EXHIBIT
2

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Before The Honorable Monica Bhattacharyya
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of **CERTAIN PORTABLE BATTERY JUMP STARTERS AND COMPONENTS THEREOF (II)**	**Inv. No. 337-TA-1359**

RESPONDENTS' SUBPOENA *AD TESTIFICANDUM* TO BRYAN LEGATES

TO: Bryan Legates
1360 Chelsea Drive
Los Altos, CA 94024

TAKE NOTICE: By authority of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), 5 U.S.C. § 556(c)(2), and pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.32 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the United States International Trade Commission, and upon an application for subpoena made by Respondents ADC Solutions Auto, LLC (d/b/a Type S), Winplus North America, Inc., Winplus NA, LLC, and Shenzhen Pinwang Industry Co. Ltd. ("Winplus Respondents"), Shenzhen Carku Technology Co., Ltd., Metasee LLC, Ace Farmer LLC, Shenzhen Gooloo Ecommerce Co., Ltd., Gooloo Technologies LLC, Hulkman LLC, Shenzhenshi Xinmeitemuxiangbao Zhuangyouxiangongsi, Aukey Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhenshi Shoudiankejiyouxiangongsi, ChangShaHongMaoKai KeJiYouXianGongSi, Shenzhenshi Daosishangmao Youxiangongsi, and Shenzhen Konghui Trading Co. Ltd. (collectively, "Respondents"):

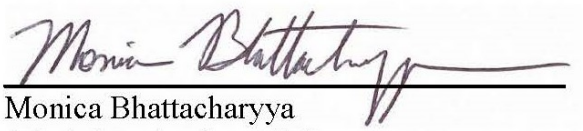
YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to present yourself for purposes of your deposition upon oral examination by videoconference (Zoom, WebEx, or similar application) on September 29, 2023 at 9am Pacific Time, or at such other time and place mutually agreed upon, concerning the subject matter set forth in Attachment A hereto.

EXHIBIT 1027
Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00671)

If any of your testimony is considered "confidential business information," as that term is defined in the Protective Order attached hereto, such testimony shall be so designated and treated according to the terms and provisions of the Protective Order.

Any motion to limit or quash this subpoena shall be filed within **ten (10) days** after the receipt hereof. At the time of filing of any motion concerning this subpoena, a copy shall be sent by email to Bhattacharyya337@usitc.gov.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned of the United States International Trade Commission has hereunto set her hand and caused the seal of said United States International Trade Commission to be affixed at Washington, D.C. on this 30th day of August 2023.



Monica Bhattacharyya
Administrative Law Judge
U.S. International Trade Commission

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Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00671)

ATTACHMENT A

DEFINITIONS

1. "Product" means a machine, manufacture, apparatus, device, instrument, mechanism, appliance, assemblage of components/parts (either individually or collectively), process, or method which are designed to function together electrically, mechanically, chemically, or otherwise, to achieve a particular function or purpose, including those offered for sale, sold, or under development.

2. "USB" means the Universal Serial Bus interface and related technology associated with the standards promulgated by the Universal Serial Bus Implementers Forum.

3. "Article 1" refers to the article contained in Exhibit 1 to this subpoena, which lists you as an author, is titled "Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies," bears a publication date of February 2001, and bears production numbers WINPLUS00041761-WINPLUS00041763.

4. "Article 2" refers to the document attached as Exhibit 2 to this subpoena, which lists you as an author, is titled "Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies," and bears production numbers WINPLUS00042012-WINPLUS00042017.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are to appear at the agreed-upon date and location in order to provide testimony based on your knowledge of the deposition topics below.

2. If You become aware of documents which have not been produced, but which are responsive or relevant to the subpoena in any way, bring copies of those documents to the deposition for production in this Investigation.

DEPOSITION TOPICS

TOPIC NO. 1:

The publication dates of Articles 1 and 2.

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TOPIC NO. 2:

The manner and media through which Articles 1 and 2 were published.

TOPIC NO. 3:

The use of boost converters for USB charging applications prior to July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 4:

The use of LT1618 DC/DC converters for USB charging applications prior to July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 5:

Applications for USB charging capabilities as of July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 6:

Consumer and industry demand for USB charging capabilities prior to July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 7:

The state of the art with respect to USB charging prior to July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 8:

Your review, consultation, and/or access of copies of the USB Charging Specification or USB Power Delivery Specification prior to July 3, 2014.

TOPIC NO. 9:

The contents of any document you produce in response to Respondents' subpoena *duces tecum*.

TOPIC NO. 10:

The authentication of any document You produce in response to Respondents' subpoena *duces tecum*.

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Before The Honorable Monica Bhattacharyya
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of **CERTAIN PORTABLE BATTERY JUMP STARTERS AND COMPONENTS THEREOF (II)**	**Inv. No. 337-TA-1359**

RESPONDENTS' SUBPOENA *DUCES TECUM* TO BRYAN LEGATES

TO: Bryan Legates
1360 Chelsea Drive
Los Altos, CA 94024

TAKE NOTICE: By authority of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), 5 U.S.C. § 556(c)(2), and pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.32 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the United States International Trade Commission, and upon an application for subpoena made by Respondents ADC Solutions Auto, LLC (d/b/a Type S), Winplus North America, Inc., Winplus NA, LLC, and Shenzhen Pinwang Industry Co. Ltd. ("Winplus Respondents"), Shenzhen Carku Technology Co., Ltd., Metasee LLC, Ace Farmer LLC, Shenzhen Gooloo Ecommerce Co., Ltd., Gooloo Technologies LLC, Hulkman LLC, Shenzhenshi Xinmeitemuxiangbao Zhuangyouxiangongsi, Aukey Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhenshi Shoudiankejiyouxiangongsi, ChangShaHongMaoKai KeJiYouXianGongSi, Shenzhenshi Daosishangmao Youxiangongsi, and Shenzhen Konghui Trading Co. Ltd. (collectively, "Respondents"):

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to produce via email service upon the Respondents' service email addresses (WinplusITC@huschblackwell.com and PerkinsServiceCarku-NOCO-ITC-II@perkinscoie.com) for the above-captioned Investigation within 12 days after receipt of this subpoena, or at such other time and place mutually agreed upon, all of the documents and things in

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your possession, custody or control which are listed and described in Attachment A hereto. Such production will be for the purpose of inspection and copying, as desired.

If production of any document listed and described in Attachment A hereto is withheld on the basis of a claim of privilege, each withheld document shall be separately identified in a privileged document list. The privileged document list must identify each document separately, specifying for each document at least: (i) the date; (ii) author(s)/sender(s); (iii) recipient(s), including copy recipients; and (iv) general subject matter of the document. The sender(s) and recipient(s) shall be identified by position and entity (corporation or firm, etc.) with which they are employed or associated. If the sender or the recipient is an attorney or a foreign patent agent, he or she shall be so identified. The type of privilege claimed must also be stated, together with a certification that all elements of the claimed privilege have been met and have not been waived with respect to each document.

