UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

YEALINK (USA) NETWORK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., and YEALINK NETWORK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,	:	
Petitioners,	:	Case No. IPR2024-01437
vs.	:	
BARCO N.V.,	:	
Patent Owner.	:	

DEPOSITION OF KEVIN C. ALMEROTH, Ph.D.

Santa Barbara, California

Wednesday, July 2, 2025

Stenographically Reported by:
JUSTYNE N. JOHNSON
RPR, CSR. No. 14301

Job No. 589279

Pages 1-38

BARCO EXHIBIT 2008
Yealink v. Barco
IPR2024-01438

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3 The Deposition of KEVIN C. ALMEROTH, Ph.D., was taken
4 on behalf of Patent Owner, at 1111 East Cabrillo
5 Boulevard, Santa Barbara, California, beginning at 9:29
6 a.m., Pacific time, on July 2, 2025, before JUSTYNE
7 JOHNSON, RPR, Certified Shorthand Reporter No. 14301.
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1 APPEARANCES:
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3 FOR PATENT OWNER
4 K&L GATES, LLP
5 BY: ERIK HALVERSON, ESQ.
6 Attorney at Law
7 4 Embarcadero Center
8 Suite 1200
9 San Francisco, California 94111
10 Erik.halverson@klgates.com
11
12
13 FOR PETITIONER
14 DENTONS US, LLP
15 BY: STEPHEN YANG, ESQ.
16 Attorney at Law
17 1221 Avenue of the Americas
18 New York, NY 10020
19 Stephen.yang@dentons.com
20
21 ALSO PRESENT:
22 Kevin Greenleaf, Dentons (via Zoom videoconference)
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2 WITNESS EXAMINATION

3 KEVIN C. ALMEROTH, Ph.D.

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1 EXHIBITS
2 (None)
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WITNESS INSTRUCTED NOT TO ANSWER
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(None)
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1 Santa Barbara, California
2 July 2, 2025 | 9:29 a.m.
3
4 THE STENOGRAPHER: Good morning. We are going on
5 the record at 9:29 a.m., on Wednesday, July 2, 2025, in
6 the matter of Yealink (USA) Network Technology Co., Ltd.,
7 et al., v. Barco N.V., Case Number IPR2024-01437. Today's
8 deposition is taking place at 1111 East Cabrillo
9 Boulevard, Santa Barbara, California.
10 My name is Justyne Johnson. I am a California
11 certified shorthand reporter representing the firm Planet
12 Depos, and my certification number is 14301. The deponent
13 is Kevin C. Almeroth, Ph.D.
14 Counsel, can you please introduce yourselves.
15 MR. HALVERSON: Erik Halverson from K&L Gates on
16 behalf of the patent owner Barco N.V.
17 MR. YANG: Stephen Yang from Dentons representing
18 petitioner Yealink and the witness. With me today is
19 Kevin Greenleaf, also from Dentons.
20 THE STENOGRAPHER: Dr. Almeroth, can you raise
21 your right hand, please?
22 ///
23 ///
24 ///
25 ///

1 KEVIN C. ALMEROTH, Ph.D.,
2 having first been sworn by the Certified Shorthand
3 Reporter, was examined and testified as follows:
4 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am, I do.
5
6 EXAMINATION
7 BY MR. HALVERSON:
8 Q Welcome back, Dr. Almeroth.
9 A Thank you.
10 Q Fourth and final of the week. Have any of your
11 opinions about drivers or devices or anything else that
12 we've talked about this week changed since we've
13 previously discussed them?
14 A No.
15 Q Is your background still the same?
16 A Yes.
17 Q Fantastic. Let's dive in.
18 What's a human interface device?
19 A In the context of USB, that's one of the
20 interfaces or modes that a USB device and the device that
21 it's plugged into can communicate.
22 Q Have you heard or come across the phrase "human
23 interface device" not in the context of USB?
24 A I believe I have.
25 Q And in both of those contexts, USB and non-USB,

1 what type of communication occurs -- that's a poorly
2 worded question. Let me try again.
3 What is a human interface allowed for?
4 A Your question is unclear to me for two reasons.
5 One is whether you're asking about HID specifically in the
6 context of USB or more generically? And then the second
7 is when you say "allowed for," in terms of what the USB
8 standard says, I think that would be kind of the
9 authoritative reference on what it would allow for
10 specifically as part of the standard. And then a person
11 of skill in the art could build applications using that
12 interface to basically do just about anything.
13 Q You have the '237 patent in front of you?
14 A I do.
15 Q Can you go to column 6 for me?
16 A Okay.
17 Q Line 65 states that a -- "an HID (human interface
18 device) used for capturing user input, e.g. following a
19 user action such as pressing or activating a button and
20 providing user feedback." And then it goes on.
21 Do you see that?
22 A I see that.
23 Q Is that consistent with your understanding of
24 what a human interface device does?
25 A That is -- and okay. Let me start over. To be

