UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

GOOGLE LLC

Petitioner

v.

UNILOC 2017 LLC Patent Owner

IPR2020-00756 PATENT 9,564,952

PATENT OWNER RESPONSE TO PETITION



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exh	ibit I	ListList	i
I.	INT	TRODUCTION	1
II.	OV.	ERVIEW OF THE '952 PATENT	1
III.	LEV	VEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART	<i>6</i>
IV.	CLA	AIM CONSTRUCTION	<i>6</i>
	A.	Overview of respective claim construction positions advanced by the parties in parallel litigation	7
V.		TITIONER DOES NOT PROVE UNPATENTABILITY FOR Y CHALLENGED CLAIM	9
	A.	Example substantive deficiencies arising from "scanning a plurality of predetermined frequencies for a free frequency"	10
	В.	Example substantive deficiencies arising from limitations directed to what the transmitted "content" must include	14
	C.	No Prima Facie Obviousness for any challenged dependent claim	
VI.	REI	LATED MATTERS	19
VII.	CO	NCLUSION	20
CEF	RTIF	TICATE OF COMPLIANCE	1
CEF	RTIF	TCATE OF SERVICE	



EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description
2001	Google's Invalidity Contentions in <i>Uniloc 2017 LLC v. Google LLC</i> ,
	No. 2:18-cv-552 (E.D. Tex.), dated August 26, 2019.



I. INTRODUCTION

Uniloc 2017 LLC ("Uniloc" or "Patent Owner") submits this Response to the Petition for *Inter Partes* Review ("Pet." or "Petition") of United States Patent No. 9,564,952 ("the '952 patent" or "Ex. 1001") filed by Google LLC ("Google" or "Petitioner") in IPR2020-00756. The Petition fails to prove obviousness of the claims challenged therein—i.e., independent claim 9 and claims 10–12 depending therefrom.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE '952 PATENT

The '952 patent, titled "Near Field Authentication Through Communication of Enclosed Content Sound Waves," issued on Feb. 7, 2017 and claims priority to a provisional application filed on Feb. 6, 2012.

In general, the '952 patent teaches a method for near field authentication of a computing device, such as a cell phone, using sound waves. The teachings can be used, for example, to authenticate a transaction in a store between (i) a point-of-sale computer (i.e., a computerized cash register) operated by a merchant and (ii) a mobile phone operated by a customer who is doing business inside the store. The invention is particularly useful for virtual credit card transactions in which credit card information is exchanged between the point-of-sale computer and the mobile phone. *See* Ex. 1002 (Prosecution History), p. 5–6 (providing a patentee's overview of the claimed invention).

In lieu of or in addition to a WAN or Internet-based authentication procedure in which the merchant's computer verifies a credit card number provided by the



mobile phone, the invention provides a way to verify that the transaction is in fact being authorized by a customer who is physically present inside the store and who is a registered owner of the mobile phone. It does this by using near-field signals transmitted between the mobile phone and the merchant's computer. Near-field signals are low power signals limited to transmission over very short distances (*e.g.*, as measured in centimeters or feet). *Id*.

In certain embodiments, to authenticate the transaction, the merchant computer may send a text message to the mobile phone asking the customer to transmit a device identifier or biometric identifier (or both) to the merchant's computer using a sound wave. Because sound waves generated through the acoustic speaker of a mobile phone are very low power signals, when such a wave is picked up by the microphone of the merchant computer, it provides a very high level of confidence that the customer is physically present inside the store, and probably within a few feet of the merchant computer. The invention allows the customer's mobile phone to modulate the sound wave with an encoded message (i.e., a "periodic enclosed content message") that contains the device identifier data and/or the biometric identifier. The merchant computer can then decode the message, extract the identifier, and compare it against a list of pre-authorized identifiers to complete the authentication. *Id*.

To discern the identifier, the merchant computer is constantly "listening" on a plurality of frequencies, whether acoustic or electromagnetic. There may be multiple mobile devices simultaneously attempting local transactions with the merchant computer. Therefore, according to the invention, each mobile device must scan the



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.