If any of the documents or things listed and described in Attachment A hereto are considered "confidential business information," as that term is defined in the Protective Order attached hereto, such documents or things shall be produced subject to the terms and provisions of the Protective Order.

Any motion to limit or quash this subpoena shall be filed within **ten (10) days** after the receipt hereof. At the time of filing of any motion concerning this subpoena, a copy shall be sent by email to Bhattacharyya337@usitc.gov.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned of the United States International Trade Commission has hereunto set her hand and caused the seal of said United States International Trade Commission to be affixed at Washington, D.C. on this 30th day of August 2023.

Monica Bhattacharyya
Administrative Law Judge
U.S. International Trade Commission

EXHIBIT 1027
Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00671)

ATTACHMENT A

DEFINITIONS

1. "Product" means a machine, manufacture, apparatus, device, instrument, mechanism, appliance, assemblage of components/parts (either individually or collectively), process, or method which are designed to function together electrically, mechanically, chemically, or otherwise, to achieve a particular function or purpose, including those offered for sale, sold, or under development.

2. "USB" means the Universal Serial Bus interface and related technology associated with the standards promulgated by the Universal Serial Bus Implementers Forum.

3. "Article 1" refers to the article contained in Exhibit 1 to this subpoena, which lists you as an author, is titled "Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies," bears a publication date of February 2001, and bears production numbers WINPLUS00041761-WINPLUS00041763.

4. "Article 2" refers to the document attached as Exhibit 2 to this subpoena, which lists you as an author, is titled "Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies," and bears production numbers WINPLUS00042012-WINPLUS00042017.

5. The term "document" has the broadest meaning accorded that term by 19 C.F.R. § 210.30 and includes, but is not limited to, all of the items defined in Fed. R. Evid. 1001, and all preliminary and final drafts of any such item, and shall include without limitation any written, recorded, graphic, or other matter, whether sent or received or made or used internally, however produced or reproduced and whatever the medium on which it was produced or reproduced (whether on paper, cards, charts, file, or printouts; tapes, discs, belts, video tapes, audiotapes, tape recordings, cassettes, or other types of voice recording or transcription; computer tapes, databases, e-mails; pictures, photographs, slides, films, microfilms, motion pictures; or any other medium), and any other tangible item or thing of readable, recorded, or visual material of whatever nature including

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without limitation originals, drafts, and all non-identical copies of each document (which, by reason of any variation, such as the presence or absence of hand-written notes or underlining, represents a distinct version). By way of example, the term "document(s)" as used herein shall include, without limitation: correspondence; blueprints; memoranda; notes; diaries; letters; telegraphs; telegrams; telexes; e-mails; metadata; minutes; agendas; contracts; reports; studies; checks; statements; receipts; returns; summaries; pamphlets; circulars; press releases; advertisements; books; inter-office and intra-office communications; handwritten or typewritten notes; notations or summaries of telephone conversations, meetings, or conferences; bulletins; computer printouts; databases; teletypes; telefax; invoices; worksheets; photographs; tape recordings; and all other tangible items of readable, recorded, or visual material of any kind.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. If any document or thing requested herein was, but no longer is, in Your possession, custody, or control, then explain how it has been lost, destroyed, transferred, or otherwise has been disposed of, and in each instance, explain the circumstances surrounding the disposition of the document or thing, including all relevant dates.

2. If You object in part to any request for production, provide the complete basis for Your objection and provide as many of the requested documents as possible.

3. Produce documents in the same file or organizational environment in which they are maintained. For example, a document that is part of a file, docket, or other grouping should be physically produced together with all other documents from that file, docket, or grouping, in the same order or manner of arrangement as in the original. Alternatively, You may group documents according to the numbered requests to which they are responsive. Produce electronic documents in their native format, e.g., .doc or .ppt files. Where a document or thing exists in hard-copy and electronic format, produce both versions.

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4. Keep a record of the source of each document produced, e.g., the person, physical file, database, or electronic folder where the document was located.

5. Take steps to ensure that all physical and electronic documents are preserved for this litigation and that no relevant, electronically stored documents are erased or deleted. Destroying relevant documents or knowingly permitting their destruction is a violation of law.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND THINGS

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1:

All documents that show, relate to, or are probative of the publication date or date of public availability of either Article 1 or Article 2.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2:

All documents that show, relate to, or are probative of the manner in which either Article 1 or Article 2 was published.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3:

All documents created prior to July 3, 2014 that discuss, describe, or relate to the "5V to 12V boost converter ideal for USB applications" described in Article 1.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4:

All documents created prior to July 3, 2014 that discuss, describe, or relate to the use of 5V to 12V boost converters for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5:

All documents created prior to July 3, 2014 that discuss, describe, or relate to the use of LT1618 DC/DC converters for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6:

All documents created prior to July 3, 2014 that discuss, describe, or relate to industry or consumer demand for USB charging capabilities.

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:

All documents created prior to July 3, 2014 that discuss, describe, or relate to industry or consumer demand for 5V to 12V boost converters for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:

All documents describing or pertaining to products that (1) were developed before July 3, 2014 and (2) implemented any 5V to 12V boost converter described in Article 1 for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9:

All documents describing or pertaining to products that (1) were developed before July 3, 2014 and (2) implemented the LT1618 DC/DC converter for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:

All documents describing or pertaining to products that (1) were developed before July 3, 2014 and (2) implemented any 5V to 12V boost converter for USB charging applications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:

Copies of the USB Charging Specification or USB Power Delivery Specification reviewed, consulted, or accessed by you prior to July 3, 2014.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:

Any communications you have had with The NOCO Company or its attorneys or representatives.

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C.

In the Matter of	
CERTAIN PORTABLE BATTERY JUMP STARTERS AND COMPONENTS THEREOF (II)	**Inv. No. 337-TA-1359**

ORDER NO. 1: PROTECTIVE ORDER

(April 13, 2023)

WHEREAS, documents and information may be sought, produced or exhibited by and among the parties to the above captioned proceeding, which materials relate to trade secrets or other confidential research, development or commercial information, as such terms are used in the Commission's Rules, 19 C.F.R. § 210.5;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Confidential business information is information which concerns or relates to the trade secrets, processes, operations, style of work, or apparatus, or to the production, sales, shipments, purchases, transfers, identification of customers, inventories, amount or source of any income, profits, losses, or expenditures of any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other organization, or other information of commercial value, the disclosure of which is likely to have the effect of either (i) impairing the Commission's ability to obtain such information as is necessary to perform its statutory functions; or (ii) causing substantial harm to the competitive position of the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other organization from which the information was obtained, unless the Commission is required by law to disclose such information. The term "confidential business information" includes "proprietary information" within the meaning of section 777(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1677f(b)).

