

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,
AND SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,
Petitioner,

V.

HANNIBAL IP LLC,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2025-01189
Patent No. 11,368,911 B2

**PATENT OWNER HANNIBAL IP LLC's REQUEST TO DIRECTOR FOR
DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW
OF U.S. PATENT 11,368,911**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND	2
A. The '911 Patent.....	2
B. Samsung's Prior Notice of the '911 Patent and Other Patents.....	6
C. The Litigation Between Hannibal and Samsung.....	6
D. Schedule in this IPR Proceeding	7
III. INSTITUTION OF INTER PARTES REVIEW SHOULD BE DENIED	7
A. The Unpatentability Challenge is Weak.....	8
1. Overview of Petition	8
2. Nimbalker does not disclose "in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality."	8
B. Petitioner Relies Heavily on Expert Testimony	13
C. Patent Owner had Established Expectations Based Samsung's Longstanding Knowledge of the '911 Patent.....	14
D. Other Factors	16
1. Trial Likely to Occur Before Projected FWD.....	16
2. Stay of the District Court Proceedings is Unlikely	17

IV. CONCLUSION.....	18
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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>AR Design Innovations LLC v. Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc.</i> , No. 4:20-cv-392-SDJ, 2021 WL 6496714 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 11, 2021)	17
<i>EClinicalWorks, LLC v. Decapolis LLC</i> , IPR2022-00229, Paper 10 (P.T.A.B. Apr. 13, 2022)	16
<i>Ericsson Inc. v. Active Wireless Techs. LLC</i> , IPR2024-00886, Paper 8 (P.T.A.B. Nov. 12, 2024).....	16
<i>iRhythm Techs., Inc. v. Allyn</i> , IPR2025-00363, Paper 10 (P.T.A.B. June 6, 2025)	14
<i>Luminati Networks Ltd. v. Teso LT, UAB</i> , No. 2:19-CV-00395-JRG, 2020 WL 6803255 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 30, 2020)	17
<i>MyPort, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.</i> , No. 2:22-cv-00114-JRG, Dkt. 73 (E.D. Tex. June 13, 2023).....	18
<i>Nvidia Corp. v. Neural AI, LLC</i> , IPR2025-00606, Paper 18 (P.T.A.B. July 31, 2025).....	15
<i>NXP USA, Inc. v. Redstone Logics LLC</i> , IPR2025-00485, Paper 11 (P.T.A.B. July 10, 2025).....	17
<i>Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Cerence Operating Co.</i> , IPR2025-00458, Paper 14 (P.T.A.B. June 25, 2025)	18
<i>Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Sinotechnix LLC</i> , IPR2025-00331, Paper 13 (P.T.A.B. July 2, 2025).....	16
<i>Samsung Electronics Co., LTD. et al. v. Genghiscomm Holdings LLC</i> , IPR2025-00793, Paper 11 (P.T.A.B. Aug. 22, 2025).....	15, 17

<i>Solas OLED Ltd. v. Samsung Display Co., Ltd.</i> , No. 2:19-CV-00152-JRG, 2020 WL 4040716 (E.D. Tex. July 17, 2020)	18
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<i>Stellar LLC v. Motorola Solutions, Inc.</i> , No. 4:23-cv-750-SDJ, Dkt. 50 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 9, 2024).....	16
--	----

<i>Trover Grp., Inc. v. Dedicated Micros USA</i> , No. 2:13-CV-1047-WCB, 2015 WL 1069179 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 11, 2015)	17
--	----

Statutes

35 U.S.C. § 314(a)	1,13
35 U.S.C. §§ 324(a)	1

Other Authorities

37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(3).....	12
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PATENT OWNER’S EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	Description
2002	Letter from Hannibal’s counsel to Samsung dated November 6, 2023
2003	<i>Order Governing Proceedings</i> in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Case 4:25-cv-00200-SDJ dated July 24, 2025
2004	<i>U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2020/0229092 (“Wu”)</i>
2005	Letter from Hannibal’s counsel to Samsung dated June 8, 2022
2006	<i>Stellar LLC v. Motorola Solutions, Inc.</i> , No. 4:23-cv-750-SDJ, Dkt. 50 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 9, 2024)
2007	<i>MyPort, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.</i> , No. 2:22-cv-00114-JRG, Dkt. 73 (E.D. Tex. June 13, 2023)

Patent Owner, Hannibal IP LLC (“Hannibal” or “Patent Owner”), hereby requests that the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) exercise her discretion to deny institution in this inter partes review proceeding pursuant to the Director’s Memorandum “Interim Processes for PTAB Workload Management” dated March 26, 2025 (the “March 26th Memo,”) and 35 U.S.C. §§ 314(a) and 324(a).

