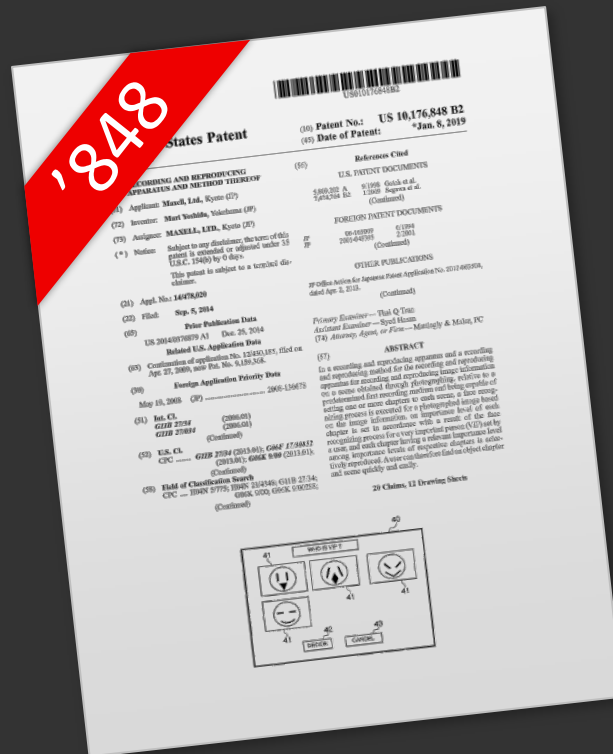




PATENT OWNER'S HEARING DEMONSTRATIVES

*Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America,
Inc. v. Maxell, Ltd. IPR2024-00867*

August 14, 2025



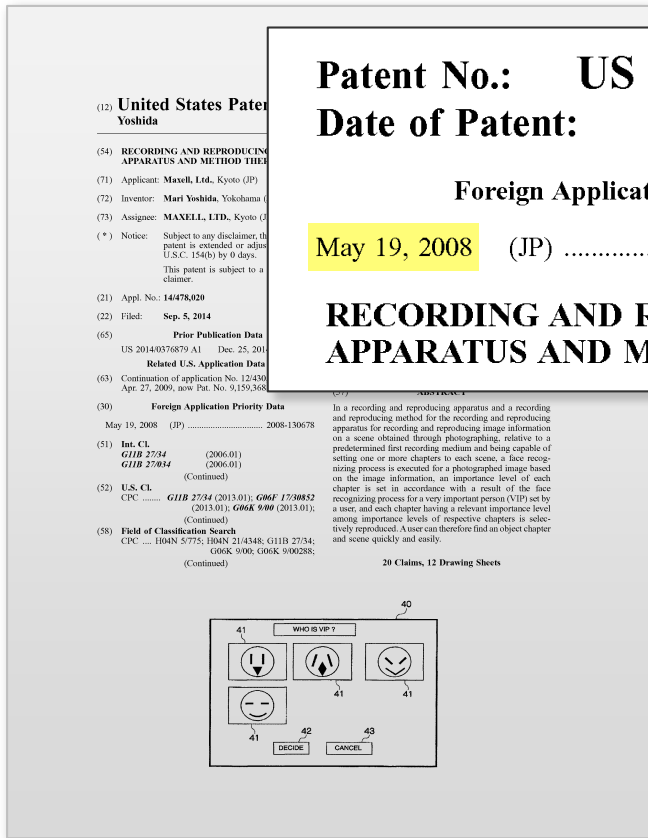
RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND METHOD THEREOF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,176,848 '848 PATENT OVERVIEW

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

2



'848 Patent Overview



EX1001

Patent No.: US 10,176,848 B2
Date of Patent: *Jan. 8, 2019

Foreign Application Priority Data

May 19, 2008 (JP) 2008-130678

RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND METHOD THEREOF

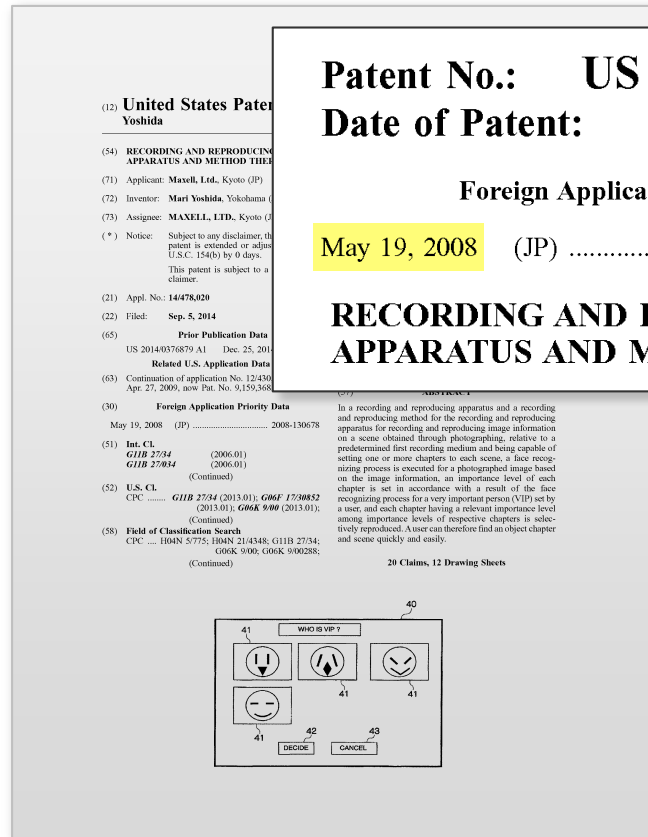
Problem in the Field

The capacity of a recording medium of a recent video camera is becoming large so that a scene photographed in a long time duration can be stored in the recording medium or scenes photographed a plurality of times can be stored in the recording medium. It is therefore difficult for a user to quickly find a target scene from a number of scenes recorded in the recording medium.

EX1001 ('848 Patent) at 1:55-61



'848 Patent Overview



EX1001

Solutions of the '848 Patent (May 19, 2008)

- Technique for applying a facial recognition process on recorded pictures, register a person associated with the face in those pictures, and categorize and associate future pictures with that person.
- Enable a user to identify and search through recorded content more efficiently and effectively and reproduce that content.

'848: Claim 8

CLAIM 8

[8.pre] A recording and reproducing apparatus for recording and reproducing image information, comprising:

[8.a] a processor; and

[8.b] a memory coupled to the processor and storing instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to:

[8.c] capture a photograph and generate image information of the photograph;

[8.d] record the image information in a recording medium;

[8.e] execute a face-recognizing process on the image information to recognize a face;

[8.f] reproduce the recorded image information from the recording medium;

[8.g] register a person in the image information as a specific person in a mode selected from a first setting mode and a second setting mode, wherein, when the first setting mode is selected, a person with a face is obtained by newly photographing the person in a photographing mode and thereafter registered as the specific person, and,

[8.h] when the second setting mode is selected, a person with a face in the image information is selected from a plurality of faces in the image information recorded in the recording medium and thereafter registered as the specific person; and

[8.i] selectively reproduce the recorded image information which includes the registered specific person.

'848: Claim 11

CLAIM 11

[11.pre] The recording and reproducing apparatus according to claim 8,

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of a **first reproducing mode** and a **second reproducing mode**,

[11.b] wherein a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under the **first reproducing mode** is shorter than a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under the **second reproducing mode**,

[11.c] and the image information reproduced under the **second mode** includes the image information reproduced under the **first reproducing mode** and other of the image information not reproduced under the **first reproducing mode**.

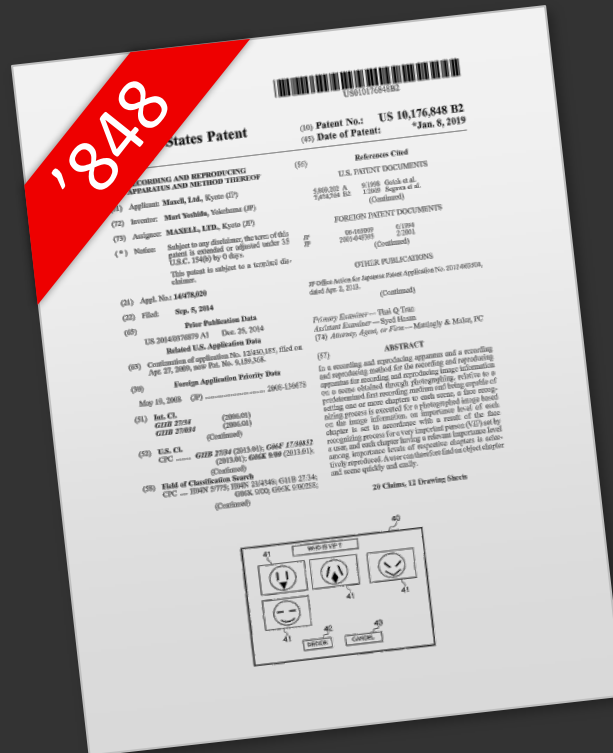
'848: Claim 12

CLAIM 12

[12.pre] The recording and reproducing apparatus according to claim 11,

[12.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in the reproducing mode set from one of the first reproducing mode, the second reproducing mode, and **a third reproducing mode**,

[12.b] wherein a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the third reproducing mode** is longer than the reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the second reproducing mode**.