2(a). Any information submitted, in prehearing discovery or in a pleading, motion, or response to a motion either voluntarily or pursuant to order, in this investigation, which is asserted by a supplier to contain or constitute confidential business information shall be so designated by such supplier in writing, or orally at a deposition, conference or hearing, and shall be segregated from other information being submitted. Documents shall be clearly and prominently marked on their face with the legend: "CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER," or a comparable notice. Such information, whether submitted in writing or in oral testimony, shall be treated in accordance with the terms of this protective order.

(b). The Administrative Law Judge or the Commission may determine that information alleged to be confidential is not confidential, or that its disclosure is necessary for the proper disposition of the proceeding, before, during or after the close of a hearing herein. If such a determination is made by the Administrative Law Judge or the Commission, opportunity shall be provided to the supplier of such information to argue its confidentiality prior to the time of such ruling.

3. In the absence of written permission from the supplier or an order by the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge, any confidential documents or business information submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above shall not be disclosed to any person other than: (i) outside counsel for parties to this investigation, including necessary secretarial and support personnel assisting such counsel; (ii) qualified persons taking testimony involving such documents or information and necessary stenographic and clerical personnel thereof; (iii) technical experts and their staff who are employed for the purposes of this litigation (unless they are otherwise employed by, consultants to, or otherwise affiliated with a non-governmental

party, or are employees of any domestic or foreign manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or distributor of the products, devices or component parts which are the subject of this investigation); (iv) the Commission, the Administrative Law Judge, the Commission staff, and personnel of any governmental agency as authorized by the Commission; (v) the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this investigation or related proceedings, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under to 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; and (vi) U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes.[1]

4. Confidential business information submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above shall not be made available to any person designated in paragraph 3(i)[2] and (iii) unless he or she shall have first read this order and shall have agreed, by letter filed with the Secretary of this Commission: (i) to be bound by the terms thereof; (ii) not to reveal such confidential business information to anyone other than another person designated in paragraph 3; and (iii) to utilize such confidential business information solely for purposes of this investigation. The letter shall also include the following acknowledgement:

> I, the undersigned, on behalf of _____, acknowledge that information submitted for purposes of this Investigation may be disclosed to and used:
>
> (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or

[1] *See* Commission Administrative Order 16-01 (Nov. 7, 2015).
[2] Necessary secretarial and support personnel assisting counsel need not sign onto the protective order themselves because they are covered by counsel's signing onto the protective order.

(ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. I understand that all contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

5. If the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge orders, or if the supplier and all parties to the investigation agree, that access to, or dissemination of information submitted as confidential business information shall be made to persons not included in paragraph 3 above, such matter shall only be accessible to, or disseminated to, such persons based upon the conditions pertaining to, and obligations arising from this order, and such persons shall be considered subject to it, unless the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge finds that the information is not confidential business information as defined in paragraph 1 thereof.

6. (a). Any confidential business information submitted to the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge in connection with a motion or other proceeding within the purview of this investigation shall be submitted under seal pursuant to paragraph 2 above. Any portion of a transcript in connection with this investigation containing any confidential business information submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 above shall be bound separately and filed under seal. When any confidential business information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above is included in an authorized transcript of a deposition or exhibits thereto, arrangements shall be made with the court reporter taking the deposition to bind such confidential portions and separately label them "CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." Before a court reporter or translator receives any such information, he or she shall have first read this order and shall have agreed in writing to be bound by the terms thereof. Alternatively, he or she shall sign the agreement included as Attachment A hereto. Copies of each such signed agreement shall be provided to the supplier of such confidential business information and the Secretary of the Commission.

(b). Submitters[3] are strongly encouraged to encrypt nonpublic documents that are electronically transmitted to the Commission to protect your sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. The USITC secure drop-box system and the Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) use Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 cryptographic algorithms to encrypt data in transit. Submitting your nonpublic documents by a means that does not use these encryption algorithms (such as by email) may subject your firm's nonpublic information to unauthorized disclosure during transmission. If you choose a non-encrypted method of electronic transmission, the Commission warns you that the risk of such possible unauthorized disclosure is assumed by you and not by the Commission.

7. The restrictions upon, and obligations accruing to, persons who become subject to this order shall not apply to any information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above to which the person asserting the confidential status thereof agrees in writing, or the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge rules, after an opportunity for hearing, was publicly known at the time it was supplied to the receiving party or has since become publicly known through no fault of the receiving party.

8. The Commission, the Administrative Law Judge, and the Commission investigative attorney acknowledge that any document or information submitted as confidential business information pursuant to paragraph 2 above is to be treated as such within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4) and 18 U.S.C. § 1905, subject to a contrary ruling, after hearing, by the Commission or its Freedom of Information Act Officer, or the Administrative Law Judge. When such information is made part of a pleading or is offered into the evidentiary record, the data set

[3] "Submitters" of confidential business information are the same as "suppliers" of confidential business information as that term is used in the context of this order. *See* Commission Administrative Order 16-01 (Nov. 7, 2015).

forth in 19 C.F.R. § 201.6 must be provided except during the time that the proceeding is pending before the Administrative Law Judge. During that time, the party offering the confidential business information must, upon request, provide a statement as to the claimed basis for its confidentiality.

9. Unless a designation of confidentiality has been withdrawn, or a determination has been made by the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge that information designated as confidential, is no longer confidential, the Commission, the Administrative Law Judge, and the Commission investigative attorney shall take all necessary and proper steps to preserve the confidentiality of, and to protect each supplier's rights with respect to, any confidential business information designated by the supplier in accordance with paragraph 2 above, including, without limitation: (a) notifying the supplier promptly of (i) any inquiry or request by anyone for the substance of or access to such confidential business information, other than those authorized pursuant to this order, under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. § 552) and (ii) any proposal to redesignate or make public any such confidential business information; and (b) providing the supplier at least seven days after receipt of such inquiry or request within which to take action before the Commission, its Freedom of Information Act Officer, or the Administrative Law Judge, or otherwise to preserve the confidentiality of and to protect its rights in, and to, such confidential business information.

10. If while an investigation is before the Administrative Law Judge, a party to this order who is to be a recipient of any business information designated as confidential and submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 disagrees with respect to such a designation, in full or in part, it shall notify the supplier in writing, and they will thereupon confer as to the status of the subject information proffered within the context of this order. If prior to, or at the time of such a

conference, the supplier withdraws its designation of such information as being subject to this order, but nonetheless submits such information for purposes of the investigation; such supplier shall express the withdrawal, in writing, and serve such withdrawal upon all parties and the Administrative Law Judge. If the recipient and supplier are unable to concur upon the status of the subject information submitted as confidential business information within ten days from the date of notification of such disagreement, any party to this order may raise the issue of the designation of such a status to the Administrative Law Judge who will rule upon the matter. The Administrative Law Judge may sua sponte question the designation of the confidential status of any information and, after opportunity for hearing, may remove the confidentiality designation.

