IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

ICPILLAR LLC, Plaintiff, v. ARM LIMITED and ARM, INC., Defendants.	§ § § § § § § § § §	Case No. 1:23-CV-00282-ADA Jury Trial Requested

DEFENDANTS' OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF

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Exhibit	Description
Ex. 1	U.S. Patent No. 8,924,899
Ex. 2	U.S. Patent No. 9,367,657
Ex. 3	'899 Patent Office Action Response (Aug. 11, 2014)
Ex. 4	Excerpt of Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions ('657 Patent)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff ICPillar LLC asserts two patents against Defendants Arm Limited and Arm, Inc. (collectively, "Arm") in the present litigation: U.S. Patent Nos. 8,924,899 (the "'899 Patent") (Ex. 1) and 9,367,657 (the "'657 Patent") (Ex. 2) (collectively, the "Asserted Patents"). The '657 Patent is a continuation of the application that matured into the '899 Patent, so the two share a common specification.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE ASSERTED PATENTS

The Asserted Patents disclose methods for standardizing the design and development of integrated circuits and associated software based on generic "characteristics" or "parameters"[1] of an electronic device that the integrated circuit is intended to control. *See, e.g.*, '899 Patent at 4:41-45 ("A developer can select the functionality of their device and an IC can be designed off the standard components. Furthermore, because standard IC components are used, standard software can be used to control and run on the IC devices."). According to the Asserted Patents, "[o]ne of the key aspects of the various embodiments of the present invention is the observation by the inventor that the control systems applicable to the majority, if not all, of [the electronic] devices is that an individual device may be defined by four parameters: 1) control type; 2) display type; 3) input type; and 4) output type." *Id.* at 8:17-22. These four parameters are maintained in and accessed by the designer from a "hierarchal classification database." The design process is described by the Asserted Patents as follows:

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[1] The Asserted Patents use the terms "characteristics" and "parameters" interchangeably with reference to the electronic device that is to be controlled by the integrated circuit being designed. *See, e.g.*, '899 Patent at 14:35-37 ("By way of example, the type of characteristics may include control, display, input and output…"); *id.* at 8:17-23 ("…an individual device may be defined by four parameters: 1) control type; 2) display type; 3) input type; and 4) output type."); *id.* at 8:57-59.

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> The ASIC ["application-specific integrated circuit"] designer interacts with the user interface of the FDK ["fabless development kit"] to access the hierarchal classification database using various menus or other input schemes of the FDK user interface. For example, it is contemplated that designer will may [sic] use a series of cascading menus corresponding to the classification scheme of the hierarchal classification scheme described with reference to FIGS. 2-3. Once the designer has reached the desired classification level, such as level 3.2.1.1.1 shown in FIG. 3 for the [electronic device, in this case a] blender, the designer chooses a particular control type to be included in the operation of the circuitry. The designer may also edit the parameters associated with that particular entry as needed for the particular device for which the ASIC is being designed.
>
> The process is continued until the control type 57, display type 59, input type 61 and output type 63 for the blender are defined. The parameters associated with the designers choices are then input into the FDK engine 65. Once input into the FDK engine 65, compiler 67 of the FDK engine 65 may access a library of circuits and embedded programming suitable for creating ASIC design 69 and its associated ASIC Programming 71.

Id. at 9:31-51.

The selection from a "hierarchal classification database" of the four parameters of the to-be-controlled electronic device are further depicted in, among others, Figures 2 and 4 of the Asserted Patents (annotations added):

FIG. 2

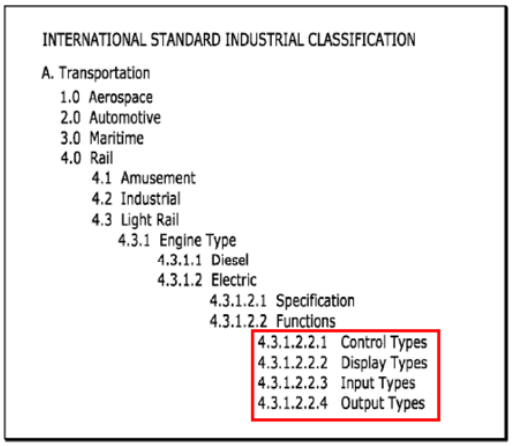
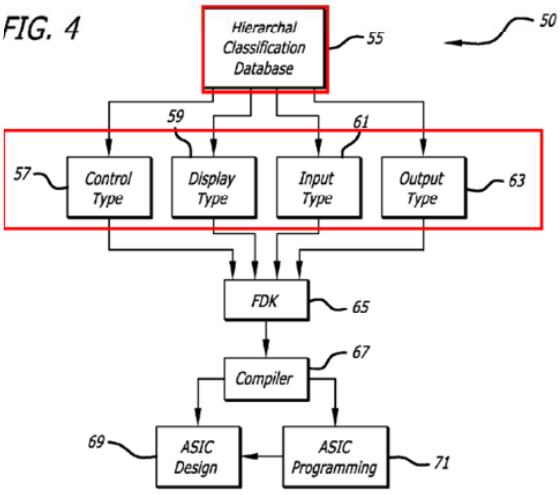


FIG. 4



III. DISPUTED TERMS[2]

A. "categorized input and output characteristics of [a/an] [electronic] device" ('899 Patent, Claims 1, 8) (All Parties)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	Arm's Proposed Construction
"categorized characteristics or qualities of the inputs and outputs of an electronic device" "categorized characteristics or qualities of inputs and/or outputs"	"input and output characteristics of [an/the] electronic device selected from a hierarchal classification database"

These related terms each refer to the "input type" and "output type" characteristics (or parameters) maintained in and selected from a "hierarchal classification database" described by the Asserted Patents. *See* '899 Patent at 8:17-59, 10:23-28. The hierarchal classification database and the corresponding input and output characteristics stored in it are also depicted in Figures 2-4 of the Asserted Patents, two of which are reproduced above. *See Advanced Steel Recovery, LLC v. X-Body Equip., Inc.*, 808 F.3d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (stating that "patent drawings are highly relevant in construing the…limitations of the claims") (citation omitted).

Critically, the '899 Patent does not simply claim "input and output characteristics," but instead claims "***categorized*** input and output characteristics." The term "categorized" therefore must be given meaning. *Merck & Co. v. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1364, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2005) ("A claim construction that gives meaning to all the terms of the claim is preferred over one that does not do so."). Here, the term "categorized" plainly refers to the organized collection of device characteristics or parameters maintained in and selected by a designer from a "hierarchal classification database." *See, e.g.*,'899 Patent at 8:31-35 ("Utilizing the principles described herein

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[2] The parties agree on the claim constructions identified in Appendix A.

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in reference to the various embodiment [sic] of the invention, it is possible to define the blender with parameters included in a hierarchal database, and thus the principles of the invention apply to any device.").

The specification of the Asserted Patents further explains this categorized organization scheme with respect to Figure 2:

> FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment [of] such a hierarchal database. In this illustration, the hierarchal database contains data directed to particular aspects of a device…The exemplary database of FIG. 2 will typically have a high level list of devices, divided into such ***categories*** as aerospace, automotive, maritime, rail, and the like. As shown, the upper level rail ***category*** can be further divided into ***sub-categories*** of amusement, industrial, and light rail. A further ***sub-categorization*** provides classes for diesel and electric engines, further ***sub-categorized*** by specifications and functions. The function ***sub-category*** is finally ***categorized*** again into control types, display types, ***input types*** and ***output types***.

'899 Patent at 8:50-59; *see also id.* at 8:60-9:18 (similar discussion for Figure 3); *id.* at 14:19-37 (similar discussion for Figures 2-4). Arm's proposed construction properly accounts for the plain claim language requiring that the "input and output characteristics" of the electronic device be "categorized." *See Merck*, 395 F.3d at 1372 ("A claim construction that gives meaning to all the terms of the claim is preferred over one that does not do so."); *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc) ("The construction that stays true to the claim language and most naturally aligns with the patent's description of the invention will be, in the end, the correct construction.").

Plaintiff's proposed construction, by contrast, ignores this requirement and instead seeks to inject language found nowhere in the Asserted Patents or their file histories. Specifically, aside from simply rearranging the order of the words in these claim terms, Plaintiff attempts to improperly expand the plain language by referring to the "***qualities***" of the inputs and outputs. Yet not once do the Asserted Patents even mention "qualities" of the input or output characteristics,

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nor do they even use the word "qualities" in any context. *See Merck & Co. v. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc.*, 347 F.3d 1367, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2003) ("A fundamental rule of claim construction is that terms in a patent document are construed with the meaning with which they are presented in the patent document. Thus claims must be construed so as to be consistent with the specification, of which they are a part.") (citations omitted). Not only is it entirely unclear what the word "qualities" is intended by Plaintiff to add to the otherwise plain meaning of the claim, but Plaintiff has no basis for inserting this additional language. *See Nystrom v. TREX Co., Inc.*, 424 F.3d 1136, 1145-46 (Fed. Cir. 2005) ("Broadening of the ordinary meaning of a term in the absence of support in the intrinsic record indicating that such a broad meaning was intended violates the principles articulated in *Phillips*.").

As such, the Court should adopt Arm's proposed construction and reject that of Plaintiff.

B. "a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software" ('899 Patent, Claim 1; '657 Patent, Claim 1) (Plaintiff)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	Arm's Proposed Construction
"one or more instances of memory associated with one or more processors that are programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software"	Plain and ordinary meaning

The general rule in claim construction is that claim terms are given their plain and ordinary meaning. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312. The "only two exceptions to [the] general rule that claim terms are construed according to their plain and ordinary meaning are when the patentee (1) acts as his/her own lexicographer or (2) disavows the full scope of the claim term either in the specification or during prosecution." *BCS Software, LLC v. Open Text, Inc.*, No. 6:21-cv-00050-ADA, 2021 WL 8202515, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Oct. 20, 2021) (citing *Thorner v. Sony Comput. Entm't*

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Am. LLC, 669 F.3d 1362, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2012)) (internal quotes omitted). Neither exception to the general rule applies here.

There can be no legitimate argument that the patentee acted as his own lexicographer to define the generic phrase "a memory of a processor," which is the only portion of the broader disputed term that Plaintiff seeks to construe. Nor can there be an argument that the patentee disavowed claim scope relating to this term either in the specification or during prosecution.[3] Because neither exception to the general rule relating to claim construction applies, this term should be construed to have its "plain and ordinary meaning," as proposed by Arm. *See BCS Software*, 2021 WL 8202515, at *2. Yet even if one of the exceptions to the general rule applied here (it does not), Plaintiff's proposed construction is at odds with Federal Circuit claim construction principles.

First, Plaintiff attempts to construe the term "memory of a processor" to be "***instances*** of memory ***associated with***" a processor. As with the previous disputed term above, Plaintiff seeks to inject language found nowhere in the Asserted Patents or their file histories into this claim term. Not once do the Asserted Patents mention "instances of memory" (or even the word "instance") and thus it is entirely unclear what requirement Plaintiff is attempting to add into the relevant claims. As noted above, "[a] fundamental rule of claim construction is that terms in a patent document are construed with the meaning with which they are presented in the patent document." *Merck*, 347 F.3d at 1371. Here, the phrase "instances of memory" appears nowhere in the intrinsic

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[3] Tellingly, through its proposed construction, Plaintiff actually seeks to ***broaden*** the plain meaning of this claim term rather than narrow it.

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record, and thus Plaintiff's attempt to inject this vague language into the present disputed term runs afoul of basic claim construction jurisprudence.

Moreover, the notion of the memory being "associated with" a processor runs counter to the plain language of the relevant claims requiring the memory to be "of a processor." Tellingly, the concept of a memory being "associated with" a processor ***is an express limitation in other independent claims of the Asserted Patent***. *See, e.g.*, '899 Patent, claim 8 ("…into a memory associated with the one or more processors…"); '657 Patent, claim 9 ("… into a memory associated with the one or more processors …"). Because the patentee used different language for the present disputed term (*i.e.*, "a memory of a processor"), the patentee clearly intended for there to be a difference between the plain and ordinary meanings of the two phrases. *See Innova/Pure Water, Inc. v. Safari Water Filtration Sys., Inc.*, 381 F.3d 1111, 1119 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("[W]hen an applicant uses different terms in a claim it is permissible to infer that he intended his choice of different terms to reflect a differentiation in the meaning of those terms."); *see also Southwest EFuel Network, LLC v. Transaction Tracking Techs., Inc.*, No. 2:07-cv-311, 2009 WL 3460265, at *13 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 23, 2009) ("The patentee used different terms in claiming its invention, and although these terms are related, the patentee clearly used different terms to give different scopes to its claimed invention.") (citation omitted). Had the patentee intended the present disputed phrase to be understood as Plaintiff now proposes, the patentee clearly knew how to craft that language. The patentee did not do so, and thus Plaintiff's proposed construction for the present disputed term should be rejected

Second, this claim term uses the singular "a" to introduce both the "memory" and the "processor." The claim subsequently recites "analyzing," "outputting…a hardware integrated circuit design," and "outputting…software programming commands," all of which are performed

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"by ***the*** processor." The Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that claims such as this require performance of each step by the ***same*** processor. *See Salazar v. AT&T Mobility LLC*, 64 F.4th 1311, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2023) ("We agree with the district court that while the claim term 'a microprocessor' does not require there be only one microprocessor, the subsequent limitations referring back to 'said microprocessor' require that at least one microprocessor be capable of performing each of the claimed functions."); *Convolve, Inc. v. Compaq Computer Corp.*, 812 F.3d 1313, 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (requiring "a processor" and "the processor" to "perform all of the recited steps"); *Traxcell Techs., LLC v. Nokia Sols. & Networks Oy*, 15 F.4th 1136, 1143-44 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (similar).

That claim 1 refers to a single "memory" and a single "processor" is again supported by the language found in other claims of the Asserted Patents. While claim 1 in each of the Asserted Patents recites a single "processor," independent claim 8 of the '899 Patent and independent claim 9 of the '657 Patent each recite "one or more processors." This contrast between the claims of the Asserted Patents is analogous to the contrasting claim limitations addressed by the Federal Circuit in *Convolve*, and the same outcome is appropriate here. *See Convolve*, 812 F.3d at 1321 ("Given this claim language, which contrasts with [other claims] that allow for multiple processors, we conclude that claims 1, 3, and 5 require the user interface to work with a single processor in performing all of the claim steps."). This understanding is also consistent with statements made by the applicant during prosecution of the '899 Patent. *See* Ex. 3, Response to Office Action (Aug. 11, 2014) at 5-6 ("Claim 1 was also amended to recite that ***the*** processor outputs ***both*** a hardware integrated circuit design…and software programming commands to be executed by the hardware integrated circuit…") (emphasis added).

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Thus, as with Plaintiff's improper attempt to transform the term "a memory of a processor" into "instances of memory associated with" a processor, Plaintiff's attempt to transform the plain and ordinary meaning of the claim language requiring a single "memory" and a single "processor" into "one or more" memories and processors is improper and should be rejected.

The Court should therefore adopt the plain and ordinary meaning for this claim term, as proposed by Arm.

C. "control type parameter associated with an electronic device" / "control type parameter" ('657 Patent, Claims 1, 9) (All Parties)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	Arm's Proposed Construction
"one or more parameters associated with an electronic device relating to the control or operation of the electronic device"	Plain and ordinary meaning

As with the previous disputed term, this term should be given its plain and ordinary meaning, as no exception to the general rule applies. *See Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312 ("The general rule is that claim terms are given their plain and ordinary meaning."). Even though the patentee did not act as his own lexicographer by clearly articulating a special meaning for "control type parameter," Plaintiff nevertheless seeks a construction broader than the plain meaning. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to construe "control type parameter" as "***relating to*** the control ***or operation*** of the electronic device."

As an initial matter, it is again unclear what Plaintiff is attempting to inject into the claim by rewriting what is otherwise plain language. There is no support in the intrinsic record for rewriting "control type" as "***relating*** to the control of." Not only is the language proposed by Plaintiff unsupported by the intrinsic record, but it is insolubly ambiguous, as there is no disclosure in the Asserted Patents to indicate what "relates to" (or conversely does not "relate to") the control of the electronic device.

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Moreover, there is no basis in the intrinsic record for Plaintiff's claim that the "control type parameter" could relate to either "the control ***or operation*** of an electronic device," as such a construction runs afoul of both independent claims of the '657 Patent. Specifically, claim 1 does not reference the "operation" of the electronic device, while claim 9 makes clear that "control" and "operation" are separate and distinct concepts. *See* '657 Patent, claim 9 ("…selecting a value for a ***control type parameter***…a display type parameter…an input type parameter and…an output type parameter, all of which are associated with ***the operation and control*** of the electronic device."). Thus, Plaintiff's attempt to expand the plain meaning of this term to anything "relating to the control ***or*** operation of the electronic device" is improper. *See Primos, Inc. v. Hunter's Specialties, Inc.*, 451 F.3d 841, 848 (Fed. Cir. 2006) ("[T]he terms 'engaging' and 'sealing' are both expressly recited in the claim and therefore 'engaging' cannot mean the same thing as 'sealing'; if it did, one of the terms would be superfluous."); *Innova/Pure Water*, 381 F.3d at 1119 ("[W]hen an applicant uses different terms in a claim it is permissible to infer that he intended his choice of different terms to reflect a differentiation in the meaning of those terms."). Thus, while the '657 Patent indicates that a "control type parameter" (along with other parameters) can be "associated with the operation ***and*** control of the electronic device," there is nothing that expands the plain and ordinary meaning of "control" to "control ***or*** operation," as Plaintiff's construction suggests.

The flaw in Plaintiff's proposed construction is further highlighted by Plaintiff's proposed construction for "display type parameter." *See infra*, Section III.D. Indeed, these two "parameters" are accompanied by identical language in the claims of the '657 Patent. Despite this fact, Plaintiff does not propose that "display type parameter" be construed to include "operation." This

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inconsistency further demonstrates that Plaintiff's proposed construction for "control type parameter" is erroneous.

Lacking any clearly articulated, unique definition that would justify deviating from the general rule of claim construction, the plain and ordinary meaning of "control type parameter," as proposed by Arm, should apply.

D. "display type parameter associated with the electronic device" / "display type parameter" ('657 Patent, Claims 1, 9) (All Parties)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	**Arm's Proposed Construction**
"one or more parameters associated with an electronic device relating to a display property of the electronic device"	Plain and ordinary meaning

Much like the "control type parameter" above, Plaintiff seeks a construction of "display type parameter" that is broader than the plain and ordinary meaning and that would inject ambiguity into the relevant claims. But here too, nothing in the Asserted Patents or their prosecution histories justifies deviating from the general rule of claim construction and this term's plain and ordinary meaning. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312.

Specifically, Plaintiff seeks a construction that expands the meaning of "display type" to include anything "***relating to*** a display ***property***." Tellingly, the term "property" appears nowhere in the Asserted Patents. Again, "[a] fundamental rule of claim construction is that terms in a patent document are construed with the meaning with which they are presented in the patent document." *Merck*, 347 F.3d at 1371. Nor can Plaintiff's construction be squared with the common-sense description of the "display type parameter" in the Asserted Patents. *See, e.g.*, '657 Patent at 14:53-58 ("Display type references ***the form of visual communication***, such as for example, alpha numeric, base ASCII, extended ASCII, bitmap, or even more complex displays such as HTML decoding engines" that are "communicated to a user of the device by LCD, LED, OLED, and the

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like.") (emphasis added). Moreover, there is no teaching in the intrinsic record that would indicate what does, and what does not, "relate to" a display. Plaintiff's proposed construction would thus expand this term to include "properties" that "relate to" a display, which is both ambiguous and subjective, and not supported by the intrinsic record.

Because there is no reason to deviate from the general rule of claim construction, the plain and ordinary meaning of "display type parameter," as proposed by Arm, should apply.

E. "input type parameter for the electronic device" / "input type parameter" ('657 Patent, Claims 1, 9) (All Parties)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	Arm's Proposed Construction
"one or more parameters associated with an electronic device relating to an input of the electronic device"	Plain and ordinary meaning

Once again, Plaintiff seeks a construction that is broader than (and inconsistent with) the plain and ordinary meaning of this term when, again, no exception to the general rule of claim construction applies. The Asserted Patents explain that "[o]ne of the key aspects" of the invention is defining an electronic device "by four parameters: 1) control type; 2) display type; 3) input type; and 4) output type." *See* '657 Patent at 8:28-33. The Asserted Patents then go on to describe the "input type" consistent with its plain meaning (*i.e.*, a type of input). For example, the Asserted Patents use a blender as an exemplary electronic device that could have "one or more inputs 20, typically buttons of some type." *Id.* at 8:35-39. The Asserted Patents go on to state that "the input device may be push buttons or touch sensitive elements." *Id.* at 9:18-22. Regardless of the specific input type, the Asserted Patents describe the "input type parameter" consistent with its plain meaning—the means through which a user interacts with the electronic device.

