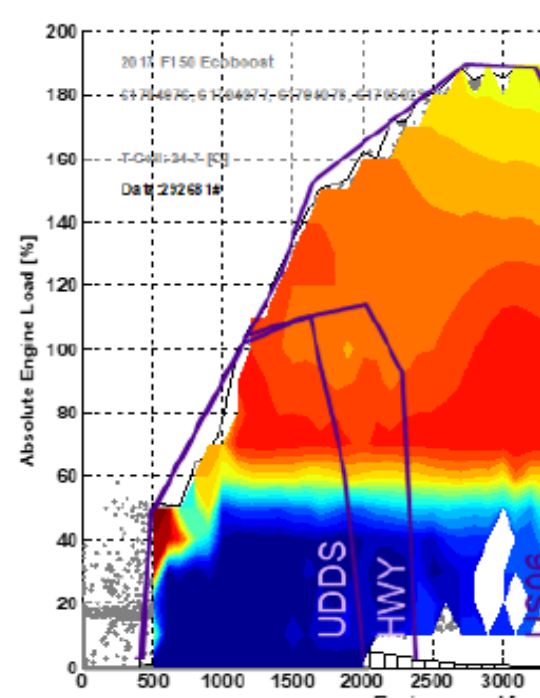


'839 Patent Claim Element	Preliminary Infringement Theory
	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>5.4.3.2. DI vs PFI</i></p> <p>The fuel can be fed to the engine through the PFI map of the PFI and DI strategy. The PFI system p lute engine load is below 40 percent. The DI syste lute engine load. Between 60 percent to 140 perc the fuel is delivered through the DI system. At ab system provides an increase proportion of the fue load above 2,000 rpm 60 percent of the fuel is pro PFI system that corresponds to the values shown</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Figure 29: DI and PFI usage map as a function of the engine speed</i></p> <p>The island of 100 percent DI operation at 575 rpm the engine starting on the DI system before switch ous section.</p> <p>Ex. 9 [EBS-00002974, at 026].</p>
	<p>Further, it has been reported that Ford’s use of PFI “allows engineers to shut down the dir emissions.” Ex. 16 [EBS-00003177, at 180]. And it has been reported that the ratio of dir that only “5 to 10 percent of the fuel delivery” is provided via port injection. Ex. 1 [EBS-</p>
<p>[1c] and wherein the engine is operated at a</p>	<p>The engine may be operated at a substantially stoichiometric fuel/air ratio.</p>

'839 Patent Claim Element	Preliminary Infringement Theory
substantially stoichiometric fuel/air ratio.	<p>As noted above, the Accused Instrumentalities include a fuel management system, which both port fuel injection (PFI) and direct fuel injection (DI). Ex. 10 [EBS-00003074, at 07].</p> <p>Ford vehicles equipped with the Accused Instrumentalities utilize what are known in the art as port fuel injection systems, which are known to be operating at a stoichiometric fuel/air ratio. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Ex. 8 [EBS-00002969, at 971] (“In port fuel injection systems, the fuel composition at stoichiometric.”); <i>see also, e.g.</i>, Ex. 12 [EBS-00003091, at 123] (providing details of a stoichiometric fuel/air ratio).</p> <p>As shown below, the laboratory testing performed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shows that the Accused Instrumentalities operate at a substantially stoichiometric fuel/air ratio, where $\Lambda \cong 1$.</p>