1 clear -- and it -- it goes on. It lists some other
2 things, like for streaming the scraped video content to
3 the network and, hence, geobase unit in the display. That
4 is something that -- the human interface device within the
5 USB spec is something that can be used and was used prior
6 to 2010.
7 A human interface device, as just a general term
8 outside of the context of USB, as an example, I think is a
9 really broad term. It -- outside of the context of the
10 '237 patent, it's just -- I mean, anything could be a
11 human interface device that allows a human to interface
12 with the device. It's got some sort of input.
13 So at least in looking at the prior art, for USB
14 and the human interface device mode, that's I think
15 something that was well-known to do what column 6 at line
16 65, that paragraph describes.
17 Q Is a keyboard a human interface device?
18 A Right. So in the very broadest sense, it's a
19 human interface device. If you're applying a specific
20 requirement from the '237 patent that a human interface
21 device has to also support, for example, streaming the
22 screen-scraped video content to the network, then it
23 wouldn't be a human interface device, if that's the way
24 you're defining it.
25 Q Is a mouse a human interface device?

1 A Same answer.
2 Q Is a flash drive a human interface device?
3 A Same answer.
4 Q What kind of input does a flash drive receive?
5 A Depends on the type of flash drive. It might be
6 a flash drive, like in Umaeda (phonetic), where it's got a
7 switch on it. It's got some sort of input capability to
8 it. And that is, again, applying the broadest sense of
9 where it's just a device that can provide an interface to
10 a human.
11 And I think I said Umaeda (phonetic) --
12 Q You did, which I'm trying to figure out --
13 A -- I meant Uchida.
14 Q Great. I can stop looking for that. Thank you.
15 (Stenographer clarification.)
16 BY MR. HALVERSON:
17 Q Do you have marks Exhibit 1026 in front of you?
18 A I do.
19 Q And I forgot to do that this time, but you've
20 been handed a handful of exhibits that have been already
21 marked along with your declaration in this proceeding. If
22 you need anything else, just ask. Still have boxes of
23 paper available for you behind me (indicating).
24 Recognize Mardiks?
25 A I do.

1 Q Paragraph 3 states, "CD players and USB flash
2 drivers belong to the USB mass storage device class."
3 Do you see that?
4 A I do.
5 Q Goes on to say, "The devices in which class offer
6 functionality not offered by peripheral devices in the
7 human interface device class."
8 Do you see that?
9 A I do.
10 Q This class -- "the class that includes the
11 keyboards."
12 Do you see that?
13 A I do.
14 Q Do you disagree with Mardiks that says that
15 "flash drivers are devices that offer functionality not
16 offered by human interface devices"?
17 A I would agree with that statement if it is
18 referencing the comparison of the different modes of USB
19 and then the functionality. And I mentioned the word
20 "primitives" or instructions that can differ between a
21 mass storage device as an interface and human interface
22 devices as an interface. Subject to the caveat of the
23 testimony I offered earlier about how you can implement a
24 lot of functionality in the application on top of those
25 different interface types.

1 So I could actually agree with what it says in a
2 fairly specific way, but depends on how you apply that
3 statement whether I would agree or disagree with it.
4 Q Can a device operate in two modes at the same
5 time?
6 A It can. We had talked about that previously, I
7 think, on Tuesday, about there's a composite interface.
8 And then certainly, according to references like Ahmed,
9 you could have multiple interfaces using different drivers
10 installed inactive and being used at the same time.
11 Q Is there a type of data that is usually
12 communicated using a human interface device?
13 A I wouldn't say "usually." There -- might
14 consider the intent of the standard as it was originally
15 set forth, but I think, as I've testified, you can use the
16 different interfaces or modes in a lot of different ways
17 for a particular application. And that -- and those were
18 extensive examples of those in the state of the art and in
19 the prior art.
20 Q Do you have Deforche?
21 A I do.
22 Q You talked about this reference a few times this
23 week so far. Anything change in what you've said before?
24 A No.
25 Q So Deforche talks about at least two types of

