

EXHIBIT 2

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

CONCURRENT VENTURES, LLC AND
XTREAMEDGE, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC. AND
PENSANDO SYSTEMS, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:24-cv-00335-ADA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Declaration of Dr. R. Jacob Baker Regarding the '596 Patent

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I, R. Jacob Baker, Ph.D., hereby declare:

1. I am over 18 years of age and competent to make this declaration. I have either personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this declaration or I have learned them through a reasonable investigation, and if called upon as a witness, I could and would testify competently to them.

2. I have been retained as an expert to offer my opinions in the above-captioned litigation and submit this declaration on behalf of Defendants Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. and Pensando Systems, Inc. (“AMD”) concerning the proper construction of claim terms in U.S. Patent No. 8,924,596 (“the ’596 patent”).

3. I am being compensated at my customary hourly rate (\$765 per hour) for time spent on this matter. I am also being reimbursed for expenses that I incur during the course of this work. My compensation is not contingent upon the results of my study, the substance of my testimony, or the outcome of this case. I have no personal or financial stake, nor any interest in the outcome of this proceeding.

4. My background and qualifications can be found in section VI.

5. My understanding of the legal principles concerning claim construction can be found in section VII.

I. LEVEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART AND RELEVANT TIME

6. I understand that claim interpretation is from the perspective of a POSITA at the time of the invention.

7. The application that issued as the ’596 patent was filed on December 6, 2013. Accordingly, I have analyzed the claim terms in the ’596 patent from the perspective of a POSITA as of December 6, 2013.

8. In my opinion, the level of skill for a POSITA relevant to the '596 patent as of the alleged date of invention would have had at least (1) a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, computer engineering, or a comparable major with two years of post-graduate experience in computer architecture, including the use of queues and multiple processing elements; or (2) a graduate degree in electrical engineering, computer engineering, or a comparable major with a specialization in computer architecture, including the use of queues and multiple processing elements. A higher level of education or skill can make up for less work experience, and vice-versa. In reaching this opinion, I have considered the types of problems encountered in the art, the prior art solutions to those problems, the rapidity with which innovations are made, the sophistication of the technology, and the educational level and professional capabilities of workers in the field at the relevant time.

9. I am well-qualified to determine the level of ordinary skill in the art and am personally familiar with the technology of the '596 patent. I was a person of at least ordinary skill in the art at the alleged date of invention for the '596 patent, as explained in section VI. All of my statements below are to be understood as statements of how a POSITA would have understood something as of the alleged date of the invention.

II. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

10. In my opinion, a person of ordinary skill in the art ("POSITA") would have understood the claim term "input queue implemented in hardware" to mean "input queue implemented in physical circuits without software intervention."

11. Likewise, a POSITA would have understood the claim term "output queue implemented in hardware" to mean "output queue implemented in physical circuits without

software intervention.” Plaintiffs’ interpretation of these claim terms renders them indefinite, as explained below.

12. In my opinion, a POSITA would have understood the claim term “register” to mean “set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits.”

III. TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND

A. QUEUE

13. In computers, a queue is a basic data structure for holding data. Like people waiting in line, data enters the queue on one end and exits on the other. Since the first data that enters the queue is also the first to leave, queues are known as “first-in first-out” buffers, or “FIFO” for short. Queues have a finite size. Once a queue is full, no new data can be added to queue, until space becomes available.

14. Queues can be implemented in hardware or software. Generally, computers include hardware and software. The hardware includes the physical components of the computer, for example, processors (also called central processing units or “CPUs”), main memory (e.g., dynamic random access memory “DRAM”), and non-volatile storage such as a hard disk or solid-state drive. Since computers are electronic devices comprising electric circuits, hardware in a computer includes the physical circuits in various components, e.g., the circuits in integrated circuits (“ICs”). In contrast, software comprises instructions that are executed by hardware. Processors execute instructions that are typically referred to as software programs. Software is flexible and can implement a variety of data structures, including for example queues, stacks, trees, and more.

15. When a queue is implemented in hardware, there are dedicated physical circuits for queue functions and management, including, e.g., a write pointer that indicates where the

next entry should be written to, a read pointer that indicates where the next entry should be read from, and storage elements for data in the queue, etc. Since the storage elements and management of the queue (for example, tracking where to put the next incoming data element, tracking the next data element to exit, tracking available space, etc.) are performed by dedicated physical circuits, no software is needed for a hardware implementation. In summary, a hardware queue, is exactly that—queue storage managed by hardware circuits rather than software running on a processor.

16. In contrast, when a queue is implemented in software, software maintains and utilizes the data structure as a queue, for example by tracking the start (write pointer) and end of the queue (read pointer), the size of the queue, etc. In general, software uses a portion of its main memory (DRAM) to implement the data structure of the queue and manages how that data structure is used to implement the queue, e.g., by defining the size of the queue (i.e., how many entries it can hold), managing read and write pointers, etc. Main memory is like a blank canvas—it is simply a large area to store data. What the data represents depends on how software chooses to interpret and utilize the data.

17. Hardware and software implementations both involve hardware to some extent because, in the end, software is executed on hardware processors. Therefore, the distinguishing characteristic between a queue implemented in software, versus a queue implemented in hardware, is whether software is involved in that implementation. A software implementation will of course use software, while a hardware implementation will be in physical circuits without software intervention.

B. REGISTER

18. A register is a basic building block of logic design and computer architecture. Registers have been ubiquitous in computer designs for decades, and they have since at least the 1990s been taught in undergraduate electrical and computer engineering courses. In particular, undergraduate courses have long taught students how to implement a register using a set of flip-flops. An example of a 4-bit register is shown below, with 4 flip flops in a row, storing 1 bit each:

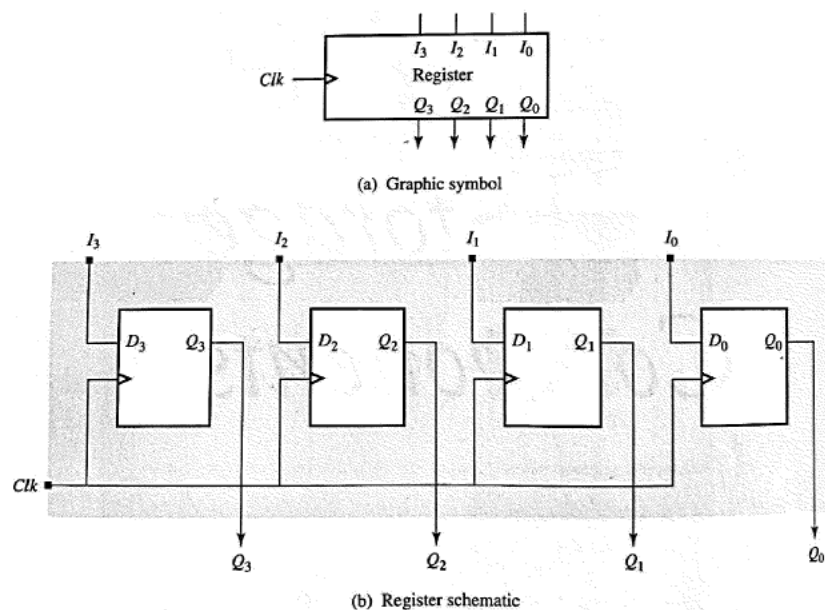


FIGURE 7.1
4-bit register.

AMD-CV-0008685. Figure 7.1 from “Principles of Digital Design” by Daniel Gajski illustrates an example of a 4-bit register.

19. A flip-flop is a basic logic circuit, taught at the undergraduate level, and is the simplest circuit that has a memory component, i.e., it retains state information. A flip-flop stores a single bit, which can either be a ‘1’ (one) or a ‘0’ zero. Since each flip-flop only retains a single bit of information, flip-flops are often grouped together to store a set of bits that are related. For example, a single flip-flop can be in one of two states, 1 or 0. A 2-bit register can

be in one of four states, 00, 01, 10, or 11. A 3-bit register can be in one of eight states, and so-on and so-forth. This grouping is what is being referred to when computers are described as being 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit processors. The basic register size for these processors are 8, 16, 32, and 64 respectively. In short, a register consists of a set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits.

C. '596 PATENT

20. The '596 patent aims to “synchroniz[e] a processing task across multiple processing elements/processors in hardware.” '596 pat., 1:9-13. Since tasks were distributed using command queues, which held a finite number of commands, synchronization was needed “to ensure the module command queues (FIFOs) are not overfilled[.]” *Id.*, 1:22-32. “In the prior art, such synchronization is performed using software techniques, such as semaphores and mutexes to a shared available space count variable in memory.” *Id.*, 1:25-27. Thus, the prior art stored a count of free space for a queue in memory, as a variable in RAM. According to the '596 patent, these software techniques were “non-optimal.” '596 pat., 1:27-29.

21. To avoid software techniques that stored an “available space count variable *in memory*,” (*id.*, 1:25-27) (emphasis added), the '596 patent uses a reservation register that “provides a shared counter resource (e.g., a *register*) *in the hardware* representing how much free space there is in the command queue.” *Id.*, 3:30-34 (emphasis added). Because this is a hardware register, “[a]ny number of processing elements may read these registers (hardware synchronizes these reads internally to ensure they do not overlap using standard arbitration for multiple processing elements).” *Id.*, 3:59-64. “Thus there is a guarantee of not ‘over subscribing’ the command queue.” *Id.*

22. The patent emphasizes advantages of its hardware register over software approaches that stored a count of available space in memory, e.g., RAM. “There is *no need for software overhead* of multiple processing elements handling the synchronization of a shared *available space count variable in shared memory* or otherwise.” *Id.*, 4:11-19 (emphasis added). Therefore, the ’596 patent sought to avoid the need to store a count of available space in memory, e.g., RAM.

IV. TERMS FOR CONSTRUCTION

A. “[input/output] queue implemented in hardware”

23. The terms “input queue implemented in hardware” and “output queue implemented in hardware” are found in claims 1, 7, and 13 of the ’596 patent. Claim 1 is shown below:

1. A system for dividing and synchronizing a processing task across a plurality of processing elements comprising:

an input queue implemented in hardware;

an output queue implemented in hardware;

a first processing element having access to said input queue and said output queue;

at least one second processing element in communication with said first processing element;

a reservation register implemented in hardware storing a value indicative of available space in said input queue, said reservation register accessible by both said first processing element and said at least one second processing element;

computer storage storing instructions, which when executed by said at least one second processing element:

accesses said reservation register and reads said stored value;

determines when said read value indicates available space in said input queue for said first processing element to issue a command;

notifies said first processing element to issue said command to said input queue; and

wherein said first processing element receives notification from said at least one second processing element regarding issuing the command, issues said command to said input queue, and receives a response corresponding to said command from said output queue.

24. I understand that AMD has proposed that these terms be construed as “[input/output] queue implemented in physical circuits without software intervention,” while Plaintiffs have proposed plain and ordinary meaning.

25. Computers have hardware (e.g., physical circuitry) and software (e.g., instructions executed by hardware). As I explained above, a queue implemented in hardware is different from a queue implemented in software. *Supra* ¶¶ 14-17.

26. For the reasons discussed below, it is my opinion that the terms “[input/output] queue implemented in hardware” should be construed as “[input/output] queue implemented in physical circuits without software intervention,” consistent with how a POSITA would have understood this term based on the intrinsic and extrinsic evidence. This construction gives meaning to the requirement that queues are “implemented in hardware,” rather than software, and it is confirmed by the claims and specification.

27. **Claim Language.** The independent claims (1, 7, and 13) recite “an input queue *implemented in hardware*” and “an output queue *implemented in hardware*.” Therefore, the claims are clear that the input and output queues are implemented in using physical hardware circuits, rather than software.

