Paper 10

Entered: September 30, 2014

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
Petitioner

v.

PAICE LLC & THE ABELL FOUNDATION, INC., Patent Owner

Case IPR2014-00570 Patent 8,214,097 B2

Before SALLY C. MEDLEY, KALYAN K. DESHPANDE, and CARL M. DEFRANCO, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

DEFRANCO, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION
Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108



I. INTRODUCTION

Ford Motor Company ("Ford") filed a Petition requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 30–33, 35, 36, 38, and 39 of U.S. Patent No. 8,214,097 B2 ("the '097 patent"). Paper 1 ("Pet."). The owner of the '097 patent, Paice LLC & The Abell Foundation, Inc. ("Paice"), filed a Preliminary Response. Paper 8 ("Prelim. Resp."). We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted "unless . . . there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition." After considering the Petition and Preliminary Response, we conclude that Ford has demonstrated a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in showing unpatentability of all but one of the challenged claims. Accordingly, we authorize institution of an *inter partes* review as to claims 30–33, 35, 36, and 39 of the '097 patent, but deny review as to claim 38.

II. BACKGROUND

A. The '097 Patent ²

The '097 patent describes a hybrid vehicle with an internal combustion engine, an electric motor, and a battery bank, all controlled by a microprocessor that directs the transfer of electrical and mechanical power



¹ Paice filed both redacted and unredacted versions of the Preliminary Response. Papers 7, 8. Our decision cites to the redacted version, i.e., Paper 8, which is marked "Public."

² The '097 patent is also the subject of a co-pending case, *Paice*, *LLC* et al. v. Ford Motor Company, No. 1-14-cv-00492, filed Feb. 19, 2014, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. Pet. 2.

between the engine, the motor, and the wheels of the vehicle. Ex. 1001, Abs., Fig. 4. The hybrid vehicle features a hybrid control strategy that limits the rate of increase of the engine's output torque so that fuel combustion in the engine occurs at a mixture near the stoichiometric air-fuel ratio. *Id.* at 37:2–42. By limiting the rate of increasing engine torque and maintaining a near stoichiometric air-fuel mixture, the hybrid control strategy of the '097 patent increases fuel efficiency and reduces undesirable emissions during start and operation of the vehicle. *Id.* at 38:62–39:14.

B. Challenged Claims

Ford challenges independent claim 30 and dependent claims 31–33, 35, 36, 38, and 39 of the '097 patent. Claim 30 is illustrative:

30. A hybrid vehicle, comprising:

one or more wheels;

an internal combustion engine operable to propel the hybrid vehicle by providing torque to the one or more wheels, wherein said engine has an inherent maximum rate of increase of output torque;

at least one electric motor operable to propel the hybrid vehicle by providing torque to the one or more wheels;

a battery coupled to the at least one electric motor, operable to provide electrical power to the at least one electric motor; and

a controller, operable to control the flow of electrical and mechanical power between the engine, the at least one electric motor, and the one or more wheels, responsive to an operator command;

wherein said controller controls said at least one electric motor to provide additional torque when the amount of torque being provided by said engine is less than the amount of torque required to operate the vehicle; and



wherein said controller controls said engine such that a rate of increase of output torque of said engine is limited to less than said inherent maximum rate of increase of output torque, and wherein the controller is operable to limit the rate of change of torque produced by the engine such that combustion of fuel within the engine occurs at a substantially stoichiometric ratio.

Ex. 1001, 60:4-29.

C. Evidence of Record

Ford relies upon the following prior art as its basis for challenging the claims of the '097 patent. Ford also proffers the Declaration of Dr. Jeffrey L. Stein. Ex. 1002.

References	Patents/Printed Publications	Date	Exhibit
'455 PCT	PCT INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATION	Mar. 23, 2000	1004
publication	No. WO 00/15455		
Caraceni	A. Caraceni et al., Hybrid Power	1998	1005
	Unit Development for Fiat		
	Multipla Vehicle, SAE TECHNICAL		
	PAPER 981124		
Anderson	C. Anderson & E. Pettit, <i>The</i>	1995	1006
	Effects of APU Characteristics on		
	the Design of Hybrid Control		
	Strategies for Hybrid Electric		
	Vehicles, SAE TECHNICAL PAPER		
	950493		
Yamaguchi	U.S. Patent No. 5,865,263	Feb. 2, 1999	1007
Katsuno	U.S. Patent No. 4,707,984	Nov. 24, 1987	1008
Severinsky	U.S. Patent No. 5,343,970	Sep. 6, 1994	1009
Boberg	U.S. Patent No. 5,959,420	Sep. 28, 1999	1012



D. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

Ford challenges the patentability of claims 30–33, 35, 36, 38, and 39 of the '097 patent based on the following specific grounds:

Ground	Basis	Challenged Claims
§ 102(b)	'455 PCT publication	38
§ 103	'455 PCT publication	38
§ 103	Caraceni	30, 31, 35, 36
§ 103	Caraceni and Boberg	30, 31, 35, 36
§ 103	Caraceni, Boberg, and Yamaguchi	32
§ 103	Caraceni, Boberg, Yamaguchi, and Katsuno	33
§ 103	Severinsky and Anderson	30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39
§ 103	Severinsky, Anderson, and Yamaguchi	32
§ 103	Severinsky, Anderson, Yamaguchi, and Katsuno	33

III. ANALYSIS

A. Standing

Paice contends that Ford is "barred or estopped" under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a) from requesting *inter partes* review of the '097 patent due to an alleged breach of an arbitration agreement between the parties. Prelim. Resp. 6–13. According to Paice, the arbitration agreement includes "unambiguous terms" that purportedly limit Ford's ability to "challeng[e] the claims of the '097 patent." *Id.* at 7, 9–10. Postulating that Ford is in breach of those terms, Paice asserts that Ford has failed to demonstrate the requisite standing to file the instant Petition. *Id.* at 11.



DOCKET

Explore Litigation Insights



Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time** alerts and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.