1 generic drivers and gives examples such as human interface
2 and mass storage device as two types of preinstalled
3 generic drivers; right?
4 A I think you're referencing what's in paragraph
5 10. I think that's part of what 10 says.
6 Q What would lead a person of ordinary skill in the
7 art to utilize a human interface driver instead of a mass
8 storage device driver for a given application?
9 A So in terms of the advantages and disadvantages
10 of the different modes or interfaces for USB, I think a
11 person of skill in the art by 2010 would have been well
12 familiar with those advantages and disadvantages and pros
13 and cons. Generally speaking, the things that would have
14 influenced the particular design choice would have been
15 the primitives or the instructions that were available as
16 part of that interface and set forth in the USB standard,
17 as compared to what the design goals or functions of the
18 application were.
19 In some applications with greater degrees of
20 specific requirements that were only supported by one
21 interface versus another, that might lead a person to use
22 one interface over another as a preference among the
23 possible design choices. If we're talking more
24 generically about data transmission that can be supported
25 by numerous of the interfaces or modes within USB, then it

1 may just be a programmer preference in that context.
2 Q What are some examples of specific requirements
3 that were only supported by one interface versus another?
4 A As I testified to earlier, I don't have the USB
5 spec in mind. And so with respect to what the sets of
6 commands for one interface versus the other interface
7 would be -- but you'd essentially take those different
8 sets, look at the overlap, look at the distinctive aspects
9 of each, and that would give you a decent sense of what
10 some of that functionality would be.
11 You've offered a bevy of printed materials. I
12 suspect the USB standard is not one of those things. But
13 if you have it, I can go through it and sort of perform
14 that exercise for you.
15 Q My bevy is limited to what you provided with your
16 declaration. And so if --
17 A Okay.
18 Q -- you provided the USB standard with your
19 declaration, I have it. I don't believe that you did.
20 And so I don't believe that I have it today. Do you have
21 a reason to think that it is part of the documents that
22 you considered in preparing your declaration?
23 A I don't have reason to believe that.
24 Q I think you had a list. If you look at paragraph
25 32 of your declaration in this proceeding -- begins on

1 page 18. You quickly skim through that, and let me know
2 if you see the USB spec on there.
3 A I don't think it's there. I think it's just part
4 of what was understood to be in the state of the art, and
5 it's referenced in lots of references. But I don't know
6 that it ever made it in as an exhibit. Actually, I don't
7 think it did make it in as an exhibit.
8 Q Is there any prohibition in your mind in using a
9 human interface driver for the transmission of audio
10 information?
11 A It's a little bit of a vague question. I don't
12 believe a person of skill in the art prior to 2010 would
13 have had a belief that there was a limit on how the USB
14 human interface device could be used as it relates to
15 accomplishing the functionality in the claims at issue in
16 the '237 patent.
17 More generally speaking, there could have been
18 prohibitions related to operating systems or the use of
19 the human interface device in particular ways that I don't
20 think would be relevant to this IPR. And I'm not even
21 sure exactly what those prohibitions might be. I suspect
22 it would need to be built into a hypothetical.
23 Q And so I asked that question in context of human
24 interface driver.
25 If I were to ask it again in the context of mass

1 storage device driver or any other kind of generic driver,
2 would the answer be the same?
3 A It would be similar.
4 Q Then let -- let me ask it again and see how it
5 differs.
6 So is there a prohibition, in your mind, in using
7 a mass storage device driver for the transmission of audio
8 information?
9 A The answer is similar. The -- the difference
10 would be if there was a need to accomplish some
11 specialized functionality that wasn't supported by the
12 mass storage device interface. Again, I'm not exactly
13 sure what that would be. It's -- it's a fairly basic set
14 of commands. But it's quite possible there might be some
15 application unrelated to what's claimed in the '237 patent
16 that would have some prohibition.
17 Q Okay. We've used the phrase "composite device" a
18 few times this week. Do you recall that?
19 A Yes.
20 Q What is a composite device?
21 A I don't have a specific definition for you. I
22 think there's one in the USB standard. Generally, it's a
23 USB device that can support a combination of interfaces or
24 modes at the same time.
25 Q And what would be the reason for configuring a