FACE DETECTION & FACE IMAGE REPRODUCTION U.S. PATENT NO. 10,176,848

'848 CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

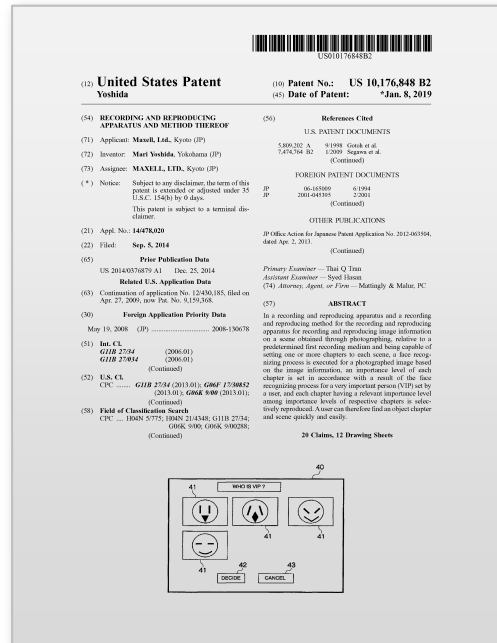
DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

8

“Mode”



“An operational state that a system has been switched to,” which excludes filters



EX1001

Source	Filter Definition	Mode Definition
PC-Mag (EX2028]	“To select data. Filters use patterns (masks) against which data are compared and only matching data are "passed through," hence the concept of a filter.”	“an operational state that a system has been switched to.”
McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 6 th ed. (2003) (EX2029)	“[Comput Sci] A device or program that separates data or signals in accordance with specified criteria.” EX2029 at 799	“One of several alternative conditions or methods of operation of a device.” EX2029 at 1357

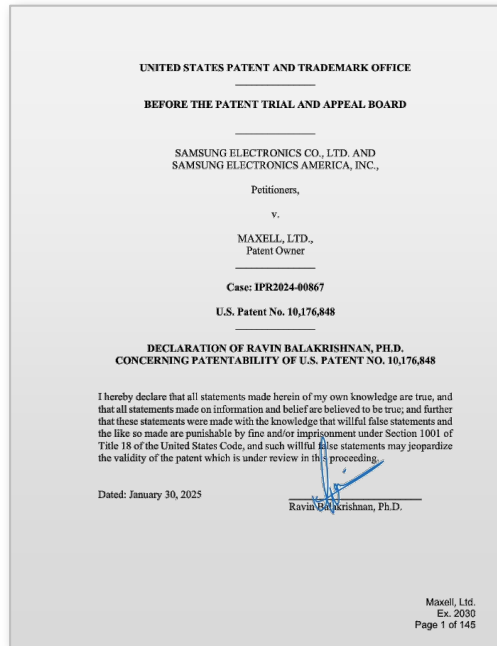
EX2028; EX2029; Paper 20 at 13-19

In this example, as reproduction is performed by selecting as a reproducing mode a “standard reproducing mode” from the menu, all chapters are sequentially reproduced in an order of smaller chapter ID, irrespective of the chapter importance level set to each chapter. Namely, in the “standard reproducing mode”, the chapters having the chapter importance level “5” or smaller (the chapters having the chapter importance levels “1” to “5”, i.e., all chapters) are reproduced in this mode of the embodiment.

EX1001

EX1001 at 9:29-45; Paper 20 at 13-19

Intrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner's Construction of "Mode"

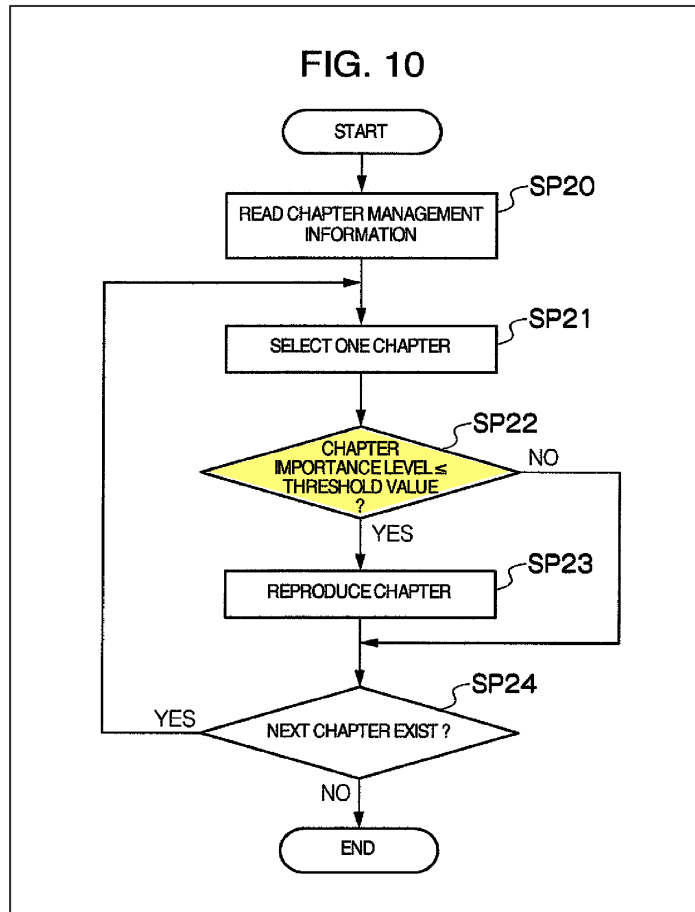


EX2030

141. A POSITA would understand that this disclosure in the '848 Patent conveys that a user selects different modes that yield different operations, here, choosing specific chapters and playing back select information. A POSITA would not understand that this disclosure in the '848 Patent “resembles” the filtering search feature in Haitani, which merely separates data based on user input.

EX2030, para. 141 (referencing Ex. 1001 at 9:20-45); Paper 20 at 14; Paper 25 at 5

Intrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner's Construction of "Mode"



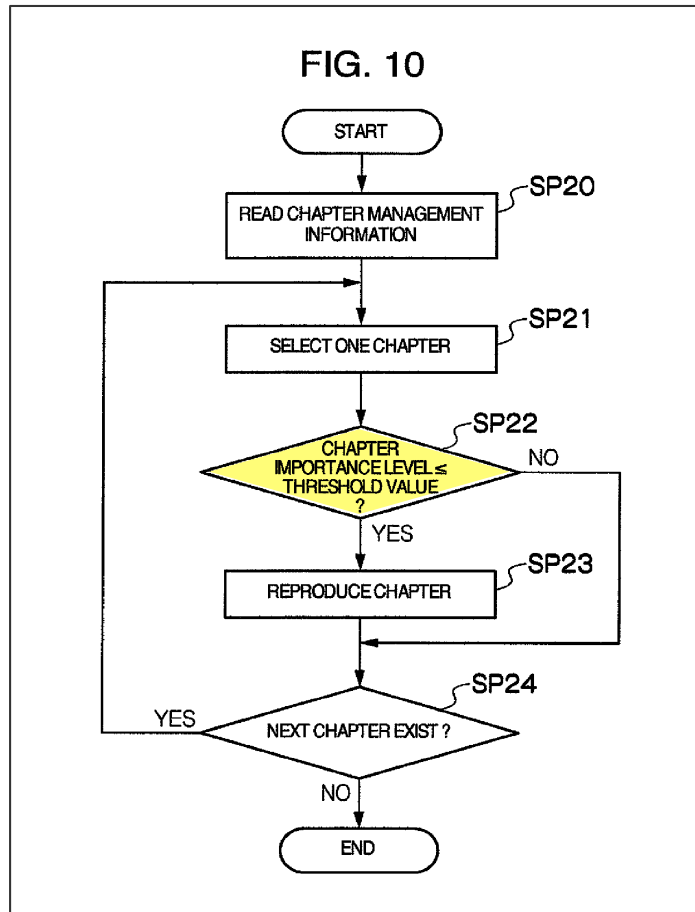
Next, in accordance with the ID information contained in the chapter management information, the system controller 5 selects the first chapter (e.g., the chapter having the smallest chapter ID) (Step SP21), and judges whether the chapter importance level of the chapter is a predetermined threshold value or smaller set to the present reproducing mode (Step SP22). The threshold value is "5" if the "standard reproducing mode" is set, "3" if the "express reproducing mode" is set, and "1" if the "superexpress reproducing mode" is set.

If a judgment at Step SP22 is negated, the flow advances to Step S24, whereas if the judgment is affirmed, the system controller 5 controls CODEC 10 to reproduce the chapter and display the reproduced image on the display (Step SP23).

EX1001 ('848 Patent) at 10:16-25; Paper 25 at 7

- The '848 Patent specification does not disclose a user specifying threshold values; they are predetermined values
- The '848 Patent also does not disclose operating a device via filters for separating data in accordance with a specified criteria

Intrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner's Construction of "Mode"



EX1001 at 9:20-28; ; Paper 20 at 13-19; Paper 25 at 2-4

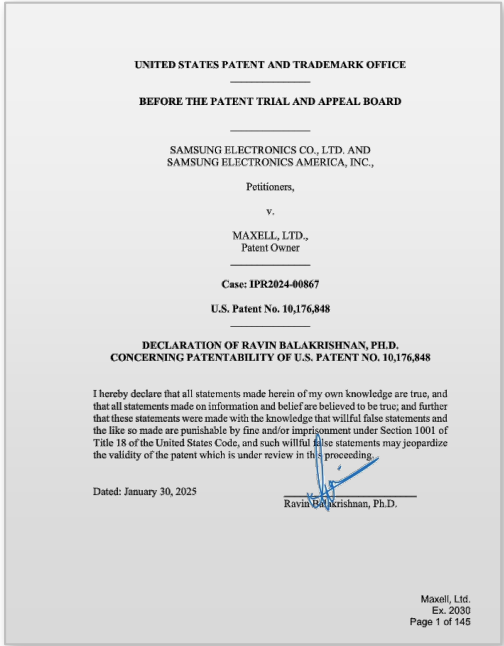
maxell

- Filter ≠ Threshold
- '848 Patent's reproducing modes do not employ user-selected filters in the chapter selecting reproducing function algorithm
- Threshold ≠ Reproducing mode

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

13

Extrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner’s Construction of “Mode”



EX2030

77. A POSITA’s understanding of what is a “mode” is further supported by extrinsic evidence. For example, multiple dictionary definitions distinguish “filter” and “mode” and contrary to Dr. Bederson’s equating “filters” to “modes”:

Source	Filter Definition	Mode Definition
PC-Mag (Ex. 2027)	“To select data. Filters use patterns (masks) against which data are compared and only matching data are "passed through," hence the concept of a filter.”	“an operational state that a system has been switched to.”
McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 6 th ed. (2003) (Ex. 2028)	“[Comput Sci] A device or program that separates data or signals in accordance with specified criteria.” Ex. 2028 at 799	“One of several alternative conditions or methods of operation of a device.” Ex. 2028 at 1357

Extrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner's Construction of "Mode"



**Ravin Balakrishnan,
Ph.D.**

Q. Can you explain how a filter works?

THE WITNESS: I'll say a filter is some kind of code that -- well, it's used as definition on the chart. It uses patterns, masks, or some kind of criteria to compare data and only data that matches that criteria, but would pass through that filter.

