

EXHIBIT 903-E

***Inpria Corporation v. Lam Research Corp.*, Case No. 1-22-cv-01359-CJB
Exhibit 903-E – Invalidity Claim Chart for U.S. Patent No. 11,673,903**

U.S. Patent Publication No. 2011/0166268 (“Deelman ’268”) published on **July 7, 2011**, before the ’903 patent’s earliest priority date of **April 11, 2018**. Meyers ’839 is therefore prior art to the ’903 patent under AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1).

K. Jones and M.F. Lappert, “Amino-derivatives of Metals and Metalloids. Part I. Preparation of Aminostannanes, Stannylamines, and Stannazanes,” *Journal of Chemical Society*, pp. 1944-1951 (“Jones-I”) published in **1965**. Jones-I is therefore prior art to the ’903 patent under AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1).

Hanssgen, D., et al. “Synthesis of the First Mono-t-Butyltin Element Compounds,” *J. Organometallic Chemistry* 293 (1985): 191-195 (“Hanssgen”) published on **September 24, 1985**. Hanssgen is prior art under post-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102(a)(1) because it published on **September 24, 1985**, which is before the ’903 patent’s earliest possible priority date of **April 11, 2018**.

Deelman ’268 renders Asserted Claims 1-4, 6-9 of the ’903 patent obvious alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with Jones-I as set forth in this chart. In addition to the citations set forth in the charts below, Defendant further incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth in, the arguments, evidence, and statements set forth in IPR2025-00267.

With respect to the obviousness of the asserted claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, one or more of the principles enumerated by the United States Supreme Court in *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007) apply, including: (a) combining various claimed elements known in the prior art according to known methods to yield a predictable result; (b) making a simple substitution of one or more known elements for another to obtain a predictable result; (c) using a known technique to improve a similar device or method in the same way; (d) applying a known technique to a known device or method ready for improvement to yield a predictable result; (e) choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success or, in other words, the solution was one which was “obvious to try”; (f) a known work in one field of endeavor prompting variations of it for use either in the same field or a different field based on given design incentives or other market forces in which the variations were predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art; and/or (g) a teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the prior art reference or to combine the teachings of various prior art references to arrive at the claimed invention. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Deelman ’268 with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or one or more of the references identified in accordance with the principles and rationales set forth above.

Beyond the specific motivations identified in the cited references, motivation to modify and combine particular references comes from: (a) the nature of the problem being solved; (b) the teachings of the prior art; (c) the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art; (d) the fact that the references address the same or similar technical issues as the '903 patent; and (e) considerations of efficiency, effectiveness, convenience, cost-savings, and accessibility to combine the various teachings.

This claim chart is meant to illustrate one example of how the asserted claims are invalid for obviousness. By not discussing portions of a reference in the claim chart below, Defendant does not waive its right to rely on these portions of the reference. Instead, Defendant expressly reserves the right to rely on any and all portions of the cited references. These contentions are not an admission by Defendant that any accused materials are covered by or infringe the asserted claims of the '903 patent, particularly after the claims are construed by the Court. These contentions are not an admission by Defendant as to the proper scope of any asserted claim, the proper construction of any term in any asserted claim, or whether particular elements may be construed at all, or instead, are indefinite. Defendant reserves the right to modify, amend, or supplement these contentions as additional information becomes available during the course of this action and in view of any applicable claim construction order from the Court.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
Claim 1	
[1p] A high purity liquid composition comprising: a monoalkyl tin triamide compound represented by the chemical formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$ and	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses a high purity liquid composition having a monoalkyl tin triamide compound represented by the chemical formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$. Deelman '268 discloses high purity "monoalkyltin compound compositions that may have "from 85 wt% to 99.999 wt%...of at least one monoalkyltin compound of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$, in which R is linear, branched or cyclic $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl, preferably $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl, and T is a ligand." Deelman '268, ¶ 0013. Deelman '268 further teaches "hydrostannylation of 1-alkene" to selectively produce mono-alkyltin trihalides, and acknowledges that mono-alkyltin trihalides can "be easily converted to mono-alkyltin compound of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$." <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0031-0033. Deelman '268 discloses examples of preparation of monoalkyltin compounds, including for example, "mono-octyltin trichloride" which is a "yellow-orange liquid." In the same field of organotin synthesis, Jones teaches means to convert tin halides and alkyltin halides into alkyltin amides. Jones-I, p. 1945. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Deelman '268, with Jones-I, which does expressly teach ligand T can be an amino group including those having the formula of $\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, where R' and R'' are alkyl or aryl groups. Jones-I, p. 1945. Jones-I explains that "[a] major advance in SnN chemistry was the preparation of an minostannane" "by way of the lithium salt of the amine," as shown in the following equation from Jones-I: $\text{R}_4\text{SnX}_{4-n} + n\text{LiNR}'\text{R}'' \longrightarrow \text{R}_{4-n}\text{Sn}(\text{NR}'\text{R}'')_n + n\text{MX} \quad (4)$ where "R, R', and R''"= alkyl or aryl, $\text{X}=\text{Cl}$ or Br, $\text{M} = \text{Li}$, and $n=1, 2, 3$, or 4." <i>Id.</i> Jones-I's "[r]eaction (4) invariably proceeded smoothly." <i>Id.</i>