1 device to operate as a composite device, as opposed to a
2 mass storage device?
3 A So a good example of where there would be a need
4 for that or at least a design choice would be, as is
5 described in the Ahmed reference, in terms of having a
6 video stream and an audio stream using separate aspects,
7 separate drivers for a composite device, to be able to
8 treat those streams independently and provide different
9 delivery characteristics for one of the streams using one
10 of the -- the drivers for one aspect of the composite
11 device versus another.
12 So the example, I think, was video versus audio.
13 It could be the same thing for video and audio versus
14 data. Data tends to be less time sensitive but needs to
15 be reliable. So if you're scraping a PowerPoint
16 presentation, you generally can't miss packets and so have
17 to use TCP.
18 So depending on the data, type of the data,
19 delivery requirements, the use of the different
20 instruction sets for the different interfaces in a
21 composite device would have been something a person of
22 skill in the art would have recognized prior to 2010.
23 Q Kaplan in front of you?
24 A Yes, sir.
25 Q How does Kaplan share audio and video content

1 from the computer to the display device?
2 A The declaration goes through and provides some of
3 that detail in the overview section, Section 8.A. And
4 then, in the limitation-by-limitation walk-through, it
5 identifies the aspects of Kaplan that are relevant to the
6 particular aspects of the '237 claims. These claims are a
7 little bit less detailed, have fewer specific requirements
8 than, say, the '002 patent. And so the level of detail in
9 Kaplan on the limitation-by-limitation basis would
10 describe that. You can walk through that -- as much of
11 that as -- as you want.
12 Q What role does the resident software application
13 of Kaplan play in that sharing process?
14 A I do not recall the details of what Kaplan says
15 about its application. I -- I don't have the details of
16 Kaplan memorized to be able to answer that question,
17 sitting here right now.
18 Q Do you recall Kaplan describing an autoplay.INF
19 file?
20 A I recall those words. Whether it's in Kaplan or
21 some other reference, I don't specifically recall.
22 Actually, it's in paragraph 47.
23 Q That's what I was going to say.
24 A So it is Kaplan.
25 Q I'll direct your attention to paragraph 47.

1 You see, in the second half of that, where it
2 refers to an autoplay.INF file?
3 A I see that.
4 Q What is an INF file?
5 A It's a Windows file type. The obvious extension
6 would be interface, but I am not sure if that's correct or
7 not. I don't remember what it -- what it stands for.
8 Q Does setup information file sound right?
9 A I don't recall enough to say yes or no to that
10 question.
11 Q Do you have an understanding of whether or not
12 INF files are used for installing drivers?
13 A Yes and yes.
14 Q There -- yes, you have an understanding?
15 A Yes, I have an understanding. And they are.
16 Q Okay.
17 A That was the second yes.
18 Q Jumping the gun, man.
19 A Sorry.
20 Q And so on what device is the INF file of Kaplan
21 being used to install a driver? Well, I guess, let me ask
22 a question before that. Sorry.
23 Do you have an understanding of whether or not
24 INF files are used to do anything else?
25 A I don't recall the full set of functionality the

1 INF files can be used for. I think it's kind of a
2 standard part of Windows.
3 Q And so you have an understanding of on which
4 device of Kaplan the INF file is being used to install a
5 driver?
6 A So paragraph 47 is talking about a particular
7 embodiment, and in that embodiment, it describes a
8 scenario where the autoplay.INF file, upon detecting a
9 connection between the transmitter and the computer, that
10 file can direct the operating system of the computer to be
11 able to -- I think, in this case, just execute the
12 resident software application.
13 And the resident software application is
14 described in the embodiment as being stored in the
15 nonvolatile memory 420 of the transmitter 120.
16 Q The paragraph concludes by saying, "The operating
17 system of computer 220 then executes the resident software
18 application"; right?
19 A That's what it says.
20 Q The next paragraph begins with a check of
21 computer 220 to determine whether required software
22 components are available, and it describes the
23 installation of those software components.
24 Do you have an understanding of what those
25 required software components are?

1 A In the context of the '237 patent, I don't think
2 I've looked to -- never offered an opinion as to what
3 those required software components are. If I am
4 misremembering some reference to paragraph 48 in the
5 declaration, you can point me to it.
6 Q Kaplan has a transmitter dongle that you plug
7 into a machine; right?
8 A Yes. Like, a computer. There's an example in
9 figure 2 of that.
10 Q And do you know how Kaplan's transmitter presents
11 itself or what class of device it presents itself as?
12 A My recollection of Kaplan is it just describes
13 that it's USB. It doesn't identify the particular way or
14 the particular interface or mode for USB that's used,
15 which I think is, in part, where the combination with
16 Mardiks comes in.
17 Q So looking back at 47 and back at the
18 autoplay.INF file, we had talked about INF files being
19 used for the installation of device drivers.
20 You see anything in 47 that suggests it is being
21 used for the installation of a device driver?
22 MR. YANG: I think I'll object to the form on
23 that one. I think counsel is mischaracterizing that.
24 But go ahead if you can answer.
25 THE WITNESS: I don't recall that we -- we