11. No less than 10 days (or any other period of time designated by the Administrative Law Judge) prior to the initial disclosure to a proposed expert of any confidential information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2, the party proposing to use such expert shall submit in writing the name of such proposed expert and his or her educational and detailed employment history to the supplier. If the supplier objects to the disclosure of such confidential business information to such proposed expert as inconsistent with the language or intent of this order or on other grounds, it shall notify the recipient in writing of its objection and the grounds therefore prior to the initial disclosure. If the dispute is not resolved on an informal basis within ten days of receipt of such notice of objections, the supplier shall submit immediately each objection to the Administrative Law Judge for a ruling. If the investigation is before the Commission the matter shall be submitted to the Commission for resolution. The submission of such confidential business information to such proposed expert shall be withheld pending the ruling of the Commission or the Administrative Law Judge. The terms of this paragraph shall be inapplicable

to experts within the Commission or to experts from other governmental agencies who are consulted with or used by the Commission.

12. If confidential business information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 is disclosed to any person other than in the manner authorized by this protective order, the party responsible for the disclosure must immediately bring all pertinent facts relating to such disclosure to the attention of the supplier and the Administrative Law Judge and, without prejudice to other rights and remedies of the supplier, make every effort to prevent further disclosure by it or by the person who was the recipient of such information.

13. Nothing in this order shall abridge the right of any person to seek judicial review or to pursue other appropriate judicial action with respect to any ruling made by the Commission, its Freedom of Information Act Officer, or the Administrative Law Judge concerning the issue of the status of confidential business information.

14. Upon final termination of this investigation, each recipient of confidential business information that is subject to this order shall assemble and return to the supplier all items containing such information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above, including all copies of such matter which may have been made. Alternatively, the parties subject to this order may, with the written consent of the supplier, destroy all items containing confidential business information and certify to the supplier (or his counsel) that such destruction has taken place. This paragraph shall not apply to the Commission, including its investigative attorney, and the Administrative Law Judge, which shall retain such material pursuant to statutory requirements and for other recordkeeping purposes, but may destroy such material (including electronic media containing such information) in its possession which it regards as surplusage.

Notwithstanding the above paragraph, confidential business information may be transmitted to a district court pursuant to Commission Rule 210.5(c).

15. If any confidential business information which is supplied in accordance with paragraph 2 above is supplied by a nonparty to this investigation, such a nonparty shall be considered a "supplier" as that term is used in the context of this order.

16. Each nonparty supplier shall be provided a copy of this order by the party seeking information from said supplier.

17. The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties.

Monica Bhattacharyya
Administrative Law Judge

Attachment A

NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT FOR REPORTER/STENOGRAPHER/TRANSLATOR

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will not divulge any information communicated to me in any confidential portion of the investigation or hearing in the matter of *Certain*_____, Investigation No. 337-TA-___, except as permitted in the protective order issued in this case. I will not directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of such information for any purpose other than that directly associated with my official duties in this case.

Further, I will not by direct action, discussion, recommendation, or suggestion to any person reveal the nature or content of any information communicated during any confidential portion of the investigation or hearing in this case.

I also affirm that I do not hold any position or official relationship with any of the participants in said investigation.

I am aware that the unauthorized use or conveyance of information as specified above is a violation of the Federal Criminal Code and punishable by a fine of up to $10,000, imprisonment of up to ten (10) years, or both.

Signed _____

Dated _____

Firm or affiliation _____

I, Lisa R. Barton, hereby certify that the attached **ORDER** has been served via EDIS upon the Commission Investigative Attorney, **CLAIRE COMFORT, Esq.**, and the following parties as indicated, on **April 13, 2023**.

Lisa R. Barton, Secretary
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, SW, Room 112
Washington, DC 20436

On Behalf of Complainant The NOCO Company:

Meredith M. Wilkes, Esq.
JONES DAY
901 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114
Email: mwilkes@jonesday.com

☐ Via Hand Delivery
☐ Via Express Delivery
☐ Via First Class Mail
☒ Other: Email Notification of Availability for Download

Respondents:

Shenzhen Carku Technology Co., Ltd.
Building A, Qixing Creative Square
Lianrun Road, Gaofeng Community
Dalang Street, Longhua District Shenzhen,
Guangdong China 518109

☐ Via Hand Delivery
☐ Via Express Delivery
☐ Via First Class Mail
☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant

Aukey Technology Co., Ltd.
Room 102, Bldg P09
Huanan city Electronic Trading Center,
Longgang District, Shenzhen China 518000

☐ Via Hand Delivery
☐ Via Express Delivery
☐ Via First Class Mail
☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant

Metasee LLC
5205 Broadway #634
Pearland, TX 77581

☐ Via Hand Delivery
☐ Via Express Delivery
☐ Via First Class Mail
☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant

Ace Farmer LLC 11833 Cutten Road Suite 300 Houston, TX 77066	☐ Via Hand Delivery ☐ Via Express Delivery ☐ Via First Class Mail ☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant
Shenzhen Gooloo E-Commerce Co., Ltd. Room 303, Bantian Business Center Bantian Wuhe Road, Longgang District, Shenzhen China 518000	☐ Via Hand Delivery ☐ Via Express Delivery ☐ Via First Class Mail ☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant
Gooloo Technologies LLC A718 O'Box Building Banxuegang Avenue Bantian Street, Longang District Shenzhen China 518000	☐ Via Hand Delivery ☐ Via Express Delivery ☐ Via First Class Mail ☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant
Shenzhen Konghui Trading Co., Ltd. d/b/a Hulkman Direct Longhuaqu Minzhijiedao Minqiangshequ Xiangnansanqu Dongmeidasha622 Shenzhen Guangdong China 518000	☐ Via Hand Delivery ☐ Via Express Delivery ☐ Via First Class Mail ☒ Other: Service to Be Completed by Complainant
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EXHIBIT 1

Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies

by Bryan Legates

Introduction

Many portable Universal Serial Bus (USB) devices power themselves from the USB host or hub power supply when plugged into the USB port. Several requirements must be met to ensure the integrity of the bus: the USB specification dictates that the input capacitance of a device must be less than 10µF to minimize inrush currents when the device is plugged into the USB port; when first plugged in, the device must draw less than 100mA from the port and, for high power devices, the current drawn from the port can increase to 500mA only after it is given permission to do so by the USB controller. These requirements can be easily met using the LT1618 DC/DC converter, which provides an accurate input current control ideal for USB applications. The LT1618 combines a traditional voltage feedback loop with a unique current feedback loop to operate as a constant-current, constant-voltage source.