By contrast, Plaintiff seeks to expand this term to cover anything that is merely "***relating to*** an input of the electronic device." Similarly, Plaintiff attempts to discard the specific

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requirement that the input type parameter be "***for*** the electronic device" by replacing it with language appearing with regard to other claim terms—where the input type parameter need only be "***associated with*** an electronic device." *See Innova/Pure Water*, 381 F.3d at 1119 ("[W]hen an applicant uses different terms in a claim it is permissible to infer that he intended his choice of different terms to reflect a differentiation in the meaning of those terms."). Plaintiff's expansive and subjective construction reaches far beyond the plain and ordinary meaning of the term. Indeed, under Plaintiff's proposed construction, Plaintiff would likely argue that this term could be satisfied by nearly anything remotely "relating to" an "input" and "associated with" and "electronic device."[4]

Because Plaintiff cannot legitimately argue that the patentee acted as his own lexicographer by articulating a unique meaning for the term "input type parameter," the general rule of claim construction controls, and the plain and ordinary meaning of "input type parameter," as proposed by Arm, should apply.

F. "output type parameter for the electronic device" / "output type parameter" ('657 Patent, Claims 1, 9) (All Parties)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	**Arm's Proposed Construction**
"one or more parameters associated with an electronic device relating to an output of the electronic device"	Plain and ordinary meaning

For reasons almost identical to those discussed immediately above with respect to "input type parameter," the general rule for claim construction applies, and this term should receive its

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[4] Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions aptly demonstrate the expansive nature of the construction Plaintiff's seek. *See* Ex. 4 ('657 Patent Claim Chart) at 2 (asserting that the claimed "input type parameter" is met by a "memory" or "other system inputs").

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plain and ordinary meaning. Consistent with the plain and ordinary meaning, the Asserted Patents describe the "output type parameter" as "what [the electronic device] is doing." '657 Patent at 14:60-63. The lone example of this, provided in the context of a blender, describes the output as the speed of the motor (or rotary blade). *Id.* at 9:22-26. Plaintiff's proposed construction, by contrast, would expand this term to nearly anything remotely "relating to" an "output."[5]

And here too, Plaintiff attempts to discard the specific requirement that the output type parameter be "***for*** the electronic device" by replacing it with language appearing with regard to other claim terms—where the output type parameter need only be "***associated with*** an electronic device." *See Innova/Pure Water*, 381 F.3d at 1119 ("[W]hen an applicant uses different terms in a claim it is permissible to infer that he intended his choice of different terms to reflect a differentiation in the meaning of those terms."). Plaintiff's expansive and subjective construction reaches far beyond the plain and ordinary meaning of the term.

Because the patentee did not act as his own lexicographer by providing a unique definition for "output type parameter," the general rule of claim construction controls, and the plain and ordinary meaning of this term, as proposed by Arm, should apply.

G. "fabless development kit" ('657 Patent, Claim 8) (Plaintiff)

Plaintiff's Proposed Construction	**Arm's Proposed Construction**
"a collection of software applications or programs for creating an integrated circuit design and its software separate from the manufacture of the integrated circuit"	Plain and ordinary meaning

[5] Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions again demonstrate the expansive nature of the construction Plaintiff's seek for this term. *See* Ex. 4 ('657 Patent Claim Chart) at 2 (asserting that the claimed "output type parameter" is met by any form of unidentified "system outputs").

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Plaintiff contends that the term "fabless development kit" (also referred to as "FDK") is one coined by the inventor.[6] The Asserted Patents, however, tell a different story. *See, e.g.*, '657 Patent at 9:65-10:3 ("Fabless design of ICs and MCUs is ***well known in the art***. In general, the term fabless design is applied to process [sic] where the design of the IC is accomplished separately from the manufacture of the device itself, rather than past methods which relied upon vertical integration of design and manufacture.").

Not only is the "[f]abless design of ICs and MCUs [] well known in the art," the Asserted Patents analogize the FDK to other well-known design tools, such as a "software development kit," an "IDE," "CAD software," and "design automation software." *See* '657 Patent at 10:9, 10:26-29, 13:18-29, 15:15-22. These descriptions of the claimed "fabless development kit" fall well outside of the alleged "lexicography" framework. *See Innova/Pure Water*, 381 F.3d at 1117 ("All that is required [for lexicography] is that the patent applicant set out the ***different meaning*** in the specification in a manner sufficient to give one of ordinary skill in the art notice of ***the change from ordinary meaning***.") (citation omitted and emphasis added); *see also CCS Fitness, Inc. v. Brunswick Corp.*, 288 F.3d 1359, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (a "claim term will not receive its ordinary meaning if the patentee acted as his own lexicographer and ***clearly set forth a definition*** of the disputed claim term…") (emphasis added); *Renishaw PLC v. Marposs Societa' per Azioni*, 158 F.3d 1243, 1249 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("The patentee's lexicography must, of course, appear with reasonable clarity, deliberateness, and precision before it can affect the claim.") (internal quotes and citation omitted).

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[6] During the parties' meet and confer regarding the claim terms in dispute, counsel for Plaintiff indicated that this term was coined by the inventor and therefore required construction.

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Here, the only specific statement in the Asserted Patents regarding the FDK recites that "[i]n this exemplary embodiment, the circuit designer of the ASIC uses a Fabless Development Kit (FDK) 65 to design the circuity of an ASIC…In this example, the FDK is embodied in software, or a combination of software and hardware and includes a hierarchal classification database 55 and an appropriate user interface (not shown). *Id.* at 9:23-31. As this language fails to clearly, deliberately, and precisely set forth a unique definition, the term "fabless development kit" should be given its plain and ordinary meaning. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312 ("The general rule is that claim terms are given their plain and ordinary meaning.").

Yet even if Plaintiff is correct that "fabless development kit" is properly considered a term coined by the inventor, Plaintiff's proposed construction is incorrect because it is inconsistent with the descriptions contained in the specification of the Asserted Patents. For example, Plaintiff's construction fails to account for features specifically disclosed as required parts of the FDK, as noted above. *See also, e.g.*, '657 Patent at 7:66-8:3 (explaining that the FDK "***provides a database*** of specific information which can be used to define the operation of the device."); *id.* at 9:42-45 (disclosing that an "ASIC designer interacts with the ***user interface of the FDK*** to access the hierarchal classification database using various menus or other input schemes of the FDK user interface."). Plaintiff's proposed construction also forecloses embodiments of the FDK disclosed in the specification. *See, e.g.*, *id.* at 9:34-42 (explaining that the FDK can be "embodied in software, or a ***combination of software and hardware*** and includes a hierarchal classification database…"). Plaintiff's proposed construction omits this requirement. A construction that forecloses an embodiment in the specification "is rarely, if ever, correct and would require highly persuasive evidentiary support, which is wholly absent in this case." *Vitronics Corp. v.*

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Conceptronic, Inc., 90 F.3d 1576, 1583 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *see also Accent Packaging, Inc. v. Leggett & Platt, Inc.*, 707 F.3d 1318, 1326 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (similar).

In light of the above, the Court should construe "fabless development kit" to have its plain and ordinary meaning, as proposed by Arm.

IV. CONCLUSION

For all the reasons set forth above, Arm respectfully requests that the Court adopt Arm's proposed constructions for the disputed claim terms.

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Dated: December 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system on December 15, 2023.

/s/ Tyler T. VanHoutan
Tyler T. VanHoutan

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APPENDIX A: AGREED CLAIM CONSTRUCTIONS

Term	Agreed Construction
"an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit integrated into the device comprising" '899 Patent, Claim 1	This phrase should be corrected to recite: "an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit **is** integrated into the device comprising"
"output software programming commands to executed by the hardware integrated circuit…" '899 Patent, Claim 8	This phrase should be corrected to recite: "output software programming commands to **be** executed by the hardware integrated circuit…"

EXHIBIT 1

US008924899B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Seidner

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,924,899 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Dec. 30, 2014**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES**

(71) Applicant: **Daniel Jakob Seidner**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Daniel Jakob Seidner**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/901,466**

(22) Filed: **May 23, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0351774 A1 Nov. 27, 2014

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 17/50 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 17/505*** (2013.01)
USPC **716/102**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06F 17/30; G06F 17/50
USPC 716/102
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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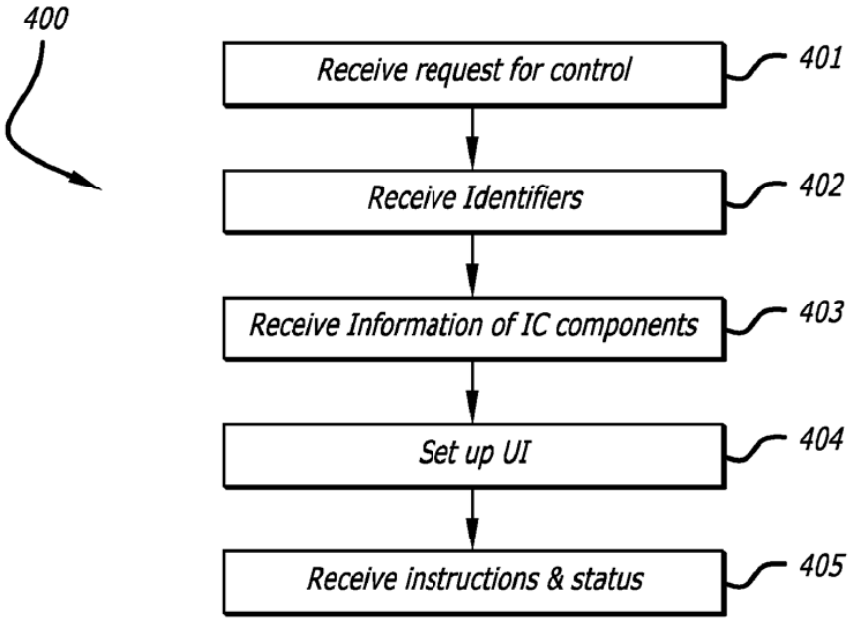
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Vuthe Siek
Assistant Examiner — Mohammed Alam
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Rutan & Tucker LLP; John K. Fitzgerald

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for providing an integrated circuit that integrates with and controls a device wherein the integrated circuit design is developed based on a selection of characteristics of the device. The system and method also provide software for establishing interoperability between the integrated circuit and a controller.

14 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



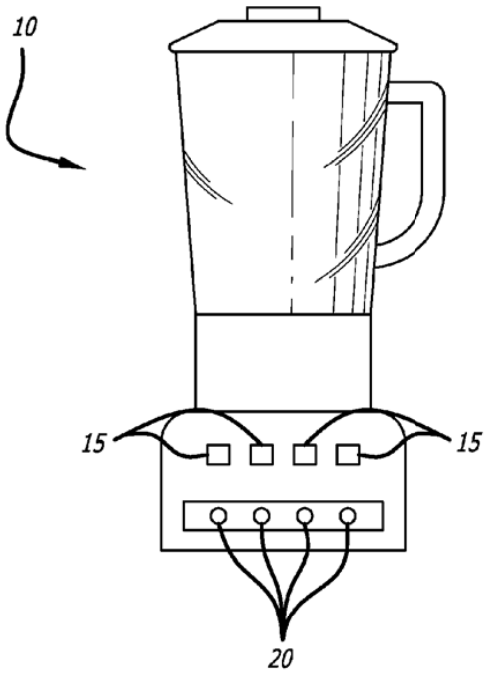


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

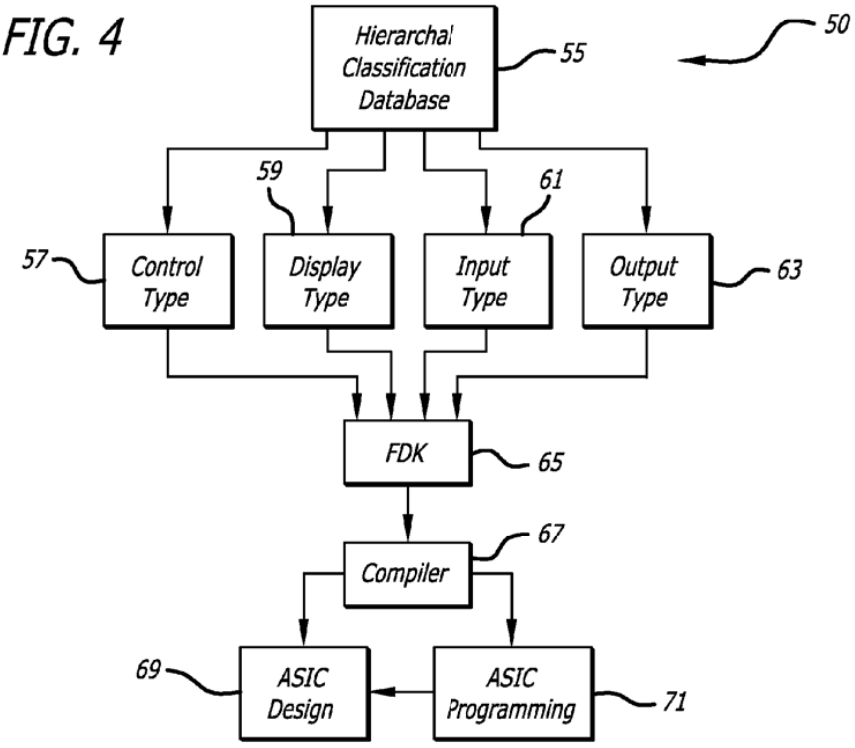
A. Transportation
- 1.0 Aerospace
- 2.0 Automotive
- 3.0 Maritime
- 4.0 Rail
  - 4.1 Amusement
  - 4.2 Industrial
  - 4.3 Light Rail
    - 4.3.1 Engine Type
      - 4.3.1.1 Diesel
      - 4.3.1.2 Electric
        - 4.3.1.2.1 Specification
        - 4.3.1.2.2 Functions
          - 4.3.1.2.2.1 Control Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.2 Display Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.3 Input Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.4 Output Types

FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

A. Consumer Appliance
- 1.0 Cleaning
- 2.0 Cooking
- 3.0 Food Preparation
  - 3.1 Hand Held
  - 3.2 Stationary
    - 3.2.1 Blender
      - 3.2.1.1 Functions
        - 3.2.1.1.1 Control Types
        - 3.2.1.1.2 Display Types
        - 3.2.1.1.3 Input Types
        - 3.2.1.1.4 Output Types

FIG. 4



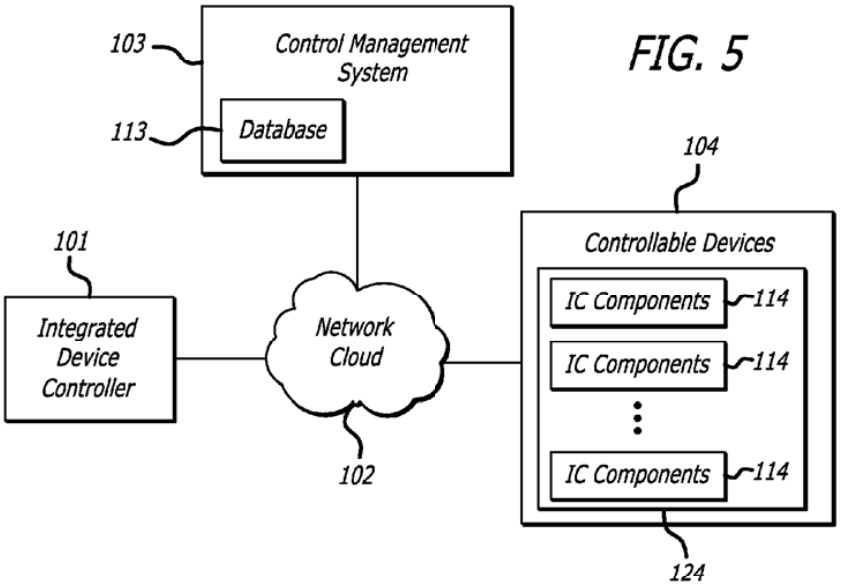


FIG. 5

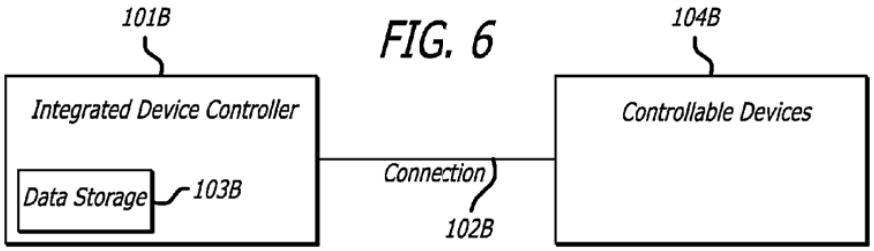


FIG. 6

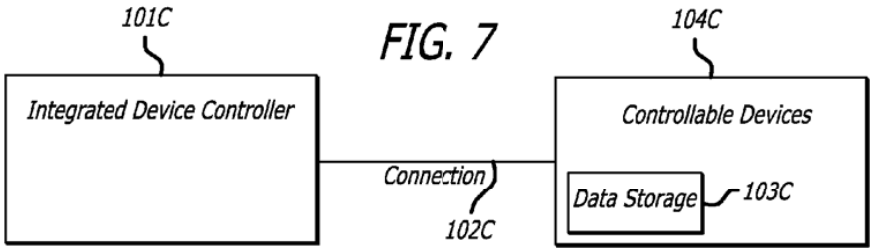


FIG. 7

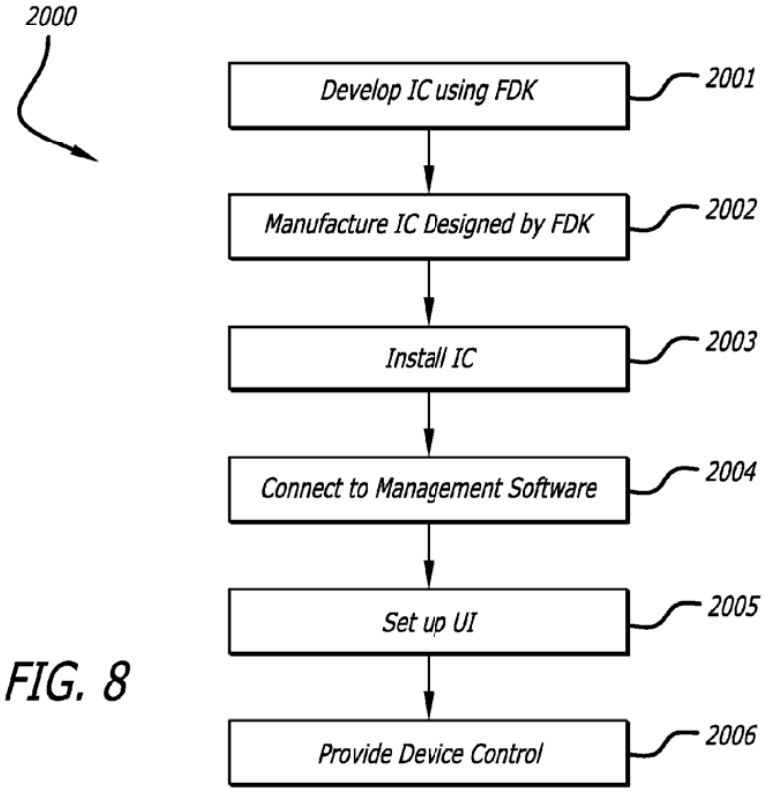

2000
Develop IC using FDK
2001
Manufacture IC Designed by FDK
2002
Install IC
2003
Connect to Management Software
2004
Set up UI
2005
Provide Device Control
2006