1 reached an agreement on what this autoplay INF was
2 supposed to be doing. And I don't recall looking at
3 paragraph 47 for that purpose in the context of this IPR.
4 If I'm misremembering some analysis of those paragraphs
5 along the line that you're asking questions about from the
6 declaration, then I'd have to go look at those paragraphs
7 to refresh my recollection.
8 THE STENOGRAPHER: Counsel, can we go on a brief
9 break?
10 MR. HALVERSON: Sure.
11 MR. YANG: Sure.
12 THE STENOGRAPHER: Off record at 10:02.
13 (Off the record.)
14 THE STENOGRAPHER: Back on the record at
15 10:08 a.m.
16 BY MR. HALVERSON:
17 Q Would you consider the autoplay.INF aspect of
18 Kaplan to be an important part of Kaplan's disclosure?
19 A I'm not sure of how I would consider the question
20 of its importance, what metric you're using to determine
21 whether or not it's important. It is described in the
22 context of in one embodiment, and then 48 is in some
23 embodiments. So I think it gives some flexibility to a
24 person of skill in the art to understand different ways in
25 which the ultimate goal, as expressed in those paragraphs,

1 can be accomplished.
2 Q What is keystroke emulation?
3 A It's a pretty generic term. I don't recall it
4 coming up from the context of the claims for the
5 '237 patent. So outside of that context, it's really just
6 the keys that get typed, reproducing those or emulating
7 those, simulating, making it seem apparent that keystrokes
8 were being entered.
9 Q What is the difference between simulating and
10 emulating?
11 A Emulating would usually refer to a scenario where
12 you're using the actual system itself and generating
13 keystrokes as part of, say, a test, for example. There's
14 other reasons you might do emulation. Simulation would be
15 purely virtual in the sense of simulating what the
16 functionality is, as opposed to actually using a system.
17 Q And so when you say "generating keystrokes," are
18 there actual keys being struck?
19 A In an emulator, they need not be. It depends on,
20 really, the context in which that term is used. There's
21 not some standard definition that defines how a keystroke
22 emulator would work.
23 Q How about in the context of Mardiks?
24 A I don't recall what Mardiks says about a
25 keystroke emulator.

1 Q Would you consider Mardiks's USB device to be a
2 peripheral device?
3 A The first sentence of the ab -- of the abstract
4 of Mardiks says "a USB peripheral device." So it uses the
5 term "peripheral device." So if you're asking that
6 question in a general sense, beyond the specific
7 requirements of what a peripheral device needs to be, as
8 expressed in the claims of the '237 patent, I don't see
9 any reason why it wouldn't be a peripheral device in that
10 general sense.
11 If you're asking about specific requirements of
12 the '237 patent and what it says about a peripheral
13 device, I don't think I've relied on the UC -- USB
14 peripheral device specifically as the thing that meets all
15 of the requirements of the claims at issue for the 27 --
16 '237 IPR. That more comes from Kaplan as the base
17 reference.
18 Q Is there a transmitter in the USB peripheral of
19 Mardiks?
20 A I don't recall if there is or not. It's not what
21 I relied on for the transmitter in the combination. I
22 think the declaration makes it clear that comes from
23 Kaplan in that ground.
24 Q Is there a driver described in Mardiks?
25 A My recollection is that there are USB drivers

1 described in Mardiks.
2 Q And is that because the phrase "USB" appears? Or
3 do you recall an additional discussion, a more detailed
4 description of the drivers of Mardiks?
5 A I don't recall if the word "driver" appears. You
6 can do a search, but, certainly, in the context of USB
7 and, certainly, from the purposes of the human interface
8 device, I think is one of the reasons I've relied on
9 Mardiks in the combination of -- with Kaplan.
10 Q Do you know what class of peripheral the Mardiks
11 USB device presents itself as?
12 A That's what I thought was the human interface
13 device.
14 Q And so --
15 A Sorry. Let me just --
16 Q -- par --
17 A I think this is paragraph 87 of my declaration.
18 "However, a POSITA would have found that Mardiks discloses
19 a method and peripheral device which presents itself as a
20 human interface device."
21 And it goes on from there.
22 Q And so you cite to a handful of paragraphs from
23 Mardiks there.
24 Do you see that?
25 A I do.