I. INTRODUCTION

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (“Petitioners” or “Samsung”) filed their Petition for inter partes review (“IPR”) of U.S. Patent No, 11,368,911 titled “Method of Physical Downlink Control Channel Monitoring and Related Device” (“the ’911 Patent”) (the “Petition”) on July 11, 2025. As discussed below, the relevant factors enumerated in the March 26th Memo weigh in favor of denial. *Id.*; *Apple, Inc. v. Fintiv, Inc.*, IPR2020-00019, Paper 11 (March 20, 2020) (precedential). For example, the Petitioner’s challenge is weak because it fails to present any prior art that discloses the limitation “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.” Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. To fill the gap, the Petitioner relies solely on expert testimony to supply this missing limitation.

Additionally, Samsung has had express notice of the patent and its infringement since early 2023. Finally, trial in the underlying litigation will likely occur before a final written decision is due for the instant Petition, if this matter is instituted. For these reasons, the Petition should be denied.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The '911 Patent

The '911 Patent, titled “Method of Physical Downlink Control Channel Monitoring and Related Device” issued on June 6, 2022, and contains two independent claims, Claims 1 and 10. Claim 1 is a method claim directed to “A method for a user equipment (UE) monitoring a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH).” Ex. 1001, 13:40-43. Claim 10 is an apparatus claim that closely corresponds to Claim 1. The application for the '911 Patent was filed on Apr. 27, 2020, and claims priority to Provisional Application No. 62/840,451 filed on Apr. 30, 2019. Ex. 1001. The priority date for the '911 Patent is April 30, 2019, a fact not disputed by Petitioner. *See* Petition, p. 11, 84; Ex. 1003, ¶ 6, 51.

As described in the background section of the '911 Patent, “UE battery life is an important aspect of the user’s experience, which will influence the adoption of 5G handsets and/or services.” Ex. 1001, 1:26-28. The '911 Patent is directed at power saving operations using power saving signals and Discontinuous Reception (“DRX”).

In modern wireless communications, data is transmitted as blocks of certain time domain and frequency. For efficiency, instead of monitoring all possible time domain and frequency for data, the UE is sent a Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) message which tells the UE the time and frequency to send or receive data. Therefore, the UE only needs to monitor for a PDCCH. However, the PDCCH message is not constantly sent to the UE. Therefore, “DRX operation [was] introduced as conventional UE power saving.” Ex. 1001, 2:23-24. DRX operation saves power by scheduling on and off periods for PDCCH monitoring such that “the UE does not have to continuously monitor PDCCH.” Ex. 1001, 2:23-59. More specifically, DRX operation creates a cycle of on periods and off periods. During DRX on duration, UE wakes up and monitors a search space for the PDCCH. Unless the UE receives a PDCCH during DRX on duration, the UE goes back to sleep and skips monitoring for the rest of the DRX cycle.