Q. So when you say a "kind of criteria," would that be some sort of, like, a threshold?

THE WITNESS: It depends on what the filter is, but it could be -- maybe I'll ask you what threshold are you talking about? Are you saying a threshold, "Give me all the pictures above a certain size" and the size is the threshold, then, yes, that could be filtering based on size, for example.

EX1018, 48:18-49:9

Paper 25 at 3

Extrinsic Evidence Supports Patent Owner's Construction of "Mode"

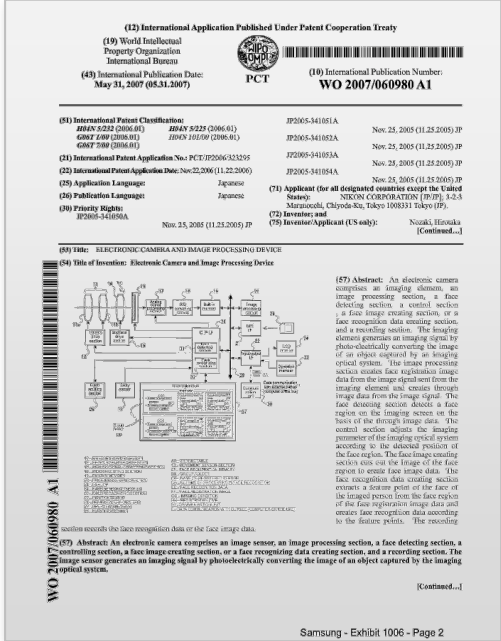


**Ravin Balakrishnan,
Ph.D.**

Q. And so running a single algorithm where you're just switching out the filtering criteria is not -- each criteria that you're using as a filter is not an indicator of a different mode; is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: I think that is my high-level opinion, yeah, on this issue.

Nozaki Uses “Mode” Consistent With Patent Owner’s Construction



EX1006

[0062] (Operations in Face Registration Mode)

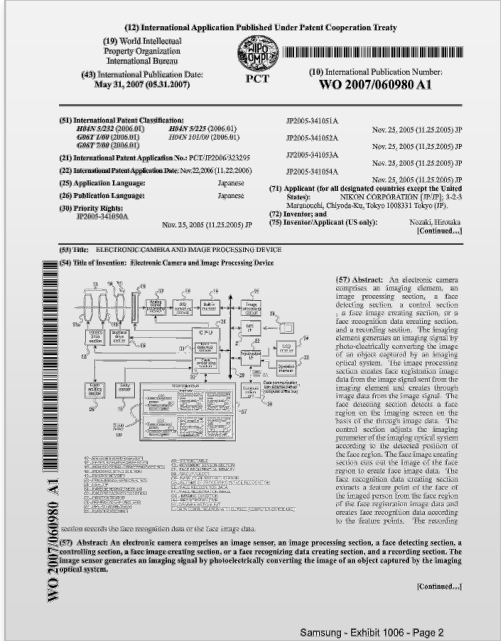
FIG. 2 is a flow chart showing the operations of Embodiment 1 in a “face registration mode.” The “face registration mode” is a type of shooting mode with which a user can shoot the face of a registered person to generate face recognizing data.

Operation S101: First, the user sets a shooting mode of the electronic camera to a “face registration mode” by using the operating member 23.

[0063] For example, in a state where an electronic camera is set in a “normal shooting mode” or a “portrait shooting mode” a user operates to bring up a mode selection screen. Thereby, the CPU 26 displays the mode selection screen (refer to FIG. 3(a)) on the liquid crystal monitor 24. Then, the user operates a selection frame on the mode selection screen by using the operating member 23, thereby designating the CPU 26 to actuate a “face registration mode.” Accordingly, the CPU 26 starts to conduct a series of operations in the “face registration mode.”

EX1006, at [0062]-[0063]; Paper 20 at 15-16

Nozaki Uses “Mode” Consistent With Patent Owner’s Construction



EX1006

[0084]

(Operations in Face Recognizing Shooting Mode)

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the operations of Embodiment 1 in a “face recognizing shooting mode”. The “face recognizing shooting mode” is a shooting mode in which an electronic camera performs a predetermined control to acquire shooting image data where a specified registered person is present on a shooting screen.

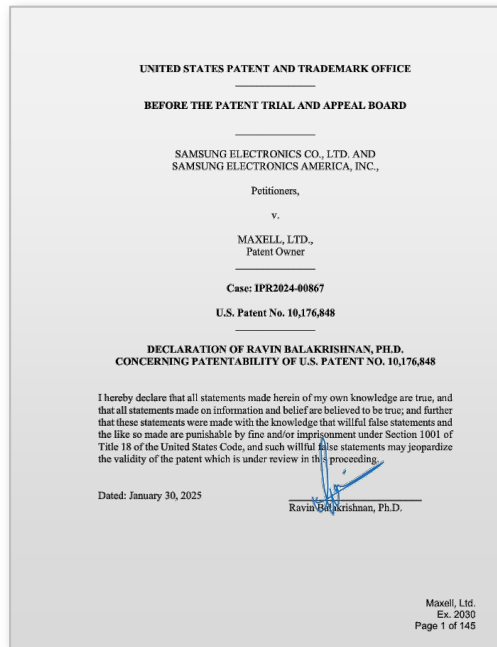
Operation S201: First, a user sets a shooting mode of the electronic camera to a “face recognizing shooting mode” by using the operating member 23.

[0085]

For example, in a state where the electronic camera is set in a “normal shooting mode” or a “portrait shooting mode” a user operates to bring up a mode selection screen. Thereby, the CPU 26 displays the mode selection screen (refer to FIG. 3(a)) on the liquid crystal monitor 24. Then, the user operates a selection frame on the mode selection screen by using the operating member 23 and designates the CPU 26 to actuate the “face recognizing shooting mode.” Thereby, the CPU 26 starts a series of operations in the “face recognizing shooting mode.”

EX1006, at [0084]-[0085]; Paper 20 at 15-16

Nozaki Uses “Mode” Consistent With Patent Owner’s Construction

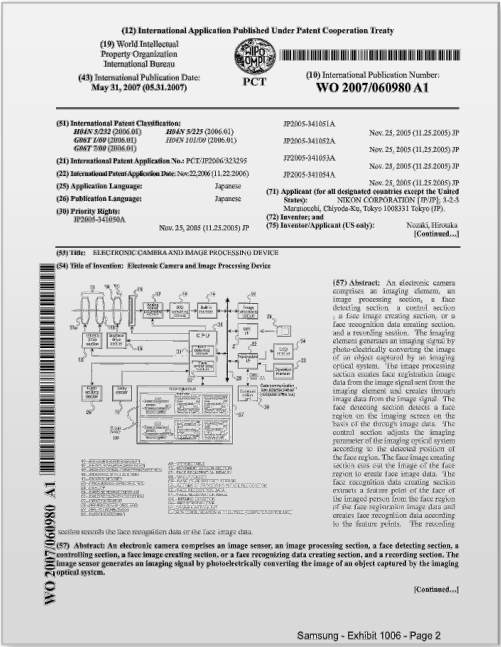


EX2030

82. Indeed, depending on which mode the user selects, wholly different processing operations are performed by the CPU 26 in Nozaki. *Compare id.* at [0062]-[0083] (“Operations in Face Registration Mode”) and Figure 2 (flow chart relating to the Face Registration Mode) *with* [0084]-[0092] (“Operations in Face Recognizing Shooting Mode”) and Figure 7 (flow chart relating to the Face Recognizing Shooting Mode).