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	When $n=3$, reaction 4 of Jones, teaches reacting monoalkyltin trihalide (RSnX_3) with lithium amine salts to form monoalkyltin triamide compounds ($\text{RSn}(\text{N NR}'\text{R})_3$), consistent with the teachings of Deelman '268. This is consistent with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art that the amide group replaces the halide ion on the metal center, leaving lithium halide as a byproduct. When R' and R'' are the same alkyl group and $n=3$, the disclosed $\text{R}_{4-n}\text{Sn}(\text{NR}'\text{R})_n$ product corresponds to a monoalkyl tin triamide compound represented by the chemical formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$. This is further supported by compound examples disclosed in Tables 1 and 2 in Jones-I (disclosing the synthesis of monoalkyltin triamide compounds represented by the chemical formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$, including $\text{PhSn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$ and $\text{Bu}^n\text{Sn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$). <i>Id.</i> p. 1948, 1949. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Deelman '268 regarding the need for high purity monoalkyltin compounds of the formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$ with the disclosure of Jones that the T could be an amino group with a reasonable expectation of success ("Deelman '268/Jones-I"). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have looked to Jones-I because Deelman '268 and Jones-I are in the same field of art and directed to the same types of monoalkyltin compounds. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that incorporation of an amino group from Jones-I as "T" would be nothing more than a simple substitution of a known ligand for another, involving known chemistry and known benefits with predictable results. See Jones-I, p. 1945. ("major advance in SnN chemistry was the preparation of an aminostannane...by way of the lithium salt of the amine[]" in 1960) The combination of Deelman '268 and Jones-I requires no more than applying a known technique to achieve a high purity compound according to a known reaction pathway, with predictable, successful results. For example, Deelman '268 teaches: "[h]igh purity monoalkyltin-based compounds of $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$" "are advantageously prepared from the corresponding monoalkyltin trihalides of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{Hal})_3$, in which R is as defined above and Hal is chosen from chlorine, bromine and iodine." Deelman '268, ¶ 0027. In the same vein, Jones-I discloses the well-known chemical reaction converting alkyltin halides into alkyltin amides by reacting the organotin halides with lithium amide salts. Jones-I, p. 1945. A person of ordinary skill in the art interested in synthesizing high purity monoalkyltin triamide would have followed the approach taught by Deelman '268, i.e., starting with a

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	corresponding monoalkyltin trihalide, and further adopted the well-known reaction pathway taught by Jones, i.e., to react the alkyltin halide with lithium amide salts, to convert high purity monoalkyltin trihalides into high purity monoalkyltin triamides. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success maintaining the level of purity of the monoalkyltin trihalide as disclosed by Deelman '268 through Jones-I's reaction with the lithium amide salt to derive a high purity monoalkyltin triamide because such a reaction is a well-defined ion exchange pathway in which the highly nucleophilic amide ion displaces the halide ion, and thus, when properly controlled, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have expected production of high purity monoalkyltin triamides. Even if the purity was not maintained, methods to further improve the purity of monoalkyltin triamide compounds, i.e., fractional distillation, were well-known and a person of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success at increasing the purity of the resulting monoalkyltin triamide compounds to the extent further purification was necessary.
[1a] no more than 0.5 mole % dialkyltin compounds as an impurity relative to the total tin amount,	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268, together with conventional methods and general knowledge in the art, discloses and/or suggests the high purity liquid composition having no more than 0.5 mole % dialkyltin compounds as an impurity relative to the total tin amount. Deelman '268 "relates to high purity monoalkyltin compounds, more specifically to alkyltin compound compositions containing monoalkyltin as major compound, and minor quantities of di- and/or trialkyltin compounds." Deelman '268, abstract. Deelman '268 teaches such high purity monoalkyltin compound compositions can include "from 85 wt% to 99.999 wt%...of at least one monoalkyltin compound of formula $RSn(T)_3$, in which R is linear, branched or cyclic C1-C20 alkyl, preferably C1-C10 alkyl, and T is a ligand." <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0013. Deelman '268 further teaches that "high purity monoalkyltin-based compounds of $RSn(T)_3$" "are advantageously