1 Q I don't see that in Mardiks, and I'm curious as
2 to which of those paragraphs you think suggests that.
3 A So I think paragraph 6 and 8 provide some context
4 for what Mardiks is describing. And then when you get to
5 paragraph 27 through 30, here's where it describes the
6 flowchart of 2A as walking through the steps described
7 here. And it identifies it as a USB peripheral device.
8 The host then reads the class of the USB peripheral
9 device, which is set to be that of a keyboard. That
10 keyboard would use the USB human interface device driver.
11 That's what a person of skill in the art would understand
12 reading that portion of Mardiks.
13 Q Sorry. Which portion was that?
14 A That was from paragraph 28 of Mardiks. And then
15 it walks through the rest of figure 2A in terms of the
16 processes that are used between USB peripheral device and
17 the keyboard -- being set as a keyboard, and then using
18 the human interface device mode or interface of USB. And
19 that's essentially what the rest of paragraph 87 goes
20 into.
21 Q Does the fact that a start-up script is accessed
22 from the ROM of the USB device suggest that perhaps this
23 is then a composite device because it may present itself
24 as both a human interface device and a mass storage
25 device?

1 A I think a person of skill in the art reading this
2 could understand you could implement the USB peripheral
3 device's association with the computer using a composite
4 mode or interface. That's certainly a design choice
5 within the different modes supported by USB. The more
6 likely one, given it's described as a keyboard, would be
7 the human interface device.
8 Q Can you launch software from a human interface
9 device?
10 A In a general sense, I don't see any reason why
11 you couldn't design a system that would be able to do
12 that.
13 Q How does Mardakis [sic] describe how its
14 keystrokes are emulated?
15 THE STENOGRAPHER: What was that name?
16 MR. HALVERSON: Mardakis?
17 MR. YANG: Mardiks.
18 MR. HALVERSON: Mm. I pulled a Steve and added a
19 syllable. Mardiks.
20 MR. YANG: Oh, gee, thanks.
21 MR. HALVERSON: Let me ask that again.
22 BY MR. HALVERSON:
23 Q How does Mardiks describe how its keystrokes are
24 emulated?
25 A I don't think it describes specifically how they

1 are emulated, just that they are emulated. It says, "A
2 stream of emulated keystrokes is sent from the USB
3 peripheral device to the host." So you could use any one
4 of a set of techniques known to a person of skill in the
5 art. Typically a keystroke is represented as some sort of
6 encoded character string. And so those could be sent as
7 an encoded character string to the point of making the
8 host think that there was an actual keyboard that had
9 someone actually entering or typing those keys.
10 Q What is "VBScript" in paragraph 33?
11 A Start... I don't recall specifically what that is
12 other than what the description in Mardiks says about it.
13 Q What would be a reason to use emulated keystrokes
14 rather than a .INF file to execute software?
15 A So I think that they're basically design choices
16 with respect to known ways of accomplishing the goal of
17 getting a host to do something at the behest of the
18 peripheral device. There might be reasons to use one
19 technique versus another. The two examples here -- or
20 sorry. The example here of Microsoft Windows in VBScript
21 is something that was, as this describes, a functionality
22 that was part of Windows. If you had a different
23 operating system, you might use a different technique.
24 But from a POSITA's perspective or a programmer's
25 perspective, being able to implement functionality where

1 upon inserting a USB device into a computer, the goal of
2 getting the computer to perform certain actions can be
3 implemented using various programing techniques --
4 Q Do you know when --
5 A -- which would --
6 Q Or I'm sorry.
7 A -- that would have been known to a person skilled
8 in the art in 2010.
9 Q Do you know when VBScript was shut down?
10 A I do not. It says it was supported in Windows
11 version 2000. I don't recall if it was supported in later
12 versions of Windows or when those particular operating
13 systems reached end of life.
14 Q Would you consider using VBScript a preferred
15 option to using something like that .INF file that we were
16 talking about earlier?
17 A It might be preferred in some scenarios, but
18 ultimately it's a design choice. It's really just
19 literally a different programming language for
20 implementing the same kinds of functionality. One might
21 implement different functionality than the other, but at
22 least from the perspective of what would be required by
23 any claim in the '237 set of asserted -- or claims at
24 issue in this IPR, I don't think there's any meaningful
25 distinction between the two as an option or a design