EX2030, para. 82; Paper 20 at 15-16

Nozaki Uses “Mode” Consistent With Patent Owner’s Construction



EX1006

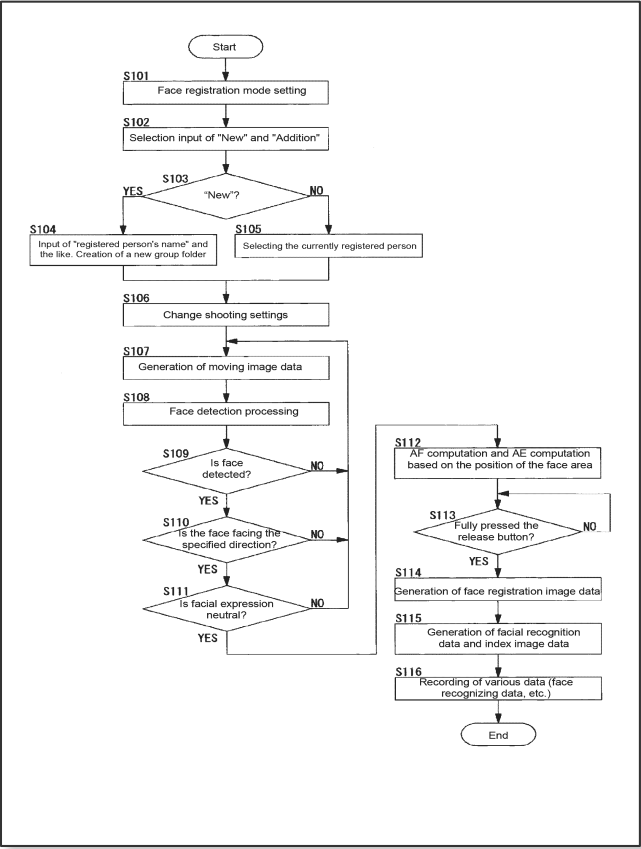


Fig. 2

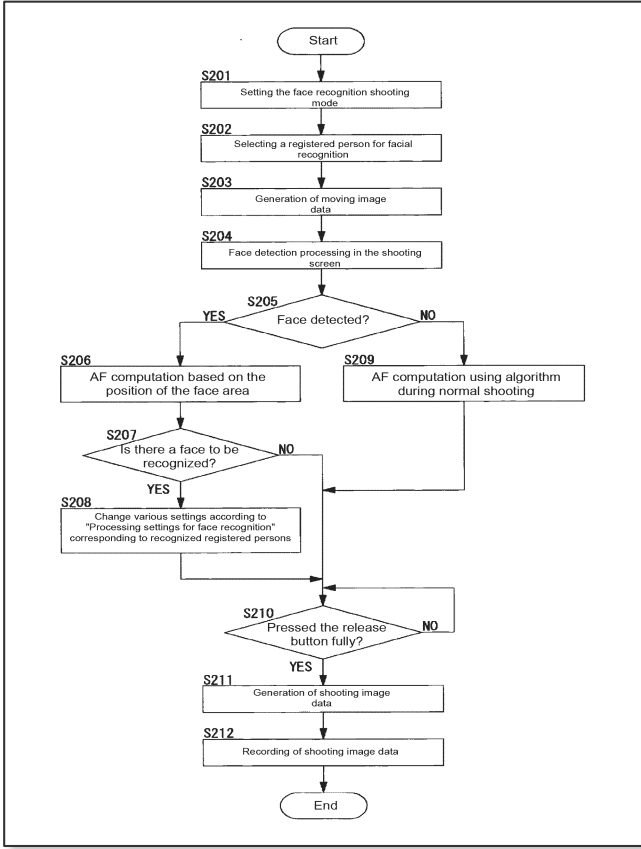
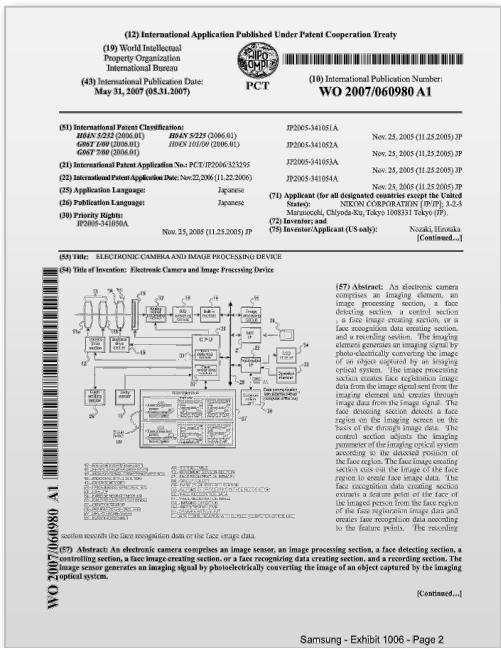


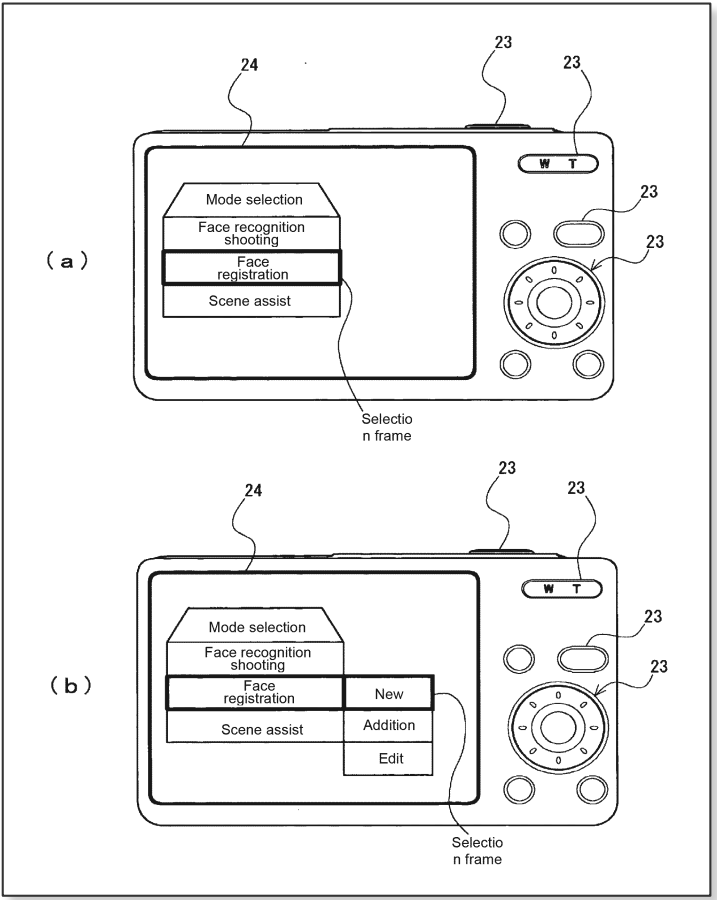
Fig.7

EX1006, at Figs. 2, 7; Paper 20 at 15-16

Nozaki Uses “Mode” Consistent With Patent Owner’s Construction



EX1006



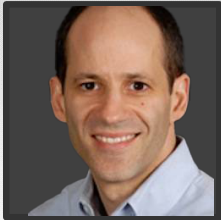
- Nozaki discusses bringing up a “mode selection screen”
- A user can select between “face registration mode” and “face recognizing shooting mode”

EX1006 at Fig. 3



A portable device acquires pictures as discussed above in Example 1. In a review mode that allows a user to review pictures, the portable device includes a scrollable array of thumbnails. The review mode also displays time and location filter menus that allow a user to filter through the images stored by the portable device. The default setting for each of the filters is “all.” See FIG. 5.

Haitani distinguishes between “Modes” and “Filters”

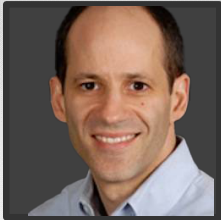


**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. Okay. Would you agree that Haitani distinguishes between filters and modes?

THE WITNESS: I think that’s right in that it describes the graphical user interface, including both filters and using modes.

Haitani distinguishes between “Modes” and “Filters”



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. And these various modes disclosed in Haitani describe various ways device 10 operates, depending on which mode is selected?

Do you agree?

THE WITNESS: Haitani describes that device 10 can operate in at least these three modes, depending on how the device has been arranged.

Haitani distinguishes between “Modes” and “Filters”



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. Would you agree with a definition of filter that states: "A filter is something that separates data or signals in accordance with specified criteria"?

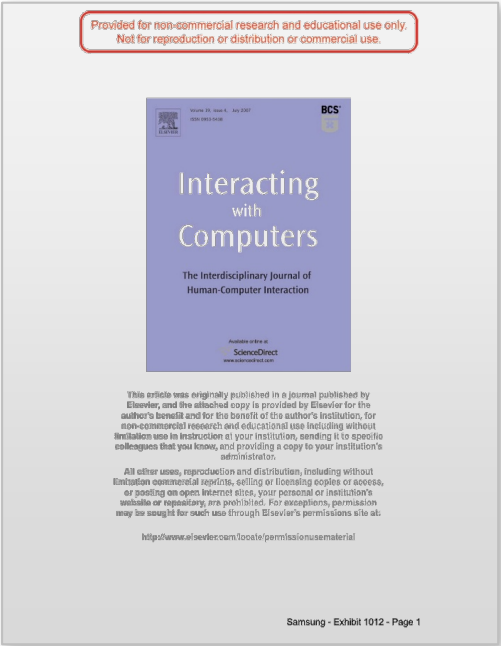
THE WITNESS: So it sounds like Haitani's use of the word filter may be consistent with the definition you suggested.

