

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

SCRAMOGE TECHNOLOGY LTD.,
Patent Owner.

IPR2022-00350
Patent 9,806,565 B2

Before JAMESON LEE, KARL D. EASTHOM, and MICHELLE N.
WORMMEESTER, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

WORMMEESTER, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

JUDGMENT

Final Written Decision

Determining Some Challenged Claims Unpatentable
Denying Patent Owner's Revised Motion to Amend
35 U.S.C. § 318(a)

Dismissing Petitioner's Motion to Strike
37 C.F.R. § 42.5

I. INTRODUCTION

Apple Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition (Paper 2, “Pet.”) requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1–20 of U.S. Patent No. 9,806,565 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’565 patent”). Scramoge Technology Ltd. (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 6). With our authorization (*see* Paper 7), Petitioner filed a preliminary Reply (Paper 8) to Patent Owner’s Preliminary Response, and Patent Owner filed a preliminary Sur-reply (Paper 9) to Petitioner’s preliminary Reply. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 314, we instituted *inter partes* review. Paper 10 (“Inst. Dec.”).

Following institution, Patent Owner filed a Response (Paper 19, “PO Resp.”) to the Petition, Petitioner filed a Reply (Paper 22, “Pet. Reply”) to Patent Owner’s Response, and Patent Owner filed a Sur-reply (Paper 24, “PO Sur-reply”) to Petitioner’s Reply.

Patent Owner also filed an initial Contingent Motion to Amend (Paper 18), and Petitioner filed an Opposition (Paper 21) to the Motion to Amend. We issued preliminary guidance on Patent Owner’s Motion to Amend. Paper 23. Thereafter, Patent Owner filed a Contingent Revised Motion to Amend (Paper 25, “RMTA”), replacing the initial Motion to Amend. Petitioner filed an Opposition (Paper 30, “Pet. RMTA Opp.”) to the Revised Motion to Amend, Patent Owner filed a Reply (Paper 32, “PO RMTA Reply”) to Petitioner’s Opposition, and Petitioner filed a Sur-reply (Paper 38, “Pet. RMTA Sur-reply”) to Patent Owner’s Reply.

Lastly, Petitioner filed a Motion to Strike (Paper 28), and Patent Owner filed an Opposition (Paper 31) to Petitioner’s Motion to Strike. We authorized the filing of these papers in an e-mail dated March 14, 2023. Ex. 3002.

On June 2, 2023, we conducted an oral hearing. A copy of the transcript (Paper 43, “Tr.”) is in the record.

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b). For the reasons that follow, we determine that Petitioner has shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claims 1–12 and 14–20 of the ’565 patent are unpatentable. We also determine that Petitioner has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claim 13 is unpatentable. We further determine that Petitioner has demonstrated unpatentability of proposed substitute claims 21–23 by a preponderance of the evidence, and, therefore, we deny Patent Owner’s Revised Motion to Amend. This Final Written Decision is issued pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 318(a).

II. BACKGROUND

A. Related Proceedings

The parties identify one federal district court case, *Scramoge Technology Limited v. Apple Inc.*, No. 5:22-cv-03041 (N.D. Cal.). Paper 13, 2–3 (Patent Owner’s Amended Mandatory Notices); Paper 41, 2 (Petitioner’s Updated Mandatory Notices). Patent Owner also identifies several *inter partes* review proceedings. Paper 13, 2.

B. The ’565 Patent

The ’565 patent describes wireless power receivers. Ex. 1001, 1:14–15. In one embodiment, “[a] connecting unit is disposed in [a] receiving space of [a] magnetic substrate so that the thickness of the wireless power receiver can be remarkably reduced as much as the thickness of the connecting unit.” *Id.* at 2:45–49.

To illustrate, Figure 26 of the '565 patent is reproduced below.

