UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

QUALCOMM INCORPORATED, Petitioner

v.

MONTEREY RESEARCH, LLC, Patent Owner

Case IPR2020-01492

U.S. Patent No. 6,651,134

PATENT OWNER SURREPLY

Mail Stop Patent Board Patent Trial and Appeal Board U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450



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PATENT OWNER'S EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	DESCRIPTION
2001	Monterey's First Amended Complaint in <i>Monterey Research</i> , <i>LLC v</i> .
	Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., C.A. No. 19-cv-2149-CFC, Dkt. 16
	(D. Del. Feb. 5, 2020)
2002	Scheduling Order in Monterey Research, LLC v. Qualcomm Inc. et
	al, C.A. No. 19-2083-NIQA-LAS (D. Del. Oct. 1, 2020); Monterey
	Research, LLC v. Nanya Tech. Corp. et al, C.A. No. 19-2090-NIQA-
	LAS (D. Del. Oct. 1, 2020); Monterey Research, LLC v. Advanced
	Micro Devices, Inc., C.A. No. 19-cv-2149-NIQA-LAS (D. Del. Oct.
	1, 2020); Monterey Research, LLC v. STMicroelectronics N.V. et al,
	C.A. No. 20-0089-NIQA-LAS (D. Del. Oct. 1, 2020); <i>Monterey</i>
	Research, LLC v. Marvell Tech. Grp. Ltd., et al, C.A. No. 20-0158-
	NIQA-LAS (D. Del. Oct. 1, 2020)
2003	Qualcomm's Answer, Counterclaims and Defenses to the First
	Amended Complaint in Monterey Research, LLC v. Qualcomm Inc.
	et al, C.A. No. 19-2083-NIQA-LAS, Dkt. 22 (D. Del. Feb. 28, 2020)
2004	December 29, 2020 Email fr. USPTO Trials
2005	Declaration In Support Of Patent Owner Monterey Research, LLC's
	Unopposed Motion For Admission <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> Of Michael A.
	Wueste
2006	Declaration Of Michael C. Brogioli, Ph.D.
2007	Curriculum Vitae Of Michael C. Brogioli, Ph.D.
2008	Declaration of Robert Murphy In Support of Defendant GSI
	Technology, Inc.'s Responsive Claim Construction Brief in Cypress
	Semiconductor Corp. v. GSI Tech., Inc., Case Nos. 3:13-cv-02013,
	4:13-cv-03757 (N.D. Cal. May 20, 2014)
2009	May 18, 2021 Deposition Transcript of Robert Murphy

All citations to specific pages of exhibits follow the pagination added to those exhibits per 37 C.F.R. § 42.63(d)(2)(i).

All emphases are added unless otherwise indicated.

This paper includes color illustrations and should be viewed in color.



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I. Introduction

Neither Petitioner's ("Qualcomm's") original Petition evidence nor the new Reply evidence demonstrate that U.S. Patent No. 5,600,605 to Schaefer ("Schaefer") discloses a memory that provides a non-interruptible burst, as required by all challenged claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,651,134 ("the '134 Patent"-Ex-1001).

Even Mr. Murphy, Qualcomm's expert, admits that Schaefer discloses *interrupting bursts* before a burst has been completed using a variety of burst termination options. For example, Mr. Murphy admitted that Schaefer discloses a BURST TERMINATE command, a PRECHARGE command, or a new READ or WRITE command. *See e.g.*, Ex-2009, 118:14-22.

Because Qualcomm cannot dispute Schaefer's explicit teaching of multiple options for interrupting a burst before completion, Qualcomm instead manufactures a scenario based on Schaefer's AUTO-PRECHARGE command according to which Schaefer prevents interruptions of a burst during the entire length of the burst.

But, as was explained in the Patent Owner's Response ("POR") and is further explained herein, Qualcomm continues to misread or mischaracterize Schaefer, which discloses prohibiting user commands *only during the time necessary to perform and complete a precharge operation* and to argue that the prohibition on issuing user commands applies to the entire burst transfers as well. But Schaefer's disclosure is clear—and Qualcomm runs away from it. Schaefer explicitly defines



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when the precharge operation is initiated and until when the used is prohibited from issuing another command, i.e., until the precharge time is completed:

The AUTO-PRECHARGE command insures that <u>the precharge is</u> <u>initiated at the earliest, valid stage within a burst cycle</u>. The user is not allowed to issue another command until the precharged time (t_{RP}) is completed.

Ex-1017, 7:40-44.

That is, the prohibition of issuing another command is limited to the precharged time (t_{RP}). Accordingly, before the precharge has been initiated, *the user can issue another command*, which would interrupt the existing burst. Neither Qualcomm nor Mr. Murphy dispute that the issuance of another command would interrupt the existing burst. Because Qualcomm cannot get away from this reality, the Reply resorts in mischaracterizations of Monterey's arguments, Dr. Brogioli's testimony, and Schaefer's disclosures, in an apparent attempt to create distraction and confusion. But these attempts cannot and should not derail the focus from Schaefer's explicit disclosure that bursts are interruptible, except only during precharge.

II. Schaefer Does Not Disclose "Wherein Said Generation Of Said Predetermined Number Of Internal Address Signals Is Non-interruptible"

Schaefer does not disclose the "wherein said generation of said predetermined number of internal address signals is non-interruptible" limitation recited by



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