FIG. 8

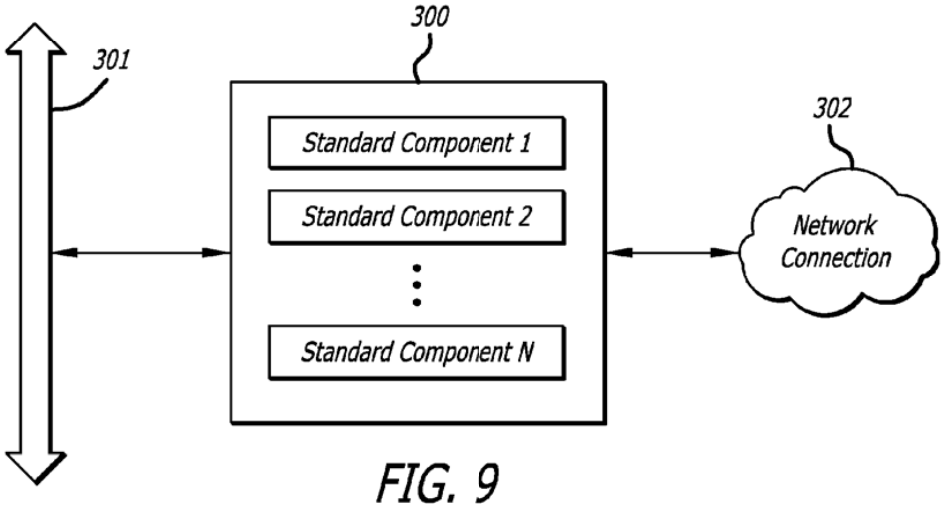

300
301
Standard Component 1
Standard Component 2
Standard Component N
302
Network Connection

FIG. 9

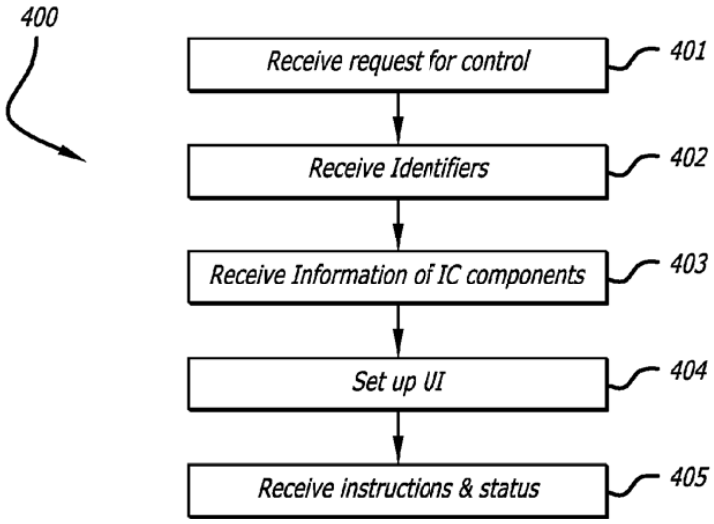

400
Receive request for control
401
Receive Identifiers
402
Receive Information of IC components
403
Set up UI
404
Receive instructions & status
405

FIG. 10

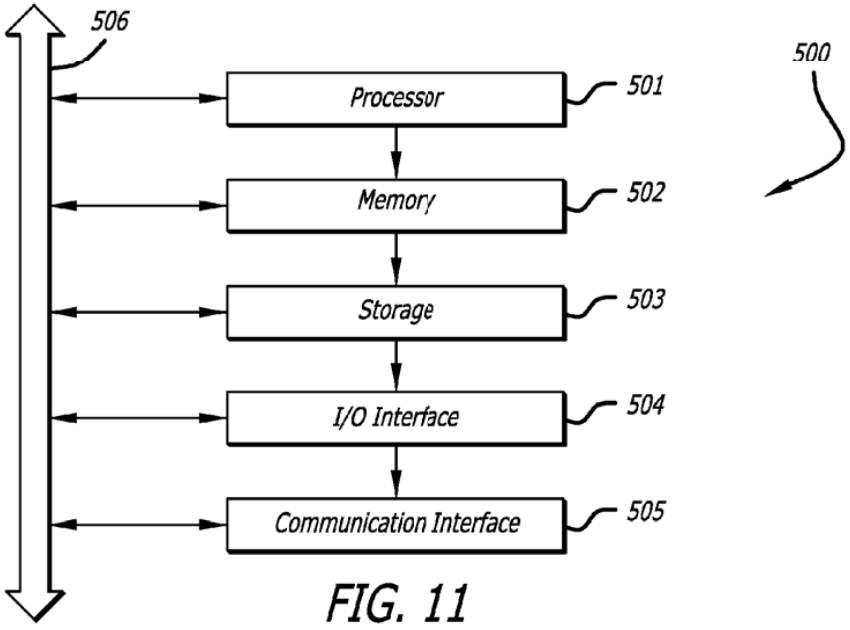

506
500
Processor
501
Memory
502
Storage
503
I/O Interface
504
Communication Interface
505

FIG. 11

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

BACKGROUND

For some time now, technology has advanced to the point where developers and manufacturers have had the ability to provide remote control over their products. A very simple example is a television and its remote controller. A remote controller uses a wireless signal, usually infrared, to send user provided control instructions to a television set. The television set then executes those instructions, such as turning off the television or changing the channel. In the case of the TV and the remote controller, manufacturers had to design, develop and program the remote controller such that it could interact with the proprietary specifications of their television system. A remote controller setup for one television system would not work for another television system or a different system all together, such as a DVD player.

With the wide proliferation of the devices connected to the internet, developers have had the ability to develop software and controllers to control devices connected to the internet. One example is a personal computer with remote desktop software. This software enables a personal computer (with the correct software) to control another personal computer which is connected to the internet and running the remote desktop software. Another example is a mechanical device which is fitted with integrated circuits (ICs) that can be controlled by smartphones such as AR.Drone, Sphero and iHelicopter. For situations like these, developers currently have to create or develop proprietary software to provide control functionality of proprietary hardware.

Control has also gone beyond the personal computer. Developers have designed and built micro control units (MCUs) integrated with remote communication devices and programmed them to receive instructions both locally and remotely.

In the past, the controlling device that sent the instructions to host devices may have been specifically manufactured and designed by the host device manufacturers. However, new devices, such as smart phones, remove the necessity of manufacturing the controlling device because these devices are very flexible and common place. These handheld devices are smaller than the traditional television remote controllers and can be configured with software to provide instructions to any object with a receiver. The only limitations are that an object has proper hardware and that the controlling device has the proper software.

A developer who wishes to provide remote controllability to an object or product they may also create, must spend time and expenses in developing the software and hardware for this remote controllability functionality. For example, a developer might have to fit their product with an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) specifically designed to receive remote communications. The ASIC may have a proprietary set of commands and instructions that need to be programmed into a controller to remotely control and communicate with the ASIC and control the product. Additionally, for every different type of computer or operating system, a different program or application has to be created to ensure compatibility. Furthermore, the developer has to fabricate and test the ASIC to ensure that it is working properly. All of this deters manpower from the development of the host product itself. Furthermore, the developer has to develop software specific to the ASIC and any remote controlling device. Many times,

devices that could be fitted with an ASIC to allow remote control are not because of the time and costs for implementation.

All currently available automation, integration and control products and technologies are nothing more than hardware and software acting as figurative ropes and pulleys designed to manipulate devices and constructs with abstraction for the actual state of the device itself. Consequently, these existing solutions require considerable customization and development on a case by case basis for the establishment of individual/closed automation and control ecosystems. These solutions are neither universal nor capable of ad-hoc deployment scenarios. From complex proprietary based control and automation systems to low cost, Do-It-Yourself (DIY) approaches, all currently available solutions require varying degrees of hardware and software abstraction to accomplish their respective deployment goals.

In general, all competing solutions fail to offer universal control as they all are predicated upon deployment through an abstraction layer and are geared towards specific markets of which there is no cross-communication or service. For the most part, competing solutions to the above described problems introduce automation of devices as "after thoughts" and attempt to enable integration through a "bolt on" metaphor. No competing technology has yet produced a universal "plug and play" model for any third party device manufacture to employ.

Current automation and control management systems and components are mired with complex controls, proprietary commands and non-intuitive interfaces. Entry level systems which attempt to empower the end user with some degree of management of the automation device are limited to very simplistic binary states such as a "preference list." This limitation exists because there is no established mechanism for broadcasting the capabilities of the component or device.

True, universal automation and control is predicated upon the development of the integrated technology piece which will deliver plug and play for all devices and constructs that can be envisioned within an automated ecosystem. Historically, we have accepted that information and its movement through the internet have been viewed as unrestricted through the establishment of communication, messaging and interaction standards such as TCP, SMTP, and HTTP and we have viewed access to the same as commonplace due to the ubiquity of the web browser. These standards and related technologies not only assure access to information but are largely taken for granted as being available anywhere and through anything at any time.

Access to control however presents considerably greater challenges and to this day no single solution allows for the complete ad-hoc establishment and expansion of an automation plant without imposing the requirement of complex iterative development of said environment. Simply put, the seemingly contradictory expectation exists that while a printer added to a network should automatically be accessible to computers within the same network, it is also expected and accepted that a device added to an automation plant requires the reconfiguration of the totality of the automation systems for the specific recognition and operation of that singular new device.

The ideal connected world allows for equal access to information and control. The technology architects of the information age have achieved universal access to information set within this ideal yet they have only created successive obstacles to equal access to control. Each development within the automation and control space has been predicated upon the use of complex and proprietary interconnects creating

virtual ropes and pulleys to the devices they intend to operate and manipulate. At no point in time have the endpoints been given the fundamental abilities to maintain their unique presence and identity in a networked infrastructure and present their modes of being for open access and manipulation. The existence of abstraction layers within the modes of address between end users and automation systems from automation systems and their endpoints assures that at no point may an end user alter, add or remove an endpoint without modifying the system that is to manage it. In effect, while access to information is always direct, the middleman in access to control becomes its liability and greatest detraction.

Additionally it is important to note that most automation invention in the "post PC revolution" has been product-centric, not technology centric. Constructs come into being through the amalgamation of a host of existing technologies and introduce very little that is "new." In doing so, these developments effectively add complexity to the landscape they ostensibly intended to simplify.

Thus, a need has been developed for a system and method that simplifies and vertically integrates the development of the hardware and software for a universal control system. Such a system and method provides solutions to the above described problems by delivering integration from within a construct to be controlled rather than via an external abstraction layer. Moreover, such a system and method should imbue the integrated construct or device with an ability to broadcast its existence, its identity, its functionality as well as its current state and reciprocally receive instruction in parallel with its traditional I/O mechanisms. The present invention satisfies these and other needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In its most general aspect, the invention includes a system and method for providing universal and integrated control to constructs and devices which may be controlled by micro control units (MCU) or other controlling hardware.

In another general aspect, the invention provides a mechanism and methodology for delivering true universal automation and control of any device or construct that can be imagined within an automation and control ecosystem. Any device that can be envisioned within an automation and control ecosystem, once imbued with the various aspects of the invention on a pre-fabrication/manufacturing basis, can be easily integrated into an automation and control ecosystem in a "plug and play" manner requiring no modification or alteration to the ecosystem.

In still another general aspect, the invention also provides for integration and control by providing, native connectivity from within the construct rather than through an abstraction layer apart and exterior to the construct. These capabilities are entirely new and offer a complete departure from pre-existing automation, integration and control products and technologies.

In another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a super horizontal imbedded solution which offers network identity, location resolution, mode and state awareness and access to the range of parameters for device use or configuration irrespective of the nature of the device which would allow consumer and industrial electronics manufacturers, appliance and machine designers and device and apparatus creators to easily and effectively bring universal access and control to their unique products.

In yet another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of an exceptionally low cost, low power and extremely low profile component such as an ASIC which is to be made available for inclusion in a parent device. This ASIC includes both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device.

In yet another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device.

In still another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a User Interface (UI) model for dynamic awareness of end point existence and operation.

In another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a management layer, not to obfuscate and insulate the end user from the end point but rather to maintain concurrency of environment awareness and simplify processes for variable device access.

In still another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide a Fabless Development Kit (FDK) that enables device manufacturers to embed unique ASIC functionality within their micro-controller (MCU) design process and integration.

In yet another aspect, the present invention includes a system providing a common interface for devices to be controlled. Analogous to the simple act of "getting in a car and driving," such an interface and control system allows a user to simply get the job done without having to relearn how to drive for every different car that the user drives; thus providing a user with a standardized interface with which to control the various devices that are a part of the user's daily life.

In one aspect, the invention includes a system and method for designing integrated circuits (IC) to integrate into an electronic device for control using IC components that are developed for generic characteristics of electronic devices. This way, IC devices components may be standardized and designed based on functionality thus removing the necessity of designing a proprietary device in house. A developer can select the functionality of their device and an IC can be designed off the standard components. Furthermore, because standard IC components are used, standard software can be used to control and run on the IC devices.

In another aspect of the invention, a user interface (UI) standard is developed and through the deployment of this UI standard, a UI control interface may be coupled with each IC component. This allows for an intuitive user experience because the controls function similarly across multiple devices.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the designed IC is provided in a software representation. The software representation may be in layout and/or schematic format. This would allow for developers to make simple tweaks, simulate, and/or test the IC design. Furthermore, the layout and/or schematic can be sent to a manufacturer for manufacturing the IC. Having a fabless IC reduces IC development costs.

Furthermore, in another aspect of the invention, the ICs may be designed with fail safes for handling loss of connection or manual control overrides.

In another aspect, the present invention includes a computer implemented method for designing an IC which controls a device when integrated into the device comprising: receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device; providing an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of

the device; and providing software for controlling the device through an IC based on the IC design.

In still another aspect, the invention includes providing software for controlling the device includes providing a user interface and virtual controls for a controller which allows for controlling the device through the IC. In an alternative aspect, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics. In yet another alternative aspect, IC allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to a controller.

In yet another aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In still another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

In another aspect, the IC may be configured to communicate an identity and an operating state of the device to a controller and wherein the controller is configured to register the identity of the device, and based on the identity of the device, communicate control commands to the device to alter the operating state of the device.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a system comprising: one or more processors; logic encoded in one or more non-transitory computer-readable media that, when executed by the one or more processors, is operable to: receive a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of a device; provide an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and provide software for controlling the device through the IC. In one alternative aspect, the provided IC design includes: a user interface for communicating with a controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the IC. In another alternative aspect, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

In a further aspect, the IC includes an input for receiving status information representing an operating state of the device and is configured to communicate the status information to the controller.

In yet a further aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

In still another aspect the one or more non-transitory computer-readable media further comprises logic that, when executed by the one or more processors, is further operable to: simulate the IC's functionality based on the IC design.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a non-transitory computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed by a processor, perform a method comprising: receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the device; providing an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and providing software for controlling the device through the IC.

In a further aspect, the invention includes communicating a user interface to a remote controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the IC. In one alternative, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics. In still a further aspect, the IC allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to the controller. In another aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In still another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a frontal view of a device that may be controlled using various embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is an exemplary depiction of a top-level hierarchal classification scheme in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **3** is an exemplary depiction of sub-level of the hierarchal classification scheme of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart of one embodiment of the invention depicting an exemplary method for using an FDK to design an ASIC.

FIG. **5** is an exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein a Device Management System is used.

FIG. **6** is an exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein device management software is held on the controlling device.

FIG. **7** is an another exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein device management software is held on the IC.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart of an exemplary implementation of a system which allows for developers to implement remote controllability to a device without developing integrated circuits and controlling software in-house.

FIG. **9** is an exemplary block diagram of an IC designed using a fabless design kit.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of exemplary management software for managing interoperability between a computer system and an IC in an electronic device.

FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary computer system architecture.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As will be described hereinafter in greater detail, the various embodiments of the present invention relates to a device control system and method with uniform IC and UI development. For purposes of explanation, specific nomenclature is set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. Description of specific applications and methods are provided only as examples. Various modifications to the embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art and the general principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and steps disclosed herein.

The various embodiments of the invention provide a mechanism for delivering true universal automation and control of any device or construct that can be imagined within an automation and control ecosystem. Any device that can be envisioned within an automation and control ecosystem, once imbued with the invention on a pre-fabrication/manufacturing basis, can be easily integrated into an automation and control ecosystem in a "plug and play" manner requiring no modification or alteration to the ecosystem. The embodiments of the invention provide for integration and control by providing native connectivity from within the construct rather than through an abstraction layer apart and exterior to the construct.

All currently available automation, integration and control products and technologies are nothing more than hardware and software acting as figurative ropes and pulleys designed to manipulate devices and constructs with abstraction from the actual state of the device itself. Consequently, these exist-

ing solutions require considerable customization and development on a case by case basis for the establishment of individual/closed automation and control ecosystems. These solutions are neither universal nor capable of ad-hoc deployment scenarios. From complex proprietary based control and automation systems to low cost, DIY approaches, all currently available solutions require varying degrees of hardware and software abstraction to accomplish their respective deployment goals. The embodiments of the invention provide a direct, non-abstracted interface for the inclusion of any construct or device within an automation ecosystem.

Currently realized and envisioned integration, control and automation technologies fail to offer seamless deployment and management of their endpoints due to the many abstractions that exist between the automation management system and the endpoint. The various embodiments of present invention overcomes this failure by providing the mechanism by which any device and/or construct may be imbued with the capability of being seamlessly added to a network of like-kind devices and/or constructs and managed within an integration, control and automation system that has real time awareness of the device and/or construct. The net result of the implementation of these various embodiments of the invention is the realization of the standardization of universal integration, control and automation through an interface that is as ubiquitous as the standardization of the web server and web browser are for information distribution.

In general, the invention is embodied in four core components which work together to produce a system by which discrete devices may be seamlessly added to a network of like-kind equipped devices producing an ecosystem that may be fully controlled and automated. The four core components are: 1) An ASIC or like-kind construct which is to be made available for inclusion in a parent device. This ASIC component includes both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device; 2) a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device; 3) a UI model for dynamic awareness of end point existence as well as modes of operation; and 4) a management layer for maintaining concurrency of environment awareness and for simplification of control of the aforementioned device.

As will be discussed more fully below, the ASIC is typically imbedded within a device and/or construct intended for inclusion within an automation ecosystem. This imbedding, in some embodiments, takes place at time of device manufacturing and is part of the finished good design of the device. In other embodiments, the ASIC may be added to the circuitry supporting the MCU of the device, rather than being imbedded within the MCU itself.

In the various embodiments of the invention, the ASIC is created with data provided by the device manufacturer through the use of an FDK (Fabless Development Kit) which provides a database of specific information which can be used to define the operation of the device. The FDK may be a software application or program, which may take the form of an Integrated Development Environment (IDE). The FDK may be specifically designed to assist a developer in designing and manufacturing control circuitry and programming. The FDK will typically access a database of structured information derived from the hierarchal class system defining the behavior, operation and communication characteristics of the device into which the ASIC is to be imbedded.

The various embodiments of the invention permit each device in which the ASIC is imbedded to present itself autonomously to an automation ecosystem's management layer and/or controller device without any configuration or customization of the device, management layer and/or controller device and without any abstraction components or related communications technologies. Discrete device manufacturers of any type will have the ability to make their constructs "automation ready" with no limitation on device type or function. Much as the World Wide Web with the advent of the web server and web browser along with their core protocols of HTTP and HTTPS and core languages HTML and XML (via CSS) enabled ubiquity for the movement of information, the various embodiments of the invention will, for the first time, offer ubiquity for control and create a true universally accessible mechanism for integration and automation.

One of the key aspects of the various embodiments of the present invention is the observation by the inventor that the control systems applicable to the majority, if not all, of devices is that an individual device may be defined by four parameters: 1) control type; 2) display type; 3) input type; and 4) output type. FIG. **1** illustrates this using a common household appliance, namely, a blender **10**.

A blender is a common kitchen appliance. It includes a motor, circuitry to operate the motor, one or more inputs **20**, typically buttons of some type, and a display, which may be individual lights **15**, as shown in FIG. **1**, or may be a single panel display. Older blenders may use a rotatable dial with one or more positions assigned to providing one or more speeds or functions, and the use of dots, words or other graphic elements to display the state of the blender. Utilizing the principles described herein in reference to the various embodiment of the invention, it is possible to define the blender with parameters included in a hierarchal database, and thus the principles of the invention apply to any device. However, it will be understood that the various embodiments of the invention are particularly applicable to devices that include MCUs to provide for control of the device through natively interfacing with and/or addressing the MCU. It will also be understood that control functions described below may, through the use of the embodiments of the invention, be built into the MCU, or may be provided through an IC that has been added to the circuitry of the device to provide for control of the device in parallel with the MCU.