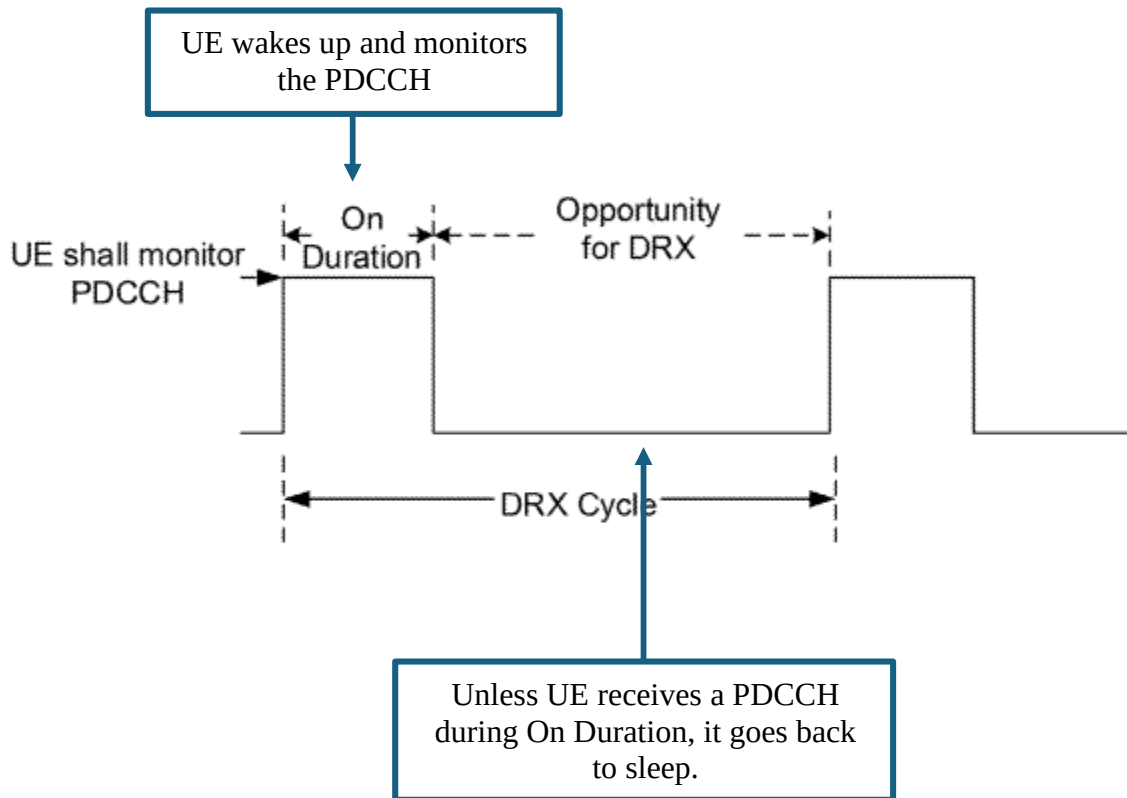


FIG. 1
(RELATED ART)

Ex. 1001 Fig. 1 (annotated).

However, this prior art DRX operation suffers from drawbacks. For example, the prior DRX mechanism may keep the UE awake even without PDCCH scheduling or may still periodically trigger the UE to wake up causing “unnecessary power consumption.” Ex. 1001, 2:60-3:1. To address the issue of unnecessary power consumption the prior art DRX mechanism added “a power saving signal, namely wake-up signaling (WUS).” Ex. 1001, 3:2-6.

Instead of periodically waking up for a PDCCH monitoring, the UE periodically monitors for a WUS. The WUS, referred to as the “power saving signal” in the ’911 Patent (*e.g.*, Ex. 1001, Abstract), is a short signal sent before the PDCCH monitoring occasion which informs the UE whether it should wake up for PDCCH monitoring. Ex. 1001, 3:9-12. The WUS allows the UE to sleep longer and wake up only when necessary, minimizing energy consumption. However, WUS is also not without issues. For example, the WUS signal may overlap with the PDCCH, creating situations in which “the UE may need to monitor both the PDCCH for scheduling as well as the WUS occasion simultaneously, which increases the power consumption of the UE.” Ex. 1001, 3:31-46.

The inventions of Independent Claims 1 and 10 (“the Challenged Independent Claims”) provide a novel and non-obvious method and equipment for managing DRX operation and WUS for PDCCH monitoring. The inventions improve the use of DRX and WUS by providing for configuring a first search space for regular PDCCH and a second separate search space for the WUS. Ex. 1001, Cls. 1, 10 (“first search space” and “second search space”). The inventions additionally provide for an improved mechanism for starting a DRX on-duration timer when no WUS is received. Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. Specifically, the Challenged Independent Claims require “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-

duration timer of the DRX functionality”. Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. It was the addition of this limitation that led the Examiner to allow the Claims. Ex. 1002, pp. 148-152. The Examiner expressly found no “prior art which solely or in combination with another reference teaches the limitation of: ... [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality in response to not receiving the power saving signal in the second search space.” See Ex. 1002, p. 111. This limitation is completely missing from the art relied upon by the Petitioner. Nor is this limitation obvious.

B. Samsung’s Prior Notice of the ’911 Patent and Other Patents

Samsung had knowledge of the ’911 Patent and its infringement at least as early as February 14, 2023, when Hannibal provided Samsung with a claim chart directed to the ’911 Patent.¹ Hannibal also followed-up on November 6, 2023, with a letter expressly discussing the ’911 Patent and referencing the previously provided claim chart. Ex. 2002, p. 2.

C. The Litigation Between Hannibal and Samsung

On February 27, 2025, Hannibal filed its Complaint seeking relief for Samsung’s infringement of four patents, including the ’911 Patent, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Case 4:25-cv-00200-SDJ (the

¹ Hannibal and Samsung entered into a Non-Disclosure Agreement on July 12, 2022.

“Litigation”)². The accused products include consumer devices such as smartphones and tablets. *See* Complaint, ¶¶ 84 – 101. Samsung answered on June 16, 2025. On July 24, 2025, the Court issued its Order providing certain case deadlines (the “Order”). Ex. 2003. Based on the Court’s schedule the Final Pre-Trial Conference is set for November 18, 2026. *Id.* No trial date was set, but in view of the Court’s practice, the trial is likely to be set in late November or early December 2026.

