

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION,  
NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION U.S.A., and  
NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION DELAWARE,  
Petitioner,

v.

MONTEREY RESEARCH, LLC,  
Patent Owner.

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IPR2021-00167  
Patent 6,651,134 B1

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Before KRISTEN L. DROESCH, JOHN F. HORVATH, and  
JASON W. MELVIN, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

MELVIN, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION  
Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review  
35 U.S.C. § 314

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nanya Technology Corporation, Nanya Technology Corporation, U.S.A., and Nanya Technology Corporation Delaware (collectively “Petitioner” or “Nanya”) filed a Petition (Paper 1, “Pet.”) requesting institution of *inter partes* review of claims 1–21 (all claims, “the challenged claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 6,651,134 B1 (Ex. 1001, “the ’134 patent”). Pet. 5. Monterey Research, LLC, (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response. Paper 6 (“Prelim. Resp.”). Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 314 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.4(a), we have authority to determine whether to institute review.

An *inter partes* review may not be instituted unless “the information presented in the petition . . . and any response . . . shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). For the reasons set forth below, we conclude that Petitioner has not shown a reasonable likelihood it will prevail in establishing the unpatentability of at least one challenged claim, and we therefore do not institute *inter partes* review.

### A. REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST

Petitioner identifies the captioned parties as real parties in interest. Pet. 2. Patent Owner identifies itself and IP Value Management as real parties in interest. Paper 4, 1.

### B. RELATED MATTERS

As required by regulation, the parties identify matters related to the ’134 patent. Pet. 2–3; Paper 4, 1–2. Of note is IPR2020-00985, in which

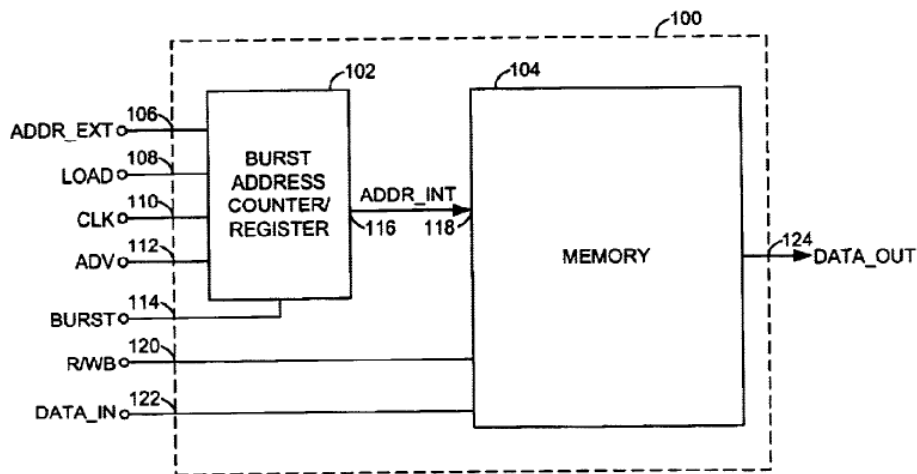
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., challenges all claims of the '134 patent, and IPR2020-01492, in which Qualcomm Incorporated challenges all claims other than claim 8. We instituted review in IPR2020-00985 on December 2, 2020. IPR2020-00985, Paper 13. We instituted review in IPR2020-01492 on March 8, 2021. IPR2020-01492, Paper 9.

Additionally, the district-court case involving Nanya is identified as *Monterey Research, LLC v. Nanya Technology Corp. et al.*, No. 1:19-cv-02090 (D. Del. 2019). Paper 4, 1, Pet. 2.

### C. THE '134 PATENT

The '134 patent is titled Memory Device with Fixed Length Non Interruptible Burst. Ex. 1001, code (54). The patent discloses that “the data burst transfers of conventional memories can be interrupted and single accesses made,” and proposes a memory device “that has a fixed burst length.” *Id.* at 1:37–45.