FIG. **2** illustrates one embodiment such a hierarchal database. In this illustration, the hierarchal database contains data directed to particular aspects of a device. For example, such hierarchal databases are used by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as classification aids for classifying inventions into one or more fields of technology. The exemplary database of FIG. **2** will typically have a high level list of devices, divided into such categories as aerospace, automotive, maritime, rail, and the like. As shown, the upper level rail category can be further divided into sub-categories of amusement, industrial, and light rail. A further sub-categorization provides classes for diesel and electric engines, further sub-categorized by specifications and functions. The function sub-category is finally categorized again into control types, display types, input types and output types.

FIG. **3** illustrates a categorization scheme similar to that shown in FIG. **2** for consumer appliances. In this example, the top-level category of consumer appliances is divided into sub-categories such as cleaning devices, cooking devices, and food preparation devices. Food preparation devices are further categorized as either hand-held or stationary. One example of a stationary food preparation device is a blender like that described with reference to FIG. **1**. Diving further

into the classification library provides a category describing the functions of the blender, which functions may be further categorized by control type, display type, input type, and output type. For example, a blender may be controlled by a rotary dial, with a display that amounts to a word or graphic or symbol that displays the state of the blender when the input type is actuated. In another example, the input device may be push buttons or touch sensitive elements, and the display type may be a LCD or other type of electronic display that informs the user what state the blender is in when an input type is actuated. The output of the input may also be discerned from the display type, as well as experientially, such as by hearing the increase or decrease of sound generated by the blender as the speed of the motor is increased or decreased, pulsed, or stopped upon actuation of the input type. As one skilled in the art will immediately understand, any device, such as a blender, can be defined by defining its control type, display type, input type, and output type.

FIG. **4** is a graphical representation of one embodiment **50** of a system and method for designing and programming an ASIC that may either be incorporated directly into a device's MCU design, or may be a separate integrated circuit that is in operational communication with a device's MCU. In this exemplary embodiment, the circuit designer of the ASIC uses a Fabless Development Kit (FDK) **65** to design the circuitry of an ASIC that will provide native control and communications capability to a device, such as the blender described above. In this example, the FDK is embodied in software, or a combination of software and hardware and includes a hierarchal classification database **55** and an appropriate user interface (not shown). The ASIC designer interacts with the user interface of the FDK to access the hierarchal classification database using various menus or other input schemes of the FDK user interface. For example, it is contemplated that designer will may use a series of cascading menus corresponding to the classification scheme of the hierarchal classification scheme described with reference to FIGS. **2-3**. Once the designer has reached the desired classification level, such as level 3.2.1.1.1 shown in FIG. **3** for the blender, the designer chooses a particular control type to be included in the operation of the circuitry. The designer may also edit the parameters associated with that particular entry as needed for the particular device for which the ASIC is being designed.

The process is continued until the control type **57**, display type **59**, input type **61** and output type **63** for the blender are defined. The parameters associated with the designers choices are then input into the FDK engine **65**. Once input into the FDK engine **65**, compiler **67** of the FDK engine **65** may access a library of circuits and embedded programming suitable for creating ASIC design **69** and its associated ASIC Programming **71**. The software of the FDK may access a library of circuits and embedded programming suitable for carrying out the functions required for creation of an ASIC that will carry out the functions desired by the designer. It is also intended that the FDK may also include specifications for circuitry allowing for the ASIC to broadcast the identity and control functions to a controller, allowing the controller to seamlessly register the device in a plug and play manner. ASIC design **69** may be a circuit design such as a layout or a schematic that can be sent out to a manufacturer for fabrication. ASIC Programming **71** may be software to be programmed and/or stored in a fabricated ASIC and/or a controller to establish interoperability between the controller, ASIC, and/or a device that the ASIC is integrated with.

Fabless design of ICs and MCUs is well known in the art. In general, the term fabless design is applied to process where the design of the IC is accomplished separately from the manufacture of the device itself, rather than past methods which relied upon vertical integration of design and manufacture. Accordingly, a fabless process within the scope of the various embodiments of the present invention are particularly advantageous, in that the FDK may be used by a device maker, such as a blender manufacturer, to design and manufacture into the control circuitry of a device all of the functions the manufacturer desires, including the addition of a standardized communication scheme that would allow a controller to sense the presence of a device incorporating an ASIC designed in accordance with the embodiments of the present invention, and to register the device and communicate with the device without requiring an extensive set up or programming of the device or the controller.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that in many ways, the FDK of the various embodiments described herein may function similarly to a so called software development kit or an IDE. A software development kit has similar functionality, that is, a software development kit is typically a set of software development tools that allows for the creation of applications for a certain software package, software framework, hardware platform, computer system, video game console, operating system, or similar development platform. The inventor has realized that such a framework may also be applied in the fabless design of ICs, in concert with a hierarchal classification database that allows for the classification of the control type, display type, input type and output type of any control system required to control a device. In this manner, using the FDK and hierarchal classification device of the embodiments of the invention, an ASIC designer may build in native control functionality to be incorporated into any device capable of communicating with and being controlled by a controller. In essence, the hierarchal classification database and FDK system may provide a standardized system of programming control functionality into any controllable device. Such a control scheme would eliminate the need to perform custom "set up" or installation changes into a controller or a device to enable the device and controller to communicate with each other.

FIG. **5** illustrates an exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention. Integrated Device Control System **100** may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101** which may be one or more computer systems and/or may include, by way of example, wireless or wired controllers, including controllers that are remote from the one or more devices being controlled which may connect to Network Cloud **102**. Network Cloud **102** generally represents a network or collection of networks (such as the Internet, private intranet, wide area networks, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof) over which one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**, Control Management System **103**, and/or Controllable Devices **104** may interact with each other. In another embodiment the system may use a mesh network or any other suitable network. In still another embodiment, the system may use a pseudo-network, such as a peripheral bus, which may be considered an ad hoc network, or any other non-traditional form of a communication scheme that provides for communication between devices or components. In yet another embodiment, Control Management Systems **103** may be imbedded within Integrated Device Controllers **101** and/or Controllable Devices **104**.

Control Management System **103** may contain one or more databases **113** which stores data and/or computer instructions for controlling one or more IC Components **114** within IC **124**. Databases **113** may also include data and/or UI configurations for Integrated Device Controllers **101**, instructions for

Integrated Device Controllers **101** to interact with Control Management System **103** and/or Controllable Devices **104** and/or user access settings/security. For example, in one embodiment, the IC may include all autonomous logic and data necessary to carry out the control functions of present invention; or the IC may only include a portion of the autonomous logic and data necessary, and be configured to access a separate data source or processor to obtain any other logic or data necessary to carry out the control functions of the invention.

Control Management System **103** may also be a Web Server which may be used to provide one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101** the ability to interact with Control Management System **103** and/or Controllable Devices **104** through a webpage or other interfaces.

According to one embodiment, Control Management System **103** may be a unitary server or may be a distributed server spanning multiple computers or multiple data centers. The term server may refer to various types of servers, such as, for example and without limitation, a web server, news server, mail server, message server, advertising server, file server, application server, exchange server, database server, proxy server, and the like.

Integrated Device Controllers **101** may be device incorporating a computer or processor system which runs one or more operating systems, such as, for example, OS X, iOS, Windows, Android, Unix, Linux, and the like, and executes one or more applications, such as a web browser, for example, Safari, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, and the like. Integrated Device Controllers **101** may have users using the Integrated Device Controllers **101**. A user may enter a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or other address directing a web browser to a server, and the web browser may generate a Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request and communicate the HTTP request to a server. A server may accept the HTTP request. Integrated Device Controllers **101** may render a web page based on the HTML files from a server, a thick client, or the like. As an example and not by way of limitation, web pages may render from one or more combinations of HTML, XHTML, XML, Java Script, Java, Microsoft Silverlight, AJAX, and the like. In another embodiment, Integrated Device Controllers **101** may run computer instructions which provides a UI for the client to interact with. The user's interaction with Integrated Device Controllers **101** may instigate communications between Integrated Device Controllers **101**, Control Management System **103** and Controllable Devices **104**. In one embodiment, a user's interaction with a UI may provide real time control over Controllable Devices **104**. Control Management System **103**, and/or Controllable devices **104** may also be made of one or more computer or processor systems.

Controllable Devices **104** may be any electronic device including but not limited to a light switch, a lamp, automobile, kitchen appliance, home theatre appliance, computer system, phone, or the like.

FIG. **6** illustrates an exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100**B according to another embodiment of the invention. Integrated Device Control System **100**B may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to one or more Controllable Devices **104**. Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may be connected to Controllable Devices **104**B through Connection **102**B which may be connected through the Internet, wired connection, private intranet, wide area networks, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof. Alternatively, the connection between Integrated Device Controllers **101**B and Controllable Devices **104**B may be a direct wired or wireless connection. Wireless connectivity may be obtained using RF, Infrared, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or other suitable technologies.

Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may have a memory or data storage **103**B which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow the Integrated Device Controllers **101**B to interact with Controllable Devices **104**B through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces as described above.

An Integrated Device Controller (IDC) running appropriate Control Management Software in accordance with the principles of the present invention may be configured to either actively query the ecosystem in which the IDC is used to find and register Controllable Devices residing within a predefined area (which may be limited by the range of a transmitter incorporated within the IDC) or addressable network range, or the Control Management Software may control the IDC to passively listen for signals emitted by Controllable Devices within the range of the IDC. In this manner, the Control Management Software enables the IDC to cooperate with a Controllable Device that includes an IC (which may be an ASIC) in accordance with the various embodiments of the present invention to automatically register the Controllable Device with the IDC in a plug and play manner. As has been discussed above, the IC of the various embodiments of the invention, incorporated into the Controllable device, is configured to natively provide the identity, operational state and communication mode of the Controllable Device to the IDC during the registration process.

Integrated Device Control System **100**B may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to Connection **102**B. Integrated Device Control System **100**B may also Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may have a memory or data storage **103**B which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow for the Integrated Device Controllers **101**B to provide one more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B the ability to interact with Controllable Devices **104**B either directly, or where appropriate connection to a network is available, through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces.

FIG. **7** illustrates yet another exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100**C according to another embodiment. Integrated Device Control System **100**C may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**C which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to one or more Controllable Devices **104**C. Integrated Device Controllers **101**C may be connected to Controllable Devices **104**C through connection **102**C which may be the Internet, private intranet, wide area networks, physical connection, wired connection, wireless connection, wired network, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof.

Controllable Devices **104**C may have a memory or data storage **103**C which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow for the Controllable Devices **104**C to provide one more Controlling Devices **101**C the ability to interact with Controllable Devices **104**C through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces. In another embodiment, Controllable Devices **104**C may send the Control Management Software for installation and/or execution by Controlling Devices **101**C which enables interactions between the two through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart of an exemplary implementation of a system **2000** which allows for developers to implement remote controllability to a device without developing integrated circuits and controlling software in-house.

At step **2001**, system **2000** may provide a developer a fabless integrated circuit (IC) development kit. The FDK may be software which, when executed on a computer system, allows for a developers to input interface attributes of a device which a developer intends to enable a user to remotely control the device. The FDK may provide a software representations of a complete IC design. In one embodiment, the software representation may be a schematic and/or layout. The user may have the ability to edit the software representation of the IC or the software representation may be locked and only allow for testing. The software representation may also provide simulation and debugging capabilities through proprietary software and/or design automation software. Design automation software may include but, is not limited to, computer aided design software developed by Synopsis, Inc.; Cadence Design Systems, Inc.; Magma Design Automation, Inc.; and the like.

The IC, when manufactured, may be integrated with the developer's device and provide capabilities to remotely control the product with a computer. In one embodiment, the FDK may also provide accompanying software to run with the IC (assuming it is a programmable IC) and/or on a computer to enable remote control.

At step **2002** a developer may send the fabless IC design provided by the FDK to a manufacturer for manufacturing. A developer may implement the manufactured IC into the developer's product. In this way, much of the costs for designing, testing, and developing is reduced. System **2000** also provides at step **2002**, access to management application software that manages the interoperability between an integrated device controller and the IC. This may include, identity, user interface cues, feedback from the IC, instructions, communications, security, and the like.

A developer may send the IC design created using the FDK to a IC manufacturer to manufacture the integrated circuit for integration with a product. In one embodiment, a program provided by the FDK is programmed into the IC for pairing with one or more computers to be used as a controller.

At step **2003** The developer may install the IC into their device and integrate it with the control aspects of the device. For example, if the device were a microwave, the IC may integrate with the microwave controls such that the IC could completely or partially manipulate the microwave. The IC may be directly connected to the device's internal bus such that it directly manipulates the device, and/or provides instruction to a native controller.

At step **2004** the device may connect to management software which syncs with the device. The management software may provide interoperability between the IC and an integrated device controller. The management software may control access, provide control instructions, identify the device and/or controller. The management software may provide software to allow the IC and an integrated device controller to be plug and play. An integrated device controller may also sync with the management software and may indicate a request to control the device. The management software may have a security protocol that prevents unauthorized connections to the device. Connection to the device may be password protected.

At step **2005** a UI is provided to the integrated device controller which matches the controlled device and provides virtual controls which may manipulate the device. The management software may also provide status information of the device, such as whether the device is on or off.

At step **2006** the integrated device controller is given control. Any user manipulations of the UI controls are relayed to the IC to control the device. The management software may also update the integrated device controller with any data provided in response to the control of the device. Furthermore the IC may provide redundancy and responses that informs the management software and integrated device whether commands have been accepted, whether the connection is still intact, quality of the connection, and the like.

The IC may also provide fail safes for when a connection is lost or when manual control is being conducted. In one embodiment, the IC may shut off or enter a safety mode when a connection to an integrated device controller is lost. The IC may also provide priority to manual control commands which may automatically override and/or disconnect an integrated device controller. In the various embodiments of the present invention, the IC also provides data representative of the state of the IC and/or device to a controlling device, and thus may have an inherent awareness of such state, which is useful in determining the control command necessary to alter the state of the IC or device.

Referring again to FIGS. **2-4**, additional details of an embodiment of a method using the FDK to design an ASIC in accordance with the principles of the invention when executed by a computer is described. As described previously, the FDK may provide a menu of categorized devices for a user to select from. In one embodiment, the menu may start with a limited number of broad categories of devices which drills down into a more specified category of a device with each selection until a final device is selected. By way of example and not limitation, a menu may have, for example, the classes: appliance, automotive, environment. Selecting the class appliance, may provide the additional categories: kitchen appliance, office appliance, entertainment appliance. Once selecting kitchen appliance, a menu of kitchen appliances may be provided such as blender, coffee machine, stove, etc. Once the user selects a device, the user may be provided with a selectable set of characteristics of the user's device. By way of example, the type of characteristics may include control, display, input and output, communications.

Characteristics may include multiple types within each characteristic. For example, types of control may include wheel, joystick, button, knob, switch, etc. Display type references the form of visual communication, such as for example, alpha numeric, base ASCII, extended ASCII, bitmap, or even more complex displays such as HTML decoding engines. These display types may be communicated to a user of the device by LCD, LED, OLED, and the like. In other embodiments input and output of the device may be audio, video, etc. For example, the blender's display references an "output" of the vendor (what it is doing) and the blender's buttons references an "input," a command or instruction to modify or initiate a new action on the blender.

Communications may include Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, serial, public switch telephone network, WiMax, LTE, etc. In other embodiments the FDK may include more or less characteristics and/or use different categorizations.

A user may choose multiples of each characteristics and/or types within each characteristic. In some cases, a user may be able to add additional specifications related to the environment which the IC would be connected into. These specifications may include, for example, real estate (chip size and dimensions), clock speed; interrupts; operating voltages, current, power; communication types such as HDL; and the like. In some embodiments, the FDK may dictate the minimum necessary elements for the designed IC to run properly.

Each characteristic and/or type may be linked with a predetermined standardized IC for performing and controlling those characteristics and types on a device. The FDK may design and develop a complete IC design layout and/or sche-

matic that could be sent to a IC manufacturer for manufacturing. The FDK may have a library of standard IC parts which each selection is linked to. Once all selections are made the FDK may combine the standardized IC parts and provide a CAD design of a resulting IC. Similar to how CAD software may provide a library of standard cells or blocks when designing an IC, the FDK may provide standardized IC components that fully function and can control a device based on the user's chosen characteristics.

In one embodiment, the FDK may combine combinations of unmodified standard IC components based on the user's choices. In another embodiment, the FDK may alter one or more standard IC components chosen by a user to increase efficiency, reduce redundant parts, fit a certain size, and/or compensate for certain specifications chosen by a user. The FDK may be expandable with additional IC components as they are developed and each iteration may be backwards compatible.

FIG. **9** is an exemplary block diagram of an IC **300** designed using an FDK. IC **300** may have one or more standard IC components **1** through N. IC **300** may receive input from either the device it is integrated with through internal bus **301** or from an integrated device controller through a network connection **302**. In one embodiment, one or more of the IC components may be configured to receive information from a network interface controller. In another embodiment, a Network Interface Controller (NIC) may be integrated with IC **300** through one or more standard IC components. IC **300** may also be configured for providing output to control the device or provide feedback to a controller.

According to an embodiment, an application management software may manage the interoperability between an integrated device controller and a controlled device containing an IC designed through an FDK. This management software may be installed on a computer which is being used as an integrated device controller, held on a server, held on the device's IC or a combination of thereof. The management software may determine the identity of the object, the input output capabilities, UI settings, security, drivers, firmware and communications.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of Management software **400** according to an embodiment. At step **401** management software **400** may receive a request from a computer requesting control of a particular object that is integrated with an IC designed through the FDK. In one embodiment, a request may be made using a unique identifier of the object. In another embodiment, the object my broadcast its existence over a network, such that any potential computer on the same network may request access or control.

At **402**, Management software **400** may receive an identifier associated with the IC and object. The identifier may provide the Management software with control parameters for the IC. It may also provide drivers or firmware necessary to operate the IC. In one embodiment, drivers and firmware would be part integrated with the management software. The IC may also provide user interface cues, which would provide the management software indications on which user interface controls would be used on an integrated device controller.

At **403**, Management software **400** receives information regarding which IC components were chosen through the FDK, and determine what inputs, outputs, status updates and UI controls are enabled for the IC/device.

At **404**, Management software **400** may set up a user interface on an integrated device controller based on the IC components. In one embodiment the user interface may be displayed in a web browser or other like-kind client interface. In another embodiment, the management software may instruct which UI controls are to be displayed on the integrated device controller, through a native program installed on the integrated device controller. In yet another embodiment, the management software may provide an executable file which installs software specific to the IC/device controls for installation and use on the controller.

At **405**, Management software may receive instructions or status updates from either a user manipulating the integrated device controller or the IC. For example, a user may manipulate controls in the UI that requests a device to be turned off. The user's action may be sent to Management software **400**. In response, Management software **400** may relay a corresponding instruction to the IC to turn off the device. Similarly, the IC may send a status information such as whether the devices is on or off to Management software **400**. The management software may relay periodic updates regarding the status and/or whenever a status has changed. The UI may reflect the current status and/or any status changes from the device.

According to an embodiment, the UI controls and status updates may be predetermined and standardized based on the IC components used. The UI controls may be consistent over all devices which use the same IC component in its IC. For example, an IC implemented in a car used an IC component for turning a steering wheel, the integrated device controller may display a virtual steering wheel to allow a user to steer. If the same IC component was used in an IC for steering a motor boat steering wheel, the virtual display may be identical on the integrated device controller display. In one embodiment, a developer or integrated device control user may choose among several standardized UI controls for each IC component.

In yet another embodiment, a developer or user may be able to customize the UI controls. Some UI controls may be unique specific to certain IC components, category group, and/or device defined in an FDK. In one embodiment, the UI may be a replica of the device's native display. For example, a device may have a small LCD display and/or LED display. The IC may output the display data to the integrated device controller, and the integrated device controller may display an identical replica. In some cases, the device may have a touch screen and the integrated device controller may replicate the touch screen controls on its own display and allows for remote interaction through the replicated touch screen controls.

FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary computer system **500** which may be used with some embodiments of the present invention. Computer system **500** may take any suitable form, including but not limited to, an embedded computer system, a system-on-chip (SOC), a single-board computer system (SBC) (such as, for example, a computer-on-module (COM) or system-on-module (SOM)), a laptop or notebook computer system, a smart phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a server, a tablet computer system, a kiosk, a terminal, a mainframe, a mesh of computer systems, etc. Computer system **500** may be a combination of multiple forms. Computer system **500** may include one or more computer systems **500**, be unitary or distributed, span multiple locations, span multiple systems, or reside in a cloud (which may include one or more cloud components in one or more networks).