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	prepared from the corresponding monoalkyltin trihalides of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{Hal})_3$, in which R is as defined above and Hal is chosen from chlorine, bromine and iodine.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0027. Deelman '268's disclosure of “85 wt% to 99.999 wt%...of at least one monoalkyltin compound of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$” overlaps the claim scope of no more than 0.5 mole % dialkyltin compounds as an impurity relative to the total tin amount. Jones-I teaches synthesis of a dialkyltin triamide of the formula $\text{R}_{4-n}\text{Sn}(\text{NR}'\text{R})_n$ by converting tin halides and alkyltin halides into alkyltin amides. Jones-I, p. 1945. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to follow the approach taught by Deelman '268 to obtain high purity monoalkyltin trihalides, and further to adopt the well-known reaction pathway taught by Jones-I to convert the high purity monoalkyltin trihalides into high purity monoalkyltin triamides. Given the well-known reaction pathway, replacing halide groups of a high purity monoalkyltin trihalide with amide groups, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have a reasonable expectation of success to arrive at “no more than 0.5 mole % dialkyltin compounds as an impurity relative to the total tin amount.”
[1b] wherein R is a hydrocarbyl group with 1-31 carbon atoms, and	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of a monoalkyl tin triamide compound: “monoalkyltin compounds of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$.” Deelman '268, ¶ 0031. Deelman '268 teaches “R is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 ($\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl), preferably from 1 to 10 carbon atoms ($\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl).” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0021. “According to a preferred embodiment,” R can be methyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, and phenyl groups. <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0021, 0022.
[1c] wherein R' is a hydrocarbyl group with 1-10 carbon atoms.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	Deelman '268 discloses and/or suggests that R' is a hydrocarbyl group with 1-10 carbon atoms. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of “monoalkyltin compound[s] of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$, in which R is linear, branched or cyclic $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl, preferably $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl, and T is a ligand.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0013, 0031. Deelman further teaches “[h]igh purity monoalkyltin-based compounds of $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$” “are advantageously prepared from the corresponding monoalkyltin trihalides of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{Hal})_3$, in which R is as defined above and Hal is chosen from chlorine, bromine and iodine.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0027. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Deelman '268 and Jones-I to use an amino group for ligand T, including amino groups with the formula $\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, where R' and R'' are alkyl or aryl groups. Jones-I, p. 1945. Starting with an alkyltin trihalide, as Deelman '268 does, Jones-I further teaches synthesis of alkyltin triamides of the formula $\text{R}_4\text{-nSn}(\text{NR}'\text{R}'')_n$, where “R, R', and R''= alkyl or aryl, X=Cl or Br, M = Li, and n=1, 2, 3, or 4.” <i>Id.</i> When n=3 and, R' and R'' are the same alkyl groups, Jones-I discloses synthesis of a monoalkyltin triamide of the formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$. Jones-I further discloses several exemplary monoalkyltin triamide compounds, such as $\text{MeSn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$, $\text{PhSn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$, $\text{Bu}^n\text{Sn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$. Jones-I, tables 1 and 2, p. 1948, 1949. The “methyl” groups in Jones-I's exemplary compounds fall within the claim scope as they are a hydrocarbyl group with one (1) carbon atom.
Claim 2	
The composition of claim 1 wherein R is a branched alkyl ligand represented by $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{C--}$, where R^1 and R^2 are independently an alkyl group with 1-10 carbon atoms, and R^3 is hydrogen or an alkyl group with 1-10 carbon atoms.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of “mono-alkyltin compounds of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$,” where “R is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 ($\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl),” and preferably an iso-propyl group. <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0021, 0022, 0031. An iso-propyl group is a branched alkyl ligand that can be represented by $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{C—}$, where R^1 and R^2 are independently an alkyl group with one (1) carbon atom each, and R^3 is hydrogen.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
Claim 3	
The composition of claim 1 wherein R comprises methyl (CH ₃ —), ethyl (CH ₃ CH ₂ —), isopropyl (CH ₃ CH ₂ CH—), tert-butyl ((CH ₃) ₃ C—), tert-amyl (CH ₃ CH ₂ (CH ₃) ₂ C—), sec-butyl (CH ₃ (CH ₃ CH ₂)CH—), neopentyl (CH ₃) ₃ CCH ₂ —, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl, or cyclopropyl.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of “mono-alkyltin compounds of formula RSn(T)₃,” where “R is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 (C1-C20 alkyl),” and preferably an isopropyl group. <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0021, 0022, 0031. Iso-propyl group is within the scope of claim 3.
Claim 4	
The composition of claim 1 wherein R' comprises a methyl group, ethyl group, isopropyl group, or t-butyl group.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses and/or suggests that R' is a hydrocarbyl group with 1-10 carbon atoms. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of “monoalkyltin compound[s] of formula RSn(T)₃, in which R is linear, branched or cyclic C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, preferably C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, and T is a ligand.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0013, 0031. Deelman further teaches “[h]igh purity monoalkyltin-based compounds of RSn(T)₃” “are advantageously prepared from the corresponding monoalkyltin trihalides of formula RSn(Hal)₃, in which R is as defined above and Hal is chosen from chlorine, bromine and iodine.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0027. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Deelman '268 and Jones-I to use an amino group for ligand T, including amino groups with the formula NR'R'', where R' and R'' are alkyl or aryl groups. Jones-I, p. 1945.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	Starting with an alkyltin trihalide, as Deelman '268 does, Jones-I further teaches synthesis of alkyltin triamides of the formula $R_4-nSn(NR'R'')_n$, where "R, R', and R''= alkyl or aryl, X=Cl or Br, M = Li, and n=1, 2, 3, or 4." <i>Id.</i> When n=3 and, R' and R'' are the same alkyl groups, Jones-I discloses synthesis of a monoalkyltin triamide of the formula $RSn(NR'_2)_3$. Jones-I further discloses several exemplary monoalkyltin triamide compounds, such as $MeSn(NMe_2)_3$, $PhSn(NMe_2)_3$, $Bu^nSn(NMe_2)_3$. Jones-I, tables 1 and 2, p. 1948, 1949. The "methyl" groups in Jones-I's exemplary compounds fall within the claim scope.
Claim 6	
The composition of claim 1 comprising essentially no dialkyltin compounds as measured with an approximate 0.1 mole % detection limit.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to follow the approach taught by Deelman '268 to obtain high purity monoalkyltin trihalides, and further to adopt the well-known reaction pathway taught by Jones-I to convert the high purity monoalkyltin trihalides into high purity monoalkyltin triamides. Indeed, given the well-known reaction pathway, replacing halide groups of a high purity monoalkyltin trihalide with amide groups, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success to arrive at "essentially no dialkyltin compounds as measured with an approximate 0.1 mole % detection limit." To the extent necessary, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have used fractional distillation to further reduce the dialkyltin impurity.
Claim 7	
A solution comprising the composition of claim 1 and an organic solvent.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of "monoalkyltin compound[s] of formula $RSn(T)_3$, in which R is linear, branched or cyclic C_1-C_{20} alkyl, preferably C_1-C_{10} alkyl, and T is a ligand." <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0013, 0031.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	Deelman further teaches “[h]igh purity monoalkyltin-based compounds of $\text{RSn}(\text{T})_3$” “are advantageously prepared from the corresponding monoalkyltin trihalides of formula $\text{RSn}(\text{Hal})_3$, in which R is as defined above and Hal is chosen from chlorine, bromine and iodine.” <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0027. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Deelman '268 and Jones-I to use an amino group for ligand T, including amino groups with the formula $\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, where R' and R'' are alky or aryl groups. Jones-I, p. 1945 Jones-I further teaches synthesis of alkyltin triamides of the formula $\text{R}_4\text{-nSn}(\text{NR}'\text{R}'')_n$, where “R, R', and R''= alkyl or aryl, X=Cl or Br, M = Li, and n=1, 2, 3, or 4.” <i>Id.</i> When n=3 and, R' and R'' are the same alkyl groups, Jones-I discloses synthesis of a monoalkyltin triamide of the formula $\text{RSn}(\text{NR}'_2)_3$. Jones-I further disclose several exemplary monoalkyltin triamide compounds, such as $\text{MeSn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$, $\text{PhSn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$, $\text{Bu}^n\text{Sn}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$. Jones-I, tables 1 and 2, p. 1948, 1949. Hanssgen teaches creating a solution of “$\text{tBuSn}(\text{NEt}_2)_3$” in “dichloromethane.” Hanssgen, p. 194. Dichloromethane is an organic solvent. Hanssgen further teaches that t-butanol, which is an alcohol and an organic solvent, is added to the solution. <i>Id.</i> p. 194. The references are all in the same field of art, directed to the same type of monoalkyltin compounds with the same generic chemical formula. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that the high purity monoalkyltin triamide composition of Deelman/Jones-I would easily dissolve in an organic solvent, like the dichloromethane and t-butanol, as disclosed in Hanssgen, to create the claimed solution with predictable results.
Claim 8	
The solution of claim 7 having a concentration from about 0.005M to about 0.5M and wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Hanssgen teaches t-butanol, an alcohol solvent, added to the solution including compound (I), so a person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood the solvent comprises an alcohol. <i>Id.</i> p. 194.