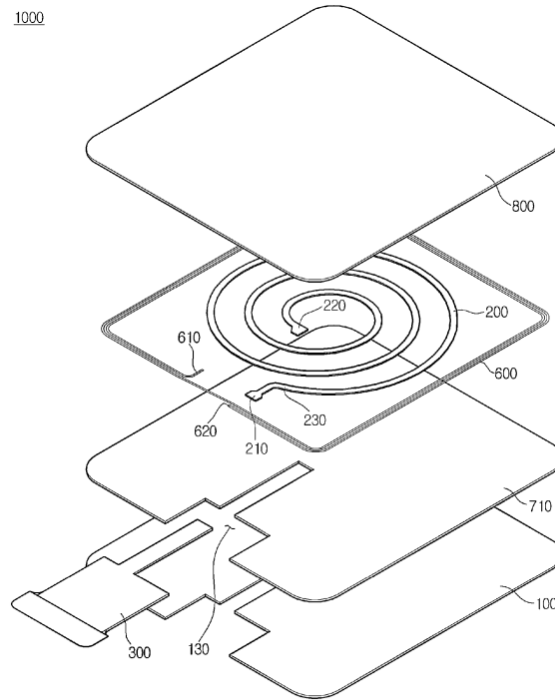


FIG. 26

Figure 26 is an exploded view of wireless power receiver 1000, which includes magnetic substrate 100, coil unit 200, connecting unit 300, short-range communication antenna 600, adhesive layer 710, and protective film 800. Ex. 1001, 14:46–47, 14:59–64.

Magnetic substrate 100 includes receiving space 130 with a shape corresponding to the shape of connecting unit 300. Ex. 1001, 15:27–28, 16:4–6. Connecting unit 300 is disposed in receiving space 130 and connected to coil unit 200, which includes coil 230. *Id.* at 15:27–31, 15:34–36. Coil unit 200 may be disposed on magnetic substrate 100 and may have a spiral shape. *Id.* at 16:62–63. Short-range communication antenna 600 may be disposed along the perimeter of magnetic substrate 100 such that it surrounds coil unit 200 and may have a rectangular shape. *Id.* at 16:38–42. To further illustrate, Figure 27 of the '565 patent is reproduced below.

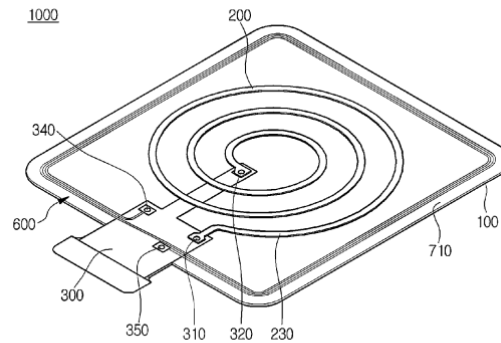


FIG. 27

Figure 27 illustrates wireless power receiver 1000 in its assembled state. *Id.* at 14:52–55. Connection terminal 310 of connecting unit 300 is connected to connection terminal 210 of coil unit 200, connection terminal 320 of connecting unit 300 is connected to connection terminal 220 of coil unit 200, connection terminal 340 of connecting unit 300 is connected to connection terminal 610 of antenna 600, and connection terminal 350 of connecting unit 300 is connected to connection terminal 620 of antenna 600. *Id.* at 15:60–16:3. As depicted above in Figure 27, after assembly, connecting unit 300 extends out of receiving space 130 (*see* Fig. 26).

In operation, coil unit 200 receives power from a transmission side through “electromagnetic induction or resonance.” Ex. 1001, 15:32–34. Connecting unit 300 connects a receiver circuit with coil unit 200 to transfer the power received from coil unit 200 to a load through the receiver circuit. *Id.* at 15:38–41. Short-range communication antenna 600 transceives information in cooperation with a reader. *Id.* at 16:26–28. The receiver circuit transfers the signal received from short-range communication antenna 600 to a short-range communication signal processing unit. *Id.* at 15:49–52.

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