In one embodiment, computer system **500** may include one or more processors **501**, memory **502**, storage **503**, an input/output (I/O) interface **504**, a communication interface **505**, and a bus **506**. Although this disclosure describes and illustrates a particular computer system having a particular number of particular components in a particular arrangements,

this disclosure contemplates other forms of computer systems having any suitable number of components in any suitable arrangement.

In one embodiment, processor **501** includes hardware for executing instructions, such as those making up software. Herein, reference to software may encompass one or more applications, byte code, one or more computer programs, one or more executable, one or more instructions, logic, machine code, one or more scripts, or source code, and vice versa, where appropriate. As an example and not by way of limitation, to execute instructions, processor **501** may retrieve the instructions from an internal register, an internal cache, memory **502** or storage **503**; decode an execute them; and then write one or more results to an internal register, an internal cache, memory **502**, or storage **503**. In one embodiment, processor **501** may include one or more internal caches for data, instructions, or addresses. Memory **503** may be random access memory (RAM), static RAM, dynamic RAM or any other suitable memory. Storage **505** maybe a hard drive, a floppy disk drive, flash memory, an optical disk, magnetic tape, or any other form of storage device that can store data (including instructions for execution by a processor).

In one embodiment, storage **503** may be mass storage for data or instructions which may include, but not limited to, a HDD, solid state drive, disk drive, flash memory, optical disc (such as a DVD, CD, Blu-ray, and the like), magneto optical disc, magnetic tape, or any other hardware device which stores may store computer readable media, data and/or combinations thereof. Storage **503** maybe be internal or external to computer system **500**.

In one embodiment, input/output (I/O) interface **504**, includes hardware, software, or both for providing one or more interfaces for communication between computer system **500** and one or more I/O devices. Computer system **500** may have one or more of these I/O devices, where appropriate. As an example but not by way of limitation, an I/O device may include one or more mouses, keyboards, keypads, cameras, microphones, monitors, display, printers, scanners, speakers, cameras, touch screens, trackball, trackpad, biometric input device or sensor, or the like.

In still another embodiment, a communication interface **505** includes hardware, software, or both providing one or more interfaces for communication between one or more computer systems or one or more networks. Communication interface **505** may include a network interface controller (NIC) or a network adapter for communicating with an Ethernet or other wired-based network or a wireless NIC or wireless adapter for communications with a wireless network, such as a Wi-Fi network. In one embodiment, bus **506** includes any hardware, software, or both coupling components of a computer system **500** to each other.

The various embodiments of the present invention provide for the development of an exceptionally low cost, low power and extremely low profile component such as an ASIC which is to be made available for the inclusion in a parent device, such as the blender described above. The ASIC, or child component, will include both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device. Moreover, the embodiments include the development of a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device, the development of a UI model for dynamic awareness of end point existence and operation, and the development of a management layer, not to obfuscate and insulate the end user from the end point but rather to maintain concurrency of environment awareness and simplify process for variable device access. The core services introduced with the operating system present modes of access and interpretation the management application for interoperability with any device that includes an ASIC in accordance with the present invention.

Any conceivable permutation of any device, known or unknown, can be accommodated by the third party submission model made possible through the advent of the embodiments incorporating the above described FDK system and method. Management and control of any component within the ecosystem is manifest through a homogeneous approach made possible through a combination of data sets submitted within the FDK work-product along with defined parameters established within the class system contained within the logic of the imbedded element.

The various embodiments of the invention also offer revenue opportunities, including but not limited to: a licensing model for the distribution of the FDK, a commercialized goods sale made possible by Build-To-Order manufacturing and distribution of the imbedded element, such as an ASIC, a royalty model for the proliferation of the imbedded element, a professional services revenue system established for support and guidance of FDK use, and a commercial goods sales and licensing model for the deployment of the management system. The embodiments of the invention thus become both a super vertically and super horizontally integrated technology piece that may penetrate every industrial sector and enter into every manufactured construct or device that employs integrated circuits.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that various different modifications within the scope and spirit of the invention are possible. The invention is limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A computer implemented method for designing an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit integrated into the device comprising:

receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of an electronic device into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the integrated circuit to control the electronic device;

analyzing by the processor the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device;

outputting by the processor of a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and

outputting by the processor software programming commands to be executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the electronic device in accordance with the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein outputting software for controlling the device includes providing a user interface and virtual controls for a controller which allows for controlling the device through the hardware integrated circuit.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to a controller.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined hardware

integrated circuit component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit is configured by the software programming commands to communicate an identity and an operating state of the device to a controller and wherein the controller is configured to register the identity of the device, and based on the identity of the device, communicate control commands to the device to alter the operating state of the device.

8. A system comprising:

one or more processors;

logic encoded in one or more non-transitory computer-readable media that, when executed by the one or more processors, is operable to:

receive a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of a device;

into a memory associated with the one or more processors, the logic executed by the one or more processors operable to design a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device, the hardware integrated circuit design including a communication bus, and

output software programming commands to executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the device in accordance with the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the device using a communication protocol compatible with the device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit.

9. The system of claim **8**, wherein the provided hardware integrated circuit design includes:

a user interface for communicating with a controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the hardware integrated circuit.

10. The system of claim **9**, wherein the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

11. The system of claim **9**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit includes an input for receiving status information from the device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit, the status information representing an operating state of the device, and the hardware integrated circuit is configured by the software programming commands to communicate the status information to the controller through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit using the compatible communication protocol.

12. The system of claim **9**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined hardware integrated circuit component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics.

13. The system of claim **12**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

14. The system of claim **8**, wherein the one or more non-transitory computer-readable media further comprises logic that, when executed by the one or more processors, is further operable to simulate the hardware integrated circuit's functionality based on the hardware integrated circuit design.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 2

US009367657B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Seidner

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,367,657 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Jun. 14, 2016**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES**

(71) Applicant: **Daniel Jakob Seidner**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Daniel Jakob Seidner**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/584,897**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 29, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0121320 A1 Apr. 30, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/901,466, filed on May 23, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,924,899.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 17/50 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 17/5045*** (2013.01); ***G06F 17/505*** (2013.01); *G06F 2217/86* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 716/102
See application file for complete search history.

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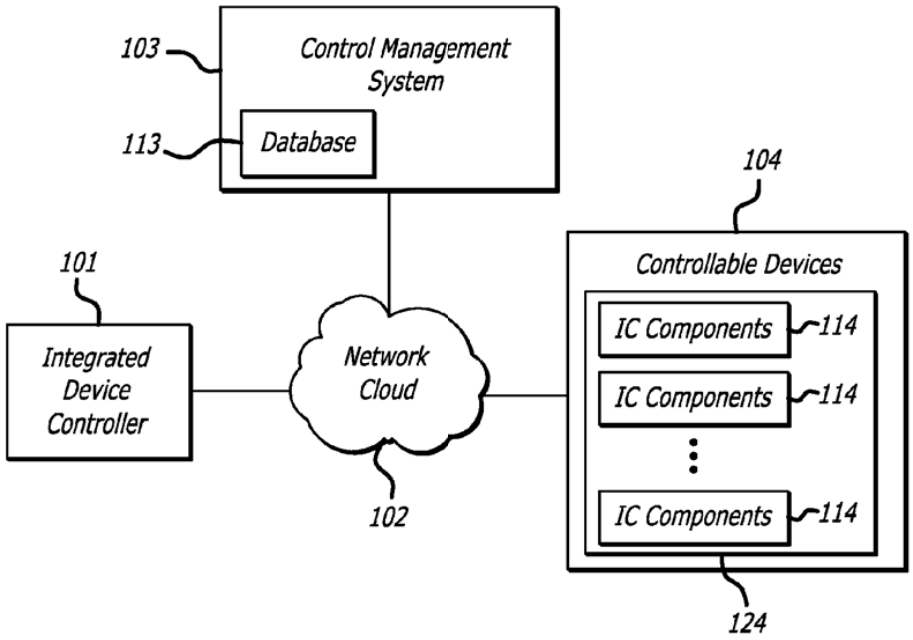
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Primary Examiner — Mohammed Alam
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Rutan & Tucker, LLP; John K. Fitzgerald

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for providing an integrated circuit that integrates with and controls a device wherein the integrated circuit design is developed based on a selection of characteristics of the device. The system and method also provide software for establishing interoperability between the integrated circuit and a controller.

16 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



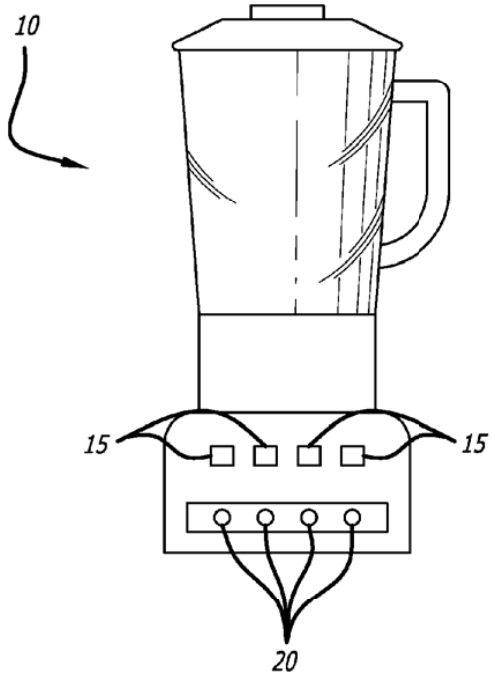


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

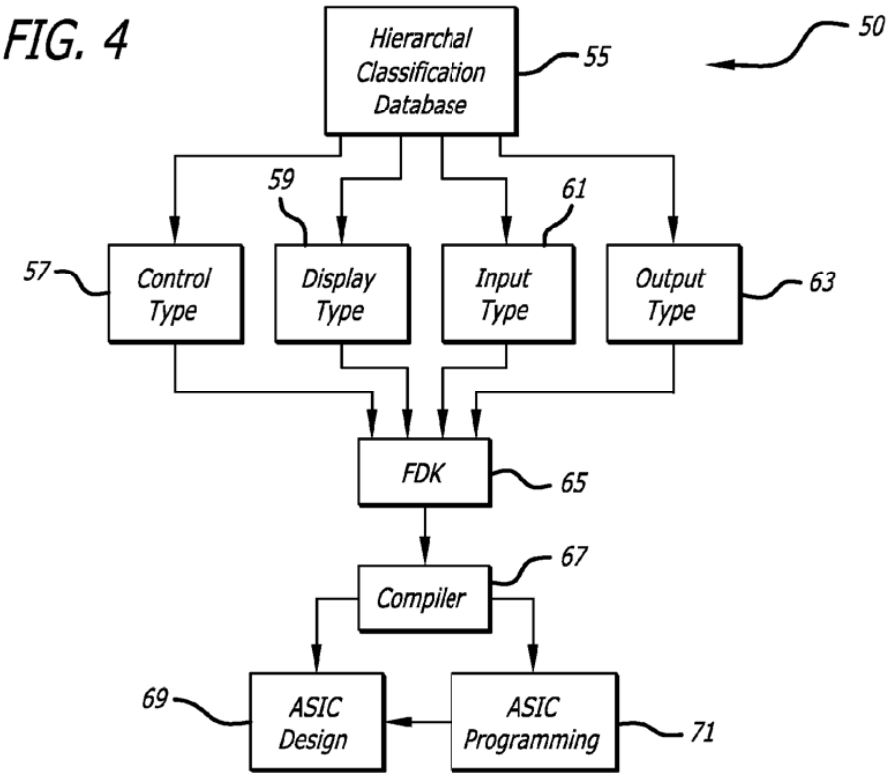
A. Transportation
- 1.0 Aerospace
- 2.0 Automotive
- 3.0 Maritime
- 4.0 Rail
  - 4.1 Amusement
  - 4.2 Industrial
  - 4.3 Light Rail
    - 4.3.1 Engine Type
      - 4.3.1.1 Diesel
      - 4.3.1.2 Electric
        - 4.3.1.2.1 Specification
        - 4.3.1.2.2 Functions
          - 4.3.1.2.2.1 Control Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.2 Display Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.3 Input Types
          - 4.3.1.2.2.4 Output Types

FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

A. Consumer Appliance
- 1.0 Cleaning
- 2.0 Cooking
- 3.0 Food Preparation
  - 3.1 Hand Held
  - 3.2 Stationary
    - 3.2.1 Blender
      - 3.2.1.1 Functions
        - 3.2.1.1.1 Control Types
        - 3.2.1.1.2 Display Types
        - 3.2.1.1.3 Input Types
        - 3.2.1.1.4 Output Types

FIG. 4



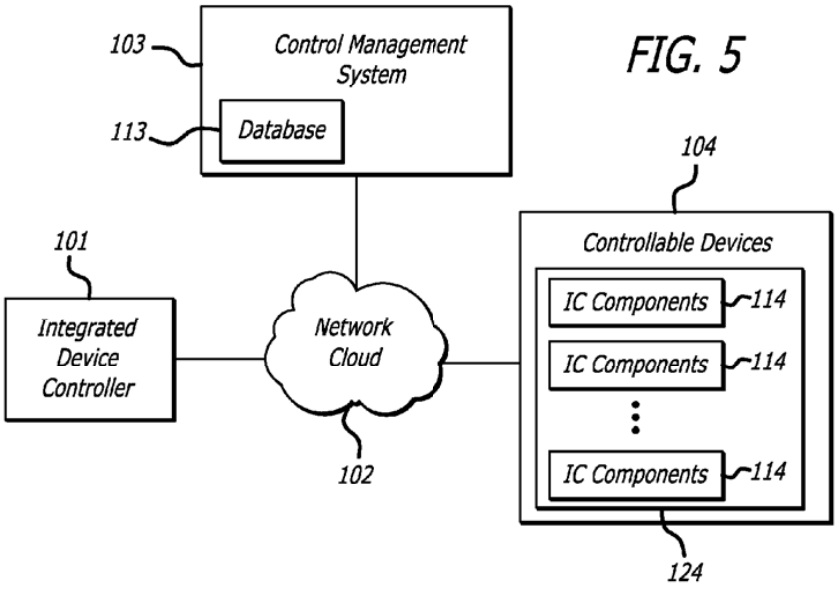


FIG. 5

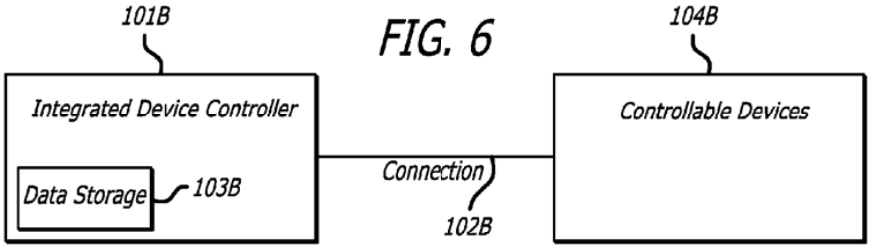


FIG. 6

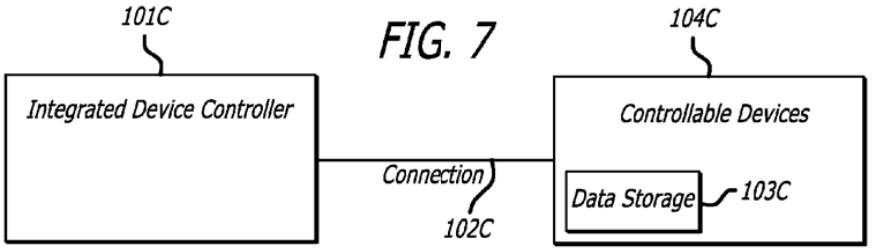


FIG. 7

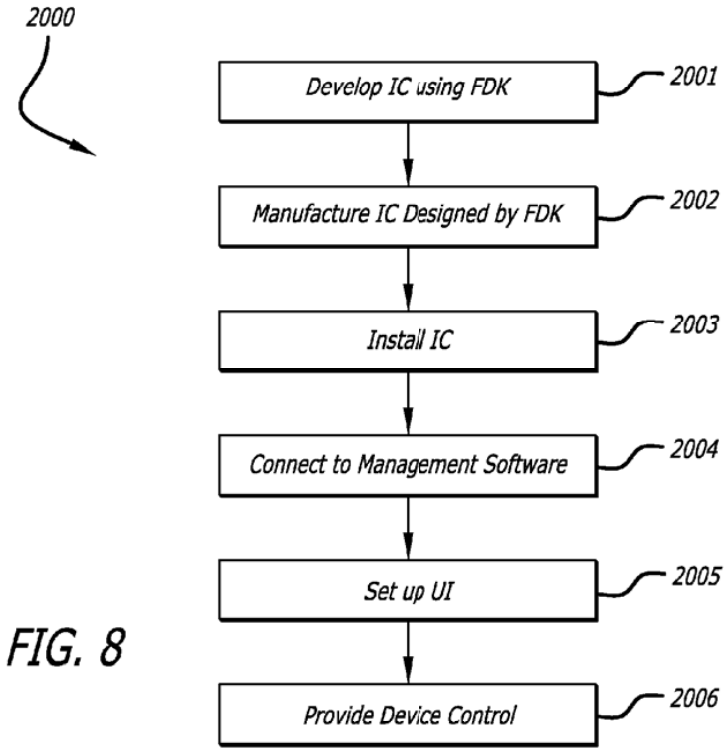

2000
Develop IC using FDK
2001
Manufacture IC Designed by FDK
2002
Install IC
2003
Connect to Management Software
2004
Set up UI
2005
Provide Device Control
2006

FIG. 8

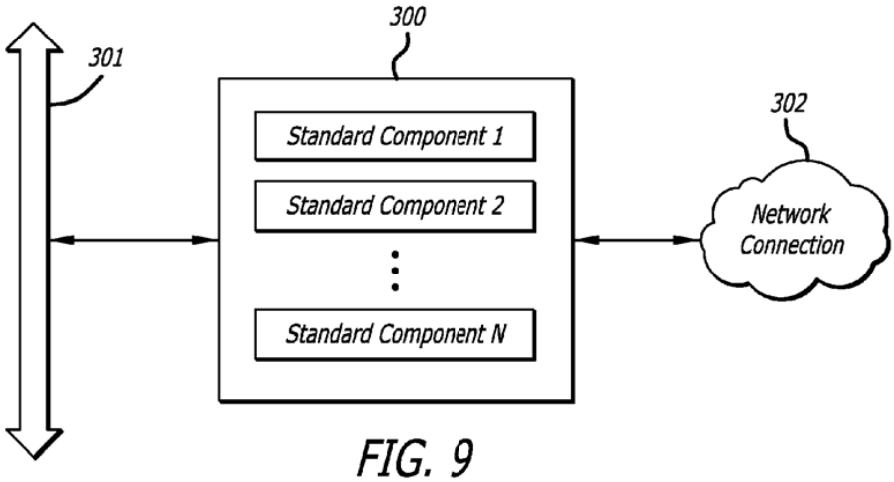

300
301
Standard Component 1
Standard Component 2
Standard Component N
302
Network Connection

FIG. 9

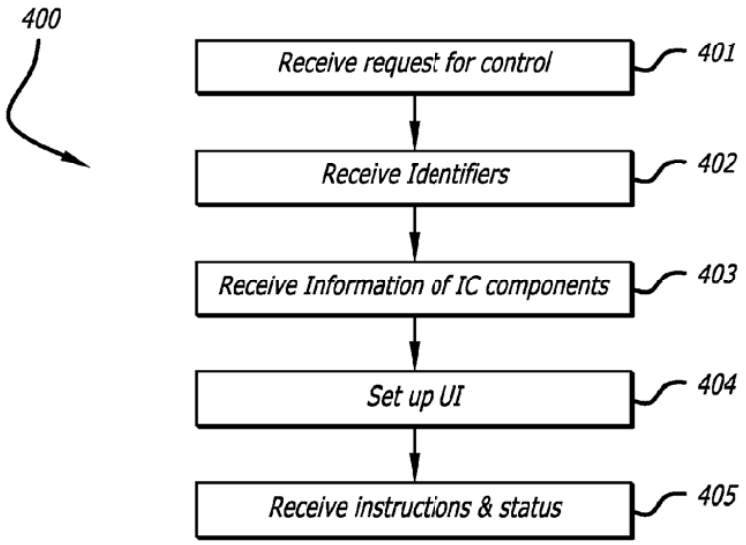

400
Receive request for control
401
Receive Identifiers
402
Receive Information of IC components
403
Set up UI
404
Receive instructions & status
405

FIG. 10

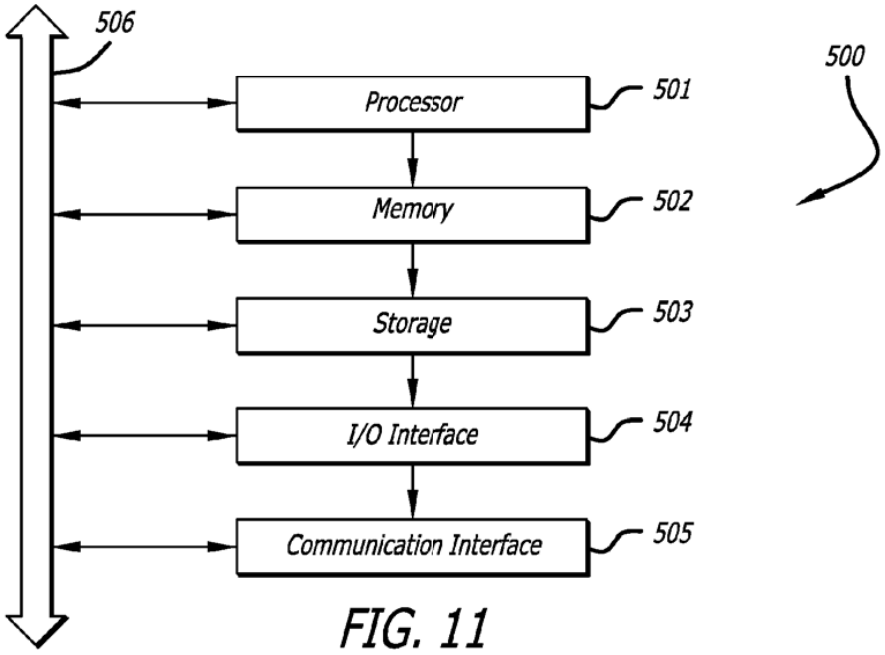

506
500
Processor
501
Memory
502
Storage
503
I/O Interface
504
Communication Interface
505

FIG. 11

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/901,466, filed May 23, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,924,899, issued Dec. 30, 2014, titled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES," which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

For some time now, technology has advanced to the point where developers and manufacturers have had the ability to provide remote control over their products. A very simple example is a television and its remote controller. A remote controller uses a wireless signal, usually infrared, to send user provided control instructions to a television set. The television set then executes those instructions, such as turning off the television or changing the channel. In the case of the TV and the remote controller, manufacturers had to design, develop and program the remote controller such that it could interact with the proprietary specifications of their television system. A remote controller setup for one television system would not work for another television system or a different system all together, such as a DVD player.

