed December 22, 2003. Petitioner contends the earliest facial priority date for the ’368 patent is a provisional application filed on March 19, 2001. Pet. 19.

According to the ’368 patent, “fiber-optic communications networks commonly employ wavelength division multiplexing (WDM), for it allows multiple information (or data) channels to be simultaneously transmitted on a single optical fiber by using different wavelengths and thereby significantly enhances the information bandwidth of the fiber.” Ex. 1001, 1:37–42. An optical add-drop multiplexer (OADM) is used both to remove wavelengths selectively from a multiplicity of wavelengths on an optical fiber (taking away one or more data channels from the traffic stream on the fiber), and to add wavelengths back onto the fiber (inserting new data channels in the same stream of traffic). *Id.* at 1:45–51.

The ’368 patent describes a “wavelength-separating-routing (WSR) apparatus that uses a diffraction grating to separate a multi-wavelength optical signal by wavelength into multiple spectral channels, which are then focused onto an array of corresponding channel micromirrors.” *Id.* at Abstract. “The channel micromirrors are individually controllable and continuously pivotable to reflect the spectral channels into selected output ports.” *Id.* According to Petitioner, the small, tilting mirrors are sometimes called Micro ElectroMechanical Systems or “MEMS.” Pet. 9.

The WSR described in the ’368 patent may be used to construct dynamically reconfigurable OADMs for WDM optical networking applications. Ex. 1001, Abstract.

Figure 1A of the '368 patent is reproduced below.

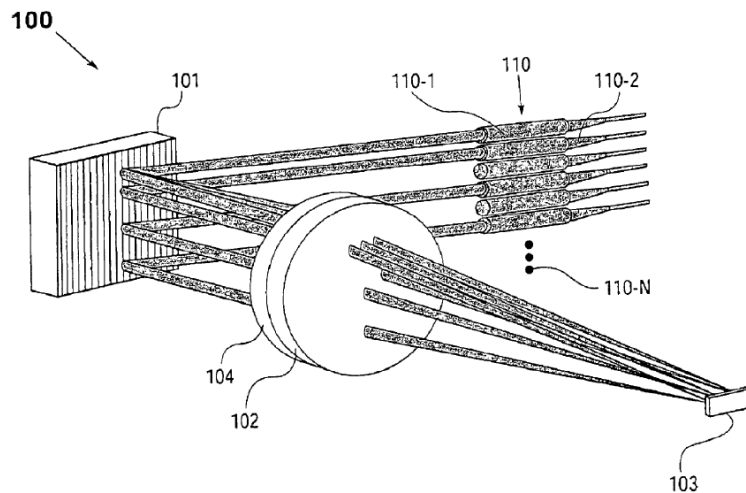


Fig. 1A

Figure 1A depicts wavelength-separating-routing (WSR) apparatus 100, in accordance with the '368 patent. WSR apparatus 100 is comprised of an array of fiber collimators 110 (multiple input/output ports, including input port 110-1 and output ports 110-2 through 110-N), diffraction grating 101 (a wavelength separator), quarter wave plate 104, focusing lens 102 (a beam-focuser), and array of channel micromirrors 103. Ex. 1001, 6:57-63, 7:55-56.

A multi-wavelength optical signal emerges from input port 110-1 and is separated into multiple spectral channels by diffraction grating 101, which are then focused by focusing lens 102 into a spatial array of distinct spectral spots (not shown). *Id.* at 6:64-7:2. Channel micromirrors 103 are positioned such that each channel micromirror receives one of the spectral channels. *Id.* at 7:2-5.

Figure 1B of the '368 patent is reproduced below.

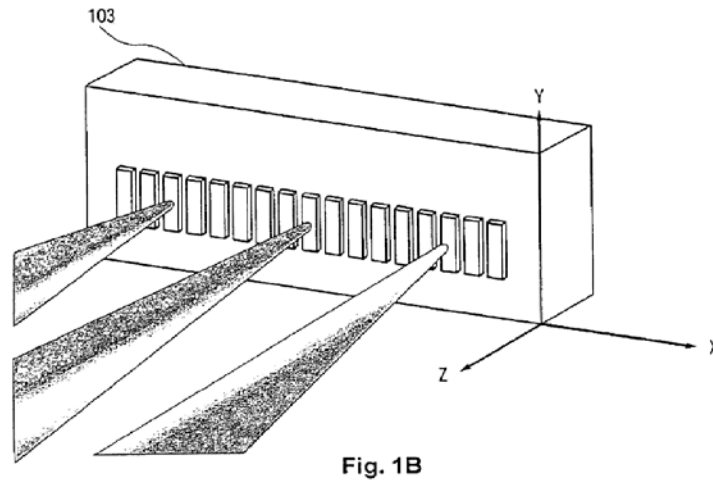


Fig. 1B

Figure 1B depicts a close-up view of the array of channel micromirrors 103 shown above in Figure 1A. Ex. 1001, 8:6–7. The channel micromirrors “are individually controllable and movable, e.g., pivotable (or rotatable) under analog (or continuous) control, such that, upon reflection, the spectral channels are directed” into selected output ports by way of focusing lens 102 and diffraction grating 101. *Id.* at 7:6–11. According to the '368 patent:

each micromirror may be pivoted about one or two axes. What is important is that the pivoting (or rotational) motion of each channel micromirror be individually controllable in an analog manner, whereby the pivoting angle can be continuously adjusted so as to enable the channel micromirror to scan a spectral channel across all possible output ports.

Id. at 9:8–14.

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