

### Exhibit F-12: Roccatano

An article entitled, “Development of a Parallel Molecular Dynamics Code on SIMD Computers: Algorithm for the Criterion,” by Roccatano et al. (“Roccatano”) was published in the Journal of Computational Chemistry, vol. 19, 1998 and is therefore prior art to U.S. Patent No. 7,620,800 (“’800 Patent”) at least under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and 103.

As described in detail below, Roccatano anticipates the asserted claim(s) of the ’800 Patent. To the extent it is found that Roccatano does not expressly disclose certain limitations in the asserted claim, such limitations are inherent. Furthermore, it is found that Roccatano does not anticipate the asserted claim, Roccatano renders the asserted claim obvious, either in combination with other prior art identified in the cover pleading or herein.

This chart is subject to all reservations, objections, and disclaimers in Microsoft’s Invalidation Contentions and any supplement, or modification thereof, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Asserted Claim of ’800 Patent	Exemplary Disclosure of Roccatano
<p>[1A] A method for data processing in a reconfigurable computing system, the reconfigurable computing system comprising at least one reconfigurable processor, the reconfigurable processor comprising a plurality of functional units, said method comprising:</p>	<p>At least under Plaintiff’s apparent theories of infringement and interpretations alleging that any of Defendant’s accused products satisfy this claim limitation in combination with one or more references, discloses:</p> <p>Roccatano at Abstract: “In recent years several implementations of molecular dynamics codes have been reported on multiple instruction multiple data MIMD machines. However, several implementations of MD codes on single instruction multiple data SIMD machines have also been reported. The difficulty in using pair lists of nonbonded interactions is the major obstacle in writing codes for SIMD machines, such that, generally, the full connectivity computation is required. We present an algorithm, the global cut-off algorithm GCA, which permits the use of SIMD machines. GCA is based on a probabilistic approach and requires the computation to be simultaneously verified on all nodes of the machine. The MD code used was the GROMOS package; only the routines involved in the pair lists and in the computation of nonbonded interactions were rewritten for a parallel architecture. The remaining calculations were performed on the host computer. The algorithm has been tested on Quadrics computers for configurations of 128, and 512 processors and for systems of 4000, 8000, 15,000, and 30,000 particles.”</p> <p>Roccatano at 686: “Classical molecular dynamics MD is used to study the properties of liquids, solids, and molecules. The Newton equation of motion for each particle of the system is solved by numerical integration and its trajectory is obtained. From this microscopic point of view, the system is considered as a collection of particles interacting with each other through forces that depend on their relative positions.”</p>

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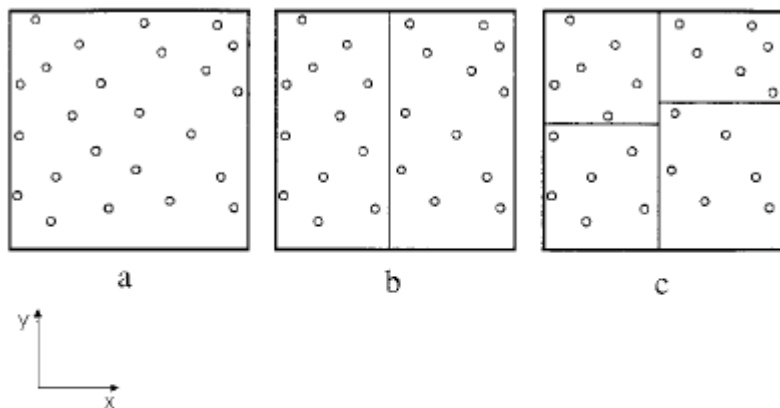


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$n_y = 2$ , the box is first divided into  $n_x$  boxes along the  $x$ -axis, as shown in Fig. 1. Each box is successively divided into  $n_y$  boxes along the  $y$ -axis in such a way that each one of the  $n_x = n_y$  boxes contains the same number of atoms. When, as in a real case, a third dimension exists, a successive division along the  $z$ -axis is performed.

It is obvious that, before performing any division along a given axis, it is necessary to know the number of atoms of each box along that axis. The density of a molecular system, such as a gas, is not uniform; thus, the boxes do not have the same axis lengths. However, these divisions significantly reduce the efficiency of the GCA described in what follows.”

Roccatano at Figure 1:



**FIGURE 1.** Domain decomposition of the molecular system in boxes with the same number of atoms, for a bidimensional case.

Roccatano at 688: “Quadratics topology makes it possible to use a systolic loop to calculate nonbonded interactions between the atoms assigned to the different nodes. This is one of the most efficient algorithms for calculation of two-body interactions.”

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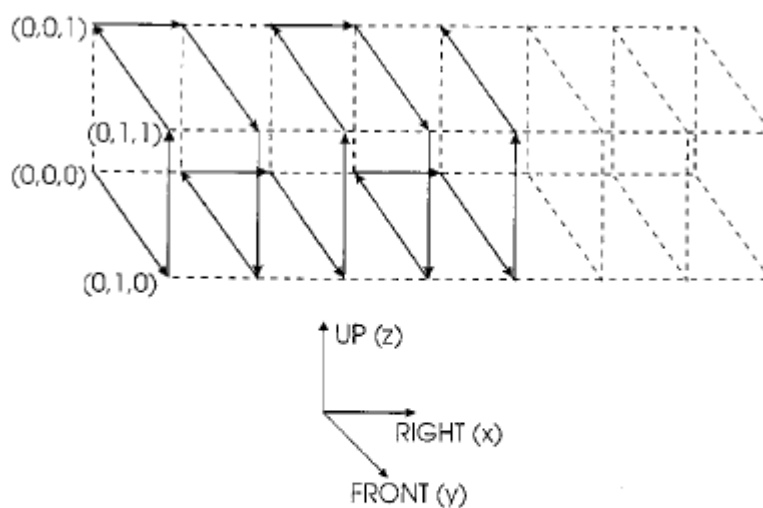
machines.14, 16, 24, 25 The systolic loop algorithm passes the coordinates of a ring of P processors in P/2 steps, such that half of the coordinates passes every once transient atoms. Each node also stores the coordinates of a group of atom system resident atoms. During the systolic cycle each processor evaluates and interactions of the resident atoms with the transient ones. Only half of the atom computational node as a consequence of the reciprocity of the interactions.

The systolic loop path for a 32-node Quadrics machine is shown in Figure 2. Two nodes along the y and z directions and eight along the x direction.

The geometric decomposition of the system permits limitation of the search for interactions only to the neighboring processors nearer than the cut-off radius, the number of nodes and on the system size, it is generally not necessary to pass the systolic loop. The computed forces are passed back to the owning processor to force.”

Roccatano at Figure 2:

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**FIGURE 2.** Systolic loop path for node (0, 0, 0) of a 32-node Quadrics machine. The transient groups of atoms visit only four neighboring  $y-z$  planes, based on Newton's third law.

Roccatano at Figure 3:

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