1 choice.
2 Q Is using a .INF file more streamlined than using
3 keystroke emulation?
4 A I'm not sure what metric you would use for "more
5 streamlined." There are pros and cons to either technique
6 from the perspective of what's required by the '237
7 claims. I don't think there is a streamlining requirement
8 in the claims. And so, ultimately, both would be obvious
9 options to try.
10 Q Do you -- sorry. Is using a .INF file more
11 user-friendly than using keystroke emulation?
12 A Again, from the perspective of more
13 user-friendly, I'm not sure what the metric would be for
14 comparison. As I've testified to, I think there are pros
15 and cons of each. Those would have been understood to a
16 person of skill in the art. They ultimately become just
17 different programming techniques for accomplishing the
18 same function or similar functions.
19 And then from the perspective of the '237 claims,
20 which I've really relied on Mardiks for the human
21 interface device aspect of USB, there isn't really a
22 difference in the use of INF files or VBScript that goes
23 to more of an unrelated implementation.
24 Q Would a person of ordinary skill in the art
25 interpret Mardiks as modifying USB standard operation?

1 A In the context that I've relied on it in the '237
2 claims, no.
3 Q Remember talking about Maeda's wireless LAN card
4 earlier this week?
5 A Yes.
6 Q I don't remember if I asked this or not. So if I
7 did, I apologize. But do you know, is that card
8 preinstalled on the PC or is it a user-addable card?
9 (Stenographer clarification.)
10 MR. YANG: We get the point.
11 THE WITNESS: You asked something like that
12 earlier this week about at least one of the references.
13 My recollection is I pointed to a couple of different
14 aspects of the reference in probably Maeda where it talks
15 about something like upon inserting that wireless
16 transmitter. We had looked at the figure 1 and it showed
17 10. That looked like a card that would be slotted into
18 some sort of port on the computer 100, and I think I had
19 identified a couple of paragraphs that described that.
20 BY MR. HALVERSON:
21 Q Do you recall where?
22 A I do not. Let me see if I can find those again.
23 Q I'm not seeing "port." And there aren't a lot of
24 instances of LAN card 10 being discussed.
25 A I don't remember which paragraphs it was that I

1 had pointed to. But I think I had described a person of
2 skill in the art looking at the figures and looking at the
3 associated text would understand that the 10 is something
4 that could be inserted and removed from the computer 100.
5 And then I think I had also said it -- I didn't recall, at
6 least in the context of that patent and that claim,
7 whether or not being able to remove 10 was a requirement
8 of the claims.
9 Q Do you have an understanding of how the LAN card
10 presents itself to computer 100 or PC100 in Maeda? Is it
11 a human interface device, a molecular (phonetic) device,
12 or a mass storage device?
13 A So you used the term "LAN card." I think I said
14 it looked kind of like a card that you could be
15 inserted -- that could be inserted into a slot or port of
16 the computer. I mean, the terminology it uses is -- what
17 was it? -- the transmitter. As to how it presents
18 itself...
19 Q So in the interest of full disclosure, paragraph
20 80 of Maeda refers to element 10 as the wireless LAN card.
21 A Okay. Well then, that certainly goes a long way
22 to suggesting to a person of skill in the art that as a
23 LAN card, it's something that could be inserted and
24 removed.
25 Q Do you know, does your Dell laptop (indicating)

1 have a graphics card in it?
2 A Depends on how narrowly or precisely you would
3 want to define the term "card." As I testified to
4 earlier, it's -- the concept of a card in terms of
5 something that you could slot into a computer is a little
6 bit older terminology. And so inside of a PC chassis, it
7 would have a PCI bus with a slot, and you'd insert, like,
8 a VGA display card. Now, I think it's largely systems on
9 a chip, as you referenced earlier in the week.
10 Q And do you know, does Maeda describe the
11 installation of a driver for communication between its PC
12 and its wireless LAN card?
13 A At least in claim 1 of the '237 patent, I don't
14 see a reference to a driver. That might actually be a
15 requirement in the context of other patents and claims,
16 and so at least for Maeda for the '237, I don't recall a
17 limitation where I would have needed to point to support
18 in Maeda for that concept. To the extent I'm
19 misremembering what's in the declaration, I would defer to
20 what's there.
21 Q Do you still have Deforche in front of you, 1030?
22 A I do.
23 Q Do you know how the USB device of Deforche
24 presents itself?
25 A If by "presents itself," if you mean by what USB