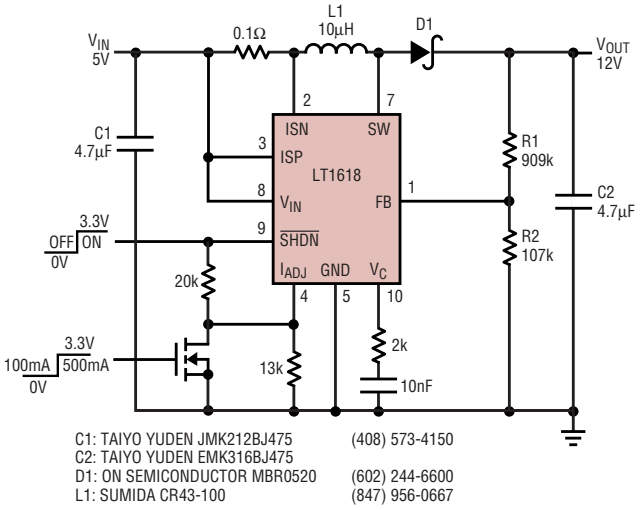

Figure 1. USB to 12V boost converter with selectable 100mA/500mA current limit

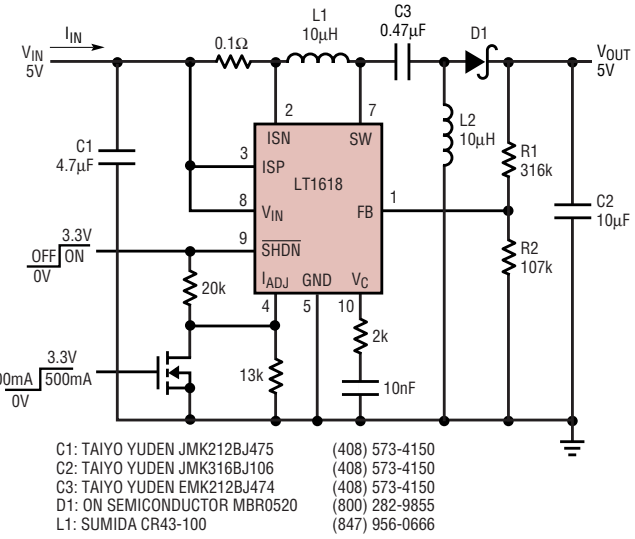

Figure 3. USB to 5V SEPIC converter

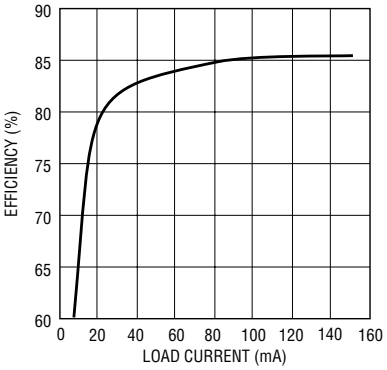

Figure 2. USB to 12V boost efficiency

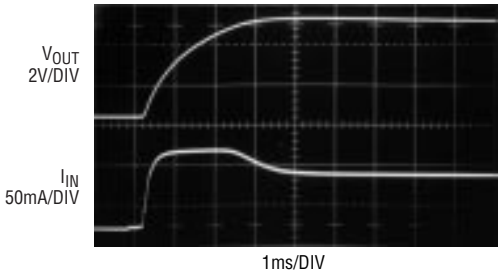

Figure 4. USB to 5V SEPIC during start-up

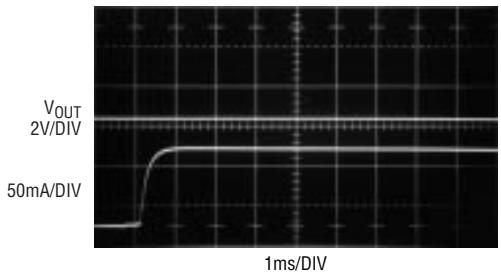

Figure 5. USB to 5V SEPIC start-up with shorted output

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2024-00674-1761

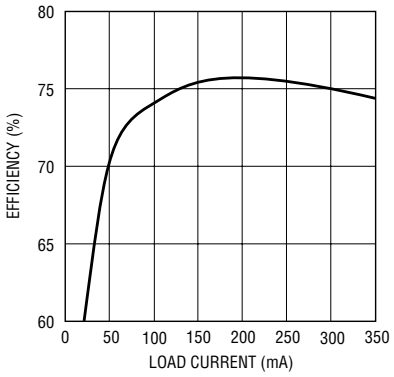

Figure 6. USB to 5V SEPIC efficiency

In addition to providing an accurate input current limit, the LT1618 can also be used to provide an accurately regulated output current for current-source applications. Driving white LEDs is one application for which the device is ideally suited. With an input voltage range of 1.6V to 18V, the LT1618 works from a variety of input sources. The 36V switch rating allows output voltages of up to 35V to be generated, easily driving up to eight white LEDs in series. The 1.4MHz switching frequency allows the use of low profile inductors and capacitors, which, along with the LT1618's MSOP-10 package, helps to minimize board area.

USB to 12V Boost Converter

Figure 1 shows a 5V to 12V boost converter ideal for USB applications. The converter has a selectable 100mA/500mA input current limit, allowing the device to be easily switched between the USB low and high power modes. Efficiency, shown in Figure 2, exceeds 85%. If the load demands more current than the converter can provide with the input current limited to 100mA (or 500mA), the output voltage will simply decrease and the LT1618 will operate in constant-current mode. For example, with an input current limit of 100mA, about 35mA can be provided to the 12V output. If the load increases to 50mA, the output voltage will reduce to approximately 8V to maintain a constant 100mA input current.