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 6 th ed. (2003) (EX2029)	“[Comput Sci] A device or program that separates data or signals in accordance with specified criteria.” EX2029 at 799
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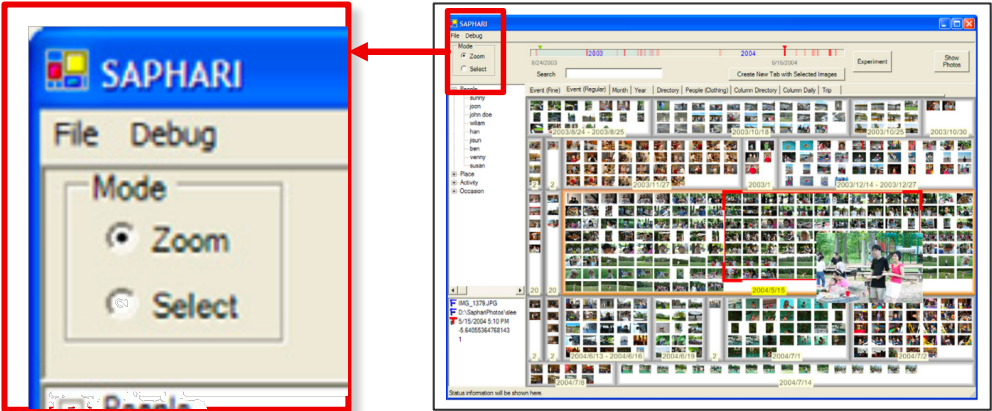
Paper 20 at 30; EX2029

EX2031, 38:16-39:20

Samsung's expert distinguishes between “Modes” and “Filters”



EX1012



EX1012, Fig. 3, page 20

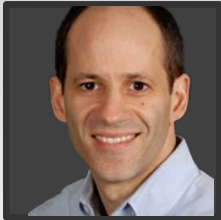


**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

THE WITNESS: I think, in this paper, I referred to the user interface operating in either selection mode or zoom mode. I see that in the paragraph we had discussed on page 20.

EX2031 at 9:15-10:6

Samsung's expert distinguishes between "Modes" and "Filters"



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. What does mode mean to you?

THE WITNESS: So in this case, as I had mentioned, mode is a box that surrounds two buttons, a zoom and select; and depending on which of those buttons were chosen, the mouse would interact differently.

So in the Safari prototype, I used the word mode to refer to what the primary mouse button did, depending on whether the zoom or select buttons were -- were pressed.

EX2031, at 7:21-8:7



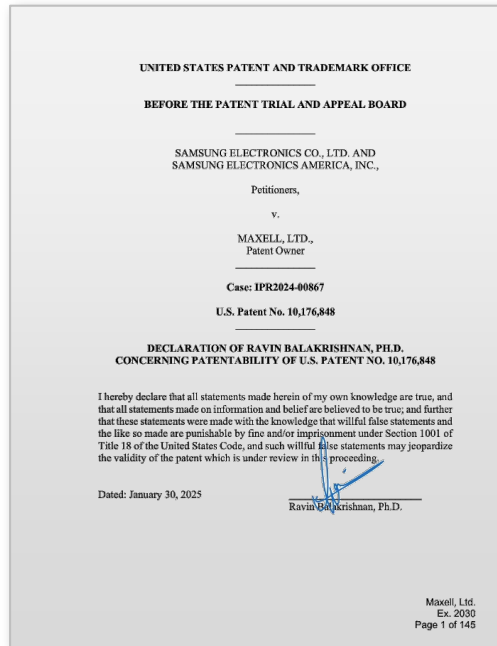
FACE DETECTION & FACE IMAGE REPRODUCTION U.S. PATENT NO. 10,176,848 DEFICIENCIES OF GROUND 1

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

28



No Motivation to Combine Nozaki and Haitani



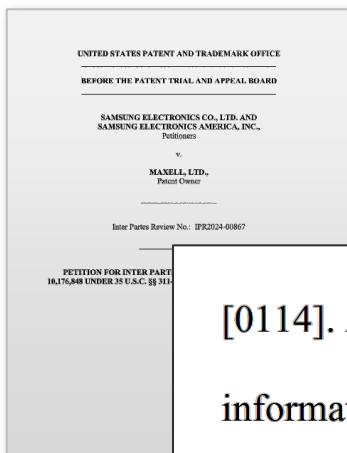
EX2030

- Nozaki and Haitani are directed to solving different problems
- Use different technology and/or structures
- Nozaki has no disclosure to sort images
- POSITA would not look to Haitani's filters

Claim 8

[8.i] selectively reproduce the recorded image information which includes the registered specific person.

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 8[i]



[0114]. Although Nozaki discloses reproducing image/video files based on stored information about those files (e.g., face-recognition data, time/date data, event data, etc.), Nozaki does not explore the ways that the recorded information can be used to tailor the reproduction search process to produce broader or narrower results. Haitani teaches how to achieve this objective by disclosing selectively

Paper 3 at 21; Paper 20 at 24

Claim 8

[8.i] selectively reproduce the recorded image information which includes the registered specific person.

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 8[i]

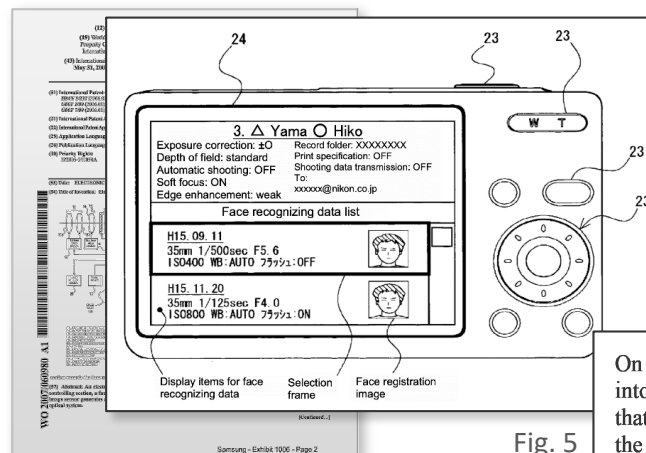


Fig. 5

EX1006

On the other hand, the “detailed information screen of registered person” in FIG. 5 is a screen divided into two parts, that is, an upper part and a lower part. Data on the “name of registered person” and that on “processing setting on face recognition” of a specified registered person are read out from the face registration memory 27 and respectively displayed at the upper part of the “detailed information screen of registered person.” Then, on the “detailed information screen of registered person” any given items of the “name of registered person” and “processing setting on face recognition” are specified and the above data are set so as to be changed in content. In addition, the change in content on the “detailed information screen of registered person” is to be overwritten and reflected respectively at the “name of registered person” and “processing setting on face recognition” of the face registration memory 27.

Further, display items for face recognizing data corresponding to the face recognizing data are displayed at the lower part of the “detailed information screen of registered person.” A total number of the display items for face recognizing data is in agreement with the number of the face recognizing data in a group holder of registered persons. Then, the display items for face recognizing data are displayed at the lower part of the “detailed information screen of registered person” so as to be given in a listed manner. In addition, the display items for face recognizing data may be only partially displayed at the lower part of the “detailed information screen of registered person” and given in a listed manner by switching to a scroll format or a page-based format.

Claim 8

[8.i] selectively reproduce the recorded image information which includes the registered specific person.

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 8[i]

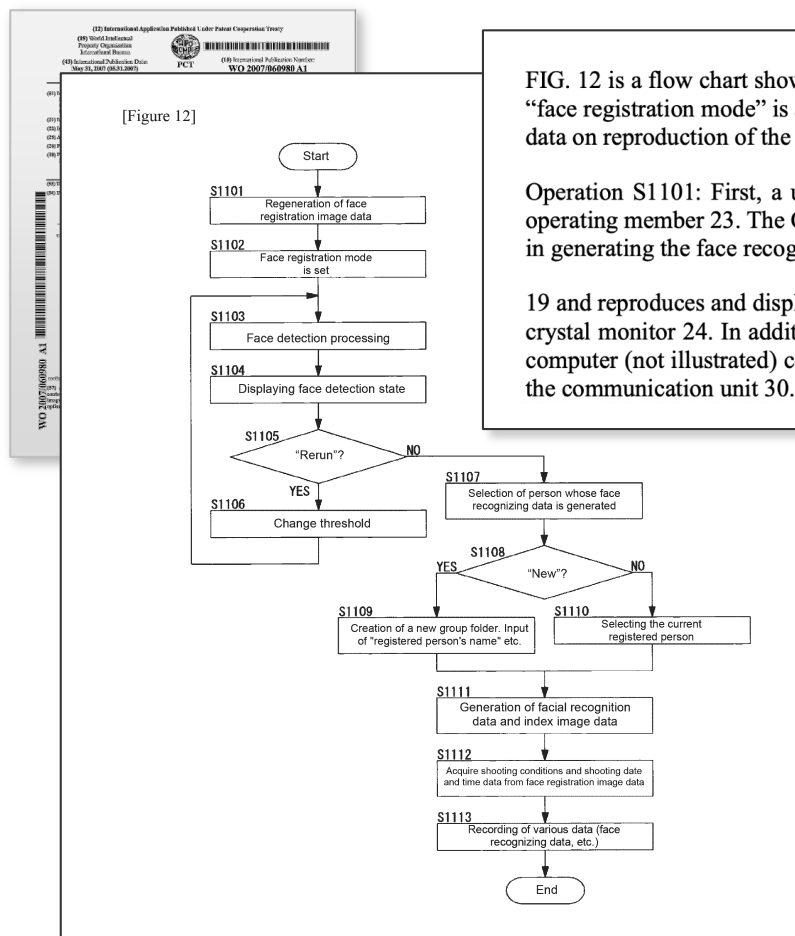


FIG. 12 is a flow chart showing the operations of Embodiment 5 in a "face registration mode." The "face registration mode" is a type of regeneration mode and a mode for generating face recognizing data on reproduction of the shooting image data.

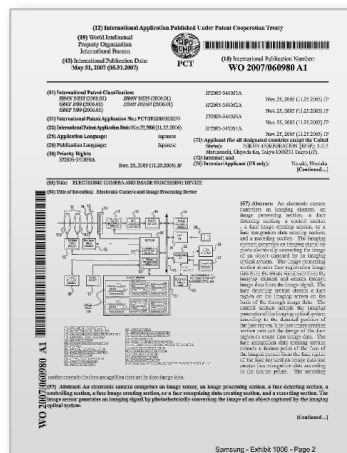
Operation S1101: First, a user sets the electronic camera to a "regeneration mode" by using the operating member 23. The CPU 26 reads out face registration image data (shooting image data used in generating the face recognizing data) from the recording medium 29 or the built-in memory

19 and reproduces and displays a reproduced image of the face registration image data on the liquid crystal monitor 24. In addition, the CPU 26 is able to read out face registration image data from a computer (not illustrated) coupled via an external connecting terminal of the input output I/F 22 or the communication unit 30.