With the wide proliferation of the devices connected to the internet, developers have had the ability to develop software and controllers to control devices connected to the internet. One example is a personal computer with remote desktop software. This software enables a personal computer (with the correct software) to control another personal computer which is connected to the internet and running the remote desktop software. Another example is a mechanical device which is fitted with integrated circuits (ICs) that can be controlled by smartphones such as AR.Drone, Sphero and iHelicopter. For situations like these, developers currently have to create or develop proprietary software to provide control functionality of proprietary hardware.

Control has also gone beyond the personal computer. Developers have designed and built micro control units (MCUs) integrated with remote communication devices and programmed them to receive instructions both locally and remotely.

In the past, the controlling device that sent the instructions to host devices may have been specifically manufactured and designed by the host device manufacturers. However, new devices, such as smart phones, remove the necessity of manufacturing the controlling device because these devices are very flexible and common place. These handheld devices are smaller than the traditional television remote controllers and can be configured with software to provide instructions to any object with a receiver. The only limitations are that an object has proper hardware and that the controlling device has the proper software.

A developer who wishes to provide remote controllability to an object or product they may also create, must spend time and expenses in developing the software and hardware for this remote controllability functionality. For example, a developer might have to fit their product with an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) specifically designed to receive remote communications. The ASIC may have a proprietary set of commands and instructions that need to be programmed into a controller to remotely control and communicate with the ASIC and control the product. Additionally, for every different type of computer or operating system, a different program or application has to be created to ensure compatibility. Furthermore, the developer has to fabricate and test the ASIC to ensure that it is working properly. All of this deters manpower from the development of the host product itself. Furthermore, the developer has to develop software specific to the ASIC and any remote controlling device. Many times, devices that could be fitted with an ASIC to allow remote control are not because of the time and costs for implementation.

All currently available automation, integration and control products and technologies are nothing more than hardware and software acting as figurative ropes and pulleys designed to manipulate devices and constructs with abstraction for the actual state of the device itself. Consequently, these existing solutions require considerable customization and development on a case by case basis for the establishment of individual/closed automation and control ecosystems. These solutions are neither universal nor capable of ad-hoc deployment scenarios. From complex proprietary based control and automation systems to low cost, Do-It-Yourself (DIY) approaches, all currently available solutions require varying degrees of hardware and software abstraction to accomplish their respective deployment goals.

In general, all competing solutions fail to offer universal control as they all are predicated upon deployment through an abstraction layer and are geared towards specific markets of which there is no cross-communication or service. For the most part, competing solutions to the above described problems introduce automation of devices as "after thoughts" and attempt to enable integration through a "bolt on" metaphor. No competing technology has yet produced a universal "plug and play" model for any third party device manufacture to employ.

Current automation and control management systems and components are mired with complex controls, proprietary commands and non-intuitive interfaces. Entry level systems which attempt to empower the end user with some degree of management of the automation device are limited to very simplistic binary states such as a "preference list." This limitation exists because there is no established mechanism for broadcasting the capabilities of the component or device.

True, universal automation and control is predicated upon the development of the integrated technology piece which will deliver plug and play for all devices and constructs that can be envisioned within an automated ecosystem. Historically, we have accepted that information and its movement through the internet have been viewed as unrestricted through the establishment of communication, messaging and interaction standards such as TCP, SMTP, and HTTP and we have viewed access to the same as commonplace due to the ubiquity of the web browser. These standards and related technologies not only assure access to information but are largely taken for granted as being available anywhere and through anything at any time.

Access to control however presents considerably greater challenges and to this day no single solution allows for the complete ad-hoc establishment and expansion of an automation plant without imposing the requirement of complex iterative development of said environment. Simply put, the seemingly contradictory expectation exists that while a printer added to a network should automatically be accessible to computers within the same network, it is also expected and accepted that a device added to an automation plant requires

the reconfiguration of the totality of the automation systems for the specific recognition and operation of that singular new device.

The ideal connected world allows for equal access to information and control. The technology architects of the information age have achieved universal access to information set within this ideal yet they have only created successive obstacles to equal access to control. Each development within the automation and control space has been predicated upon the use of complex and proprietary interconnects creating virtual ropes and pulleys to the devices they intend to operate and manipulate. At no point in time have the endpoints been given the fundamental abilities to maintain their unique presence and identity in a networked infrastructure and present their modes of being for open access and manipulation. The existence of abstraction layers within the modes of address between end users and automation systems from automation systems and their endpoints assures that at no point may an end user alter, add or remove an endpoint without modifying the system that is to manage it. In effect, while access to information is always direct, the middleman in access to control becomes its liability and greatest detraction.

Additionally it is important to note that most automation invention in the "post PC revolution" has been product-centric, not technology centric. Constructs come into being through the amalgamation of a host of existing technologies and introduce very little that is "new." In doing so, these developments effectively add complexity to the landscape they ostensibly intended to simplify.

Thus, a need has been developed for a system and method that simplifies and vertically integrates the development of the hardware and software for a universal control system. Such a system and method provides solutions to the above described problems by delivering integration from within a construct to be controlled rather than via an external abstraction layer. Moreover, such a system and method should imbue the integrated construct or device with an ability to broadcast its existence, its identity, its functionality as well as its current state and reciprocally receive instruction in parallel with its traditional I/O mechanisms. The present invention satisfies these and other needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In its most general aspect, the invention includes a system and method for providing universal and integrated control to constructs and devices which may be controlled by micro control units (MCU) or other controlling hardware.

In another general aspect, the invention provides a mechanism and methodology for delivering true universal automation and control of any device or construct that can be imagined within an automation and control ecosystem. Any device that can be envisioned within an automation and control ecosystem, once imbued with the various aspects of the invention on a pre-fabrication/manufacturing basis, can be easily integrated into an automation and control ecosystem in a "plug and play" manner requiring no modification or alteration to the ecosystem.

In still another general aspect, the invention also provides for integration and control by providing, native connectivity from within the construct rather than through an abstraction layer apart and exterior to the construct. These capabilities are entirely new and offer a complete departure from pre-existing automation, integration and control products and technologies.

In another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a super horizontal imbedded solution which offers network identity, location resolution, mode and state awareness and access to the range of parameters for device use or configuration irrespective of the nature of the device which would allow consumer and industrial electronics manufacturers, appliance and machine designers and device and apparatus creators to easily and effectively bring universal access and control to their unique products.

In yet another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of an exceptionally low cost, low power and extremely low profile component such as an ASIC which is to be made available for inclusion in a parent device. This ASIC includes both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device.

In yet another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device.

In still another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a User Interface (UI) model for dynamic awareness of end point existence and operation.

In another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide for the development of a management layer, not to obfuscate and insulate the end user from the end point but rather to maintain concurrency of environment awareness and simplify processes for variable device access.

In still another aspect, the system and method of the present invention provide a Fabless Development Kit (FDK) that enables device manufacturers to embed unique ASIC functionality within their micro-controller (MCU) design process and integration.

In yet another aspect, the present invention includes a system providing a common interface for devices to be controlled. Analogous to the simple act of "getting in a car and driving," such an interface and control system allows a user to simply get the job done without having to relearn how to drive for every different car that the user drives; thus providing a user with a standardized interface with which to control the various devices that are a part of the user's daily life.

In one aspect, the invention includes a system and method for designing integrated circuits (IC) to integrate into an electronic device for control using IC components that are developed for generic characteristics of electronic devices. This way, IC devices components may be standardized and designed based on functionality thus removing the necessity of designing a proprietary device in house. A developer can select the functionality of their device and an IC can be designed off the standard components. Furthermore, because standard IC components are used, standard software can be used to control and run on the IC devices.

In another aspect of the invention, a user interface (UI) standard is developed and through the deployment of this UI standard, a UI control interface may be coupled with each IC component. This allows for an intuitive user experience because the controls function similarly across multiple devices.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the designed IC is provided in a software representation. The software representation may be in layout and/or schematic format. This would allow for developers to make simple tweaks, simulate, and/or test the IC design. Furthermore, the layout and/or schematic

can be sent to a manufacturer for manufacturing the IC. Having a fabless IC reduces IC development costs.

Furthermore, in another aspect of the invention, the ICs may be designed with fail safes for handling loss of connection or manual control overrides.

In another aspect, the present invention includes a computer implemented method for designing an IC which controls a device when integrated into the device comprising: receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device; providing an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and providing software for controlling the device through an IC based on the IC design.

In still another aspect, the invention includes providing software for controlling the device includes providing a user interface and virtual controls for a controller which allows for controlling the device through the IC. In an alternative aspect, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics. In yet another alternative aspect, IC allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to a controller.

In yet another aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In still another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

In another aspect, the IC may be configured to communicate an identity and an operating state of the device to a controller and wherein the controller is configured to register the identity of the device, and based on the identity of the device, communicate control commands to the device to alter the operating state of the device.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a system comprising: one or more processors; logic encoded in one or more non-transitory computer-readable media that, when executed by the one or more processors, is operable to: receive a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of a device; provide an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and provide software for controlling the device through the IC. In one alternative aspect, the provided IC design includes: a user interface for communicating with a controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the IC. In another alternative aspect, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

In a further aspect, the IC includes an input for receiving status information representing an operating state of the device and is configured to communicate the status information to the controller.

In yet a further aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

In still another aspect the one or more non-transitory computer-readable media further comprises logic that, when executed by the one or more processors, is further operable to: simulate the IC's functionality based on the IC design.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a non-transitory computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed by a processor, perform a method comprising: receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the device; providing an IC design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and providing software for controlling the device through the IC.

In a further aspect, the invention includes communicating a user interface to a remote controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the IC. In one alternative, the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics. In still a further aspect, the IC allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to the controller. In another aspect, the IC design is based on at least one predetermined IC component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics. In still another aspect, the IC design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a frontal view of a device that may be controlled using various embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is an exemplary depiction of a top-level hierarchal classification scheme in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **3** is an exemplary depiction of sub-level of the hierarchal classification scheme of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart of one embodiment of the invention depicting an exemplary method for using an FDK to design an ASIC.

FIG. **5** is an exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein a Device Management System is used.

FIG. **6** is an exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein device management software is held on the controlling device.

FIG. **7** is an another exemplary Integrated Device Control System wherein device management software is held on the IC.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart of an exemplary implementation of a system which allows for developers to implement remote controllability to a device without developing integrated circuits and controlling software in-house.

FIG. **9** is an exemplary block diagram of an IC designed using a fabless design kit.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of exemplary management software for managing interoperability between a computer system and an IC in an electronic device.

FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary computer system architecture.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As will be described hereinafter in greater detail, the various embodiments of the present invention relates to a device control system and method with uniform IC and UI development. For purposes of explanation, specific nomenclature is set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. Description of specific applications and methods are provided only as examples. Various modifications to the embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art and the general principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and steps disclosed herein.

The various embodiments of the invention provide a mechanism for delivering true universal automation and control of any device or construct that can be imagined within an automation and control ecosystem. Any device that can be envisioned within an automation and control ecosystem, once imbued with the invention on a pre-fabrication/manufactur-

ing basis, can be easily integrated into an automation and control ecosystem in a "plug and play" manner requiring no modification or alteration to the ecosystem. The embodiments of the invention provide for integration and control by providing native connectivity from within the construct rather than through an abstraction layer apart and exterior to the construct.

All currently available automation, integration and control products and technologies are nothing more than hardware and software acting as figurative ropes and pulleys designed to manipulate devices and constructs with abstraction from the actual state of the device itself. Consequently, these existing solutions require considerable customization and development on a case by case basis for the establishment of individual/closed automation and control ecosystems. These solutions are neither universal nor capable of ad-hoc deployment scenarios. From complex proprietary based control and automation systems to low cost, DIY approaches, all currently available solutions require varying degrees of hardware and software abstraction to accomplish their respective deployment goals. The embodiments of the invention provide a direct, non-abstracted interface for the inclusion of any construct or device within an automation ecosystem.

Currently realized and envisioned integration, control and automation technologies fail to offer seamless deployment and management of their endpoints due to the many abstractions that exist between the automation management system and the endpoint. The various embodiments of present invention overcomes this failure by providing the mechanism by which any device and/or construct may be imbued with the capability of being seamlessly added to a network of like-kind devices and/or constructs and managed within an integration, control and automation system that has real time awareness of the device and/or construct. The net result of the implementation of these various embodiments of the invention is the realization of the standardization of universal integration, control and automation through an interface that is as ubiquitous as the standardization of the web server and web browser are for information distribution.

In general, the invention is embodied in four core components which work together to produce a system by which discrete devices may be seamlessly added to a network of like-kind equipped devices producing an ecosystem that may be fully controlled and automated. The four core components are: 1) An ASIC or like-kind construct which is to be made available for inclusion in a parent device. This ASIC component includes both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device; 2) a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device; 3) a UI model for dynamic awareness of end point existence as well as modes of operation; and 4) a management layer for maintaining concurrency of environment awareness and for simplification of control of the aforementioned device.

As will be discussed more fully below, the ASIC is typically imbedded within a device and/or construct intended for inclusion within an automation ecosystem. This imbedding, in some embodiments, takes place at time of device manufacturing and is part of the finished good design of the device. In other embodiments, the ASIC may be added to the circuitry supporting the MCU of the device, rather than being imbedded within the MCU itself.

In the various embodiments of the invention, the ASIC is created with data provided by the device manufacturer through the use of an FDK (Fabless Development Kit) which provides a database of specific information which can be used to define the operation of the device. The FDK may be a software application or program, which may take the form of an Integrated Development Environment (IDE). The FDK may be specifically designed to assist a developer in designing and manufacturing control circuitry and programming. The FDK will typically access a database of structured information derived from the hierarchal class system defining the behavior, operation and communication characteristics of the device into which the ASIC is to be imbedded.

The various embodiments of the invention permit each device in which the ASIC is imbedded to present itself autonomously to an automation ecosystem's management layer and/or controller device without any configuration or customization of the device, management layer and/or controller device and without any abstraction components or related communications technologies. Discrete device manufacturers of any type will have the ability to make their constructs "automation ready" with no limitation on device type or function. Much as the World Wide Web with the advent of the web server and web browser along with their core protocols of HTTP and HTTPS and core languages HTML and XML (via CSS) enabled ubiquity for the movement of information, the various embodiments of the invention will, for the first time, offer ubiquity for control and create a true universally accessible mechanism for integration and automation.

One of the key aspects of the various embodiments of the present invention is the observation by the inventor that the control systems applicable to the majority, if not all, of devices is that an individual device may be defined by four parameters: 1) control type; 2) display type; 3) input type; and 4) output type. FIG. **1** illustrates this using a common household appliance, namely, a blender **10**.

A blender is a common kitchen appliance. It includes a motor, circuitry to operate the motor, one or more inputs **20**, typically buttons of some type, and a display, which may be individual lights **15**, as shown in FIG. **1**, or may be a single panel display. Older blenders may use a rotatable dial with one or more positions assigned to providing one or more speeds or functions, and the use of dots, words or other graphic elements to display the state of the blender. Utilizing the principles described herein in reference to the various embodiment of the invention, it is possible to define the blender with parameters included in a hierarchal database, and thus the principles of the invention apply to any device. However, it will be understood that the various embodiments of the invention are particularly applicable to devices that include MCUs to provide for control of the device through natively interfacing with and/or addressing the MCU. It will also be understood that control functions described below may, through the use of the embodiments of the invention, be built into the MCU, or may be provided through an IC that has been added to the circuitry of the device to provide for control of the device in parallel with the MCU.

FIG. **2** illustrates one embodiment such a hierarchal database. In this illustration, the hierarchal database contains data directed to particular aspects of a device. For example, such hierarchal databases are used by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as classification aids for classifying inventions into one or more fields of technology. The exemplary database of FIG. **2** will typically have a high level list of devices, divided into such categories as aerospace, automotive, maritime, rail, and the like. As shown, the upper level rail category can be further divided into sub-categories of amusement, industrial, and light rail. A further sub-categorization provides classes for diesel and electric engines, further sub-

categorized by specifications and functions. The function sub-category is finally categorized again into control types, display types, input types and output types.

FIG. **3** illustrates a categorization scheme similar to that shown in FIG. **2** for consumer appliances. In this example, the top-level category of consumer appliances is divided into sub-categories such as cleaning devices, cooking devices, and food preparation devices. Food preparation devices are further categorized as either hand-held or stationary. One example of a stationary food preparation device is a blender like that described with reference to FIG. **1**. Diving further into the classification library provides a category describing the functions of the blender, which functions may be further categorized by control type, display type, input type, and output type. For example, a blender may be controlled by a rotary dial, with a display that amounts to a word or graphic or symbol that displays the state of the blender when the input type is actuated. In another example, the input device may be push buttons or touch sensitive elements, and the display type may be a LCD or other type of electronic display that informs the user what state the blender is in when an input type is actuated. The output of the input may also be discerned from the display type, as well as experientially, such as by hearing the increase or decrease of sound generated by the blender as the speed of the motor is increased or decreased, pulsed, or stopped upon actuation of the input type. As one skilled in the art will immediately understand, any device, such as a blender, can be defined by defining its control type, display type, input type, and output type.