28. Additionally, the surrounding claim language suggests that the input and output queues are distinct hardware elements, and not simply data in memory. The claims recite a structural relationship where processing elements have access to the queues. For example, in claim 1, the first processing element has access to both the input and output queues; in claim 7, the first processing again has access to both the input and output queues while the second

processing element also has access to the input queue; in claim 13, both the first and second processing elements have access to both the input and output queues. Since processors generally have access to memory in order to function, it would not make sense for the claim language to specify a connected relationship if the queues were simply in memory.

29. **Specification.** Figures 3-5 differentiate between components implemented in hardware, such as the input and output queues, and software running on processing elements.

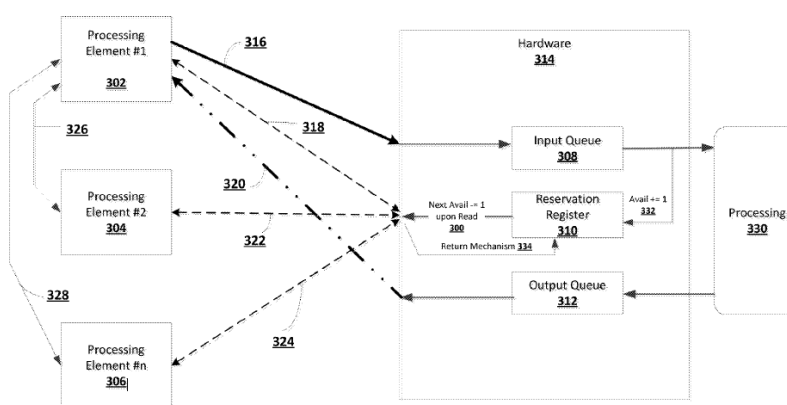


FIG. 3

30. The specification describes “an input queue 308 implemented in hardware 314” and “an output queue 312 also implemented in hardware” while simultaneously describing software executed on the processing elements. ’596 pat., 5:3-45 (describing “computer storage storing instructions” “executed by one of the additional processing elements”); *see also* ’596 pat., 3:11-12 (“The invention considers the case where software must issue commands to a hardware module.”).

31. While discussing various features, the specification distinguishes between hardware and software. For example, the specification emphasizes the advantage of having functionality “handled in hardware” because “there is no need for [] software overhead.” ’596 patent, 4:11-19. The specification also states that “[t]he shared resource itself may be

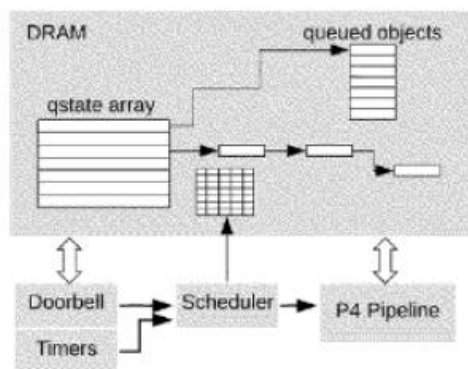
implemented in *hardware, software, or a combination of the two.*” ’596 patent, 4:55-57. While these descriptions are in the context of a reservation register or other resources, the principle is broadly applicable to explain the difference between an implementation in hardware versus software.

32. Furthermore, when describing how free space in the input command queue is tracked, the specification states that “[t]he *hardware* will then automatically, *without software intervention*, update the reserved free space when the command is actually removed from the queue for consumption.” ’596 patent, 4:43-46; *see also* 4:14-19 (no need for software overhead when function is handled by hardware). Therefore, the ’596 patent specification confirms that a POSITA would have understood this claim term to mean an “[input/output] queue implemented in physical circuits without software intervention.”

33. **Plaintiffs’ Construction.** Plaintiffs’ proposal of “plain and ordinary meaning” provides no guidance as to what is meant by “implemented in hardware.” As explained above, all computers have hardware components; otherwise they would not physically exist. Software programs run on computer hardware. Therefore, the distinguishing characteristic between hardware and software implementations is not the presence of hardware—it is the use of software in the implementation.

34. Plaintiffs’ infringement contentions show that they are accusing queues implemented using software in memory. *See* Plaintiffs’ Supplemental Infringement Contentions served on December 20, 2024 – Exhibit A: Supplemental Claim Chart for U.S. Patent No. 8,924,596 at 21-31. For example, on page 28, Plaintiffs’ Supplemental Infringement Contentions identify queues implemented using Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) that use pointers managed by software.

Packet Buffer - Hardware Queues



- Upto 16M queues
- Pkts from wire or internal placed in queues
- Help manage Interfaces, Flows, Connections, other objects that need ordering, tracking and scheduling
- Queue states maintained Qstate record
 - Enqueued objects count, linked-lists, connection state, process-id (memory protection)
- Events Enqueuing object(s) through Doorbells
- HW timer markers set for periodic events to be scheduled, ex: TCP timers
- Queues organized as Scheduling groups, Interface Groups and Class of Service (CoS) groups.
- When a Queue is scheduled, a PHV token with QID and CoS is inserted into P4 pipeline

12

AMD
together we advance.

AMD-CV-0005080.

Id. at 28. Therefore, while Plaintiffs propose “plain and ordinary meaning,” their actual interpretation of the claim language would effectively remove the claim requirement for queues to be “implemented in hardware.” Under Plaintiffs’ interpretation, there would be no distinction between a “queue implemented in hardware” versus, simply, a “queue.”

35. Plaintiffs’ broad interpretation is at odds with the specification. Nowhere does the specification describe queues implemented in memory, managed or controlled by software. Nor would that make sense because the claim states that the queues are “implemented in hardware.”

36. The specification contains only boilerplate language referring to “features and applications ... implemented as software processes” and that “functions described above can be implemented in digital electronic circuit, in computer software, firmware, or hardware.” ’596 patent, 7:59-9:30. These boilerplate descriptions reinforce that when the claim language recites “implemented in hardware” it is specifically claiming embodiments where software is not used.

37. Plaintiffs' interpretation makes the claim language "implemented in hardware" superfluous. If Plaintiffs' interpretation is applied, there is no distinction between "[input/output] queue implemented in hardware" and just an "[input/output] queue." Plaintiffs broaden the scope of the claim term to encompass any queue, whether implemented in hardware or software.

38. Additionally, Plaintiffs' interpretation removes the boundary between a queue implemented in hardware versus a queue implemented in software. A POSITA would be unable to ascertain, with reasonably certainty, the boundaries of this claim term under Plaintiffs' interpretation.

39. Thus, it is my opinion for the reasons given above that the term "[input/output] queue implemented in hardware" should be construed to mean "[input/output] queue implemented in physical circuits without software intervention."

B. "register"

40. The term "register" is found in claims 1, 7, and 13 of the '596 patent. Claim 1 is shown below:

1. A system for dividing and synchronizing a processing task across a plurality of processing elements comprising:

- an input queue implemented in hardware;
- an output queue implemented in hardware;
- a first processing element having access to said input queue and said output queue;
- at least one second processing element in communication with said first processing element;
- a reservation **register** implemented in hardware storing a value indicative of available space in said input queue, said reservation **register** accessible by both said first processing element and said at least one second processing element;
- computer storage storing instructions, which when executed by said at least one second processing element:

accesses said reservation **register** and reads said stored value;

determines when said read value indicates available space in said input queue for said first processing element to issue a command;

notifies said first processing element to issue said command to said input queue; and

wherein said first processing element receives notification from said at least one second processing element regarding issuing the command, issues said command to said input queue, and receives a response corresponding to said command from said output queue.

41. I understand that Defendants have proposed that this term be construed as “set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits,” while Plaintiffs have proposed “plain and ordinary meaning, that is ‘a memory location within a microprocessor used to store values and external memory addresses.’” For the reasons discussed below, it is my opinion the term “register” should be construed as “set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits,” consistent with how a POSITA would have understood this term based on the intrinsic and extrinsic evidence. The patent contrasts hardware registers and mere memory locations storing variables. The intrinsic record is clear: a register must be a register, implemented in hardware. And hardware registers were well known in the art to be basic circuit components implemented using flip-flops.

42. Plaintiffs’ proposed construction is incorrect because it expands “register” to encompass a variable at a memory location—e.g., the prior art software techniques distinguished by the ’596 patent. The claimed register is a fixed hardware structure, in contrast to a memory location, which can be mapped to different portions of physical memory (RAM) at different times, depending on page table configurations and other factors.

43. **Claim Language.** The claims establish two key points. First, the independent claims (1, 7, and 13) require that the register is implemented in hardware: “a reservation register implemented in hardware storing a value indicative of available space in said input queue[.]”

44. Second, some dependent claims recite auto-decrement functionality that is performed by the register, in contrast to memory locations that simply store data. Dependent claims 5, 11, and 17 recite “wherein said stored value is decremented by a predefined value prior to returning said stored value to said at least one second processing element.” This suggests that the register is implemented in hardware, and there is dedicated logic for implementing this decrementing function, because for software implementations, reading a processor’s main memory would not initiate a decrement of a stored value. Therefore, this dependent claim suggests that the claimed “register” refers to a hardware implementation and not simply a location in memory.

45. **Specification.** The specification confirms that the register is implemented in hardware. Regarding Figure 1, the specification states that “the present invention provides a shared counter resource (e.g. *a register*) in the hardware representing how much free space there is in the command queue, accessible to one or more processing elements.” ’596 pat., 3:30-34; *see also* Abstract (“A shared counter resource, such as a *register*, is disclosed in the hardware ...”).

46. Consistent with claims 5, 11, and 17, the specification explains that the auto-decrement functionality of the register is performed by hardware: “the *hardware* automatically decrements the available free space by a preconfigured amount (e.g., 1) and returns the value of the free space immediately prior to the read/reservation.” ’596 patent, at 3:43-47; *see also* Abstract (“When a processing element reads the ‘reservation’ *register*, the *hardware* automatically decrements the available free space by a preconfigured amount (e.g., 1) and returns the value of the free space immediately prior to the read/reservation.”). Hardware automatically

performs this functionality when the register is read, in contrast to data in memory which does not change when read.

47. The '596 patent's specification emphasizes that its solution uses hardware to avoid the software overhead of sharing a variable (with the count of available space) in memory:

[t]he software, therefore, need only read a register and check its return value to make a reservation and know if it was successful or not. All arbitration and mutual exclusion tasks between multiple processing elements are *handled in hardware*. There is *no need for the software overhead* of multiple processing elements handling the synchronization of a *shared available space count variable in shared memory* or otherwise.

'596 pat., 4:11-19 (emphasis added). This description confirms that the register is not a variable stored in the processor's memory, but rather that it is a hardware register that can be read by the software.

48. In summary, the claims and specification support Defendants' proposed construction while contradicting Plaintiffs' proposed construction. The register must be implemented in hardware and cannot simply be a memory location used to store a value.

49. **Extrinsic Evidence.** As I explained above, registers were basic components used since the advent of computers and ubiquitous by 2013. *Supra* ¶¶ 18-19. Therefore, a POSITA would have recognized "register" to mean a set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits. See AMD-CV-0008627 ("register – a circuit formed from identical flip-flops or latches and capable of storing several bits of data"); AMD-CV-0008677 (same definition); AMD-CV-0008602 ("The flip-flops have all been combined into a single *register*, which is nothing more than a set of type *D* flip-flops[.]") (italics original).

50. A POSITA would have recognized a register as a term of art because registers have, for many decades, been taught in introductory logic design courses in electrical and computer engineering. In those courses, students learned that a register is a group of flip-flops

that store a set of related bits, and they are taught to implement registers using a group of flip-flops. See AMD-CV-0008639 (“... collection of two or more D flip-flops with a common clock input is called a *register*”) (italics original); AMD-CV-0008651 (“... byte containing N bits is stored in a set of N flip-flops. This set of flip-flops is then referred to as a *register*.”) (italics original); AMD-CV-0008685 (“The simplest of the storage components is a **register** which can be thought of as a bitwise extension of a flip-flop. Each register consists of *n* flip-flops driving by a common clock signal.”) (emphasis and italics original).