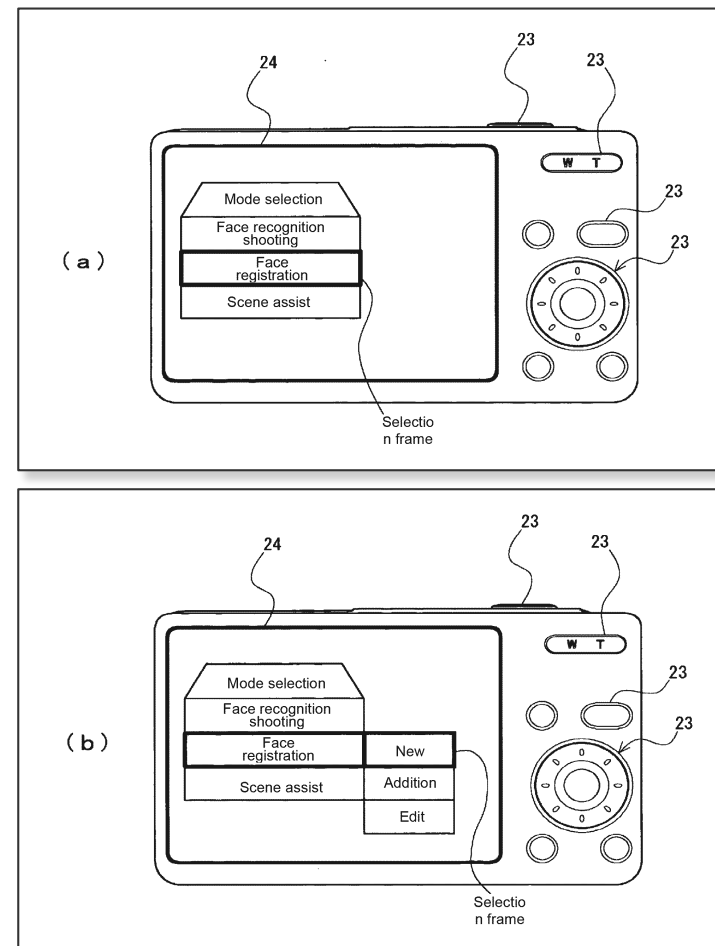
Claim 11

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of **a first reproducing mode** and **a second reproducing mode**,

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[a]



EX1006



maxell

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

EX1006 at Fig. 3

Paper 20 at 27

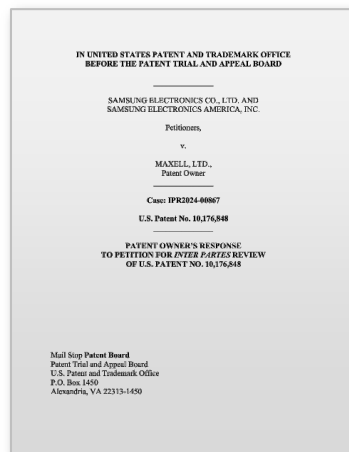
33

Claim 11

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of **a first reproducing mode** and **a second reproducing mode**,

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Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[a]



Paper 20

- Different filters in Haitani are not two separate modes
- Selecting filters does not put Haitani into different operational states
- Haitani operates in “review mode”

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

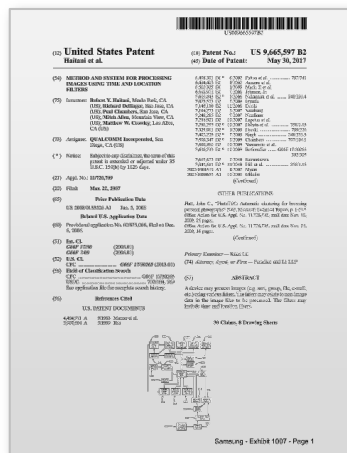
Paper 20 at 24 34

Maxell, Ltd.
Ex. 2032
Page 34 of 50

Claim 11

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of **a first reproducing mode** and **a second reproducing mode**,

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[a]



EX1007

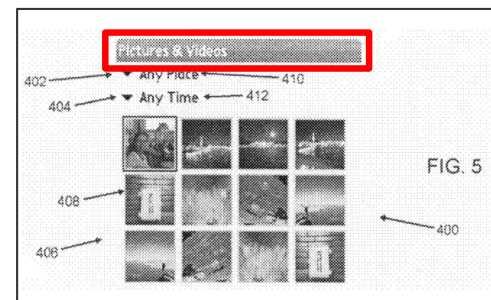


FIG. 5

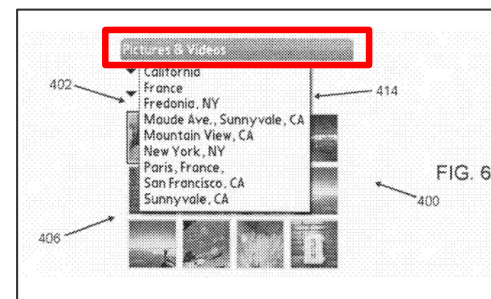


FIG. 6

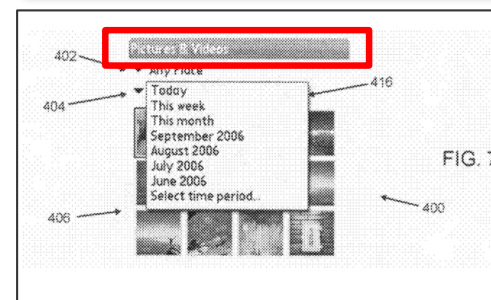


FIG. 7

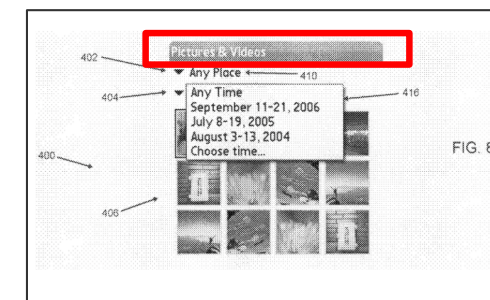


FIG. 8

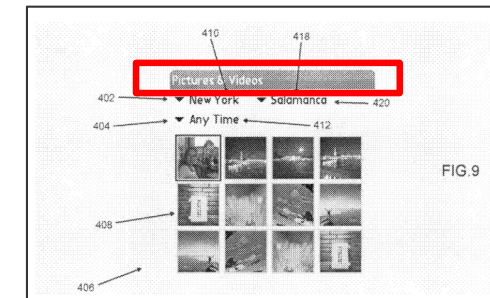
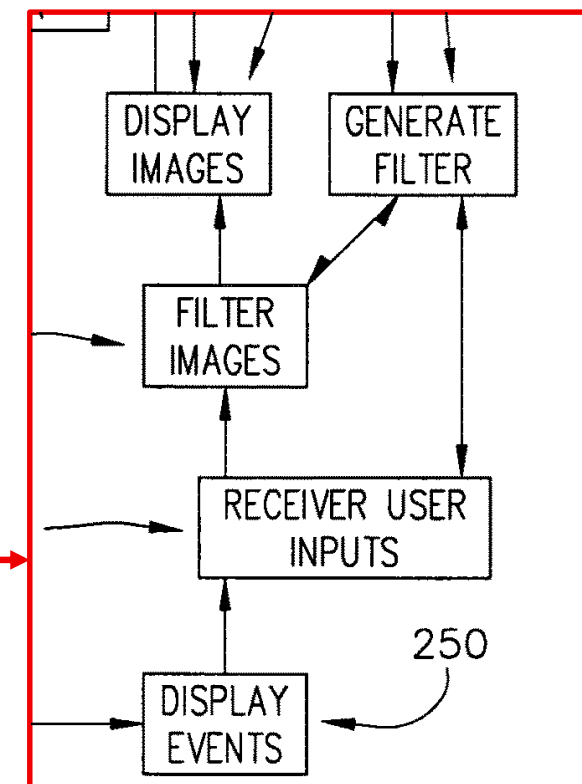
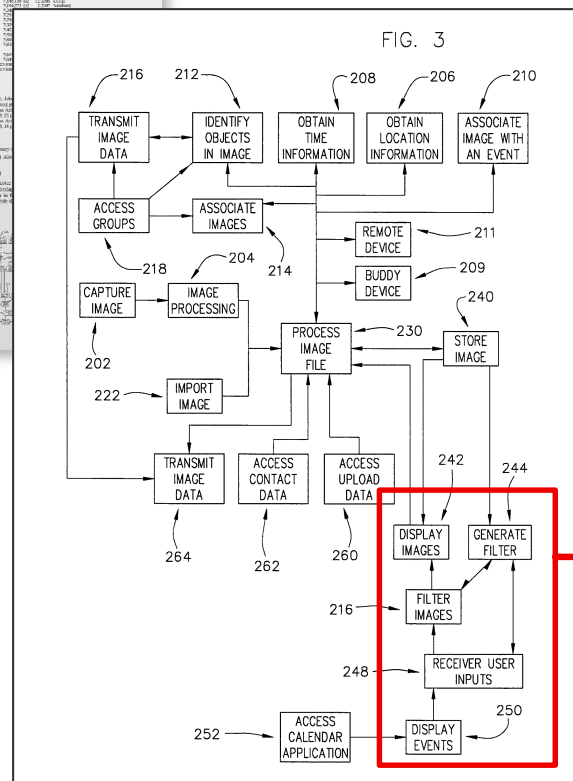
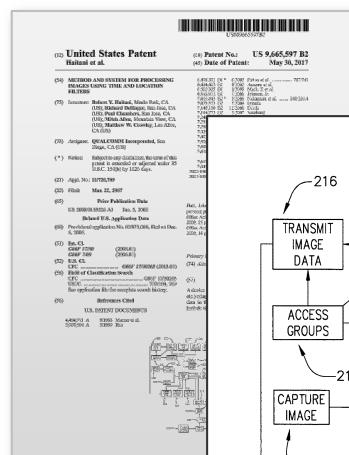


