

Exhibit 12

U.S. Patent No. 8,526,767 (“’767 Patent”)

Invalidity Chart Based On Primary Reference U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0176900

WARREN qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 8,526,767 (“’767 Patent”) at least under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) alone or with other references, renders obvious one or more of claims 1-3, 6, and 11-14. To the extent WARREN discloses one or more limitations of the claims, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of WARREN with the teachings of one or more of the references below to render the claims at-issue in the ’767 Patent.

- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0284478 (“BALTIERRA”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0247435 (“BENKO”)
- U.S. Patent No. 8,519,965 (“CADY”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0325643 (“HAMADENE”)
- Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Gazette H09-231004 (“KATOU”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0213084 (“KRAMER”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0020025 (“LEMORT”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0046425 (“PERSKI”)
- International Patent Publication No. WO 00/63874 (“STRINGER”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0036743 (“WESTERMAN”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0225039 (“WILLIAMSON”)
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0046643 (“HILLIS”) (prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(a))
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0066582 (“LYON”) (prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(a))
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0152984 (“ORDING”) (prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(a))
- U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0291009 (“WRIGHT”) (prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(a))
- Admitted Prior Art

The excerpts cited herein are exemplary. For any claim limitation, Samsung may rely on excerpts cited for any claim limitation. Where an excerpt refers to or discusses a figure or figure items, that figure and any additional figures of that figure should be understood to be incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein. Similarly, where a particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the figure and related figures as well.

These invalidity contentions are not an admission by Samsung that the accused products or components, including any version of these products or components, are covered by, or infringe the asserted claims, particularly when these claims are construed and applied. These invalidity assertions are also not an admission that Samsung concedes or acquiesces to the claim construction(s) implied or suggested by Plaintiff in its Complaint or the associated infringement claim charts. Samsung is not asserting any claim construction positions through these charts, including whether the preamble is a limitation. Samsung does not concede or acquiesce that any asserted claim satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 or 101 and submits these contentions only to the extent Plaintiff's assertions may be understood.

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
Claim 1	
[1.pre] A touch sensor device comprising:	<p>WARREN, alone or in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, discloses and/or renders obvious the touch sensor device recited in claim 1.</p> <p>WARREN at Abstract: “A proximity sensor device and method is provided that facilitates improved user interface navigation. Specifically, the proximity sensor device and method provide a user with the ability to cause different results in an electronic system using a proximity sensor device. For example, it can be used to facilitate user interface navigation, such as driving a cursor. As another example, it can be used to facilitate value adjustments, such as changing a volume parameter. In general, the proximity sensor device is adapted to distinguish between different object combination motions, determine relative temporal relationships between the motions, and generate user interface results responsive to the motions. This allows a user to generate different results using the motion of two different object combinations.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0002]: “This invention generally relates to electronic devices, and more specifically to touch sensor devices and using a touch sensor device for producing user interface results.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0003]: “Proximity sensor devices (also commonly called touch pads or touch sensors) are used in a variety of electronic systems. A proximity sensor device typically defines a region, often demarked by a surface, which uses capacitive, resistive, inductive, and/or other technology to determine the presence, location and/or motion of one or more fingers, styli, and/or other objects. The proximity sensor device, together with one or more other object(s), can be used to provide an input to the electronic system. For example, touch sensor devices are used as input devices for larger computing systems, such as laptop computers, integral within notebook computers or peripheral to desktop computers. Proximity sensor devices are also used in smaller systems, including: handheld systems such as personal digital assistants, mobile phones, and PDAs.”</p>

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>(PDAs), remote controls, communication systems such as wireless telephones, and messaging systems. Increasingly, proximity sensor devices are used in media recorders such as CD, DVD, MP3, video or other media recorders or players.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0011]: “‘The present invention provides a proximity sensor device and method that improve system usability. Specifically, the proximity sensor device and method provide the ability to easily cause different results in an electronic system using a proximity sensor device through a user interface. For example, it can be used to facilitate user interface navigation such as dragging and scrolling. As another example, it can be used to facilitate value selection such as changing a device parameter. In general, the proximity sensor device is adapted to detect between different object combination motions, determine relative temporal relationships between those motions, and generate user interface results responsive to the motions. The proximity sensor device is adapted to indicate a first result responsive to detected motion of a first object combination, indicate a second result responsive to detected motion of a second object combination, the second result different from the first result, and indicate a third result responsive to detected motion of the first object combination following the detection of the second object combination, the third result different from first result and second result. This allows a user to selectively generate different results using the motion of different object combinations.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0012]: “‘In one specific embodiment, the proximity sensor device is implemented to indicate selection with cursor movement with selection, commonly referred to as “dragging” using object combinations. For example, the proximity sensor device is implemented to indicate selection with cursor movement responsive to detected motion of two adjacent objects across a sensing region, indicate selection without cursor movement responsive to detected motion of one object across the sensing region when the detected motion of one object across the sensing region followed the detected motion of two adjacent objects across the sensing region, indicate selection without intervening termination event, and indicate further selection with cursor movement responsive to detected motion of two adjacent objects across the sensing region when the</p>

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	<p>two adjacent objects across the sensing region followed the detected motion of the adjacent objects across the sensing region that followed the detected motion of the adjacent objects across the sensing region. This facilitates use of the proximity sensor device by a user to indicate extended dragging, and is particularly useful for indicating continuing adjustments to facilitate dragging an object over a large distance or scrolling through a large list. This allows a user to continue to drag an object without requiring the user to perform additional gestures on the proximity sensor device or activate extra control buttons.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0020]: “The present invention provides a proximity sensor device and method that improve system usability. Specifically, the proximity sensor device and method provide the ability to easily cause different results in an electronic system using a proximity sensor device through a user interface. For example, it can be used to facilitate user interface navigation, such as dragging and scrolling.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0021]: “To cause selective results the proximity sensor device is adapted to distinguish between different object combination motions, determine relative temporal relationships between motions, and generate user interface results responsive to the motions. Specifically, the proximity sensor device is adapted to indicate a first result responsive to detected motion of a first object combination, indicate a second result responsive to detected motion of a second object combination, the second result different from the first result, and indicate a third result responsive to detected motion of the first object combination following the motion of the second object combination, the third result different from first result and second result. This allows a user to selectively generate different results using the motion of different object combinations.”</p> <p>WARREN at [0024]: “In operation, proximity sensor device 116 suitably detects a position of stylus 114 and another input object within sensing region 118, and using processor 119, provides electronic indicia of the position to the electronic system 100. The system 100</p>

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