FIG. **4** is a graphical representation of one embodiment **50** of a system and method for designing and programming an ASIC that may either be incorporated directly into a device's MCU design, or may be a separate integrated circuit that is in operational communication with a device's MCU. In this exemplary embodiment, the circuit designer of the ASIC uses a Fabless Development Kit (FDK) **65** to design the circuitry of an ASIC that will provide native control and communications capability to a device, such as the blender described above. In this example, the FDK is embodied in software, or a combination of software and hardware and includes a hierarchal classification database **55** and an appropriate user interface (not shown). The ASIC designer interacts with the user interface of the FDK to access the hierarchal classification database using various menus or other input schemes of the FDK user interface. For example, it is contemplated that designer will may use a series of cascading menus corresponding to the classification scheme of the hierarchal classification scheme described with reference to FIGS. **2-3**. Once the designer has reached the desired classification level, such as level 3.2.1.1.1 shown in FIG. **3** for the blender, the designer chooses a particular control type to be included in the operation of the circuitry. The designer may also edit the parameters associated with that particular entry as needed for the particular device for which the ASIC is being designed.

The process is continued until the control type **57**, display type **59**, input type **61** and output type **63** for the blender are defined. The parameters associated with the designers choices are then input into the FDK engine **65**. Once input into the FDK engine **65**, compiler **67** of the FDK engine **65** may access a library of circuits and embedded programming suitable for creating ASIC design **69** and its associated ASIC Programming **71**. The software of the FDK may access a library of circuits and embedded programming suitable for carrying out the functions required for creation of an ASIC that will carry out the functions desired by the designer. It is also intended that the FDK may also include specifications for circuitry allowing for the ASIC to broadcast the identity and control functions to a controller, allowing the controller to seamlessly register the device in a plug and play manner. ASIC design **69** may be a circuit design such as a layout or a schematic that can be sent out to a manufacturer for fabrication. ASIC Programming **71** may be software to be programmed and/or stored in a fabricated ASIC and/or a controller to establish interoperability between the controller, ASIC, and/or a device that the ASIC is integrated with.

Fabless design of ICs and MCUs is well known in the art. In general, the term fabless design is applied to process where the design of the IC is accomplished separately from the manufacture of the device itself, rather than past methods which relied upon vertical integration of design and manufacture. Accordingly, a fabless process within the scope of the various embodiments of the present invention are particularly advantageous, in that the FDK may be used by a device maker, such as a blender manufacturer, to design and manufacture into the control circuitry of a device all of the functions the manufacturer desires, including the addition of a standardized communication scheme that would allow a controller to sense the presence of a device incorporating an ASIC designed in accordance with the embodiments of the present invention, and to register the device and communicate with the device without requiring an extensive set up or programming of the device or the controller.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that in many ways, the FDK of the various embodiments described herein may function similarly to a so called software development kit or an IDE. A software development kit has similar functionality, that is, a software development kit is typically a set of software development tools that allows for the creation of applications for a certain software package, software framework, hardware platform, computer system, video game console, operating system, or similar development platform. The inventor has realized that such a framework may also be applied in the fabless design of ICs, in concert with a hierarchal classification database that allows for the classification of the control type, display type, input type and output type of any control system required to control a device. In this manner, using the FDK and hierarchal classification device of the embodiments of the invention, an ASIC designer may build in native control functionality to be incorporated into any device capable of communicating with and being controlled by a controller. In essence, the hierarchal classification database and FDK system may provide a standardized system of programming control functionality into any controllable device. Such a control scheme would eliminate the need to perform custom "set up" or installation changes into a controller or a device to enable the device and controller to communicate with each other.

FIG. **5** illustrates an exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention. Integrated Device Control System **100** may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101** which may be one or more computer systems and/or may include, by way of example, wireless or wired controllers, including controllers that are remote from the one or more devices being controlled which may connect to Network Cloud **102**. Network Cloud **102** generally represents a network or collection of networks (such as the Internet, private intranet, wide area networks, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof) over which one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**, Control Management System **103**, and/or Controllable Devices **104** may interact with each other. In another embodiment the system may use a mesh network or any other suitable network. In still another embodiment, the system may use a pseudo-network, such as a peripheral bus, which

may be considered an ad hoc network, or any other non-traditional form of a communication scheme that provides for communication between devices or components. In yet another embodiment, Control Management Systems **103** may be imbedded within Integrated Device Controllers **101** and/or Controllable Devices **104**.

Control Management System **103** may contain one or more databases **113** which stores data and/or computer instructions for controlling one or more IC Components **114** within IC **124**. Databases **113** may also include data and/or UI configurations for Integrated Device Controllers **101**, instructions for Integrated Device Controllers **101** to interact with Control Management System **103** and/or Controllable Devices **104** and/or user access settings/security. For example, in one embodiment, the IC may include all autonomous logic and data necessary to carry out the control functions of present invention; or the IC may only include a portion of the autonomous logic and data necessary, and be configured to access a separate data source or processor to obtain any other logic or data necessary to carry out the control functions of the invention.

Control Management System **103** may also be a Web Server which may be used to provide one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101** the ability to interact with Control Management System **103** and/or Controllable Devices **104** through a webpage or other interfaces.

According to one embodiment, Control Management System **103** may be a unitary server or may be a distributed server spanning multiple computers or multiple data centers. The term server may refer to various types of servers, such as, for example and without limitation, a web server, news server, mail server, message server, advertising server, file server, application server, exchange server, database server, proxy server, and the like.

Integrated Device Controllers **101** may be device incorporating a computer or processor system which runs one or more operating systems, such as, for example, OS X, iOS, Windows, Android, Unix, Linux, and the like, and executes one or more applications, such as a web browser, for example, Safari, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, and the like. Integrated Device Controllers **101** may have users using the Integrated Device Controllers **101**. A user may enter a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or other address directing a web browser to a server, and the web browser may generate a Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request and communicate the HTTP request to a server. A server may accept the HTTP request. Integrated Device Controllers **101** may render a web page based on the HTML files from a server, a thick client, or the like. As an example and not by way of limitation, web pages may render from one or more combinations of HTML, XHTML, XML, Java Script, Java, Microsoft Silverlight, AJAX, and the like. In another embodiment, Integrated Device Controllers **101** may run computer instructions which provides a UI for the client to interact with. The user's interaction with Integrated Device Controllers **101** may instigate communications between Integrated Device Controllers **101**, Control Management System **103** and Controllable Devices **104**. In one embodiment, a user's interaction with a UI may provide real time control over Controllable Devices **104**. Control Management System **103**, and/or Controllable devices **104** may also be made of one or more computer or processor systems.

Controllable Devices **104** may be any electronic device including but not limited to a light switch, a lamp, automobile, kitchen appliance, home theatre appliance, computer system, phone, or the like.

FIG. **6** illustrates an exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100**B according to another embodiment of the invention. Integrated Device Control System **100**B may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to one or more Controllable Devices **104**. Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may be connected to Controllable Devices **104**B through Connection **102**B which may be connected through the Internet, wired connection, private intranet, wide area networks, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof. Alternatively, the connection between Integrated Device Controllers **101**B and Controllable Devices **104**B may be a direct wired or wireless connection. Wireless connectivity may be obtained using RF, Infrared, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or other suitable technologies.

Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may have a memory or data storage **103**B which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow the Integrated Device Controllers **101**B to interact with Controllable Devices **104**B through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces as described above.

An Integrated Device Controller (IDC) running appropriate Control Management Software in accordance with the principles of the present invention may be configured to either actively query the ecosystem in which the IDC is used to find and register Controllable Devices residing within a predefined area (which may be limited by the range of a transmitter incorporated within the IDC) or addressable network range, or the Control Management Software may control the IDC to passively listen for signals emitted by Controllable Devices within the range of the IDC. In this manner, the Control Management Software enables the IDC to cooperate with a Controllable Device that includes an IC (which may be an ASIC) in accordance with the various embodiments of the present invention to automatically register the Controllable Device with the IDC in a plug and play manner. As has been discussed above, the IC of the various embodiments of the invention, incorporated into the Controllable device, is configured to natively provide the identity, operational state and communication mode of the Controllable Device to the IDC during the registration process.

Integrated Device Control System **100**B may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to Connection **102**B. Integrated Device Control System **100**B may also Integrated Device Controllers **101**B may have a memory or data storage **103**B which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow for the Integrated Device Controllers **101**B to provide one more Integrated Device Controllers **101**B the ability to interact with Controllable Devices **104**B either directly, or where appropriate connection to a network is available, through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces.

FIG. **7** illustrates yet another exemplary Integrated Device Control System **100**C according to another embodiment. Integrated Device Control System **100**C may have one or more Integrated Device Controllers **101**C which may be one or more computer systems and may connect to one or more Controllable Devices **104**C. Integrated Device Controllers **101**C may be connected to Controllable Devices **104**C through connection **102**C which may be the Internet, private intranet, wide area networks, physical connection, wired connection, wireless connection, wired network, internal networks, personal area networks, or a combination thereof.

Controllable Devices **104**C may have a memory or data storage **103**C which contains Control Management Software. The Control Management Software may allow for the Con-

trollable Devices **104**C to provide one more Controlling Devices **101**C the ability to interact with Controllable Devices **104**C through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces. In another embodiment, Controllable Devices **104**C may send the Control Management Software for installation and/or execution by Controlling Devices **101**C which enables interactions between the two through a webpage, software application, or other interfaces.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart of an exemplary implementation of a system **2000** which allows for developers to implement remote controllability to a device without developing integrated circuits and controlling software in-house.

At step **2001**, system **2000** may provide a developer a fabless integrated circuit (IC) development kit. The FDK may be software which, when executed on a computer system, allows for a developers to input interface attributes of a device which a developer intends to enable a user to remotely control the device. The FDK may provide a software representations of a complete IC design. In one embodiment, the software representation may be a schematic and/or layout. The user may have the ability to edit the software representation of the IC or the software representation may be locked and only allow for testing. The software representation may also provide simulation and debugging capabilities through proprietary software and/or design automation software. Design automation software may include but, is not limited to, computer aided design software developed by Synopsis, Inc.; Cadence Design Systems, Inc.; Magma Design Automation, Inc.; and the like.

The IC, when manufactured, may be integrated with the developer's device and provide capabilities to remotely control the product with a computer. In one embodiment, the FDK may also provide accompanying software to run with the IC (assuming it is a programmable IC) and/or on a computer to enable remote control.

At step **2002** a developer may send the fabless IC design provided by the FDK to a manufacturer for manufacturing. A developer may implement the manufactured IC into the developer's product. In this way, much of the costs for designing, testing, and developing is reduced. System **2000** also provides at step **2002**, access to management application software that manages the interoperability between an integrated device controller and the IC. This may include, identity, user interface cues, feedback from the IC, instructions, communications, security, and the like.

A developer may send the IC design created using the FDK to a IC manufacturer to manufacture the integrated circuit for integration with a product. In one embodiment, a program provided by the FDK is programmed into the IC for pairing with one or more computers to be used as a controller.

At step **2003** The developer may install the IC into their device and integrate it with the control aspects of the device. For example, if the device were a microwave, the IC may integrate with the microwave controls such that the IC could completely or partially manipulate the microwave. The IC may be directly connected to the device's internal bus such that it directly manipulates the device, and/or provides instruction to a native controller.

At step **2004** the device may connect to management software which syncs with the device. The management software may provide interoperability between the IC and an integrated device controller. The management software may control access, provide control instructions, identify the device and/or controller. The management software may provide software to allow the IC and an integrated device controller to be plug and play. An integrated device controller may also sync with the management software and may indicate a request to control the device. The management software may have a security protocol that prevents unauthorized connections to the device. Connection to the device may be password protected.

At step **2005** a UI is provided to the integrated device controller which matches the controlled device and provides virtual controls which may manipulate the device. The management software may also provide status information of the device, such as whether the device is on or off.

At step **2006** the integrated device controller is given control. Any user manipulations of the UI controls are relayed to the IC to control the device. The management software may also update the integrated device controller with any data provided in response to the control of the device. Furthermore the IC may provide redundancy and responses that informs the management software and integrated device whether commands have been accepted, whether the connection is still intact, quality of the connection, and the like.

The IC may also provide fail safes for when a connection is lost or when manual control is being conducted. In one embodiment, the IC may shut off or enter a safety mode when a connection to an integrated device controller is lost. The IC may also provide priority to manual control commands which may automatically override and/or disconnect an integrated device controller. In the various embodiments of the present invention, the IC also provides data representative of the state of the IC and/or device to a controlling device, and thus may have an inherent awareness of such state, which is useful in determining the control command necessary to alter the state of the IC or device.

Referring again to FIGS. **2-4**, additional details of an embodiment of a method using the FDK to design an ASIC in accordance with the principles of the invention when executed by a computer is described. As described previously, the FDK may provide a menu of categorized devices for a user to select from. In one embodiment, the menu may start with a limited number of broad categories of devices which drills down into a more specified category of a device with each selection until a final device is selected. By way of example and not limitation, a menu may have, for example, the classes: appliance, automotive, environment. Selecting the class appliance, may provide the additional categories: kitchen appliance, office appliance, entertainment appliance. Once selecting kitchen appliance, a menu of kitchen appliances may be provided such as blender, coffee machine, stove, etc. Once the user selects a device, the user may be provided with a selectable set of characteristics of the user's device. By way of example, the type of characteristics may include control, display, input and output, communications.

Characteristics may include multiple types within each characteristic. For example, types of control may include wheel, joystick, button, knob, switch, etc. Display type references the form of visual communication, such as for example, alpha numeric, base ASCII, extended ASCII, bitmap, or even more complex displays such as HTML decoding engines. These display types may be communicated to a user of the device by LCD, LED, OLED, and the like. In other embodiments input and output of the device may be audio, video, etc. For example, the blender's display references an "output" of the vendor (what it is doing) and the blender's buttons references an "input," a command or instruction to modify or initiate a new action on the blender.

Communications may include Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, serial, public switch telephone network, WiMax, LTE, etc. In other embodiments the FDK may include more or less characteristics and/or use different categorizations.

A user may choose multiples of each characteristics and/or types within each characteristic. In some cases, a user may be able to add additional specifications related to the environment which the IC would be connected into. These specifications may include, for example, real estate (chip size and dimensions), clock speed; interrupts; operating voltages, current, power; communication types such as HDL; and the like. In some embodiments, the FDK may dictate the minimum necessary elements for the designed IC to run properly.

Each characteristic and/or type may be linked with a predetermined standardized IC for performing and controlling those characteristics and types on a device. The FDK may design and develop a complete IC design layout and/or schematic that could be sent to a IC manufacturer for manufacturing. The FDK may have a library of standard IC parts which each selection is linked to. Once all selections are made the FDK may combine the standardized IC parts and provide a CAD design of a resulting IC. Similar to how CAD software may provide a library of standard cells or blocks when designing an IC, the FDK may provide standardized IC components that fully function and can control a device based on the user's chosen characteristics.

In one embodiment, the FDK may combine combinations of unmodified standard IC components based on the user's choices. In another embodiment, the FDK may alter one or more standard IC components chosen by a user to increase efficiency, reduce redundant parts, fit a certain size, and/or compensate for certain specifications chosen by a user. The FDK may be expandable with additional IC components as they are developed and each iteration may be backwards compatible.

FIG. **9** is an exemplary block diagram of an IC **300** designed using an FDK. IC **300** may have one or more standard IC components **1** through N. IC **300** may receive input from either the device it is integrated with through internal bus **301** or from an integrated device controller through a network connection **302**. In one embodiment, one or more of the IC components may be configured to receive information from a network interface controller. In another embodiment, a Network Interface Controller (NIC) may be integrated with IC **300** through one or more standard IC components. IC **300** may also be configured for providing output to control the device or provide feedback to a controller.

According to an embodiment, an application management software may manage the interoperability between an integrated device controller and a controlled device containing an IC designed through an FDK. This management software may be installed on a computer which is being used as an integrated device controller, held on a server, held on the device's IC or a combination of thereof. The management software may determine the identity of the object, the input output capabilities, UI settings, security, drivers, firmware and communications.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of Management software **400** according to an embodiment. At step **401** management software **400** may receive a request from a computer requesting control of a particular object that is integrated with an IC designed through the FDK. In one embodiment, a request may be made using a unique identifier of the object. In another embodiment, the object my broadcast its existence over a network, such that any potential computer on the same network may request access or control.

At **402**, Management software **400** may receive an identifier associated with the IC and object. The identifier may provide the Management software with control parameters for the IC. It may also provide drivers or firmware necessary to operate the IC. In one embodiment, drivers and firmware would be part integrated with the management software. The IC may also provide user interface cues, which would provide the management software indications on which user interface controls would be used on an integrated device controller.

At **403**, Management software **400** receives information regarding which IC components were chosen through the FDK, and determine what inputs, outputs, status updates and UI controls are enabled for the IC/device.

At **404**, Management software **400** may set up a user interface on an integrated device controller based on the IC components. In one embodiment the user interface may be displayed in a web browser or other like-kind client interface. In another embodiment, the management software may instruct which UI controls are to be displayed on the integrated device controller, through a native program installed on the integrated device controller. In yet another embodiment, the management software may provide an executable file which installs software specific to the IC/device controls for installation and use on the controller.

At **405**, Management software may receive instructions or status updates from either a user manipulating the integrated device controller or the IC. For example, a user may manipulate controls in the UI that requests a device to be turned off. The user's action may be sent to Management software **400**. In response, Management software **400** may relay a corresponding instruction to the IC to turn off the device. Similarly, the IC may send a status information such as whether the devices is on or off to Management software **400**. The management software may relay periodic updates regarding the status and/or whenever a status has changed. The UI may reflect the current status and/or any status changes from the device.

According to an embodiment, the UI controls and status updates may be predetermined and standardized based on the IC components used. The UI controls may be consistent over all devices which use the same IC component in its IC. For example, an IC implemented in a car used an IC component for turning a steering wheel, the integrated device controller may display a virtual steering wheel to allow a user to steer. If the same IC component was used in an IC for steering a motor boat steering wheel, the virtual display may be identical on the integrated device controller display. In one embodiment, a developer or integrated device control user may choose among several standardized UI controls for each IC component.

In yet another embodiment, a developer or user may be able to customize the UI controls. Some UI controls may be unique specific to certain IC components, category group, and/or device defined in an FDK. In one embodiment, the UI may be a replica of the device's native display. For example, a device may have a small LCD display and/or LED display. The IC may output the display data to the integrated device controller, and the integrated device controller may display an identical replica. In some cases, the device may have a touch screen and the integrated device controller may replicate the touch screen controls on its own display and allows for remote interaction through the replicated touch screen controls.

FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary computer system **500** which may be used with some embodiments of the present invention. Computer system **500** may take any suitable form, including but not limited to, an embedded computer system, a system-on-chip (SOC), a single-board computer system (SBC) (such as, for example, a computer-on-module (COM) or system-on-module (SOM)), a laptop or notebook computer system, a smart phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a server, a tablet computer system, a kiosk, a terminal, a mainframe, a mesh of computer systems, etc. Computer

system **500** may be a combination of multiple forms. Computer system **500** may include one or more computer systems **500**, be unitary or distributed, span multiple locations, span multiple systems, or reside in a cloud (which may include one or more cloud components in one or more networks).

In one embodiment, computer system **500** may include one or more processors **501**, memory **502**, storage **503**, an input/output (I/O) interface **504**, a communication interface **505**, and a bus **506**. Although this disclosure describes and illustrates a particular computer system having a particular number of particular components in a particular arrangements, this disclosure contemplates other forms of computer systems having any suitable number of components in any suitable arrangement.

In one embodiment, processor **501** includes hardware for executing instructions, such as those making up software. Herein, reference to software may encompass one or more applications, byte code, one or more computer programs, one or more executable, one or more instructions, logic, machine code, one or more scripts, or source code, and vice versa, where appropriate. As an example and not by way of limitation, to execute instructions, processor **501** may retrieve the instructions from an internal register, an internal cache, memory **502** or storage **503**; decode an execute them; and then write one or more results to an internal register, an internal cache, memory **502**, or storage **503**. In one embodiment, processor **501** may include one or more internal caches for data, instructions, or addresses. Memory **503** may be random access memory (RAM), static RAM, dynamic RAM or any other suitable memory. Storage **505** maybe a hard drive, a floppy disk drive, flash memory, an optical disk, magnetic tape, or any other form of storage device that can store data (including instructions for execution by a processor).

In one embodiment, storage **503** may be mass storage for data or instructions which may include, but not limited to, a HDD, solid state drive, disk drive, flash memory, optical disc (such as a DVD, CD, Blu-ray, and the like), magneto optical disc, magnetic tape, or any other hardware device which stores may store computer readable media, data and/or combinations thereof. Storage **503** maybe internal or external to computer system **500**.