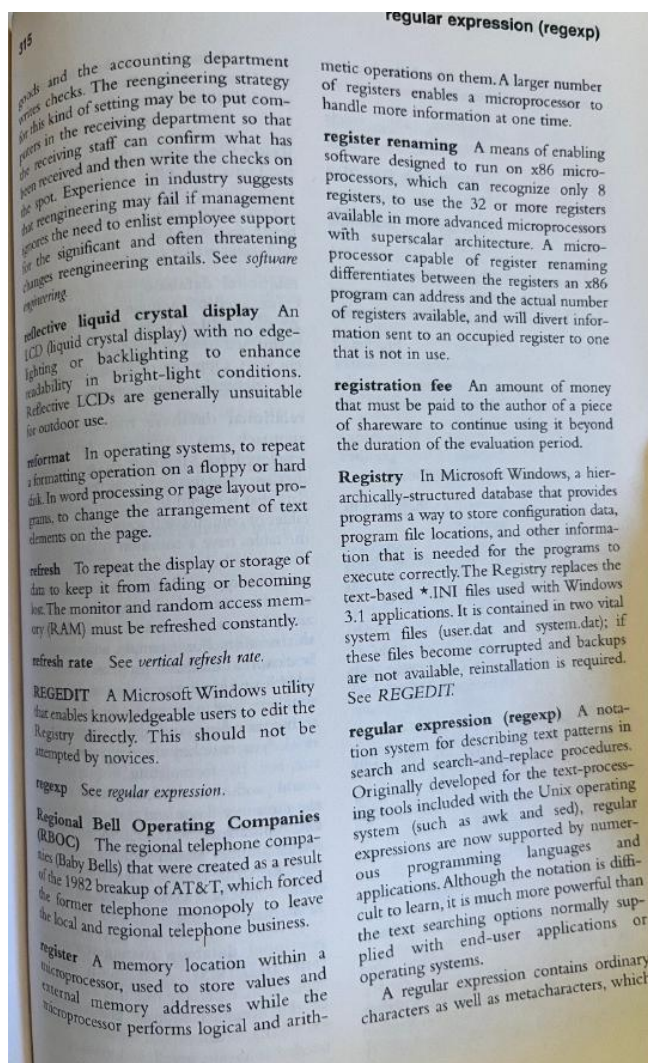
51. **Plaintiffs’ Construction.** Plaintiffs’ proposed construction does not reflect the actual plain and ordinary meaning of “register.” The proposed construction is incorrect for several reasons.

52. First, Plaintiffs’ proposed construction (“a memory location within a microprocessor used to store values and external memory addresses”) broadens the claim to encompass the memory-based prior art that the ’596 patent distinguishes, by converting a register into simply “a memory location” “used to store values.” This is contradicted by the claims, which require a register “implemented in hardware[,]” rather than simply being a memory location. The specification also contradicts Plaintiffs’ construction, explaining how the count of available space for a queue is stored in a hardware register to avoid the software overhead of sharing a variable in memory. ’596 pat., 3:30-34, 4:11-19 (“All arbitration and mutual exclusion tasks ... *handled in hardware*” so “[t]here is *no need for the software overhead* of ... synchronization of a *shared available space count variable in shared memory* or otherwise.”). Plaintiffs’ construction transforms the claimed “register implemented in hardware” into what the specification distinguished: a variable, at a memory location, for storing a data value.

53. Second, Plaintiffs’ construction morphs a register into a mere memory location by over-emphasizing the perspective of a single microprocessor, which excludes the embodiments of the ’596 patent. For example, Plaintiffs’ construction requires a register to be “a memory location *within* a microprocessor,” but Figure 2 depicts the reservation register is *outside* of the processors. Likewise, Figures 1 and 3-5 depict an external reservation register outside the processing elements, which can be “disparate processors[.]” ’596 pat., 3:36-39.

54. Third, Plaintiffs’ cited extrinsic evidence does not actually support its construction. In fact, the Modern Dictionary of Electronics supports *Defendants’* construction. The first entry (“A short-term, fast-access circuit used to store bits or words in a CPU”) reinforces the fact that “register” refers to a specific component in logic circuits, rather than any type of memory as Plaintiffs contend. CV-AMD0017623. The 7th entry confirms, consistent with Defendants’ construction, that a register refers to “Logic elements (gates, *flip-flops*, shift registers) that, taken together, store 4-, 8-, or 16-bit numbers.” CV-AMD0017623.

55. Plaintiffs cite two other dictionaries that are narrowly focused on registers within a microprocessor, which as explained above excludes the ’596 patent’s embodiments. Webster’s Computer Dictionary definition is focused on registers “within a microprocessor” that are used “while the microprocessor performs logical and arithmetic operations on them.”

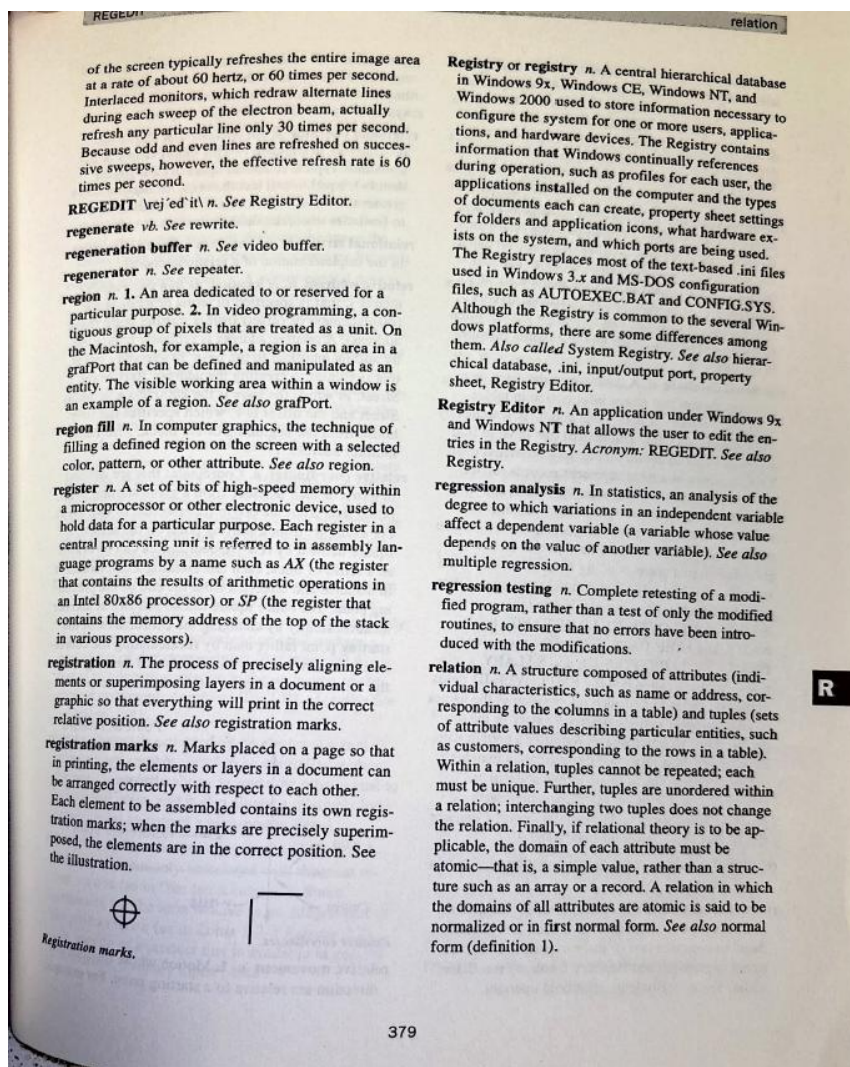


CV-AMD0017643

CV-AMD0017643. None of that applies to the register described by the '596 patent, and adopting this definition excludes the '596 patent embodiments. This dictionary definition comes from a context of microprocessor design and is referring to the internal registers of the processor in a load/store processor architecture which hold data loaded from memory, which can then be operated on by the processor's arithmetic logic unit (ALU). For instance, an example of an add instruction would be "ADD R1, R2, R3"; the ALU adds the contents of register R1 with the contents of register R2 and put the result into register R3.

56. Likewise, the Microsoft Computer Dictionary definition of register is focused on registers “within a microprocessor” with a description that does not apply to the ’596 patent or its embodiments. The Microsoft definition is excerpted below:

“[a] set of bits of high-speed memory *within a microprocessor* or other electronic device, used to hold data for a particular purpose. Each register in a central processing unit is *referred to in assembly language programs by a name* such as *AX* (the register that contains the results of arithmetic operations in an Intel 80x86 processor) or *SP* (the register that contains the memory address of the top of the stack in various processors).”



CV-AMD0017607. Again, this definition refers to specialized registers within the context of the design and use of microprocessors—e.g., the AX register (stands for Accumulator eXtended

because it is a 16-bit register in the Intel 8086 design family, as the original Intel 8080 design was an 8-bit machine) holds results, while the SP (stands for stack pointer) points to the current memory address of the current stack frame being used. Plaintiffs cherry-pick language that refers to a register as “[a] set of bits of high-speed memory....” CV-AMD0017607. However, while a register might be considered a type of memory in a broader sense of storing data, that does not mean that all memory is a register. A variable in RAM is not a register, yet it would be encompassed by Plaintiffs’ construction. The Microsoft definition never states that a register can be any type of memory. Instead, it describes specific characteristics of a register: it is a set of bits, comprising high-speed memory—a reference to a register being a set of flip-flops—that is referred to in assembly language by a specific name. Plaintiffs’ proposed construction omits these characteristics to use one phrase from the Microsoft dictionary out of context.

57. In summary, the claims and specification confirm that a “register” means “a set of flip-flops that store a set of related bits.” The extrinsic evidence further confirms this construction is correct.

V. MATERIALS CONSIDERED

58. In reaching the opinions expressed in this Declaration, I reviewed and considered the materials cited in this Declaration, including the ’596 patent and its intrinsic record. A complete list of the materials I have considered for this declaration is included as Attachment B. I have also drawn on more than three decades of experience with microprocessors, microprocessor design, and the design and use of embedded systems.

VI. BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

59. I was a person of at least ordinary skill in the art by December 6, 2013. *See supra* Section I. In terms of education, I received B.S. and M.S. degrees in Electrical Engineering from

UNLV in 1986 and 1988, respectively. I received my Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Nevada, Reno, in 1993. I have been working as an Engineer since 1985 and I have been teaching Electrical and Computer Engineering courses since 1991. I am currently a professor emeritus of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (“UNLV”). I am the named inventor on over 150 U.S. patents.

60. My education and work experience included experience and specialization in computer architecture, including the use of queues and multiple processing elements. For example, my academic experience includes being an adjunct faculty member in the Electrical Engineering departments of UNLV and UNR from 1991-1993. From 1993 to 2000, I served on the faculty at the University of Idaho as an Assistant Professor and then as a tenured Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering. In 2000, I joined a new Electrical and Computer Engineering program at Boise State University (“BSU”), where I served as department chair from 2004 to 2007. At BSU, I helped establish graduate programs in Electrical and Computer Engineering including, in 2006, the university’s second Ph.D. degree. In 2012, I re-joined the faculty at UNLV where I am currently a professor emeritus. Over the course of my career as a professor, I have advised more than 100 masters and doctoral students. I have extensive experience in CMOS analog and digital circuit design, array (memory, imagers, and displays) circuit design, CAD tool development and online tutorials, low-power interconnect and packaging techniques, and the design of communication/interface circuits. I am a licensed Professional Engineer and have extensive industry experience in circuit design, fabrication, and manufacture of Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM).