1 interface, I think this was in paragraph 10.
2 Q Of?
3 A Deforche.
4 Q Thank you.
5 A This is where it talks about an example is a
6 human interface driver, HID; a mass storage device; MSD
7 driver. I thought there was some portions of Deforche
8 that talked about composite devices. That's in paragraph
9 36. And I think we read in that acronym-laden sentence at
10 the end of paragraph 36 at some point.
11 Q Would a person of ordinary skill in the art
12 understand any of the elements of Deforche to be a base
13 node as that term is used?
14 A I don't recall attempting to answer that question
15 specifically. In the '237 Ground 2 where I've relied on
16 Deforche, I believe I've relied on Maeda for any reference
17 to a base node. But consistent with testimony earlier
18 this week, I did draw a comparison between the general
19 components of the architectures of the various references,
20 including Maeda and Deforche. But I didn't specifically
21 rely on the functionality of a component in Deforche as
22 the base node in the '237 claim elements.
23 Q Is --
24 A To my recollection.
25 Q Does Deforche discuss the communication of audio

1 data?
2 A I don't recall if it does or not.
3 Q How about video data?
4 A Same answer. Again, it's not what I relied on
5 the reference for. But there might be some disclosure in
6 there that would teach or suggest to a person of skill in
7 the art that that's the type of data that can be
8 communicated.
9 Q I want to go back to Mardiks for a second.
10 A Okay.
11 Q On keystroke emulation...
12 A Okay.
13 Q I think you had said that Mardiks doesn't provide
14 a requirement for how the keystroke emulation is
15 generated, only that a stream of emulated keystrokes is
16 sent and used. If I butchered that, please fix it.
17 But do you recall that discussion?
18 A I recall the discussion. I do think you
19 butchered it. I'm not sure how to fix it. It's what I
20 said when we talked about this previously. I think, at a
21 minimum, I said that I didn't recall if there was or was
22 not, but at least in the paragraphs we were looking at at
23 the time, I didn't see anything.
24 Q How can keystrokes -- sorry. How can emulated
25 keystrokes be generated?

1 A With a programming primitive that would identify
2 the code for the keystroke and send that, as opposed to
3 detecting it through the keyboard.
4 Q And so the idea there being, when I hit the L key
5 on my keyboard, the -- a signal is sent to the processor
6 of my computer that indicates that the L key has been hit;
7 right?
8 A Yes.
9 Q At a very high level?
10 A At a very high level, yes.
11 Q And so instead of generating that signal that
12 indicates the L key has been hit upon the hitting of the L
13 key, that same signal could be generated using software
14 that would then inform the processor that the L key has
15 been hit even though the L key has not actually been hit;
16 is that right?
17 A That's one way to do it.
18 Q Are there other ways to do it?
19 A In terms of implementing it, sure. There could
20 be other ways of doing it.
21 Q How?
22 A But, I mean, the level that you've described that
23 functionality at is high enough to encompass various
24 techniques to implement it.
25 MR. HALVERSON: You want to give me five minutes?

1 A Sure.
2 MR. YANG: Yes. Yes.
3 THE STENOGRAPHER: Off the record at 10:41 a.m.
4 (Off the record.)
5 THE STENOGRAPHER: Back on record at 10:50 a.m.
6 MR. HALVERSON: Pending anything else,
7 Dr. Almeroth, from Mr. Yang, I have nothing else today.
8 MR. YANG: I do not have any questions for you.
9 Thank you.
10 THE STENOGRAPHER: Off the record at 10:50 a.m.
11 (Time noted 10:50 a.m.)
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1)
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2)

3
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4

5 I, JUSTYNE N. JOHNSON, do hereby certify that the
6 witness in the foregoing deposition was by me duly
7 affirmed to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing
8 but the truth in the within-entitled cause; that said
9 deposition was taken at the time and place therein stated;
10 that the testimony of said witness was reported by me and
11 was thereafter transcribed under my direction and
12 supervision; that the foregoing is a full, complete and
13 true record of said testimony; that the witness was given
14 an opportunity to read and, if necessary, correct said
15 deposition and to subscribe the same.
16 I further certify that I am not of counsel or
17 attorney for any of the parties in the foregoing
18 deposition and caption named, or in any way interested in
19 the outcome of the cause named in said caption.
20 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
21 this 2nd day of July, 2025.
22
23 Justyne Johnson
24 JUSTYNE N. JOHNSON, CSR NO. 14301
25

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