In one embodiment, input/output (I/O) interface **504**, includes hardware, software, or both for providing one or more interfaces for communication between computer system **500** and one or more I/O devices. Computer system **500** may have one or more of these I/O devices, where appropriate. As an example but not by way of limitation, an I/O device may include one or more mouses, keyboards, keypads, cameras, microphones, monitors, display, printers, scanners, speakers, cameras, touch screens, trackball, trackpad, biometric input device or sensor, or the like.

In still another embodiment, a communication interface **505** includes hardware, software, or both providing one or more interfaces for communication between one or more computer systems or one or more networks. Communication interface **505** may include a network interface controller (NIC) or a network adapter for communicating with an Ethernet or other wired-based network or a wireless NIC or wireless adapter for communications with a wireless network, such as a Wi-Fi network. In one embodiment, bus **506** includes any hardware, software, or both coupling components of a computer system **500** to each other.

The various embodiments of the present invention provide for the development of an exceptionally low cost, low power and extremely low profile component such as an ASIC which is to be made available for the inclusion in a parent device, such as the blender described above. The ASIC, or child component, will include both core services for inclusion of the parent device within the automation ecosystem along with extensible services made available to the parent device designer and/or manufacturer for integration to the range of functionality and configurations associated with the parent device. Moreover, the embodiments include the development of a hierarchal class system for establishing definitions of behavior, operation and modification for any parent device, the development of a UI model for dynamic awareness of end point existence and operation, and the development of a management layer, not to obfuscate and insulate the end user from the end point but rather to maintain concurrency of environment awareness and simplify process for variable device access. The core services introduced with the operating system present modes of access and interpretation the management application for interoperability with any device that includes an ASIC in accordance with the present invention.

Any conceivable permutation of any device, known or unknown, can be accommodated by the third party submission model made possible through the advent of the embodiments incorporating the above described FDK system and method. Management and control of any component within the ecosystem is manifest through a homogeneous approach made possible through a combination of data sets submitted within the FDK work-product along with defined parameters established within the class system contained within the logic of the imbedded element.

The various embodiments of the invention also offer revenue opportunities, including but not limited to: a licensing model for the distribution of the FDK, a commercialized goods sale made possible by Build-To-Order manufacturing and distribution of the imbedded element, such as an ASIC, a royalty model for the proliferation of the imbedded element, a professional services revenue system established for support and guidance of FDK use, and a commercial goods sales and licensing model for the deployment of the management system. The embodiments of the invention thus become both a super vertically and super horizontally integrated technology piece that may penetrate every industrial sector and enter into every manufactured construct or device that employs integrated circuits.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that various different modifications within the scope and spirit of the invention are possible. The invention is limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A method for designing an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit is integrated into the device comprising:

selecting a value for a control type parameter associated with an electronic device from a hierarchal classification database;

selecting a value for a display type parameter associated with the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database;

selecting a value for an input type parameter for the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database;

selecting a value for an output type parameter for the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database;

receiving the selected values for the control type, display type, input type and output type parameters into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the hardware integrated circuit to control the electronic device;

analyzing by the processor the selected values for the control type, display type, input type and output type parameters of the electronic device;

outputting by the processor a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the electronic device, the hardware integrated circuit including a communication bus for communicating with the electronic device; and

outputting by the processor software programming commands to be .executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the electronic device in accordance with the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit using a communication protocol compatible with the electronic device and the hardware integrated circuit.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein outputting software for controlling the device includes providing a user interface and virtual controls for a controller which allows for controlling the device through the hardware integrated circuit.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein the user interface is based on the selected values for the control type, display type, input type and output type parameters .

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to a controller.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined hardware integrated circuit component which is able to control one of the selected values for the control type, display type, input type and output type parameters.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit is configured by the software programming commands to determine an identity and an operating state of the device to a controller and wherein the controller is configured to register the identity of the device, and based on the identity of the device, and to communicate control commands to the device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit using the compatible communication protocol to alter the operating state of the device.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the hierarchal classification database is a component of a fabless development kit.

9. A system comprising:

one or more processors;

a design user interface provided by programming commands executed by the one or more processors, the design user interface allowing a user to characterize an electronic device by selecting a value for a control type parameter, a value for a display type parameter, a value for an input type parameter and a value for an output type parameter, all of which are associated with the operation and control of the electronic device;

logic encoded in one or more non-transitory computer-readable media that, when executed by the one or more processors, is operable to:

receive the selected control type, display type, input type and output type parameter values selected by the user into a memory associated with the one or more processors, the logic executed by the one or more processors operable to design a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selected control type, display type, input type and output type parameter values selected by the user, the hardware integrated circuit design including a communication bus; and

output software programming commands to be executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the device in accordance with the selected control type, display type, input type and output type parameter values selected by the user using a communication protocol compatible with the device and the hardware integrated circuit through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit.

10. The system of claim **9**, wherein the provided hardware integrated circuit design includes:

a user interface for communicating control commands transmitted using the compatible communication protocol with a controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit.

11. The system of claim **10**, wherein the user interface is based on the selected control type, display type, input type and output type parameter values selected by the user .

12. The system of claim **10**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit includes an input for receiving status information from the device through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit, the status information representing an operating state of the device, and the hardware integrated circuit is configured by the software programming commands to communicate the status information to the controller through the communication bus of the hardware integrated circuit using the compatible communication protocol.

13. The system of claim **10**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined hardware integrated circuit component which is able to control an input or output characteristic of the electronic device.

14. The system of claim **13**, wherein the hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

15. The system of claim **9**, wherein the one or more non-transitory computer-readable media further comprises logic that, when executed by the one or more processors, is further operable to simulate the hardware integrated circuit's functionality based on the hardware integrated circuit design.

16. The system of claim **9**, wherein the design user interface is in communication with a hierarchal classification database, and the user selects the selected control type, display type, input type and output type parameter values from the hierarchal classification database.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 3

EFS-WEB TRANSMISSION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.	:	13/901,466	Confirmation No.	:	2909
Applicant	:	Daniel Jakob Seidner			
Filed	:	05/23/2013			
Title	:	UNIVERSAL CONTROL ARCHITECTURE			
Art Unit	:	2851			
Examiner	:	Mohammed Alam			
Docket No.	:	DSEID-90745			
Customer No.	:	24201			

Mail Stop AMENDMENT
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDMENT

Dear Sir:

This Amendment is responsive to the Office action of April 11, 2014, the response for which is due July 11, 2014.

Applicant herewith petitions the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to extend the time for reply to the Office Action dated April 11, 2014 for 1 month from July 11, 2014 to August 11, 2014. The extension fees will be paid by credit card with this Electronic Transmission.

Amendments to the Claims begin on page 2

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 5.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A computer implemented method for designing [[an IC]] an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit integrated into the device comprising:

receiving a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of [[the]] an electronic device into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the integrated circuit to control the electronic device;

analyzing by the processor the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device;

~~providing~~ outputting by the processor an [[IC]] a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and

~~providing~~ outputting by the processor software programming commands to be executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the electronic device in accordance with the selection of categorized input and output characteristics of the electronic device ~~through an IC based on the IC design~~.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein ~~providing~~ outputting software for controlling the device includes providing a user interface and virtual controls for a controller which allows for controlling the device through the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

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4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit allows for status input from the device and is capable of reporting the status to a controller.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics.

6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit is configured by the software programming commands to communicate an identity and an operating state of the device to a controller and wherein the controller is configured to register the identity of the device, and based on the identity of the device, communicate control commands to the device to alter the operating state of the device.

8. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

one or more processors;

logic encoded in one or more non-transitory computer-readable media that, when executed by the one or more processors, is operable to:

receive a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of a device;

provide [[an IC]] a hardware integrated circuit design based on the selection of input and output characteristics of the device; and

provide software programming commands for controlling the device through the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit .

9. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 8, wherein the provided [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design includes:

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a user interface for communicating with a controller which provides a virtual control for the device through the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit .

10. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein the user interface is based on the selection of input and output characteristics.

11. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 9, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit includes an input for receiving status information representing an operating state of the device and is configured by the software programming commands to communicate the status information to the controller.

12. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 9, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design is based on at least one predetermined [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit component which is able to control one of the input or output characteristics.

13. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 12, wherein the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design is provided as a software schematic, layout, or both.

14. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 8, wherein the one or more non-transitory computer-readable media further comprises logic that, when executed by the one or more processors, is further operable to[[:]] simulate the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit's functionality based on the [[IC]] hardware integrated circuit design.

15-20. Canceled

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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants have carefully reviewed the arguments presented in the Office Action and respectfully request entry of the amendment and reconsideration of the claims in view of the remarks presented below.

Claims 1-2, 4-9 and 11-14 have been amended and claims 15-20 were canceled without prejudice. Thus, claims 1-14 are pending in the application. No new matter was added.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-7 and 15-20 were rejected as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Specifically, the Examiner states that the claims are claiming an abstract idea and/or statement(s) of concept, based on the Examiner's position that the claims recite steps that have no recitation of a machine or transformation. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

The Examiner appears to be applying a strict "machine or transformation" test to determine eligible subject matter. Even under Bilsky v. Kappos, 561 US 2010, this is incorrect. The Supreme Court held that "machine or transformation" is just one factor to be considered, not the only factor used to determine patent eligibility.

Even under the recent holding of Alice v. CLS Bank, and the guidance issued by the USPTO on June 25, 2014, the rejection is still incorrect. First, there is no identification of what the abstract idea is that the claims are directed to, and second, there is no analysis as to whether the elements of the claim, taken alone or in combination, are sufficient to ensure that the claim amount to significantly more than the abstract idea itself.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite that a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of an electronic device are received into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the integrated circuit to control the electronic device. Claim 1 was also amended to recite that the processor outputs both a hardware integrated circuit design based on the received characteristics, and software programming commands to be executed by the hardware integrated

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circuit for controlling the electronic device in accordance with the received characteristics. Independent claim 8 was similarly amended.

Applicant submits that the claims are directed to eligible subject matter in that they are not directed to an abstract idea. The claims are not directed to fundamental economic practices nor methods of organizing human activities. Nor are they directed laws of nature or natural phenomena.

Rather, the claims are directed to producing and output based on certain inputs, using a processor that is programmed to do so. The claims are eligible even under the "machine or transformation" test, because the processor transforms certain received characteristics into both hardware and software programming commands to be executed by the software.

This is significantly more than a mere instruction to apply an abstract idea (which has never been identified), it is significantly more than merely using a generic computer to perform functions that are well-understood, routine or conventional activities previously known in the industry.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101 be withdrawn and that amended claims 1-14 be allowed.

Rejections under AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1)

Claims 1-20 were rejected as being anticipated by Pouchak (US Pub. No. 2009/0113037. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

It is axiomatic that, for a reference to anticipate a claim, the reference must show each and every element of the claim arranged as in the claim. Pouchak fails to satisfy this test.

As stated above, independent claim 1 has been amended recite that a selection of categorized input and output characteristics of an electronic device are received into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the integrated circuit to control the electronic device. Claim 1 was also amended to recite that the processor outputs both a hardware integrated circuit design based on the received characteristics, and software programming

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commands to be executed by the hardware integrated circuit for controlling the electronic device in accordance with the received characteristics. Independent claim 8 was similarly amended.

In contrast, Pouchak only teaches a software system that can be used to develop software operating commands on a computer, and to use that computer to simulate how the software will operate when applied to control an HVAC system. While Pouchak does discuss various "modules" and "blocks", those modules and blocks are no more than software programs; they are not hardware integrated circuits or designs. Indeed, Pouchak describes designing "circuits", but those "circuits" are not hardware circuits, but rather simulations of a collection of hardware components, the virtual nature of which are then used to test the software "blocks" and "modules" to determine if the software works.

Nowhere does Pouchak even suggest outputting a hardware integrated circuit and software programming to be executed on the hardware integrated circuit to control an electronic device in accordance with a selected set of input and output characteristics of the electronic device, as is claimed in amended claims 1 and 8.

Moreover, since Pouchak fails to teach each and every element of claims 1 and 8, as amended, Pouchak also fails to render those claims obvious, as absence of an element is strong evidence of non-obviousness. No would one skilled in the art, using nothing more than common knowledge or common sense be able to obtain the inventions of amended claim 1 and 8, as Pouchak provides nothing more than a process for developing and testing software, and mentions nothing related to designing a hardware integrated circuit.

For all of the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 8 as amended are patentable over the cited art. Thus, Applicant requests that the rejections be withdrawn and that amended independent claims 1 and 8, and the claims dependent therefrom, be allowed.

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CONCLUSION

Applicant has carefully reviewed the arguments presented in the Office Action and respectfully requests entry of the amendment and reconsideration of the claims in view of the remarks presented. In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Should the Examiner have any questions concerning the above amendments and arguments, or any suggestions for further amending the claims to obtain allowance, Applicant requests that the Examiner contact Applicant's attorney, John K. Fitzgerald, at (310) 242-2667.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment in this matter to our Deposit Account No. 06-2425.

Date: August 11, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

FULWIDER PATTON LLP

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal	
Application Number:	13901466
Filing Date:	23-May-2013
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Daniel Jakob Seidner
Filer:	John Kenneth Fitzgerald/Joanna Morris
Attorney Docket Number:	DSEID-90745
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Extension - 1 month with $0 paid	2251	1	100	100

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**100**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	19835378
Application Number:	13901466
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2909
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UNIVERSAL CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Daniel Jakob Seidner
Customer Number:	24201
Filer:	John Kenneth Fitzgerald/Joanna Morris
Filer Authorized By:	John Kenneth Fitzgerald
Attorney Docket Number:	DSEID-90745
Receipt Date:	11-AUG-2014
Filing Date:	23-MAY-2013
Time Stamp:	20:00:08
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$100
RAM confirmation Number	6769
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1		90745-AMENDMENT-TO-OA-4-11-2014.pdf	40693 b908f0e0a1710f50bbf22c865eb37a872cf1b6a9	yes	8

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
Document Description	**Start**	**End**
Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1
Claims	2	4
Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	5	8

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30331 ddbeba29959e1684c4e09b847afc7951f7ba590d	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	71024

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 13/901,466	Filing Date 05/23/2013	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	x $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	x $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT 08/11/2014	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 14	Minus	** 20	= 0	x $40 =	0
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 2	Minus	***3	= 0	x $210 =	0
☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

AMENDMENT	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x $ =	
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x $ =	
☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LIE
/ANNIE SINGLETON/

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

EXHIBIT 4

Exhibit B

U.S. Patent No. 9,367,657

The following contentions are based on publicly available information describing the Accused Design Tools.[1] ICPillar intends to supplement or amend these preliminary contentions following the review of Arm's confidential source code for the Accused Design Tools and after being provided access by Arm to working executable versions of the Accused Design Tools.

'657 claim 1	Arm's Accused Design Tools
1. [pre][2] A method for designing an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit is integrated into the device comprising:	Arm uses the Accused Design Tools to perform "*[a] method for designing an integrated circuit which controls a device when the integrated circuit is integrated into the device.*" Arm Socrates User Guide (Version 1.5) at 1-11 ("Socrates IP Tooling platform is an environment for exploring, configuring, and building Arm IP ready for integration into a *System on Chip* (SoC)." (Italics in original); *id.* at 4-33 (showing "Cortex-A35 sample configure and build script").[3] Examples of controlled devices include computers,

[1] The "Accused Design Tools" are Arm's design tools for designing integrated circuits (hardware and software) marketed under various names, including but not limited to IP Configuration Tools, Arm Socrates IP Tools, Arm Development Studio (including what is currently called Pack Manager), Arm Fast Models, Arm Corstone, Arm IP Explorer, and Arm Success Kits (a branded bundle of licenses for other tools, which includes Socrates and Arm Development Studio).

[2] The preambles of independent claims 1 and 9 are addressed in this claim chart to the extent that they are found to be limiting.

[3] The Cortex-A processor family is one example of an integrated circuit family having certain versions that Arm has designed using the methods and systems of the asserted '657 claims. Additional examples include: Cortex-M processor family, Cortex R processor family, Immortalis Graphics processor family, Mali Graphics processor family, and Mali Image Signal processor family. An exhaustive list of all integrated circuits designed by Arm using the Accused Design Tools can only be determined through discovery from Arm.

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'657 claim 1	Arm's Accused Design Tools
	smartphones, wearables, mobile devices, autonomous vehicles, cameras, televisions, and IoT nodes (and/or their subsystems, chips, or boards). Furthermore, Arm uses the Accused Design Tools to perform the remaining elements of the claim, as set forth below.
[a][1] selecting a value for a control type parameter associated with an electronic device from a hierarchal classification database; [a][2] selecting a value for a display type parameter associated with the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database; [a][3] selecting a value for an input type parameter for the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database; [a][4] selecting a value for an output type parameter for the electronic device from the hierarchal classification database;	Arm uses the Accused Design Tools (which provide user interface views that reflect the hierarchical database being accessed) to select IP from the catalog of Arm and third-party IP and when Arm selects and specifies the configuration options and parameters for the integrated circuit's hardware components and operating software, including options and parameters for the integrated circuit that correspond to those of the electronic devices into which the integrated circuits will be integrated, such as a control type parameter (e.g., system control signals), a display type parameter (e.g., multimedia or graphics aspects), an input type parameter (e.g., memory and other system inputs), and an output type parameter (e.g., system outputs) for an integrated circuit design. Arm Socrates User Guide (Version 1.5) at 7 ("Socrates enables you to browse, configure, (with configuration space validation), and build Arm IP, including Arm Interconnect IP. The generated RTL and IP-XACT can then be integrated into Arm-based systems … Socrates provides several types of technical information for each supported Arm IP, and a standardized way to configure and build IP.");

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'657 claim 1	Arm's Accused Design Tools
	id. at 1-14 (defining "IP Catalog" as "A hierarchical list of all the supported Arm IP products and versions. You can filter the list by group, name, protocol, or valid associations."); Arm, *Arm Socrates: 7) IP Catalog - IP configuration wizard | Arm*, YouTube (May 28, 2020) (video)[4] ("After specifying the project name and clicking finish, the tool will launch the configuration wizard for the selected IP where you can set all the necessary IP parameters via their drop down menu."); Arm Development Studio Getting Started Guide (Version 2021.2) at 184 ("Arm Development Studio includes support for Common Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) Packs. CMSIS packs offer you a quick and easy way to create, build and debug embedded software applications for Arm Cortex-A5/A7/A9 based processors. CMSIS Packs are a delivery mechanism for software components, device parameters, and board support … CMSIS Packs are developed by various silicon and software vendors, covering thousands of different boards and devices."); *id.* at 188 ("The Hardware Connection wizard allows you to select target information which comes from either a CMSIS pack or a configuration database."); *id.* at 217 ("The Model Configuration Editor opens and loads the imported model file. You can view the configuration database

[4] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WJV3deRAQYE&list=PLgyFKd2HlZlY_y7b5OTtyrso45q-eCM_s&index=7

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'657 claim 1	Arm's Accused Design Tools
	and model in the Project Explorer."); Arm Development Studio: Introducing the Pack Manager (video)[5] ("The pack manager allows you to install ready-made packs of software that you can integrate into your own application code… And we can now build our project to give us a resulting executable file.").
[b] receiving the selected values for the control type, display type, input type and output type parameters into a memory of a processor programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the hardware integrated circuit to control the electronic device;	When Arm uses the Accused Design Tools, the values selected in the preceding step (explained above) are "*receiv[ed]… into a memory of a processor*" – the memory associated with the processor(s) on which the Accused Design Tools are installed and executed when used by Arm during the design of integrated circuits. Arm Socrates Installation Guide (Version 1.7.3) at 13-14 ("3.3 Memory settings"); *id.* at 15-18 ("4. Installing and starting the software"); Arm Development Studio Getting Started Guide (Version 2021.2) at 20 ("For the best experience with Arm Development Studio, your hardware and host platform should meet the minimum requirements … 2GB of RAM … Approximately 3GB of hard disk space."). That processor is "*programmed by software commands to design a hardware integrated circuit and associated operating software for controlling the hardware integrated circuit to control the electronic device.*" Arm Socrates User Guide (Version 1.5) at 7

[5] https://developer.arm.com/Additional%20Resources/Video%20Tutorials/Pack%20Manager%20in%20Development%20Studio

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