FIG. 9

Claim 11

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of **a first reproducing mode** and **a second reproducing mode**,

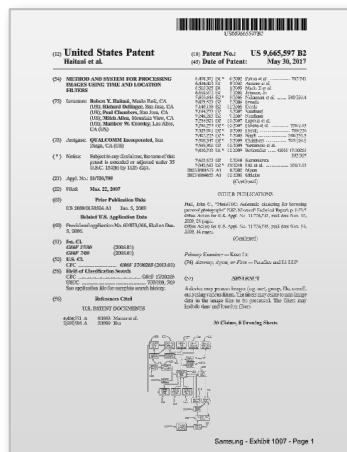
Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[a]



Claim 11

[11.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in a reproducing mode set from one of **a first reproducing mode** and **a second reproducing mode**,

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[a]



EX1007

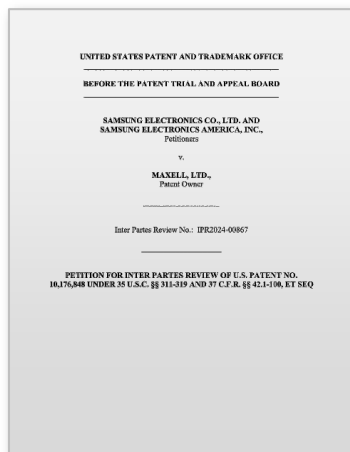
1. Nozaki + Haitani do not disclose the first and second reproducing modes
2. **First mode** (broad search) and **second mode** (narrower search)

Claim 11

[11.b] wherein a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the first reproducing mode** is shorter than a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the second reproducing mode**, and

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Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[b]



Paper 3

1. Nozaki + Haitani do not disclose the first and second reproducing modes
2. No disclosure in Haitani of reproduction speed
3. **First mode** (narrower search) and **second mode** (broad search)

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Paper 3, at 29; Paper 20 at 35-36 38

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Claim 11

[11.c] the image information reproduced under the **second mode** includes the image information reproduced under the **first reproducing mode** and other of the image information not reproduced under **the first reproducing mode**.

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 11[c]



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. But there could be a situation where you've got, in the dataset of photos, photos of one person, and you would filter that same dataset by date and time, and it could be the same dataset of all those photos, correct?
For example, if all those photos of that particular person were taken on the same date?

THE WITNESS: Sure. I think that's right. If you -- you can do any kind of filtering. This is a general user interface. **So you could perform an additional filter that did not change the set of photos or videos displayed.**

EX2031 at 60:3-17

Claim 12

[12.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in the reproducing mode set from one of **the first reproducing mode**, **the second reproducing mode**, and **a third reproducing mode**,

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Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 12[a]



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

Q. [Y]ou're not limiting yourself to a particular filter as applied to each respective mode?

THE WITNESS: That's right. I'm relying on Haitani's general use of filtering, and I provide some examples of possible filters that a person of skill in the art reading Haitani would understand.

EX2031 at 62:18-25

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Paper 20 at 39 40

Maxell, Ltd.
Ex. 2032
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Claim 12

[12.a] wherein the memory further stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to: control the reproduction of the image information in the reproducing mode set from one of **the first reproducing mode**, **the second reproducing mode**, and **a third reproducing mode**,

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 12[a]



- Broad **First reproducing mode** (face registration data)
- Narrower **Second reproducing mode** (face registration data + date/time),
- Narrowest **Third reproducing mode** (face registration data + date/time + location or events)

Claim 12

[12.b] wherein a reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the third reproducing mode** is longer than the reproducing time required for reproducing the image information under **the second reproducing mode**.

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Limitation 12[b]



**Benjamin B. Bederson,
Ph.D.**

THE WITNESS: The three modes I gave examples for regarding limitation 12(a) would actually have to be reversed to meet the limitation 12(b). So the longer one, the third mode, would be only one filter, not all three filters. **I just want to make it clear that filters 1, 2 and 3 from 12(a) were examples that met 12(a), but if you want to use those same examples for 12(b), then the third mode would have to apply to the example where there was only one filter, not all three filters.**

Q. Okay. So in 12(a), you characterize the first mode as a face registration data, but that would have to be the third mode in element 12(b)?

THE WITNESS: If we wanted to use those particular examples in 12(b), then, yes, that's right.

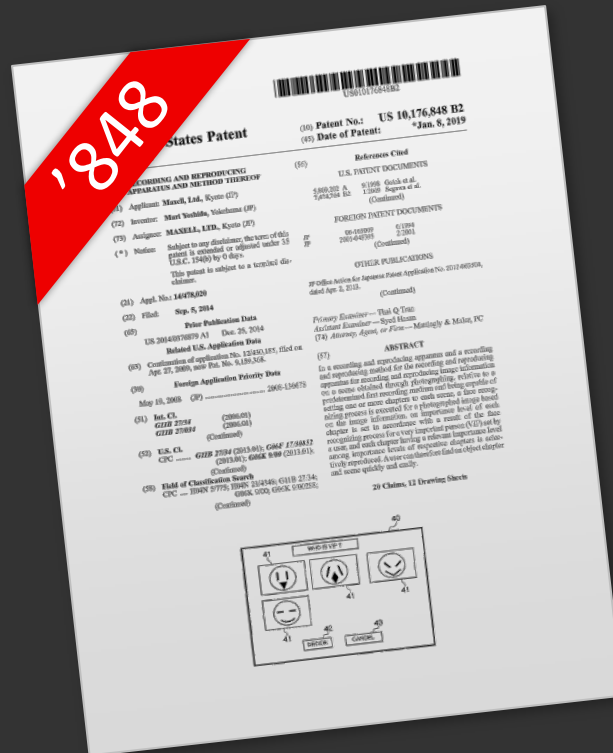
EX2031, 65:11-66:7

Nozaki + Haitani Fails to Disclose Claims 11 and 12



Claim Limitation	First Reproducing Mode	Second Reproducing Mode	Third Reproducing Mode
11[a]	Broad filter	Narrower filter	
11[b]	Narrower filter	Broad filter	
11[c]	Narrower filter	Broad filter	
12[a]	Broad filter	Narrower filter	Narrowest filter
12[b]	Narrowest filter	Narrower filter	Broad filter

Paper 3 at 28-31



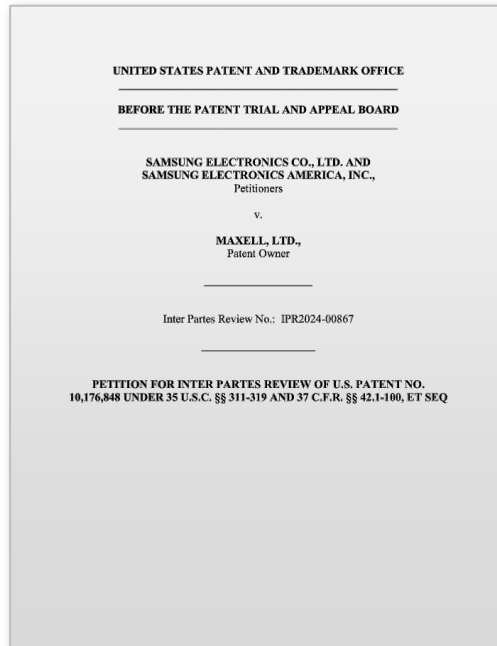
FACE DETECTION & FACE IMAGE REPRODUCTION U.S. PATENT NO. 10,176,848 DEFICIENCIES OF GROUND 2

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Nozaki + Haitani + Graham Fails to Disclose Limitations 84.c.vii, 84.d, 84.h.i, and 84.h.ii



Paper 3

[84c.vii] selectively reproduce the recorded image which includes the registered specific person; and

[84d] a touch panel adhered to a screen of the display, wherein the first setting mode and the second setting mode are each selected using the touch panel;

[84h.i] automatically sets a plurality of sections corresponding to the video information of the scene; and

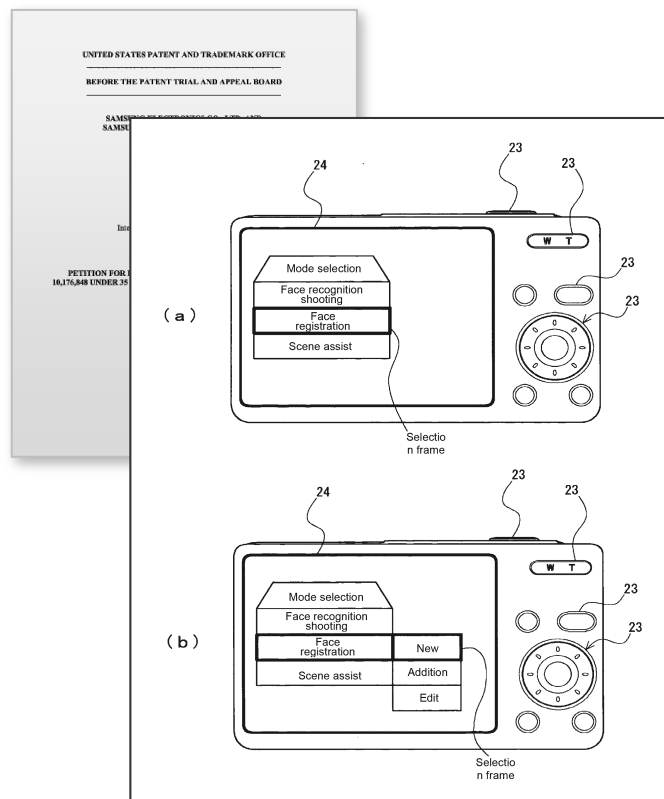
[84h.ii] generates a plurality of thumbnails corresponding to the plurality of sections, wherein each of the plurality of thumbnails is associated with the same video information corresponding to the scene, and the display displays the plurality of thumbnails; and