61. My published books include CMOS Circuit Design, Layout, and Simulation (Baker, R.J., Wiley-IEEE, ISBN: 9781119481515 (4th ed., 2019)) and CMOS Mixed-Signal

Circuit Design (Baker, R.J., Wiley-IEEE, ISBN: 9780470290262 (2nd ed., 2009)). I have given more than 50 invited talks at conferences, companies, and universities. Further, I am the author or co-author of more than 100 papers and presentations in the areas of electrical and computer engineering design, fabrication, and packaging. In addition to the above, I am an IEEE Fellow for contributions to semiconductor memory design and a member of the honor societies Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi.

62. A detailed description of my professional qualifications, including a list of publications, awards, and professional activities, is contained in my curriculum vitae, attached as Attachment A.

VII. APPLICABLE LEGAL PRINCIPLES

63. I am not a patent attorney and do not have any formal legal training. But I have been informed of the following principles related to claim construction:

64. I understand that in construing patent claims, the terms should be accorded the meaning they would have to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. In assessing how a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention (a “POSITA”) would understand a claim term, one must consider the claim language, the patent’s specification, and the patent’s prosecution history, which are collectively called the “intrinsic evidence.” The “prosecution history” of a patent is also called the “file history.” Based on the intrinsic evidence (i.e., the claim language, specification, and file history of the patent), one should try to come to a conclusion about how a POSITA would understand the term in the context of the patent as of the effective filing date, i.e., priority date, of the patent application.

65. I understand that a POSITA reads the claim term not only in the context of the particular claim in which the disputed term appears, but in the context of the entire patent,

including the specification. One must consider the specification to determine whether the inventor has employed any terms or words in a manner that is inconsistent with their plain and ordinary meaning.

66. I understand that in addition to the claims and the specification, one must review the patent's prosecution history, which is the complete record of all the proceedings before the Patent and Trademark Office, including any express representations made by the applicant regarding the scope of the claims. A patent applicant can limit claims during prosecution by, for example, altering claim language to overcome an examiner's rejection, clearly and unambiguously arguing to overcome or distinguish a reference, or clearly and unambiguously disavowing claim coverage.

67. I understand that in assessing how a POSITA would understand a claim term, it is permissible, and sometimes helpful, to consult other evidence that is not part of the "intrinsic evidence," such as expert and inventor testimony, dictionary definitions and technical treatises. This type of evidence is called "extrinsic evidence."

68. I understand that the plain and ordinary meaning of a claim term is the meaning that the term would have to a POSITA as of the effective filing date, i.e., priority date, of the patent application.

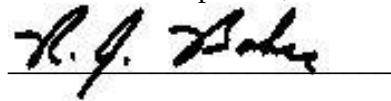
69. I understand that a patent applicant may serve as his or her own lexicographer. In doing so, the applicant may rebut the presumption that the plain and ordinary meaning applies to claim terms if the applicant explicitly provides his or her own unique definition separate and apart from the plain and ordinary meaning. If the applicant explicitly defines a claim term, the applicant's definition will be controlling for that term. When a patent applicant chooses to act as

his or her own lexicographer, the use of that claim term in the larger context of the specification may further inform the meaning of the term.

70. I understand that a patent term may be considered indefinite. A term is to be considered indefinite if a POSITA reading the term, in light of the specification and prosecution history of the patent, is not informed about the scope of the invention with reasonable certainty. Absolute precision, however, is not required—some amount of uncertainty about the meaning of the term is acceptable. But a patent must be precise enough to afford clear notice of what is claimed, thereby apprising the public of what is still open to them.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 18, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. J. Baker", is written over a horizontal line.

R. Jacob Baker, Ph.D., P.E.

ATTACHMENT A

R. JACOB BAKER, PH.D., P.E.*professor emeritus of electrical and computer engineering*

6775 Agave Azul Court
Las Vegas, NV 89120

(208) 850-0517 (Cell)

Email: rjacobbaker@gmail.com

Website: <http://CMOSedu.com/jbaker/jbaker.htm>

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Russel Jacob Baker (R. Jacob Baker), Ph.D., P.E. (IEEE Student Member 1983, Member 1988, Senior Member 1997, and Fellow 2013) was born in Ogden, Utah, on October 5, 1964. He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) in 1986 and 1988. He received the Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) in 1993. His Google Scholar profile is [here](#) and his ResearchGate profile is [here](#).

From 1981-1987 he served in the United States Marine Corps (from September of 1982 in the Reserves, Fox Company, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Division). From 1985-1993 he worked for E. G. & G. Energy Measurements and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory designing nuclear diagnostic instrumentation for underground nuclear weapons tests at the Nevada Test Site. During this time he designed, and oversaw the fabrication and the electrical/mechanical manufacture of, over 30 electronic and electro-optic instruments including high-speed cable and fiber-optic receiver/transmitters, PLLs, frame- and bit-syncs for high-speed imaging, data converters, streak-camera sweep circuits, Pockels cell drivers, micro-channel plate gating circuits, and analog oscilloscope electronics. From 1991-1993 he was an adjunct faculty member in the Departments of Electrical Engineering at UNLV and UNR. From 1993-2000 he served on the faculty in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Idaho (UI), first as an untenured assistant professor and then from 1998 as a tenured associate professor. In 2000 he joined a new electrical and computer engineering (ECE) program at Boise State University (BSU) where he was promoted to professor in 2002. He then served as the ECE department chair from 2004-2007. At BSU he helped establish graduate programs in ECE including, in 2006, the university's second PhD degree. In 2012 he rejoined the faculty at UNLV as a tenured full professor of ECE. During his tenure at the UI, BSU, and UNLV he has been the major professor to more than [100 graduate students](#).

Dr. Baker has done consulting for over [200 companies](#). His [research/development](#) activities are in: photonics, circuit design for wireless and wired communications, analog-to-digital/digital-to-analog data conversion and transmission, optoelectronics (imagers, displays, LIDARs, APDs, SiPMs, and associated electronics), analog and digital integrated circuit design and fabrication, design of diagnostic electrical and electro-optic instrumentation for scientific research, integrated electrical/biological circuits and systems, array (memory, imagers, and displays) fabrication and design, design of digital processors for signal processing, CAD tool development and online tutorials, low-power interconnect and packaging (electrical and optical) techniques, design of wired/wireless communication and interface circuits, circuit design for the use and storage of renewable energy, power electronics and power supply design, and the delivery of [online engineering education](#). As a result of this work, he is the named inventor on over [150 US patents](#) and the author of over [100 publications](#).

He is a member of the honor societies Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi, a licensed Professional Engineer, a popular lecturer that has delivered over [50 invited talks](#) around the world, an IEEE Fellow, and the author of the books CMOS Circuit Design, Layout, and Simulation, CMOS Mixed-Signal Circuit Design, and a coauthor of DRAM Circuit Design: Fundamental and High-Speed Topics. He received the 2000 Best Paper Award from the IEEE Power Electronics Society,

the 2007 Frederick Emmons Terman Award, the 2011 IEEE Circuits and Systems Education Award, and the 2021 Wiley-IEEE Press Textbook Award for the 4th Edition of his book CMOS Circuit Design, Layout, and Simulation.

His service activities include the IEEE Press Editorial Board (1999-2004), editor for the Wiley-IEEE Press Book Series on Microelectronic Systems (2010-2018), the Technical Program Chair of the 2015 IEEE 58th International Midwest Symposium on Circuits and Systems (MWSCAS 2015), the IEEE Solid-State Circuits Society (SSCS) Administrative Committee (2011-2016), Distinguished Lecturer for the SSCS (2012-2015), Technology Editor (2012-2014) and Editor-in-Chief (2015-2020) for the IEEE Solid-State Circuits Magazine, IEEE Kirchhoff Award Committee (2020-2023), and advisor for the student branch of the IEEE at UNLV (2013-2024).

INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE

2008 - present: Expert witness in intellectual property disputes in electrical, electro-optic, and computer engineering matters for: 1) district court and ITC patent disputes, 2) inter partes reviews at the PTAB, and 3) arbitrations and mediations.

2013 - 2022: Worked with Freedom Photonics, Santa Barbara, CA, on the integration, fabrication and design, of optoelectronics with CMOS integrated circuits. Work includes the design of compact optical transceivers for range finding applications, high-efficiency integrated silicon avalanche photodetectors for quantum key receivers, Geiger mode SiGe receivers for long-range communications, cryptography, and the fabrication of near-infrared focal plane arrays. Packaging and testing of numerous chips fabricated in both CMOS and SiGe technologies using LEDs, ILDs, PIN, APDs, and ROICs.

2017 - 2019: Worked with Vorpil Research Systems, Las Vegas, NV on the design of integrated circuit electronics and optoelectronics for optical transceivers used in LIDARs/LADARs.

2016 - 2019: Worked with Attollo Engineering on the design of transient digitizers for the capture of high-speed signals for range finders using LEDs and lasers in compact optical transceivers.

2013 - 2018: Working with Mission Support and Test Services, LLC (MSTS, formerly National Security Technologies, LLC, [NSTec]) on the Design and Fabrication of Integrated electrical/photonics application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) design for use in the implementation of diagnostic instrumentation.

2013 - 2015: Consultant for OmniVision. Working on integrating CMOS image sensors (CIS) with memory for very high-speed consumer imager products. Design specialty DRAM, high-speed interfaces between CIS and DRAM, packaging techniques to pair the CIS with DRAM.

2010 - 2013: Worked with Arete' Associates on the design of high-speed compressive transimpedance amplifiers for LADAR projects and the design of ROIC unit cells. Work funded by the U. S. Air Force.

2013: Cirque, Inc. Consulting on the design of analog-to-digital interfaces for capacitive touch displays and pads.

2012: Consultant at Lockheed-Martin Santa Barbara Focal Plane Array. CMOS circuit design and fabrication for the development and manufacture of infrared components and imaging systems with an emphasis on highest sensitivity Indium Antimonide (InSb) focal plane arrays (FPAs) in linear through large staring formats. Product groups include FPAs, integrated dewar assemblies (IDCAs), camera heads, high-speed interfaces between image processors and imaging systems, and infrared imaging systems.

2010 - 2012: Working with Aerius Photonics (and then FLIR Inc. when Aerius was purchase by FLIR) on the design of Focal Plane Arrays funded (SBIRs and STTRs) by the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Army. Experience with readout integrated circuits (ROICs) and the design/layout of photodetectors in standard CMOS.

2009 - 2010: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (and then Oracle) VLSI research group. Provided consulting on memory circuit design/fabrication and proximity connection (PxC) interfaces to DRAMs and SRAMs for lower power, 3D packaging, for memory modules and controllers implemented with FPGAs and custom ASICs.

2009 - 2010: Contour Semiconductor, Inc. Design of NMOS voltage and current references as well as the design of a charge pump for an NMOS memory chip.

1994 - 2008: Affiliate faculty (Senior Designer), Micron Technology. Designed CMOS circuits for DRAMs including DLLs, PLLs for embedded processors, voltage references and regulators, data converters, field-emitting display drivers, sensing for MRAM (using delta-sigma data conversion topologies), SRAMs, RFIDs, CMOS active pixel imagers and sensors, power supply design (linear and switching), input buffers, etc. Worked on a joint research project

between Micron and HP labs in magnetic memory fabrication and design using the MTJ memory cell. Worked on numerous technologies ranging from LED lighting to medical imaging using CMOS image sensors (too many to list) resulting in numerous US patents (see following list). Considerable experience working with product engineering to ensure high-yield from the production line from fabrication to test. Co-authored a book on DRAM circuit design through the support of Micron. Gained knowledge in the entire memory design process from fabrication to packaging. Developed, designed, and tested circuit design techniques for multi-level cell (MLC) Flash memory using signal processing.