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	The molar concentration of Compound I in 20 ml dichloromethane is about 0.5 M (i.e., 10 mmol/20 ml= 0.5 mol/l). After additional solvent, i.e., 2.2 g (30 mmol) t-butanol, was added to the solution, the molar concentration decreased slightly, i.e., slightly lower than about 0.5M, which is within the claimed range of about 0.005M to about 0.5M. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that the high purity monoalkyltin triamide composition of Deelman/Jones-I could be easily dissolved in an organic solvent comprising an alcohol, t-butanol, at a concentration from about 0.005 M to about 0.5M, as disclosed in Hanssgen to create the claimed solution with predictable results. Alcoholysis of organotin amides was well-known in the art to produce tin alkoxides, useful for a number of applications including forming electrodes. Because of these known benefits, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated, for example, to convert the monoalkyltin triamide of Deelman/Jones-I into a monoalkyltin trialkoxide as taught by Hanssgen. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have a reasonable expectation of success applying the known alcoholysis reaction to the high purity monoalkyltin triamide composition taught by Deelman/Jones-I because Hanssgen teaches the alcoholysis typical of monoalkyltin triamide compounds (e.g., $\text{tBuSn}(\text{NEt}_2)_3$, which is a very similar compound to the monoalkyltin triamide compounds taught by Deelman/Jones-I). Thus, because Hanssgen discloses a successful alcoholysis reaction involving a monoalkyltin triamide compound, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that such a reaction could be used with other monoalkyltin triamide compounds of the same class to synthesize a monoalkyltin trialkoxide. The alcoholysis reaction of Hanssgen impacts only the amido groups and not the alkyl group (displacing the amido group with the alkoxyl group, as shown by Equation 3 of Hanssgen). Thus, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that the alcoholysis reaction does not change the dialkyl tin contamination level of the monoalkyltin triamide compound and would have expected the resulting monoalkyltin trialkoxide compound from the alcoholysis reaction to have the same low dialkyl tin contamination as the monoalkyltin triamide compound of Deelman/Jones-I. Accordingly, a person of ordinary skill in the art interested in deriving monoalkyltin trialkoxides would find it obvious to subject the high purity monoalkyltin triamide composition of Deelman/Jones-I to