D. Schedule in this IPR Proceeding

Samsung filed its Petition on July 11, 2025, which was accorded that filing date by the Notice of Filing Date Accorded mailed July 21, 2025. Hannibal’s Preliminary Response is due October 21, 2025. The PTAB’s decision on institution must be made by January 21, 2026. The Board’s Final Written Decision (“FWD”) must be issued before January 21, 2027. Notably, the FWD will most likely issue after the jury trial in the Litigation.

III. INSTITUTION OF INTER PARTES REVIEW SHOULD BE DENIED

Of the seven factors listed in the March 26th Memo, four apply to the facts of this case: (1) the strength of the unpatentability challenge, (2) the extent of the

² Samsung has filed three other Petitions for *inter partes* review against Hannibal of U.S. Patent Nos. 11,057,896, 11,272,535, and 11,641,661 (IPR2025-01187, IPR2025-01188, and IPR2025-01190, respectively).

petition's reliance on expert testimony, (3) settled expectations of the parties, and (4) other considerations. Each factor strongly favors denial of institution under the Director's discretionary authority.

A. The Unpatentability Challenge is Weak

The challenge to patentability is weak. The prior art reference relied on in the Petition does not disclose or suggest the limitation “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.” Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67.

1. Overview of Petition

The Petition attacks the validity of all eighteen claims of the '911 Patent on five grounds. The Petitioner asserts in its first and second grounds that Claims 1-3, 5-6, 10-12, and 14-15 are anticipated or rendered obvious by *Nimbalker* (Ex. 1005). Petition, p. 23. Only the first and second grounds concern the two Challenged Independent Claims. At least because these Grounds fail, the other three Grounds (three, four, and five) also fail.

2. *Nimbalker* does not disclose “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.”

In the Petition, *Nimbalker* is the sole reference of Grounds 1 and 2 which the Petitioner and Dr. Kakaes assert anticipates or renders obvious the Challenged Independent Claims. But *Nimbalker* does not disclose the limitation “in response

to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.” And as discussed below, the limitation would not have been obvious either.

Nimbalker discloses a “Conditional Wake-Up Signal Configuration for New Radio.” Ex. 1005 at Title. *Nimbalker* explains:

According to certain embodiments, a conditional WUS operation is provided, wherein if a device such as, for example, a UE does not detect the WUS in a WUS monitoring occasion, the UE may determine whether or not to monitor a Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) *based* on an additional condition such as, for example, a Reference Signal Received Power (RSRP) condition or a WUS decoder reliability metric, thereby providing additional robustness when reliable detection of WUS cannot be ensured.

Id. at 8 (emphasis added). Accordingly, *Nimbalker* determines whether to monitor the PDCCH in response to the additional condition (such as RSRP or WUS decoder reliability), not the receipt of the WUS. *Nimbalker* further explains the purpose for using these additional conditions instead of the WUS:

According to certain embodiments, the UE may be configured with a conditional WUS operation. For example, certain embodiments described above include a procedure in which the UE skips monitoring the PDCCH in PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) (e.g. DRX ON duration(s)), corresponding to the WUS monitoring occasion if the UE does not detect WUS in a WUS monitoring occasion. However, the reliability of WUS detection may depend on the UE propagation channel condition between the network node (e.g., a new radio network node, such as a gNB) that is transmitting the WUS and the UE and/or a detection threshold which may be fixed or adaptive for the corresponding WUS detector. ***In circumstances where WUS detection is less reliable, it may be desirable for the UE not to solely rely on a***

‘unsuccessful WUS detection’ in a WUS monitoring occasion as the criterion for skipping PDCCH monitoring in PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) associated with that WUS monitoring occasion.

Id. at 12 (emphasis added). *Nimbalker* makes clear that monitoring for the PDCCH is in response to the status of another condition because WUS reception may be an unreliable indicator. And indeed, if such other condition is met, *Nimbalker* discloses the traditional DRX operation of skipping PDCCH monitoring. *Id.* (“If the RSRP exceeds the threshold, the UE may skip PDCCH monitoring for this ON duration and monitor for a WUS before the next ON duration.”). Because the system in *Nimbalker* determines whether to monitor the PDCCH in response to the status of another condition (such as RSRP) and not the WUS, it does not disclose “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, starting a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.” *See id.* at 15 (“if the UE does not detect a WUS in a WUS monitoring occasion, *the UE may apply a condition* such as, for example, the RSRP threshold determination, *to determine whether to wake-up and monitor the PDCCH* or not monitor the PDCCH during the PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) corresponding to the WUS monitoring occasion.”) (emphasis added).