January 2008: Consultant for Nascentric located in Austin, TX. Provide directions on circuit operation (DRAM, memory, and mixed-signal) for fast SPICE circuit simulations.

May 1997 - May 1999: Consultant for Tower Semiconductor, Haifa, Israel. Designed CMOS integrated circuit cells for various modem chips, interfaces, and serial buses including USB circuits, charging circuits based upon power up/down circuits using an MOS or bandgap reference, pre-amplifiers, comparators, etc.

Summer 1998: Consultant for Amkor Wafer Fabrication Services, Micron Technology, and Rendition, Inc., Design PLLs and DLLs for custom ASICs and processors.

Summers 1994 - 1995: Micron Display Inc. Designing phase locked loop for generating a pixel clock for field emitting displays and a NTSC to RGB circuit on chip in NMOS. These displays are miniature color displays for camcorder and wrist watch size color television. Worked on the fabrication and design of video peripheral circuits for these displays.

September - October 1993: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Designed and constructed a 40 A, 2 kV power MOSFET pulse generator with a 3 ns rise-time and 8 ns fall-time for driving Helmholtz coils.

Summer 1993: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Nova Laser Program. Researched picosecond instrumentation, including time-domain design for impulse radar and imaging.

December 1985 - June 1993: (from July 1992 to June 1993 employed as a consultant while finishing up my Ph.D.), E.G.&G. Energy Measurements Inc., Nevada, Senior Electronics Design Engineer. Responsible for the design and manufacturing of instrumentation used in support of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Nuclear Test Program. Responsible for designing and fabricating over 30 electronic and electro-optic instruments including: CCD camera design, communication networks, fiber optic transmitters employing high speed laser drive electronics, receivers employing envelop tracking for DC voltage restoration and regeneration of received information, receiver low noise amplifier design, frame synchronizers for re-assembling transmitted images, high-speed SRAM memory system design with battery back-up, calibration equipment design such as a tunnel diode pulse generator for testing compensation of oscilloscopes and DAC design for calibrating CCD readout electronics, power supply and battery charger designs, sweep circuits for streak cameras, Pockel's cell drive electronics, vertical amplifier design using HBTs for analog oscilloscopes used at the Nevada Test Site, and 10 kV ramp designs using a planar triode to name some of the designs.

This position provided considerable fundamental grounding in EE with a broad exposure ranging from the design of PC boards to, for example, the design of cable equalizers. Summarizing, gained experience in circuit design technologies including: bipolar, vacuum tubes (planar triodes for high voltages), hybrid integrated circuit fabrication and design, GaAs (high speed logic and HBTs), Mach-Zehnder interferometers, Pockels cells, krytrons, power MOSFETs, microwave techniques, power supplies, fiber optic transmitters/receivers, etc.

Summer 1985: Reynolds Electrical Engineering Company, Las Vegas, Nevada. Gained hands on experience in primary and secondary power system design, installation and trouble-shooting electric motors on mining equipment.

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

January 1991 – present: Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** from August 2012 to present. From January 2000 to July 2012 held various positions at **Boise State University** including: Professor (2003 – 2012), Department Chair (2004 - 2007), and tenured Associate Professor (2000 - 2003). From August 1993 to January 2000 was a tenured/tenure track faculty member at the **University of Idaho:** Assistant Professor (1993 - 1998) and then tenured Associate Professor (1998 - 2000). Lastly, from January 1991 to May 1993 held adjunct faculty positions in the departments of Electrical Engineering at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Reno. Additional details:

- Research is focused on analog and mixed-signal integrated circuit fabrication and design. Worked with multi-disciplinary teams (civil engineering, biology, materials science, etc.) on projects that have been funded by EPA, DARPA, NASA, Army, DMEA, Navy, and the AFRL.
- Current and past research and development interests are:
 - Design and packaging of electrical/optical systems (e.g., LiDARs/LADARs) using LEDs, semiconductor lasers, lens for focusing and directing light, integrated circuits, and associated control and communication systems/circuits.
 - Capacitive sensing techniques using delta-sigma modulation and interfacing to sensors
 - Design of high-voltage and energy switching circuits
 - Circuit design and fabrication for the control, use, and storage of renewable energy using thermoelectric generators
 - Design of electrical/biological/optical circuits and systems using electrowetting on dielectric for automating and controlling biological experiments
 - Design of readout integrated circuits (ROICs) for use with focal plane arrays (FPAs)
 - Heterogeneous integration of III-V photonic devices (e.g., FPAs and VCSELs) with CMOS
 - Methods (e.g., 3D packaging and capacitive interconnects) to reduce power consumption in semiconductor memories, memory modules, and digital systems using custom and non-custom (e.g., FPGAs) implementations
 - Analog and mixed-signal circuit fabrication and design for communication systems, synchronization, energy storage, data conversion, and interfaces
 - The design of writing and sensing circuitry for emerging nonvolatile memory technologies, focal planes, and displays (arrays) in nascent nanotechnologies (e.g., magnetic, chalcogenide)
 - Reconfigurable electronics design and fabrication using nascent memory technologies such as the memristor to implement FPGAs
 - Finding an electronic, that is, no mechanical component, replacement for the hard disk drive using nascent fabrication technologies
 - Power electronics circuit design for consumers and consumer electronics including power management and adaptive control to reduce power consumption
 - Design of bandpass delta-sigma modulators for IQ demodulation in wireless communication systems in OFDM, WiFi, 802.11, Bluetooth, 3G, 4G, etc.
 - University prototyping, fabricating, and packaging of integrated circuits
- Led, as chair, the department in graduate curriculum (MS and PhD), program development, and ABET accreditation visits.
- Worked with established and start-up companies to provide technical expertise and identify employment opportunities for students.
- Held various leadership and service positions including: ECE chair, graduate coordinator, college curriculum committee (chair), promotion and tenure committee, scholarly activities committee, faculty search committee, university level search committees, etc. Collaborate with College of Engineering faculty on joint research projects.
- Taught courses in circuits, analog IC design, digital VLSI design and fabrication, fiber optics, and mixed-signal integrated circuit design to both on- and, via the Internet, off-campus students. Research emphasis in integrated circuit design using nascent technologies.

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering; December 1993; University of Nevada, Reno, GPA 4.0/4.0. Dissertation Title: *Applying power MOSFETs to the design of electronic and electro-optic instrumentation.*
- M.S. and B.S. in Electrical Engineering; May 1986 and May 1988; University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Thesis Title: *Three-dimensional simulation of a MOSFET including the effects of gate oxide charge.*

MEMBERSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL AND SCHOLARLY ORGANIZATIONS

IEEE (student, 1983; member, 1988; senior member, 1997; Fellow, 2013)
 Member of the honor societies Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi
 Licensed Professional Engineer

HONORS AND AWARDS

- Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN) Faculty Award, 2017
- Tau Beta Pi UNLV Outstanding Professor of the Year in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016
- UNLV ECE Department Distinguished Professor of the Year in 2015
- IEEE Fellow for contributions to the design of memory circuits - 2013
- Distinguished Lecturer for the IEEE Solid-State Circuits Society, 2012 - 2015
- IEEE Circuits and Systems (CAS) Education Award - 2011
- Twice elected to the Administrative Committee of the Solid-State Circuits Society, 2011 - 2016
- Frederick Emmons Terman Award from the American Society of Engineering Education - 2007
- President's Research and Scholarship Award, Boise State University - 2005
- Honored Faculty Member - Boise State University Top Ten Scholar/Alumni Association 2003
- Outstanding Department of Electrical Engineering faculty, Boise State 2001
- Recipient of the IEEE Power Electronics Society's Best Paper Award in 2000
- University of Idaho, Department of Electrical Engineering outstanding researcher award, 1998-99
- University of Idaho, College of Engineering Outstanding Young Faculty award, 1996-97

SERVICE

Reviewer for IEEE transactions on solid-state circuits, circuits and devices magazine, education, instrumentation, nanotechnology, VLSI, etc. Reviewer for several American Institute of Physics journals as well (Review of Scientific Instruments, Applied Physics letters, etc.) Board member of the IEEE press (reviewed dozens of books and book proposals). Reviewer for the National Institutes of Health. Technology editor and then Editor-in-Chief for the Solid-State Circuits Magazine.

Led the Department on ABET visits, curriculum and policy development, and new program development including the PhD in electrical and computer engineering. Provided significant University and College service in infrastructure development, Dean searches, VP searches, and growth of academic programs. Provided university/industry interactions including starting the ECE department's advisory board. Held positions as the ECE department Master's graduate coordinator and coordinator for the Sophomore Outcomes Assessment Test (SOAT).

Also currently serves, or has served, on the IEEE Press Editorial Board (1999-2004), as a member of the first Academic Committee of the State Key Laboratory of Analog and Mixed-Signal VLSI at the University of Macau, as editor for the Wiley-IEEE Press Book Series on Microelectronic Systems (2010-2018), on the IEEE Solid-State Circuits Society (SSCS) Administrative Committee (2011-2016), as an Advisory Professor to the School of Electronic and Information Engineering at Beijing Jiaotong University, as a Distinguished Lecturer for the SSCS (2012-2015), as the Technical Program Chair for the IEEE 58th 2015 International Midwest Symposium on Circuits and Systems, MWSCAS 2015, as advisor for the student branch of the IEEE at UNLV (2013-2023), and as the Technology Editor (2012-2014) and Editor-in-Chief (2015-2020) for the *IEEE Solid-State Circuits Magazine*, and IEEE Kirchhoff Award Committee (2020-2023).

ARMED FORCES

From 1981 to 1987 served in the United States Marine Corps (from September of 1982 in the Reserves, Fox Company, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Division), Honorable Discharge. Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) was Machine Gunner (MOS 0331)

TEXTBOOKS AUTHORED

Baker, R. J., "CMOS Circuit Design, Layout and Simulation, Fourth Edition" *Wiley-IEEE Press*, 1234 pages. ISBN 9781119481515 (2019) **Over 50,000 copies of this book in print.** (Third Edition published in 2010, Revised Second Edition published in 2008, and Second Edition Published in 2005)

- Baker, R. J., "CMOS Mixed-Signal Circuit Design," *Wiley-IEEE*, 329 pages. ISBN 978-0470290262 (second edition, 2009) and ISBN 9780471227540 (First Edition published in 2002)
- Keeth, B., Baker, R. J., Johnson, B., and Lin, F., "DRAM Circuit Design: Fundamental and High-Speed Topics", *Wiley-IEEE*, 2008, 201 pages. ISBN: 9780470184752
- Keeth, B. and Baker, R. J., "DRAM Circuit Design: A Tutorial", *Wiley-IEEE*, 2001, 201 pages. ISBN 0780360141
- Baker, R. J., Li, H.W., and Boyce, D.E. "CMOS Circuit Design, Layout and Simulation," *Wiley-IEEE*, 1998, 904 pages. ISBN 9780780334168

BOOKS, OTHER (edited, chapters, etc.)