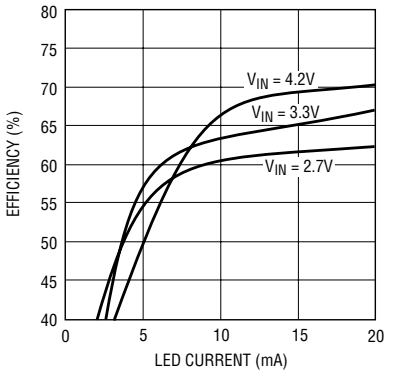

Figure 8. Li-Ion white LED driver efficiency

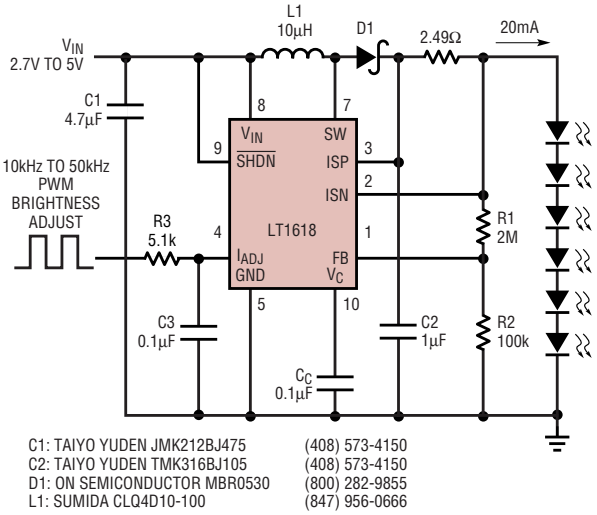

Figure 7. Li-Ion white LED driver

USB to 5V SEPIC Converter with Short-Circuit Protection

Unlike boost converters, SEPICs (single-ended primary inductance) converters) have an output that is DC-isolated from the input, so an input current limit not only helps soft start the output, but also provides excellent short-circuit protection. The 5V SEPIC converter shown in Figure 3 is ideal for applications that need the output voltage to go to zero during shutdown. The accurate input current limit ensures USB device compliance even under output fault conditions. Figure 4 shows the start-up characteristic of the SEPIC converter with a 50mA load. By limiting the input current to 100mA, the output is effectively soft started, smoothly increasing and not overshooting its final 5V value. Figure 5 shows that the input current does not exceed 100mA even with the output shorted to ground (thus the flat output voltage waveform in the oscilloscope photo). Efficiency is shown in Figure 6. This converter also has a selectable input current limit of either 100mA or 500mA, making it ideal for high power USB applications.

Li-Ion White LED Driver

The circuit in Figure 7 is capable of driving six white LEDs from a single Li-Ion cell. LED brightness can be easily adjusted using a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal, as shown, or using a DC voltage to drive the I_{ADJ} pin directly, without the R3, C3 low-pass filter. If brightness control is not needed, simply connect the I_{ADJ} pin to ground. The typical output voltage is about 22V and the R1, R2 output divider sets the maximum output voltage to around 26V to protect the LT1618 if the LEDs are disconnected. The LT1618's constant current loop regulates 50mV across the 2.49Ω sense resistor, setting the LED current to 20mA. Efficiency for this circuit, shown in Figure 8, exceeds 70%, which is significantly higher than the 30% to 50% efficiencies obtained when using a charge pump for LED drive. No current flows in the LEDs when the LT1618 is turned off. Their high forward voltages prevent them from turning on, ensuring a true low current shutdown with no excess battery leakage or light output.

continued on page 23

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1MHz Series-Resonant Crystal Oscillator with Square and Sinusoid Outputs

Figure 5 shows a classic 1MHz series-resonant crystal oscillator. At series resonance, the crystal is a low impedance and the positive feedback connection brings about oscillation at the series resonance frequency. The RC feedback to the – input ensures that the circuit does not find a stable DC operating point and refuse to oscillate. The comparator output is a 1MHz square wave (top trace of Figure 6), with jitter measured at 28ps$_{RMS}$ on a 5V supply and 40 ps$_{RMS}$ on a 3V supply. At pin 2 of the comparator, on the other side of the crystal, is a clean sine wave except for the presence of the small high frequency glitch (middle trace of Figure 6). This glitch is caused by the fast edge of the comparator output feeding back through crystal capacitance. Amplitude stability of the sine wave is maintained by the fact that the sine wave is basically a filtered version of the square wave. Hence, the usual amplitude-control loops associated with sinusoidal oscillators are not necessary.[2] The sine wave is filtered and buffered by the fast, low noise LT1806 op amp. To remove the glitch, the LT1806 is configured as a bandpass filter with a Q of 5 and unity gain center frequency of 1MHz. The final sinusoidal output is the bottom trace of Figure 6. Distortion was measured at –70dBc and –55dBc on the second and third harmonics, respectively.

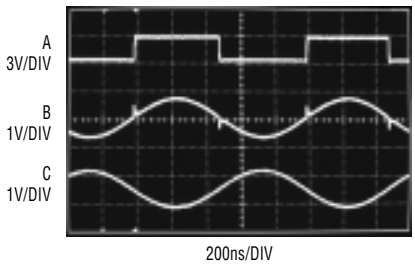


Figure 6. Oscillator waveforms with V_S = 3V: Trace A = comparator output; Trace B = crystal feedback to pin 2 of the LT1713; Trace C = buffered, inverted and bandpass filtered output of LT1806

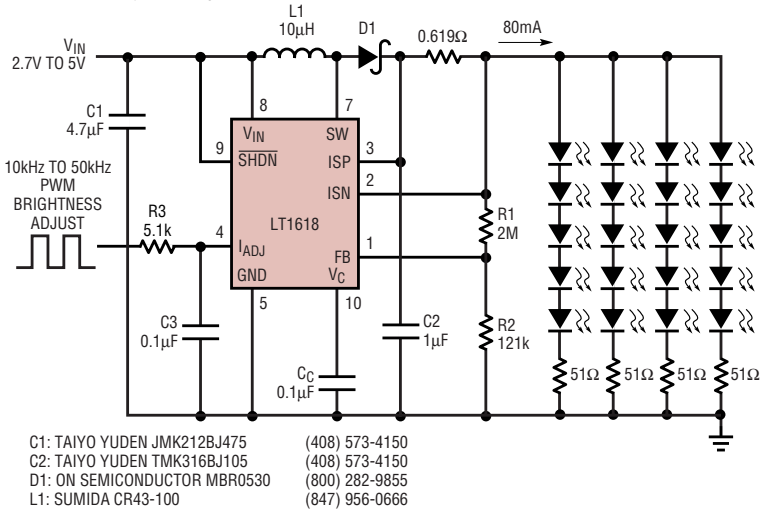
Conclusion

The fully differential rail-to-rail inputs of the new LT1711 family of fast comparators make them useful across a wide variety of applications. The high speed, low jitter performance of this family, coupled with their small package sizes and 2.4V operation, makes them attractive where PCB real estate is at a premium and bandwidth-to-power ratios must be optimized.

[1] Using the design value of R2 + R3 = 2.653k rather than the implementation value of 2.55k + 124Ω = 2.674k.

[2] Amplitude will be a linear function of comparator output swing, which is supply dependent and therefore adjustable. The important difference here is that any added amplitude stabilization or control loop will not be faced with the classical task of avoiding regions of nonoscillation vs clipping.

