UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.,

Petitioner

V.

LBT IP I LLC,

Patent Owner

Case No. IPR2020-01192 U.S. Patent No. 8,421,618

PETITIONER APPLE INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PATENT OWNER'S MOTION TO AMEND



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. IN	TRODUCTION	1
II. TH	HE AMENDED CLAIMS ARE UNPATENTABLE UNDER § 112	1
A. '	Written Description Support Is Required for the Amended Claims	1
В. (Original Limitation: "Battery Power Monitor"	1
III.	LBT'S CONSTRUCTION IMPORTS LIMITATIONS INTO THE	
CLAIN	MS	2
IV.	SHOWING OF ANALOGOUS, PRIOR ART	3
	HE SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS ARE OBVIOUS OVER PRIOR ART NOT IOUSLY BEFORE THE BOARD	5
	Ground 6: Claims 25, 27, 33-35, 38-40, 43-45, and 48 Are Obvious Over Sumoto in View of <i>Levi</i> in Further View of <i>Alberth</i>	
1.		
2.	Summary of Ground 6 Mapping Relying on Alberth	
3. 4.	Alberth Teaches the Amended Claim Limitation 1 Motivation to Combine 1	
	Ground 7: Claims 25, 27, 33-35, 38-40, 43-45, and 48 Are Obvious Over	
Saka 1.	Imoto in View of Levi in Further View of Gronemeyer1 Gronemeyer Teaches the New Limitation Applying LBT's Construction 1 Motivation to Combine	7
C.]	Remaining Grounds2	
1.		
2.	Grounds Relying on Gronemeyer	
VI	CONCLUSION	23



TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

Ariad Pharm., Inc. v. Eli Lilly & Co., 598 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2010)	1
Corning Optical Communications RF, LLC v. PPC Broadband, Inc., IPR2014-00441, Paper 19 (Oct. 30, 2014)	1
Veeam Software Corp. v. Veritas Technologies, LLC, IPR2014-00090, Paper 48 (July 17, 2017)	1
Statutes:	
35 U.S.C. § 102(b)	3, 4
35 U.S.C. § 103	1, 23
35 U.S.C. § 112	1, 2, 23
35 U.S.C. § 316(d)(3)	1
Regulations:	
37 C.F.R. § 42.6	28
37 C.F.R. § 42.6(e)	28
37 C.F.R. § 42.121(a)(2)(ii)	1



I. INTRODUCTION

LBT's Motion to Amend should be denied because the amended claims lack written description support, are indefinite, and are unpatentable under § 103.

II. THE AMENDED CLAIMS ARE UNPATENTABLE UNDER § 112

A. Written Description Support Is Required for the Amended Claims

The specification must describe the claimed invention in sufficient detail that a POSITA can reasonably conclude that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention as of the filing date. *Ariad Pharm., Inc. v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 598 F.3d 1336, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2010); *Veeam Software Corp. v. Veritas Technologies, LLC*, IPR2014-00090, Paper 48 at 17 (July 17, 2017). A motion to amend may not propose substitute claims that introduce new subject matter. 35 U.S.C. § 316(d)(3); 37 C.F.R. § 42.121(a)(2)(ii). "[I]t is inadequate to show written description support for just the feature added by the proposed substitute claim. Instead, the Patent Owner must show written description support for the entire claim." *Corning Optical Communications RF, LLC v. PPC Broadband, Inc.*, IPR2014-00441, Paper 19 at 3 (Oct. 30, 2014).

B. Original Limitation: "Battery Power Monitor"

There is not adequate written description support for the limitation of a "battery power monitor" as claimed in Claim 25. Substitute Claim 25 recites a "battery power monitor," which is a term not recited in the specification, except for the abstract and claims. Patent Owner cites ¶ [0029] for support, which states, "Battery level detection circuitry (e.g. battery level monitor 116) detect a battery



level of battery 118...." (Paper 16, *Patent Owner Response*, 6-7). However, battery level monitor 116 merely *detects* the battery level and is not described as performing any of the claimed functions. None of LBT's cited sections of the specification (¶¶ [0031], [0032], and [0036]) provides adequate written description for a *battery power monitor* that performs the claimed functions. Although these paragraphs refer to certain elements being "placed in" a sleep or standby mode or low power mode, none of these sections, or any other portion of the disclosure, provides adequate written description for a *battery power monitor* that is "configured to" do anything with respect to modes.

For at least the above reasons, substitute Claim 25 and dependent claims therefrom, are invalid under 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶ 1.

III. LBT'S CONSTRUCTION IMPORTS LIMITATIONS INTO THE CLAIMS

The plain and ordinary meaning of the amended claims requires deactivating the at least one portion of the transceiver circuitry and the location tracking circuitry by placing them in a low power mode consuming at least reduced power. The claims do not require that power to the at least one portion of the transceiver circuitry and the location tracking circuitry is "not eliminated" or "not shut off," as LBT contends. (Paper 17, 19-20). Components maintaining a low power mode where the GPS receiver is periodically activated, such that the low power mode consumes at least reduced power relative to a mode of operation that activates at a higher frequency,



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.