- Saxena, V. and Baker, R. J., "Analog and Digital VLSI," chapter in the CRC Handbook on Industrial Electronics, edited by J. D. Irwin and B. D. Wilamowski, *CRC Press*, 2009 second edition.
- Baker, R. J., "CMOS Analog Circuit Design," (A self-study course with study guide, videos, and tests.) IEEE Education Activity Department, 2000. ISBN 0-7803-4822-2 (with textbook) and ISBN 0-7803-4823-0 (without textbook)
- Baker, R. J., "CMOS Digital Circuit Design," (A self-study course with study guide, videos, and tests.) *IEEE Education Activity Department*, 2000. ISBN 0-7803-4812-5 (with textbook) and ISBN 0-7803-4813-3 (without textbook)
- Li, H.W., Baker, R. J., and Thelen, D., "CMOS Amplifier Design," chapter 22 in the CRC VLSI Handbook, edited by Wai-kai Chen, *CRC Press*, 1999 (ISBN 0-8493-8593-8) and the second edition in 2007 (ISBN 978-0-8493-4199-1)

INVITED TALKS AND SEMINARS

Have given over 50 invited talks and seminars at the following locations: AMD (Fort Collins), AMI semiconductor, Arizona State University, Beijing Jiaotong University, Boise State University, Carleton University, Carnegie Mellon, Columbia University, Dublin City University (Ireland), E.G.&G. Energy Measurements, Foveon, the Franklin Institute, Georgia Tech, Gonzaga University, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, ICSEng Keynote, ICySSS keynote, IEEE Computing and Communication Workshop (CCWC), IEEE Electron Devices Conference (NVMETS), IEEE Workshop on Microelectronics and Electron Devices (WMED), Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore, India), Instituto de Informatica (Brazil), Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM, Mexico), Iowa State University, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Lehigh University, Lockheed-Martin, Micron Technology, Nascentric, National Semiconductor, Princeton University, Rendition, Saintgits College (Kerala, India), Southern Methodist University, Sun Microsystems, Stanford University, ST Microelectronics (Delhi, India), Temple University, Texas A&M University, Tower Semiconductor (Israel), University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa), University of Arkansas, University of Buenos Aires (Argentina), University of Houston, University of Idaho, University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Université Laval (Québec City, Québec), University of Macau, University of Maryland, Université de Montréal (École Polytechnique de Montréal), Xilinx (Ireland), University of Nevada (Las Vegas), University of Nevada (Reno), University of Toronto, University of Utah, Utah State University, and Yonsei University (Seoul, South Korea).

RESEARCH FUNDING

- In-kind, equipment, and other non-contract/grant funding [e.g., MOSIS support, money for travel for invited talks, etc.] not listed.
- Baker, R. J., (2023-2024) "Silicon Germanium (SiGe) Avalanche Photo Diode (APD) Chip," Department of Energy, Mission Support and Test Services (MSTS), LLC, \$120,000
 - Baker, R. Jacob, (2017-2023) "Tiled Silicon Photomultiplier Array Read-Out Integrated Circuit," NASA, \$29,999 (Phase I), \$225,238 (Phase II), and \$79,697 (Phase IIE)
 - Goldman, J., Menezes, J., and Baker, R. J., (2021-2022) "Monitored Compression Therapy: Using Smart Technology to Optimize the Treatment of Lower Extremity Swelling," UNLV Sports Research & Innovation Initiative. Proof of Concept Grant Program, \$50,000
 - Baker, R. Jacob, (2019-2021) "Dual-Mode, Extended Near-Infrared, Focal Plane Arrays Fabricated with CMOS Compatible GeSiSn Alloy Materials," DARPA, \$149,998
 - Baker, R. Jacob, (2018-2020) "Geiger Mode SiGe Receiver for Long-Range Optical Communications," NASA, \$99,996

- Baker, R. Jacob, (2019) "Improved Quantum Efficiency Photo-Detector," Navy, \$29,999
- Baker, R. Jacob, (2018-2019) "Tiled Silicon Photomultiplier Array Read-Out Integrated Circuit – Phase I," NASA, \$29,999
- Baker, R. Jacob, (2017-2019) "Quantum Cryptography Detector Chip," Defense MicroElectronics Activity (DMEA), \$266,029
- Baker, R. Jacob, (2017-2019) "Advanced Printed Circuit Board Design Methods for Compact Optical Transceiver," U.S. Army/DOD, \$299,605
- Baker, R. Jacob, (2016-2018) "High-Sensitivity Monolithic Silicon APD and ROIC," U.S. Air Force/DOD, \$299,665

DOCTORAL STUDENT SUPERVISION

10. Sachin Namboodiri – A Multi-channel MCP-PMT based Readout Integrated Circuit for LiDAR Applications (2020)
9. Wenlan Wu – High-Speed Radhard Mega-Pixel CIS Camera for High-Energy Physics (2019)
8. Kostas Moutafis – A Highly-Sensitive Global-Shutter CMOS Image Sensor with On-Chip Memory for Hundreds of kilo-frames per second Scientific Experiments (2019)
7. Yiyan Li – Portable High Throughput Digital Microfluidics and On-Chip Bacteria Cultures (2016)
6. Yacouba Moumouni – Designing, Building, and Testing a Solar Thermoelectric Generation, STEG, for Energy Delivery to Remote Residential Areas in Developing Regions (2015)
5. Qawi IbnZayd Harvard – Low-Power, High-Bandwidth, and Ultra-Small Memory Module Design (2011)
4. Vishal Saxena – K-Delta-1-Sigma Modulators for Wideband Analog-to-Digital Conversion (2010)
3. Robert Russell Hay – Digitally-Tunable Surface Acoustic Wave Resonator (2009)
2. Xiangli Li (the first Boise State University College of Engineering PhD graduate) – MOSFET Modulated Dual Conversion Gain CMOS Image Sensors (2008)
1. Feng Lin, Research and Design of Low Jitter, Wide Locking-Range Phase-Locked and Delay-Locked Loops (2000)

MASTERS STUDENT SUPERVISION

92. Abraham Castaneda – High Dynamic Range Actively Quenched Silicon-Germanium Single-Photon Avalanche Diodes (2025)
91. Jazmine Boloor – Survey of how Irregular Pathways in the Electrical System of the Human Heart Link to Different Heart Arrhythmias (2023)
90. Abraham Lopez – An Avalanche-Transistor-Based Pulse Generator Design For Infrared Laser Applications (2023)
89. David Santiago – Development of an Automated GPIB System for Characterization of SiGe Avalanche Photodiodes (2023)
88. Minsung Cho – Studies of Forward Projection Algorithms and Implementation on PC and FPGA (2023)
87. Armani Alvarez – A Control Integrated Circuit for a Hysteretic Flyback Power Converter (2022)
86. Francisco Mata-carlos – A Wearable Electronic Monitoring Device for Low Pressure Garment Applications and Temperature Analysis for Prevention of Ulceration and Infection (2022)
85. Daniel Senda – Designs and Outcomes of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) and Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) Circuits (2021)
84. James Skelly – Monitored Compression Therapy: Using Smart Technology to Optimize the Treatment of Lower Extremity Swelling (2021)
83. Gonzalo Arteaga – Current-mode photon-counting circuit with SiGe BiCMOS input stage (2020)
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81. Brandon Wade (2020)
80. Mario Valles Montenegro – Front-End CMOS Transimpedance Amplifiers on a Silicon Photomultiplier Resistant to Fast Neutron Fluence (2020)
79. Jonathan DeBoy (2018)
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77. James Mellot – Variable Transition Time Inverters in a Digital Delay Line with Analog Storage for Processing Fast Signals and Pulses (2018)
76. Eric Monahan – High Speed Fast Transient Digitizer Design and Simulation (2018)
75. Shada Sharif – Design and Analysis of First and Second Order K-Delta-1-Sigma Modulators in Multiple Fabrication Processes (2018)

74. Vikas Vinayaka – Analysis and Design of Analog Front-End Circuitry for Avalanche Photodiodes (APD) and Silicon Photo-Multipliers (SiPM) in Time-of-Flight Applications (2018)
73. Claire Tsagkari – Design, Fabrication and Testing of a Capacitive Sensor Using Delta-Sigma Modulation (2017)
72. Kevin Buck – Fast Transient Digitizer and PCB Interface (2015)
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70. Angsuman Roy – Design, Fabrication and Testing of Monolithic Low-Power Passive Sigma-Delta Analog-to-Digital Converters (2015)
69. Daniel Anderson – Design and Implementation of an Instruction Set Architecture and Instruction Execution Unit for the RZ9 Coprocessor System (2014)
68. Jared Gordon – Design and Fabrication of an Infrared Optical Pyrometer ASIC (2013)
67. Justin Butterfield (2012)
66. Adam Johnson – Methods and Considerations for Testing Resistive Memories (2012)
65. Ben Millemon – CMOS Characterization, Modeling, and Circuit Design in the Presence of Random Local Variation (2012)
64. Justin Wood (2012)
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59. Yingting Li (co-supervised with Maria Mitkova) (2010)
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57. Priyanka Mukeshbhai Parikh (2010)
56. Todd Plum (co-supervised with Jeff Jessing) – Design and Fabrication of a Chemicapacitive Sensor for the Detection of Volatile Organic Compounds (2010)
55. Rahul Srikonda (2010)
54. Avani Falgun Trivedi (2010)
53. Kuang Ming Yap – Gain and Offset Error Correction for CMOS Image Sensors using Delta-Sigma Modulation (2010)
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40. Dennis Montierth – Using Delta-Sigma-Modulation for Sensing in a CMOS Imager (2008)
39. Rudi Rashwand (2008)
38. Barsha Shrestha (co-supervised with Zhu Han) – Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments using Bit Torrent and Bargaining (2008)
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35. Jose Monje (2007)
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INVITED TALKS (PARTIAL LISTING)

- Harvard, Q. I. and Baker, R. J., "Low-Power, High-Bandwidth, and Ultra-Small Memory Module Design," a presentation covering semiconductor packaging, DRAM architectures, and I/O circuits. The goal of this work is to investigate replacing the currently used dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs) with a smaller and a lower power memory module, a "Nano-Module."
- Baker, R. J., and Campbell, K. A., "Reconfigurable Analog Electronics using the Memristor."
- Baker, R. J., and Saxena, V., "A K-Delta 1-Sigma Modulator for Wideband Analog-to-Digital Conversion."
- Li, K., Saxena, V., and Baker, R. J., "The Baker ADC: An Overview,"
- Saxena, V., and Baker, R. J., "High-Speed Op-Amp Design: Compensation and Topologies for Two and Three Stage Designs,"
- Baker, R. J., "Circuit Design for MLC Flash: Towards a Semiconductor Replacement for the Hard Disk Drive."
- Baker, R. J., Terman Award Acceptance Speech, given at the Frontiers in Education Conference (FIE 2007), Milwaukee, WI, October 11, 2007.

- Baker, R. J., "The One-Transistor, One-Capacitor (1T1C) Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), and its Impact on Society," presented at the Franklin Institute, in the symposium honoring Dr. Robert H. Dennard and his receipt of the 2007 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Electrical Engineering, April 25, 2007.
- Baker, R. J. and Saxena, V., "Design of Bandpass Delta-Sigma Modulators: Avoiding Common Mistakes."
- Baker, R. J., "Sensing Circuits for Resistive Memory."
- Hadrick, M. and Baker, R. J., "Sensing in CMOS Imagers using Delta-Sigma Modulation."
- Baker, R. J., "Design of High-Speed CMOS Op-Amps for Signal Processing," IEEE/EDS Workshop on Microelectronics and Electron Devices (WMED), April, 2005
- Baker, R. J., "Delta-Sigma Modulation for Sensing," IEEE/EDS Workshop on Microelectronics and Electron Devices (WMED), April, 2004
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EXPERT WITNESS EXPERIENCE

The law firms and clients (underlined) whom I have provided expert witness services in electrical and computer engineering are listed below. I have been deposed 115 times, given expert testimony at 14 trials (7 USITC, 2 D. Del., 1 Arbitr., 1 S.D. Cal., 1 N.D. Ga., 1 D. Ore., and 1 E.D. Tex.), and participated in 1 mediation.

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – Transcend Information Inc. v. Truesight Communications LLC

Case Number – IPR2025-00723. Petition filed on March 12, 2025.