LT1618, continued from page 7



C1: TAIYO YUDEN JMK212BJ475 (408) 573-4150
C2: TAIYO YUDEN TMK316BJ105 (408) 573-4150
D1: ON SEMICONDUCTOR MBR0530 (800) 282-9855
L1: SUMIDA CR43-100 (847) 956-0666

Figure 9. High power white LED driver

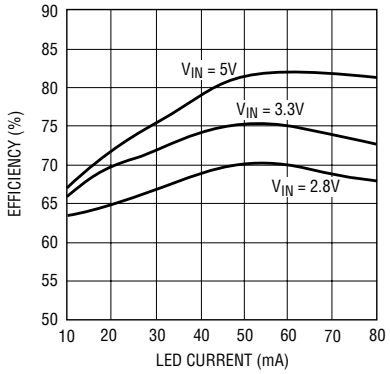


Figure 10. High power white LED driver efficiency

High Power White LED Driver

For larger LCD displays where a greater amount of light output is needed, multiple strings of LEDs can be driven in parallel. When driving parallel strings, ballast resistors should be added to compensate for LED forward voltage variations. The amount of ballasting needed depends on the LEDs used and how well they are matched. The circuit in Figure 9 is ideal for larger displays, providing constant current drive for twenty white LEDs from a single Li-Ion cell. Efficiency reaches a respectable 82%, as seen in Figure 10.

Conclusion

The constant-current/constant-voltage operation of the LT1618 makes the device an ideal choice for a variety of constant-current designs. The device provides accurate output current regulation or input current limiting, along with excellent output voltage regulation. With a wide input voltage range and the ability to produce outputs up to 35V, the LT1618 works well in many different applications.

References

1. Kim, Dave. "Tiny Regulators Drive White LED Backlights." Linear Technology Design Note 231 (May 2000).

EXHIBIT 1027
Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00674) 1763

EXHIBIT 2

Current-Limited DC/DC Converter Simplifies USB Power Supplies

by **Bryan Legates**

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Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00674)
2012

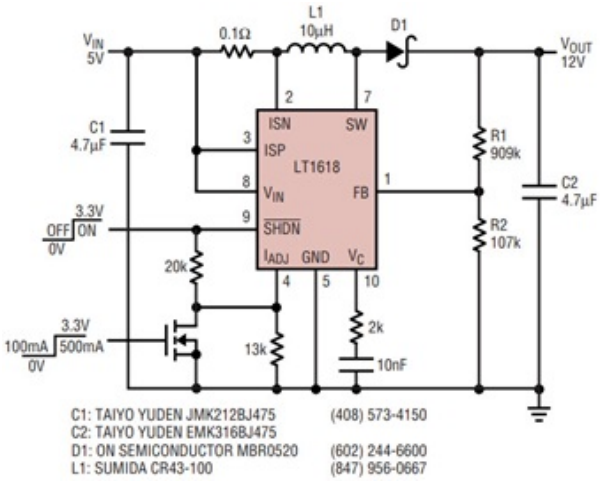

Figure 1. USB to 12V boost converter with selectable 100mA/500mA current limit.

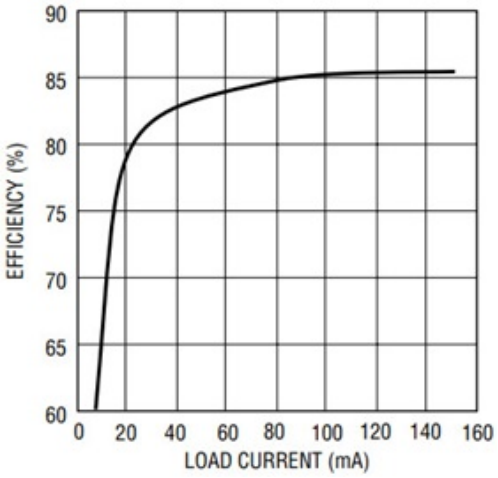

Figure 2. USB to 12V boost efficiency.

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Petitioner ADC (IPR2024-00674)
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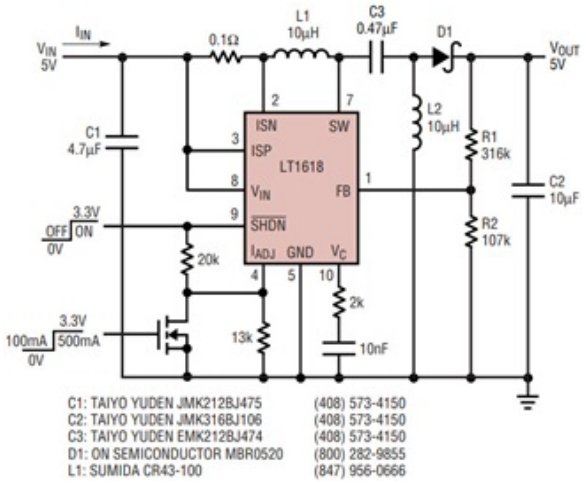


Figure 3. USB to 5V SEPIC converter.

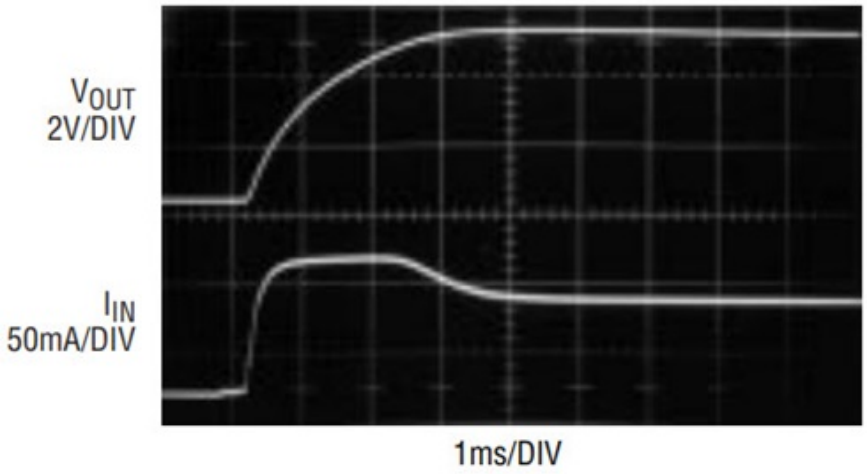
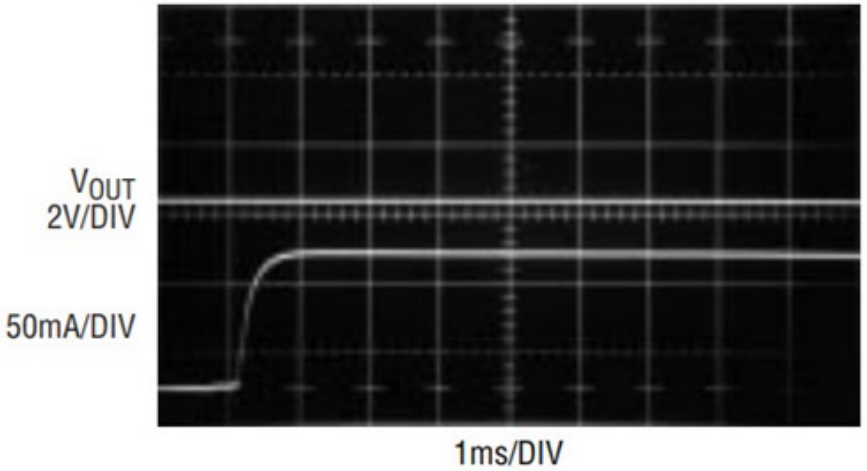


Figure 4. USB to 5V SEPIC during start-up.