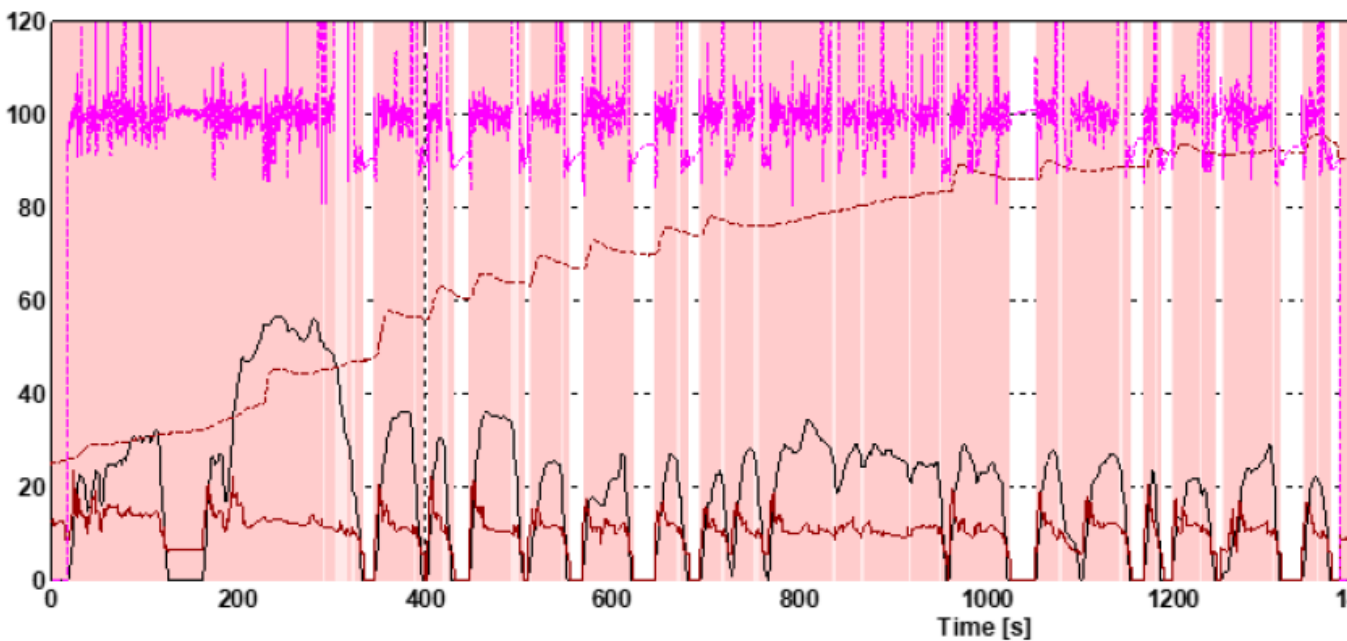



Figure 21: Engine start stop behavior on cold start UDDS

Ex. 9 [EBS-00002974, at 018].

2. The spark ignition engine of claim 1 where the ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel increases with increasing torque.	<p><i>See</i> Claim 1.</p> <p>The ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel increases with increasing torque.</p> <p>The Accused Instrumentalities include a fuel management system, which Ford identifies as port fuel injection (PFI) and direct fuel injection (DI). Ex. 10 [EBS-00003074, at 075]; <i>see also</i> Ex. 12 [EBS-00003091, at 123]. That, “[a]s rpm and load increase, fuel delivery becomes a programmed blend of PI and DI.” Ex. 10 [EBS-00003074, at 075].</p> <p>Laboratory testing performed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration confirms that the DI system is quickly blended in above 40 percent absolute engine load. Ex. 9 [EBS-00002974, at 026].</p>
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'839 Patent Claim Element	Preliminary Infringement Theory
	<p>It has been reported that Ford's use of PFI "allows engineers to shut down the direct-injected emissions." Ex. 16 [EBS-00003177, at 180].</p> <p>It also has been reported that the ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel can even be provided via port injection. Ex. 1 [EBS-00002931, at 938].</p>
<p>3. The spark ignition engine of claim 2 where the ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel is determined by a signal from a knock detector.</p>	<p>The ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel is determined by a signal from a knock detector.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 2.</p> <p>For example, Ford utilizes sensor(s) that detect knock. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Ex. 6 [EBS-00002962, at 180] ("All the EB engines we work with use this adaptive knock sensor that learns your fuel quality while you drive. All the EB engines we work with use this adaptive knock sensor that <u>noise and are mounted to the engine block. If the engine noise falls within the correct frequency range, the sensor adds a signal to the engine control system (ECU) to adjust the timing of the spark plug (added)</u>"); Ex. 11 [EBS-00003085, at 87] ("The naturally aspirated 5.0-Liter Coyote V8 in the 2003 model year. The cylinders have been bored out to 93.0 mm, up from 92.2 mm. The V8 is now more powerful than before, providing up to a peak 460 horsepower and 420 pounds-feet of torque.")</p> <p>Knock is a significant issue at moderate-to-high loads (also known as torques). In general, knock is used most of the time). As a result, the engine can create more low-speed torque through premature ignition of the fuel and air mixture—is diminished because the phase-change cooling surface temperatures <i>enables a higher compression ratio and improved efficiency</i> when combining the new dual-injection strategy with higher boost pressure."); Ex. 3 [EBS-00002931, at 36] ("EcoBoost engine delivers a 25 lb.-ft. <i>increase in torque, and at lower engine speeds</i> compared to the previous engine. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Ex. 1 [EBS-00002931, at 36] ("With <i>DI</i>, the chance of detonation—premature ignition—compression stroke just before ignition. Lowering the combustion chambers' surface temperature or boosted. Ford raised peak torque by 30 lb-ft in its new 3.5-liter V-6 by combining the new dual-injection strategy with higher boost pressure. Ford's well-travelled chief engineer, told Automotive Engineering the cost of moving to dual injection <i>the designs permit—largely because of the higher compression ratios (CR) available from the higher octane unleaded. At lower loads, "the DI system bleeds off,"</i> Dowding said, and PFI takes advantage of the higher octane unleaded. <i>At lower loads, "the DI system bleeds off,"</i> Dowding said, and PFI takes advantage of the higher octane unleaded.</p> <p>Thus, it can be inferred that the ratio of directly injected fuel to port injected fuel is determined by a signal from a knock detector and at low rpm for smooth, quiet, and efficient engine operation. <u>As rpm and load increase, the knock response is reduced.</u> Knock Response table pictured below. Based on the intensity of the knock, the fuel manager adjusts the timing of the spark plug. "[t]he more intense the knock, the more timing will be pulled." Ex. 6 [EBS-00002962, at 180] ("The quality of your fuel over time. The learning variable is called OAR (Octane Adjust Ratio). The system reacts. If knock is detected, if setup correctly, the system will very quickly pull timing to stop the knock.")</p>

'839 Patent Claim Element	Preliminary Infringement Theory										
<p>The more intense the knock, the more timing will be pulled</p> 	<p>Response (Knock Sensor): Knock Sensor Timing D Viewing Comparison Values</p>										
	<p>Engine Speed (RPM) - Read-only</p>										
	0.000	-1.50	-1.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.50	-1.50	
	0.500	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	
	1.250	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	
2.000	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50		
<p>Knock Intensity (Raw) - Read-only</p>											
<p>Ignit</p>											

Ex. 6 [EBS-00002962, at 963].

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