Case Subject Matter – High-speed secure content transfer to a secured digital (SD) card from a kiosk.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services for inter partes review and wrote declaration.

DLA Piper LLP (Los Angeles, CA, Palo Alto, CA, and Austin, TX)

Case – BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. v. Optronix Sciences LLC

Case Number – IPR2025-00239. Petition filed on March 7, 2025.

Case Number – IPR2025-00238. Petition filed on February 19, 2025.

Case Subject Matter – Imaging pixels, layout, and fabrication. Light emitting devices, including packaging, covers, and structures. Imager pixel circuitry.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Fish & Richardson P.C. (Washington, DC and Minneapolis, MN)

Case – Apple Inc. v. Imberatek LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2025-00575, IPR2025-00583, and IPR2025-00584. Petitions filed on February 6, 2025.

Case Subject Matter – Construction of an electronic module.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – MediaTek, Inc. v. Redstone Logics LLC

Case Number – IPR2025-00085. Petition filed on October 22, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – multi-core processors with voltage and clock scaling functionality and related communications/control signaling.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services for inter partes reviews and wrote declaration.

Baker Botts LLP (Houston, TX)

Case – Innolux Corporation v. Phenix Longhorn LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2025-00043 and IPR2025-00044. Petitions filed on October 15, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Systems and methods for outputting “corrected” gamma reference voltages to drive a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD).

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Dority & Manning LLP (San Diego, CA and Greenville, SC)

Case – LithiumHub, LLC v. Bass Pro Outdoor et. al.

Case Numbers – ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-1421. Complaint filed September 12, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – starting a combustion engine using lithium-based battery cells and solid-state switches.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services. Wrote declaration for a claim construction brief and expert reports. Was deposed twice.

Baker Botts LLP (Austin, TX and Houston, TX)

Case – Silicon Motion Inc. v. K.Mizra, LLC

Case Number – IPR2024-01236. Petition filed on September 10, 2024.

Case Number – IPR2024-01240. Petition filed on August 13, 2024.

Case Number – IPR2024-01241. Petition filed on August 9, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Calibrating a memory controller for use with DDR (double-data rate) DRAM (dynamic random access memory). Calibrating a communication channel to receive a digital signal. A micro-threaded memory device.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Garlick & Markison, LLC (Phoenix, AZ and Austin, TX)

Case – Ex Parte Reexamination

Case Number – 90/019612. Request filed on August 6, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Semiconductor manufacturing processes, fabrication and packaging of integrated circuits, layout and routing of signal lines.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration.

Bookoff McAndrews, PLLC (Washington, DC)

Case – Lenovo Inc. v. Intellectual Ventures II LLC

Case – Lenovo Inc. v. University of Rochester

Case Numbers – IPR2024-01225 and IPR2024-01226. Petitions filed on August 2, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Methods for calibrating intra-cycle timing in digital communications. Digital circuits with multiple clock domains.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C. (Washington, D.C., and Boston, MA)

Case – Infineon Technologies v. Innoscience Technology

Case Numbers – ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-1414. Complaint filed July 26, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – GaN-on-Si semiconductor devices, GaN field effect transistors (FETs), and packaging power transistors.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including expert reports. Was deposed.

DLA Piper LLP (Palo Alto, CA and Austin, TX)

Case – BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. v. Optronix Sciences LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2024-01130, IPR2024-01133, and IPR2024-01134. Petitions filed on July 5, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Imaging pixels, layout, and fabrication. Light emitting devices, including packaging, covers, and structures.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews. Was deposed three times.

Dentons US LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Reolink Digital Technology Co., Ltd. v. KT Imaging US, LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2024-01154 and IPR2024-01155. Petitions filed on July 3, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Image sensor structure and package with integrated lens module for digital image products such as digital cameras, camera phones, video phones, fingerprint readers and so on.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Paul Hastings LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Ex Parte Reexaminations

Case Numbers – 90/019,560, 90/019,962, and 90/019,964. Requests filed on July 1, 2024.

Case Numbers – 90/019,556, 90/019,557, and 90/019,558. Requests filed on June 28, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Wireless charging systems, power sources, and inductive receivers for charging mobile devices.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for ex parte reexaminations.

Banner Witcoff (Chicago, IL and Washington, DC)

Case – ZF Friedrichshafen AG, ZF Active Safety and Electronics US LLC, and Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. v. Foras Technologies, Ltd.

Case Number – IPR2024-00969. Petition filed on June 24, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Detecting loss of lockstep between pairs of processors and loss of lockstep recovery

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for inter partes review.

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP (Menlo Park, CA and San Diego, CA)

Case – Concurrent Ventures, LLC and XstreamEdge, Inc. v. Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Inc. and Pensando Systems, Inc.

Case Number – Texas, WD (Austin) 1:24-cv-00335. Complaint filed March 29, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – System and method for dividing and synchronizing a processing task across multiple processing elements/processors in hardware.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for claim construction.

Fish & Richardson P.C. (San Diego, CA and Boston, MA)

Case – Vicor Corporation v. Delta Electronics, Inc.

Case Numbers – IPR2024-00704, IPR2024-00705, IPR2024-00706, and IPR2024-00715. Petitions filed on March 25, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Power converters including design, packaging, heatsinking and manufacturing. Resonant converters with overcurrent protection.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations for inter partes reviews, and was deposed.

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – Redstone Logics LLC v. MediaTek, Inc.

Case Number – Texas, WD (Midland/Odessa) 7:24-cv-00029. Complaint filed January 26, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – multi-core processors with voltage and clock scaling functionality and related communications/control signaling.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing declaration for claim construction.

Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C. (Boston, MA)

Case – RoadRunner Recycling, Inc. v. Recycle Tract Systems

Case Number – California, ND 3:23-cv-04804. Amended complaint filed on January 16, 2024.

Case Subject Matter – Waste and recycling metering technology.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing expert report. Was deposed.

Winston & Strawn LLP (Redwood City, CA, San Francisco, CA, and New York, NY)

Case – ACQIS LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc.

Case Number – Texas, WD (Waco) 6:23-cv-00884. Complaint filed on December 22, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Computer systems for multi-processing purposes. Modular computing using portable and desktop systems, backing up information, docking stations, low-voltage differential signaling using serial communications.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for claim construction.

Winston & Strawn LLP (Los Angeles, CA and Redwood City, CA)

Case – Silicon Motion, Inc. v. Unification Technologies LLC

Case Number – IPR2024-00199. Petition filed on December 18, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Memory controller, solid-state drive (SSD), flash non-volatile memory management, memory controller operation and addressing.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for inter partes review.

Garlick & Markison, LLC (Austin, TX)

Case – NXP USA, Inc. v. Bell Semiconductor, LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2024-00167 and IPR2024-00168. Petitions filed on November 9, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Semiconductor manufacturing processes, fabrication and packaging of integrated circuits, layout and routing of signal lines.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations for inter partes reviews, and was deposed.

Unified Patents, LLC (Washington, DC)

Case – Ex Parte Reexamination

Case Number – 90/019288. Request filed on October 20, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Power conversion device to drive an alternating-current motor for an electric vehicle.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration.

Haynes and Boone, LLP (Dallas, TX)

Case – Western Digital Technologies, Inc. v. Longitude Licensing LTD.

Case Number – IPR2023-01200. Petition filed on July 14, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Communications between a memory controller and memory.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declaration for inter partes review, and was deposed.

Paul Hastings LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. Mojo Mobility, Inc.

Case Numbers – IPR2023-01094, IPR2023-01095, IPR2023-01096, IPR2023-01097, IPR2023-01098, IPR2023-01099, IPR2023-01100, and IPR2023-01124. Petitions filed on June 30, 2023.

Case Numbers – IPR2023-01101 and IPR2023-01102. Petitions filed on June 29, 2023.

Case Numbers – IPR2023-01091, IPR2023-01092, and IPR2023-01093. Petitions filed on June 28, 2023.

Case Numbers – IPR2023-01086, IPR2023-01087, IPR2023-01088, IPR2023-01089, and IPR2023-01090. Petitions filed on June 27, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Wireless charging systems, power sources, and inductive receivers for charging mobile devices.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Winston & Strawn LLP (Los Angeles, CA, Redwood City, CA, Chicago, IL, and Houston, TX)

Case – Unification Technologies LLC v. Silicon Motion, Inc.

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:23-cv-00267. Complaint filed June 2, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Memory controller, solid-state drive (SSD), flash non-volatile memory management, memory controller operation and addressing.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services.

Norton Rose Fulbright LLP (Austin, TX and Dallas, TX)

Case – Current Lighting Solutions, LLC d/b/a GE Current v. Jiaxing Super Lighting Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.

Case Numbers – IPR2023-00979 and IPR2023-00980. Petitions filed on May 31, 2023.

Case Number – IPR2023-00270. Petition filed on December 19, 2022.

Case Number – IPR2023-00271. Petition filed on December 14, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – LED lighting, lamps, tube lamps, assembly, and associated circuits and electronics.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes review.

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (San Francisco, CA, Washington, DC, and Minneapolis, MN)

Case – CogniPower LLC v. Samsung Electronics

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:23-cv-00160. Complaint filed April 10, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Power conversion using switching power supplies.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote expert reports.

Baker Botts LLP (Dallas, TX)

Case – Lennox Industries Inc. v. Rosen Technologies LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2023-00715, IPR2023-00716, IPR2023-00717, IPR2023-00718, and IPR2023-00719. Petitions filed on March 29, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Thermostat system communications, programming, and displays.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Cooley LLP (Palo Alto, CA)

Case – Nintendo Co., Ltd. and Nintendo of America Inc. v. Polaris PowerLED Technologies, LLC

Case Number – IPR2023-00778. Petition filed on March 28, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Visual displays, circuit design, and related technologies.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declaration for inter partes review, and was deposed.

Bracewell LLP (New York, NY and Seattle, WA)

Case – Kioxia America, Inc. and Kioxia Corporation v. BiTMICRO LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2023-00741, IPR2023-00742, and IPR2023-00743. Petitions filed on March 23, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Solid-state storage devices utilizing multi-profile memory controllers. Optimizing memory operations in a memory system suitable for use in an electronic storage device. Supplying energy to a cache memory using a super capacitor.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Bookoff McAndrews, PLLC (Washington, DC)

Case – Lenovo Inc. and Motorola Mobility LLC v. Theta IP, LLC

Case Numbers – IPR2023-00694, IPR2023-00697, and IPR2023-00698. Petitions filed on March 7, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Power in wireless communication circuits.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations for inter partes reviews, and was deposed.

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP (Menlo Park, CA and San Diego, CA)

Case – Semiconductor Design Technologies LLC v. Cadence Design Systems, Inc.

Case Number – California, ND 3:23-cv-01001. Complaint filed March 6, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Semiconductor design support device/method and manufacturing method for semiconductor integrated circuit.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services.

McDermott Will & Emery LLP (Chicago, IL and Austin, TX)

Case – Xilinx, Inc. v. Polaris Innovations Limited

Case Numbers – IPR2023-00513 and IPR2023-00514. Petitions filed on February 6, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Methods for terminating a memory chip with various termination resistances and output drivers for integrated circuits.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations for inter partes reviews, and was deposed.

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – Bell Semiconductor, LLC. v. Synopsys, Inc.

Case Number – California, SD 3:22-cv-00594. Complaint filed on January 31, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Integrated circuit design computer-aided design (CAD) tools for routing, design rule checking, layout versus schematic, electrical checking, dummy fill, reducing capacitance.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote expert reports.

Fish & Richardson P.C. (Washington, DC, Atlanta, GA, and Boston, MA)

Case – Element Capital Commercial Company PTE. LTD v. BOE Technology Group Co. LTD and Motorola (Wuhan) Mobility

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00118. Complaint filed January 11, 2023.