'903 Patent Claims	Disclosure of Prior Art
	Hanssger's typical alcoholysis reactions with predictable results and a reasonable expectation of success.
Claim 9	
The solution of claim 7 wherein R comprises methyl (CH₃—), ethyl (CH₃CH₂—), isopropyl (CH₃CH₂CH₂—), tert-butyl ((CH₃)₃C—), tert-amyl (CH₃CH₂(CH₃)₂C—), sec-butyl (CH₃(CH₃CH₂)CH—), neopentyl (CH₃)₃CCH₂—, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutyl, or cyclopropyl, and wherein R' comprises a methyl group, ethyl group, isopropyl group, t-butyl group, or t-amyl group.	Deelman '268, alone, in combination with the general knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with the other references identified, discloses and/or suggests this claim limitation. Deelman '268 discloses synthesis of "mono-alkyltin compounds of formula RSn(T)₃," where "R is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 (C1-C20 alkyl)," and preferably an isopropyl group. <i>Id.</i> ¶ 0021, 0022, 0031. Iso-propyl group is within the scope of R in claim 9. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Deelman '268 and Jones-I to use an amino group for ligand T, including amino groups with the formula NR'R'', where R' and R'' are alkyl or aryl groups. Jones-I, p. 1945. Starting with an alkyltin trihalide, as Deelman '268 does, Jones-I further teaches synthesis of alkyltin triamides of the formula R_{4-n}Sn(NR'R'')_n, where "R, R', and R''= alkyl or aryl, X=Cl or Br, M = Li, and n=1, 2, 3, or 4." <i>Id.</i> When n=3 and, R' and R'' are the same alkyl groups, Jones-I discloses synthesis of a monoalkyltin triamide of the formula RSn(NR')₃. Jones-I further discloses several exemplary monoalkyltin triamide compounds, such as MeSn(NMe₂)₃, PhSn(NMe₂)₃, BuⁿSn(NMe₂)₃. Jones-I, tables 1 and 2, p. 1948, 1949. The "methyl" groups in Jones-I's exemplary compounds fall within the scope of R' in claim 9.