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IPR2014-00674

Figure 5. USB to 5V SEPIC start-up with shorted output.

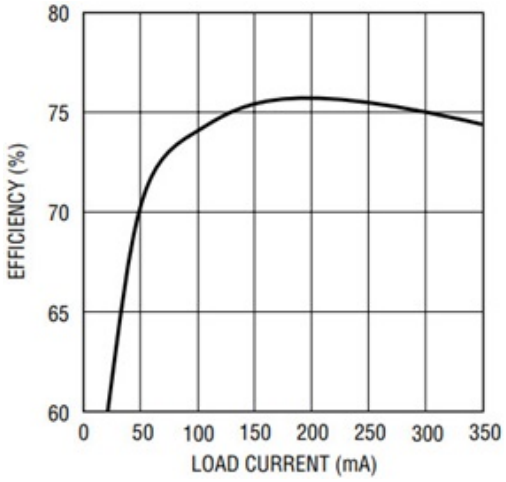

Figure 6. USB to 5V SEPIC efficiency.

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The circuit in Figure 7 is capable of driving six white LEDs from a single Li-Ion cell. LED brightness can be easily adjusted using a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal, as shown, or using a DC voltage to drive the I_{ADJ} pin directly, without the R3, C3 low-pass filter. If brightness control is not needed, simply connect the I_{ADJ} pin to ground. The typical output voltage is about 22V and the R1, R2 output divider sets the maximum output voltage to around 26V to protect the LT1618 if the LEDs are disconnected. The LT1618's constant current loop regulates 50mV across the 2.49Ω sense resistor, setting the LED current to 20mA. Efficiency for this circuit, shown in Figure 8, exceeds 70%, which is significantly higher than the 30% to 50% efficiencies obtained when using a charge pump for LED drive. No current flows in the LEDs when the LT1618 is turned off. Their high forward voltages prevent them from turning on, ensuring a true low current shutdown with no excess battery leakage or light output.

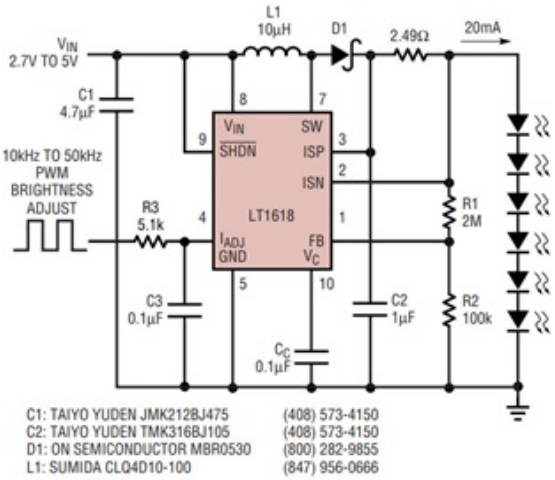

Figure 7. Li-Ion white LED driver.

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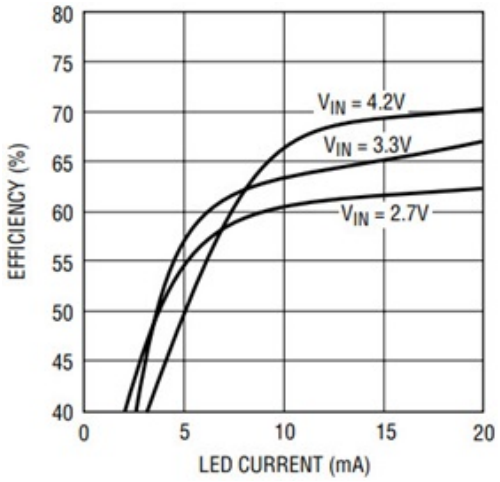

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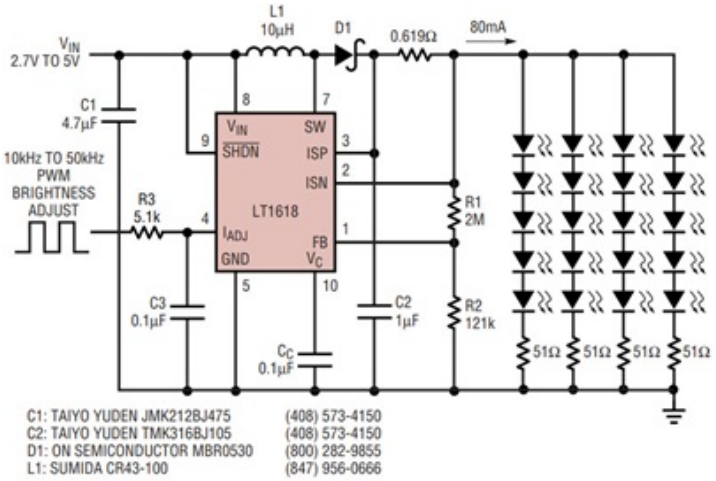

Figure 9. High power white LED driver.

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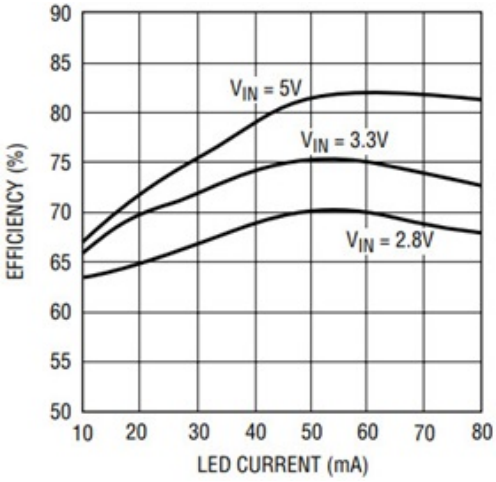

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References

[1] Kim, Dave. "Tiny Regulators Drive White LED Backlights." Linear Technology Design Note 231 (May 2000).

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Bryan Legates

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing *NON-PARTY SUBPOENA MATERIALS TO BRYAN LEGATES* was served to the parties, in the manner indicated below, this 30th day of August 2023.

Bryan Legates 1360 Chelsea Drive Los Altos, CA 94024	☒ **VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS OVERNIGHT DELIVERY**
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