Case Subject Matter – Display technology, layout, circuit design, pixel design and fabrication.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote expert reports, and was deposed.

Baker Botts LLP (San Francisco, CA and New York, NY) and O'Melveny & Myers LLP (Los Angeles, CA)

Case – Polaris PowerLED, LLC v. Samsung Electronics and Samsung Display

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00469. Complaint filed December 12, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – active matrix organic light-emitting diode (AMOLED) displays, controlling the intensity of light-emitting diodes in backlights of displays, control circuits for adjusting current delivery based upon temperature.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing a declaration for claim construction.

Arnold & Porter (Los Angeles and Palo Alto, CA) and Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – Synopsys, Inc. and Cadence Design Systems, Inc. v. Bell Semiconductor, LLC.

Case Number – Delaware, 1:22-cv-01512. Complaint filed on November 18, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Integrated circuit design computer-aided design (CAD) tools for routing, design rule checking, layout versus schematic, electrical checking, dummy fill, reducing capacitance.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote expert reports, and was deposed.

Paul Hastings LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Ex Parte Reexaminations

Case Numbers – 90/015155 and 90/015156. Requests filed on November 7, 2022.

Case Number – 90/015134. Request filed on October 14, 2022.

Case Number – 90/015130. Request filed on September 30, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Packaging and fabrication of light emitting diodes (LEDs).

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration.

Russ August & Kabat (Los Angeles, CA)

Case – Resonant Systems, Inc. v. Sony

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00424. Complaint filed on October 26, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Linear vibration modules and linear-resonant vibration modules.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote claim construction disclosure, wrote expert reports, and was deposed.

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP (Menlo Park, CA and San Diego, CA) and Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP (San Francisco, CA)

Case – Bell Semiconductor, LLC v. NXP, SMC, Micron, Nvidia, Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Acer, Infineon, Qualcomm, Motorola Mobility, and Western Digital

Case Number – ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-1340. Complaint filed October 6, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Electronic devices, semiconductor devices, and components.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services.

O'Melveny & Myers LLP (Los Angeles, CA)

Case – Daedalus Prime LLC v. Samsung Electronics and Qualcomm Inc.

Case Number – ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-1335. Complaint filed September 12, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Semiconductor devices, mobile devices, and components.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services.

Fish & Richardson P.C. (Boston, MA, Houston, TX, and Washington, DC)

Case – Sonrai Memory LTD. v. Micron Technology, Inc.

Case Numbers – Texas, WD (Waco) 6:22-cv-00855 and Texas, WD (Waco) 1:23-cv-01407. Complaint filed August 16, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Portable RAM drive and variable charge pump circuit with dynamic load.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote expert reports, and was deposed.

Russ August & Kabat (Los Angeles, CA and New York, NY)

Case – NextGen Innovations, LLC v. Infinera, Fujitsu, AT&T, and Nokia

Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00306, Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00307, Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00308, and Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:22-cv-00309. Complaints filed on August 9, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – optical transmission systems including optical components for encoding, transmission (fiber optic transmitters and receivers), and decoding of data and related standards and concepts.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote claim construction disclosure, wrote expert reports, and was deposed twice.

DLA Piper (Chicago, IL and Washington, DC)

Case – Ampt, LLC v. SolarEdge Technologies, Inc.

Case Number – ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-1327. Complaint filed July 28, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Solar power optimizers, inverters, and components.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing declarations for claim construction, expert reports, and was deposed.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (Houston, TX, and Irvine, CA)

Case – Signify North America Corporation v. Shenzhen Intellirocks Tech Co.

Case Number – Texas, WD (Waco) 6:22-cv-00760. Complaint filed on July 8, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – LED packaging, circuits, and systems.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing declaration for claim construction. Was deposed.

Baker Botts LLP (Dallas, TX)

Case – Rosen Technologies LLC v. Lennox Industries Inc.

Case Number – Texas, ND (Dallas) 3:22-cv-00732. Complaint filed on June 7, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Thermostat system communications, programming, and displays.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services.

Paul Hastings LLP (Austin, TX and Washington, DC)

Case – Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. Scramoge Technology Ltd.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-01052, IPR2022-01053, and IPR2022-01058. Petitions filed on May 26, 2022.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-01054, IPR2022-01055, IPR2022-01056, and IPR2022-01057. Petitions filed on May 24, 2022.

Case Number – IPR2022-00939. Petition filed on April 29, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – An antenna that supports wireless charging using switching power supplies such as flyback converters.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations for inter partes reviews.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (Houston, TX, Irvine, CA, and Menlo Park, CA)

Case – Ex Parte Reexaminations

Case Number – 90/015020. Request filed on May 2, 2022.

Case Number – 90/014906. Request filed on November 12, 2021.

Case Number – 90/014899. Request filed on November 10, 2021.

Case Number – 90/014888. Request filed on October 21, 2021.

Case Numbers – 90/014886 and 90/014887. Requests filed on October 20, 2021.

Case Number – 90/014885. Request filed on October 19, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – Universal Serial Bus (USB) for charging.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations.

DLA Piper (Chicago, IL, Austin, TX, and Washington, DC)

Case – SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. v. Fronius International GMBH

Case Number – IPR2022-00849. Petition filed on April 14, 2022.

Case Subject Matter – Mechanical assembly and enclosure whereby an upper housing part is detached from a lower housing part using a “rotate-and-lift” feature.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for inter partes review.

Kirkland & Ellis LLP (New York, NY)

Case – Samsung Electronics Co. v. Sonrai Memory Ltd.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00305 and IPR2022-00306. Petitions filed on December 10, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – USB devices and circuits for saving power.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing declarations for inter partes reviews.

Haynes and Boone, LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Unified Patents, LLC v. Arigna Technology Limited

Case Number – IPR2022-00285. Petition filed on December 9, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – High voltage driver circuit for driving power devices such as insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs).

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declaration for inter partes review and was deposed.

Paul Hastings LLP (Washington, DC)

Case – Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. Lynk Labs, Inc.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00149 and IPR2022-00150. Petitions filed on November 12, 2021

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00100 and IPR2022-00101. Petitions filed on October 28, 2021.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00051, IPR2022-00052, and IPR2022-00098. Petitions filed on October 27, 2021.

Case Numbers – IPR2021-01575 and IPR2021-01576. Petitions filed on October 1, 2021.

Case Numbers – IPR2021-01299, IPR2021-01300, IPR2021-01345, IPR2021-01346, and IPR2021-01347. Petitions filed on September 7, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – Circuit design, including switching power supply design (e.g., flyback), rectifiers, power factor correction, etc. for lighting and displays using light emitting diodes (LEDs).

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations, and was deposed ten times.

Haynes and Boone, LLP (Plano, TX)

Case – Pure Storage, Inc. v. Digital Cache, LLC

Case Number – IPR2022-00121. Petition filed on October 29, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – Non-volatile memory (NVM) devices capable of retaining stored data in case of a power failure.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration for inter partes review.

Banner Witcoff (Washington, DC)

Case – SolarEdge Technologies Ltd. v. Koolbridge Solar, Inc.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00007, IPR2022-00008, IPR2022-00009, IPR2022-00010, IPR2022-00011, and IPR2022-00012. Petitions filed on October 11, 2021.

Case Numbers – IPR2022-00013, IPR2022-00014, and IPR2022-00015. Petitions filed on October 8, 2021.

Case Subject Matter – DC-to-AC converters using full-bridges, multi-level conversion for power systems, and other electronics for harvesting solar energy.

Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services, wrote declarations for inter partes reviews, and was deposed.

Paul Hastings LLP (Austin, TX and Washington, DC)

Case – Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. LED Wafer Solutions LLC
Case Number – IPR2021-01554. Petition filed on September 20, 2021.
Case Number – IPR2021-01526. Petition filed on September 10, 2021.
Case Number – IPR2021-01506. Petition filed on September 7, 2021.
Case Number – IPR2021-01491. Petition filed on September 3, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Packaging of light emitting diodes (LEDs).
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declarations.

Paul Hastings, LLC (Washington, DC)

Case – Ex Parte Reexamination
Case Number – 90/014,846. Request filed on August 30, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Wireless power transmission and ways to wirelessly charge and/or discharge a battery.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration.

Jones Day (San Diego, CA and Pittsburgh, PA)

Case – SOLiD, Inc. v. CommScope Technologies LLC
Case Numbers – IPR2021-01390, IPR2021-01391, IPR2021-01392, IPR2021-01393, and IPR2021-01394. Petitions filed on August 12, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Digital antenna system that enables extension of radio frequency (RF) analog signals from base stations to areas (e.g., inside of buildings) where access to such signals is inhibited.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services for inter partes reviews and wrote declaration.

Unified Patents, LLC (Washington, DC)

Case – Ex Parte Reexamination
Case Number – 90/019,015. Request filed on July 20, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) temperature compensation.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services and wrote declaration.

Winston & Strawn LLP (Dallas, TX and Palo Alto, CA)

Case – Micron Technology, Inc.; Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc.; Micron Technology Texas LLC v. Unification Technologies LLC
Case Numbers – IPR2021-00940, IPR2021-00941, and IPR2021-00942. Petitions filed on June 4, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Solid-State Drive (SSD), flash non-volatile memory management, memory controller operation and addressing.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services for inter partes reviews and wrote declarations.

Hill, Kertscher & Wharton, LLP (Atlanta, GA)

Case – Kaijet Technology v. Sanho Corporation
Case Number – IPR2021-00886. Petition filed on April 30, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Port extension apparatus for headphone jack, USB (Universal Serial Bus or Type-C ports), and video ports such as VGA (Video Graphics Array), DVI (Digital Visual Interface), HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface), DP (Display Port), and mini-DP.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services for inter partes review, wrote declaration, was deposed.

O'Melveny & Myers LLP (Los Angeles, CA and New York, NY)

Case – Solas OLED LTD. v. Samsung Electronics Co. LTD.
Case Number – Texas, ED (Marshall) 2:21-cv-00105. Complaint filed March 22, 2021.
Case Subject Matter – Touch-sensors for gesture recognition and signal processing for capacitive touch displays.
Work Performed – Provided expert consulting services including writing declaration for claim construction.

ATTACHMENT B

Materials Considered

No.	Title/Description	Bates Range
1	U.S. Patent No. 8,924,596	
2	File History of U.S. Patent No. 8,924,596	CV-AMD0000688-802
3	Excerpts from “The Art of Electronics” by Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill	AMD-CV-0008590-602
4	Excerpts from “Digital Design Principles & Practices” by John F. Wakerly	AMD-CV-0008628-39
5	Excerpts from “Electrical Engineering An Introduction” by Schwarz & Oldham	AMD-CV-0008640-51
6	Excerpts from “Principles of Digital Design” by Daniel D. Gajski	AMD-CV-0008678-85
7	Excerpts from “Comprehensive Dictionary of Electrical Engineering”	AMD-CV-0008603-627
8	Excerpts from “Electrical Engineering Dictionary”	AMD-CV-0008652-77
9	Excerpts from “McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Electrical & Computer Engineering”	CV-AMD0017565-81
10	Excerpts from “Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fourth Edition”	CV-AMD0017595-607
11	Excerpts from “Modern Dictionary of Electronics, Seventh Edition”	CV-AMD0017608-623
12	Excerpts from “Webster’s New World Computer Dictionary”	CV-AMD0017640-44
13	Defendants’ Preliminary Proposed Claim Constructions and Preliminary Identification of Extrinsic Evidence served on January 23, 2025	N/A
14	Plaintiffs’ Proposed Preliminary Claim Constructions served on January 23, 2025	N/A
15	Plaintiffs’ Supplement Infringement Contentions served on October 11,2024	N/A
16	Any information discussed and any other references specifically identified in this Declaration	N/A