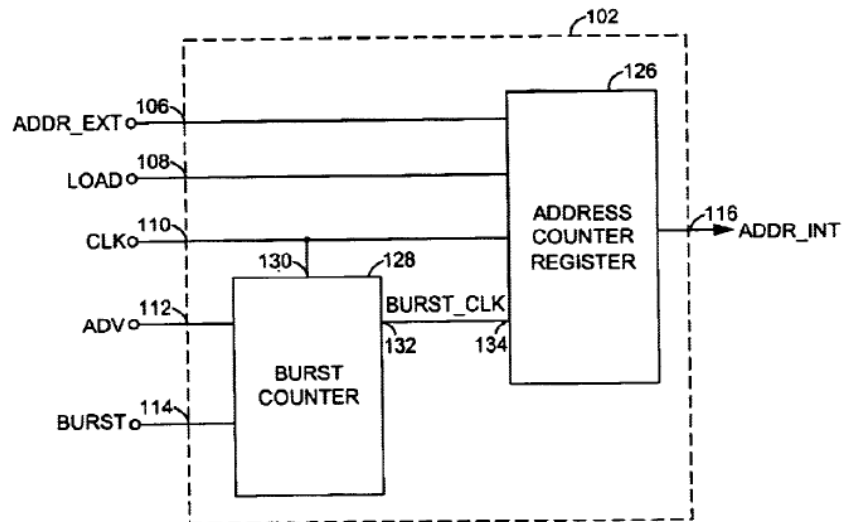
Figure 1 is reproduced below:



**FIG. 1**

Ex. 1001, Fig. 1. Figure 1 depicts circuit 100 configured as a fixed burst memory, in which circuit 102 accepts external signals including external address signal ADDR\_EXT, and “generate[s] the signal ADDR\_INT as a fixed number of addresses in response to the signal CLK.” *Id.* at 3:21–22. The ’134 patent states that “[o]nce the circuit 102 has started generating the fixed number of addresses, the circuit 102 will generally not stop until the fixed number of addresses has been generated (e.g., a non-interruptible burst).” *Id.* at 3:25–28.

The ’134 patent depicts two embodiments for circuit 102, in Figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 is reproduced below:



**FIG. 2**

*Id.* Fig. 2. Figure 2 shows burst counter 128 receiving signal CLK (a clock signal), signal ADV, and signal BURST, and providing signal BURST\_CLK. “When the signal ADV is asserted, the burst counter 128 will generally present the signal BURST\_CLK in response to the signal CLK. The signal BURST\_CLK generally contains a number of pulses that has been programmed by the signal BURST.” *Id.* at 4:10–14. Figure 3 and the

associated description disclose an alternative circuit, in which “counter 138 may be configured to generate a number of addresses in response to the signals CLK, BURST[,] and ADV” and where “[t]he number of addresses generated by the counter 138 may be programmed by the signal BURST.” *Id.* at 4:29–34. The ’134 patent describes more generally that, “[w]hen the signal ADV is asserted, the circuit 100 will generally generate a number of address signals” and that “[t]he address signals will generally continue to be generated until the Nth address signal is generated.” *Id.* at 4:42–48.

#### D. CHALLENGED CLAIMS

Challenged claim 1 is reproduced below:

1. A circuit comprising:
  - a memory comprising a plurality of storage elements each configured to read and write data in response to an internal address signal; and
  - a logic circuit configured to generate a predetermined number of said internal address signals in response to (i) an external address signal, (ii) a clock signal and (iii) one or more control signals, wherein said generation of said predetermined number of internal address signals is non-interruptible.

Ex. 1001, 5:22–32. Independent claim 16 recites limitations similar to those of claim 1, expressed as means-plus-function elements. *Id.* at 6:20–30.

Independent claim 17 recites limitations similar to those of claim 1, expressed as a “method of providing a fixed burst length data transfer.” *Id.* at 6:31–39. Claims 2–7 and 9–15 depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 1. *Id.* at 5:33–6:19. Claims 18–21 depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 17. *Id.* at 6:40–48.

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