Paper 3 at 21; Paper 20 at 24

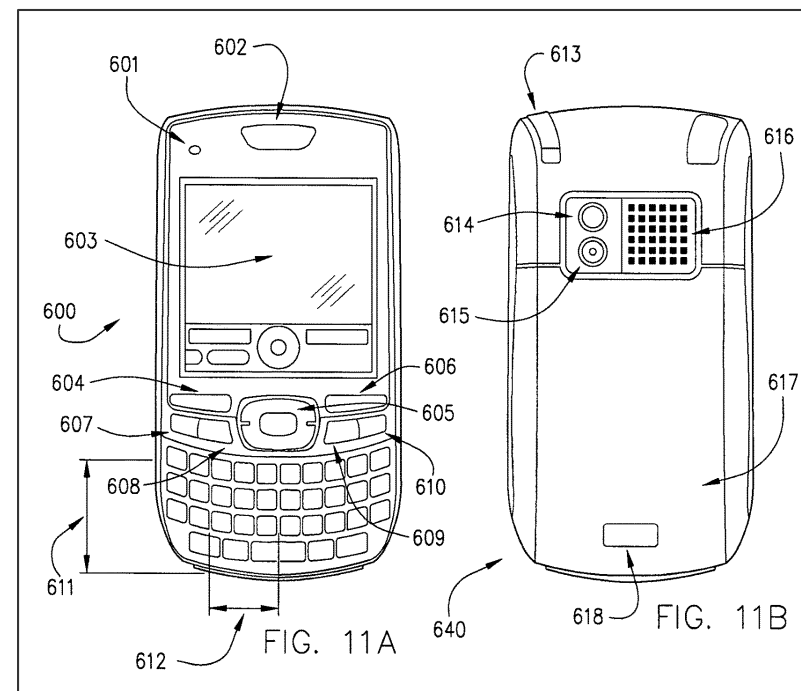
Claim 84

[84.d] a touch panel adhered to a screen of the display, wherein the first setting mode and the second setting mode are each selected using the touch panel;

Nozaki + Haitani + Graham Fails to Disclose Limitation 84.d



EX1006 at Fig. 3



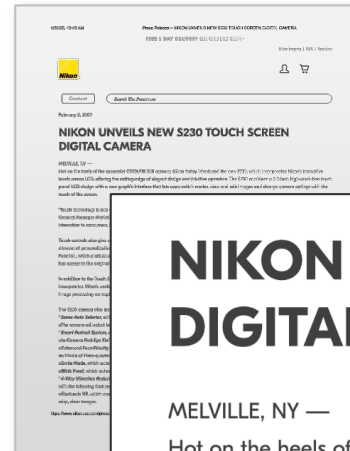
EX1007 at Fig. 11A, 11B



Claim 84

[84.d] a touch panel adhered to a screen of the display, wherein the first setting mode and the second setting mode are each selected using the touch panel;

Nozaki + Haitani + Graham Fails to Disclose Limitation 84.d



NIKON UNVEILS NEW S230 TOUCH SCREEN DIGITAL CAMERA

MELVILLE, NY —

Hot on the heels of the successful COOLPIX S60 camera, Nikon today introduced the new S230, which incorporates Nikon's innovative touch screen LCD, offering the cutting-edge of elegant design and intuitive operation. The S230 combines a 3.0-inch high-resolution touch panel LCD design with a new graphic interface that lets users switch modes, view and edit images and change camera settings with the touch of the screen.

"Touch technology is one of the hottest things in consumer electronics today and our new S230 is no different," said Bill Giordano, General Manager Marketing, COOLPIX for Nikon Inc. "With the S230, our touch screen brings a new level of sophistication and interaction to consumers, by putting the power of the camera right at their fingertips."

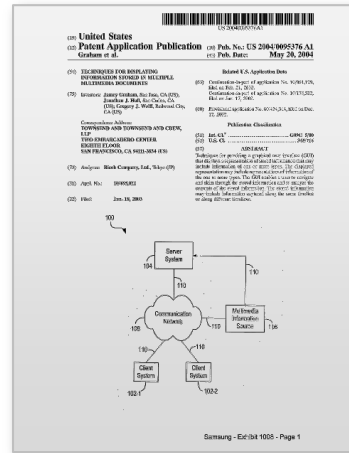
EX2025 at 1; Paper 20 at 53-54



Claim 84

[84.h.i] automatically sets a plurality of sections corresponding to the video information of the scene; and

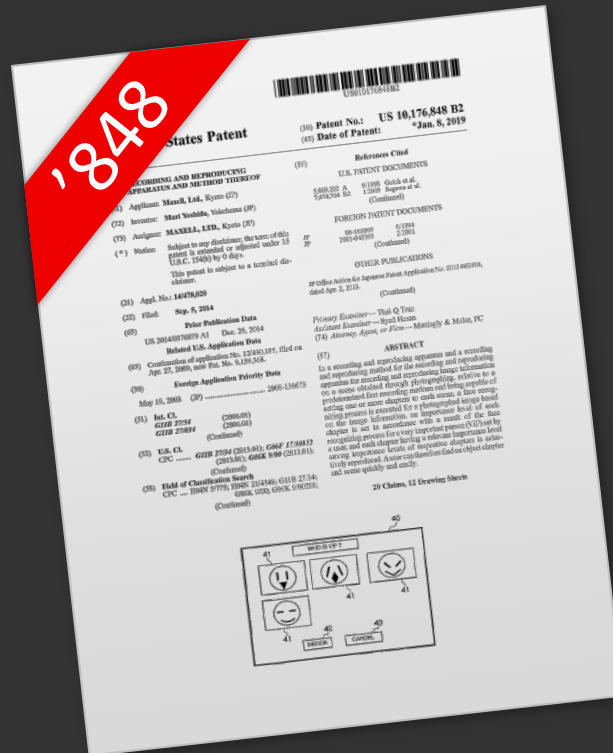
Nozaki + Haitani + Graham Fails to Disclose Limitation 84.h.i



EX1008

[0013] Given the vast number of electronic documents, readers of electronic documents are increasingly being called upon to assimilate vast quantities of information in a short period of time. To meet the demands placed upon them, readers find they must read electronic documents “horizontally” rather than “vertically,” i.e., they must scan, skim, and browse sections of interest in one or more electronic documents rather than read and analyze a single document from start to end. While tools exist which enable users to “horizontally” read or skim electronic documents containing text/image information (e.g., the reading tool described in U.S. Non-Provisional patent application Ser. No. 08/995,616), conventional tools cannot be used to “horizontally” read or skim multimedia documents which may contain audio information, video information, and other types of information. None of the multimedia tools described above allow users to “horizontally” read or skim a multimedia document.

[0014] In light of the above, there is a need for techniques that allow users to skim or read a multimedia document “horizontally.” Techniques that allow users to view, analyze, and navigate multimedia information stored in multimedia documents are desirable.



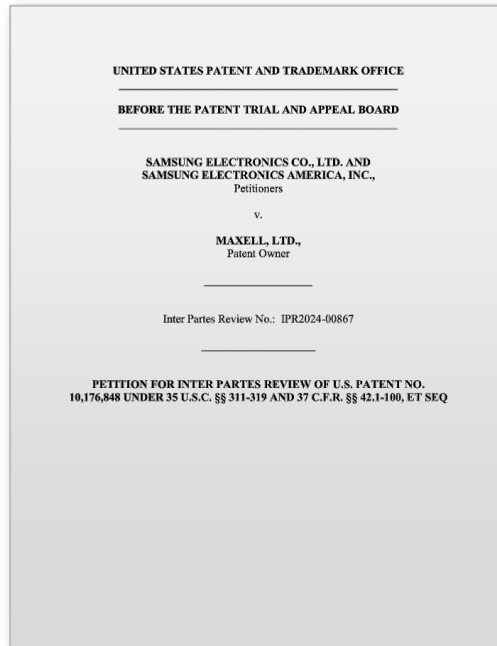
FACE DETECTION & FACE IMAGE REPRODUCTION U.S. PATENT NO. 10,176,848 DEFICIENCIES OF GROUND 3

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

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Nozaki + Haitani + Kim Fails to Disclose Limitations 84.c.vii, 84.d, 84.h.i, and 84.h.ii



Paper 3

[84c.vii] selectively reproduce the recorded image which includes the registered specific person; and

[84d] a touch panel adhered to a screen of the display, wherein the first setting mode and the second setting mode are each selected using the touch panel;

[84h.i] automatically sets a plurality of sections corresponding to the video information of the scene; and

[84h.ii] generates a plurality of thumbnails corresponding to the plurality of sections, wherein each of the plurality of thumbnails is associated with the same video information corresponding to the scene, and the display displays the plurality of thumbnails; and

Paper 3 at 21; Paper 20 at 59