Contrary to Petitioner’s and Dr. Kakaes’ assertions, *Nimbalker* does not disclose the requirement of “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer

of the DRX functionality.” Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. In support of their contention, both Petitioner and Dr. Kakaes selectively cite portions of sentences of *Nimbalker* to mask *Nimbalker*’s disclosure that a condition other than WUS detection is used to determine whether to monitor for PDCCH.³ See Petition, p. 31; Ex. 1003 at ¶150. For example, the Petition and Dr. Kakaes state “*Nimbalker* discloses that ‘with the successful/unsuccessful WUS detection criterion,’ the UE may ‘determine whether to monitor/skip monitoring PDCCH in PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) corresponding to the WUS monitoring occasion.” *Id.* (Both citing Ex. 1005 at pp. 8-9.). But *Nimbalker* does not disclose that the UE determines whether to monitor PDCCH based on the WUS detection criterion. *Nimbalker* actually states:

with the ‘successful/unsuccessful WUS detection’ criterion, the UE may *use another reliability condition* (e.g. whether RSRP measured by UE is above/below a certain threshold, or whether WUS-PDCCH decoder’s internal information suggests a presence of a compatibly encoded PDCCH) *to determine whether to monitor/skip monitoring PDCCH* in PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) corresponding to the WUS monitoring occasion.”

Ex. 1005 at pp. 8-9 (emphasis added). Similarly, the Petition states, “[t]herefore, if the ‘UE does not detect WUS in a WUS monitoring occasion before a DRX ON duration’ (not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second

³ Petitioner’s arguments in the Petition mirror the declaration by Dr. Kakaes.

search space), the UE may ‘monitor the PDCCH occasion during the ON duration [start a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality] even if a WUS is not detected in the WUS monitoring occasion.” Petition at 32; *see also* Ex. 1003 at ¶151. But again, that is not what *Nimbalker* discloses. The full disclosure is:

According to certain embodiments, the UE may not detect WUS in a WUS monitoring occasion before a DRX ON duration. Instead of only relying on the lack of detecting a WUS, the UE may further determine if the RSRP is larger than a RSRP threshold. If the RSRP exceeds the threshold, the UE may skip PDCCH monitoring for this ON duration and monitor for a WUS before the next ON duration. *If the RSRP is lower than the threshold, the UE may monitor the PDCCH occasion during the ON duration even if a WUS is not detected in the WUS monitoring occasion, in a particular embodiment.*

Ex. 1005 at p. 15. Petitioner wrongly claims that *Nimbalker* discloses “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, starting a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.” *See* Petition at 31-39; Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. As discussed above, it does not. Accordingly, Petitioner’s patentability challenge is weak.⁴

Petitioner does not argue that it would be obvious to eliminate use of the other reliability condition from *Nimbalker* to arrive at the claimed limitation. *See* Petition at pp. 34-36; Ex. 1003 at ¶156-158. Rather it only argues that it would be

⁴ To the extent Petitioner later claims a claim construction issue, it failed to identify its contention as to how the challenged claims should be construed as required by 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(3). *See* Petition at 18.

obvious based on *Nimbalker* to “start/starting a DRX on-duration timer of the DRX functionality.”⁵ *Id.* Regardless, *Nimbalker* does not render the Challenged Independent Claim obvious. As discussed above, *Nimbalker* expressly cautions against deciding whether to monitor the PDCCH based on WUS receipt because WUS receipt is allegedly an unreliable indicator. *See e.g.*, Ex. 1005 at 12. Accordingly, *Nimbalker* relies on a different condition to determine whether to monitor the PDCCH. As such, the Challenged Claims are not rendered obvious by *Nimbalker*.

The above flaws are fatal to all five grounds of the Petition as they all rely on *Nimbalker*. Because *Nimbalker* cannot create a reasonable likelihood that the Petitioner would prevail with respect to the Challenged Independent Claims, Samsung’s Petition should be denied. 35 U.S.C. § 314(a).

B. Petitioner Relies Heavily on Expert Testimony

Petitioner relies heavily on Dr. Kakaes’ opinion. Indeed, the Petition and Dr. Kakaes’ Declaration are nearly identical. *Compare* Petition at pp. 31-34 *with* Ex. 1003 at ¶¶ 149-155. For example, as discussed above, *Nimbalker* does not disclose the limitation “in response to not receiving the power saving signal while monitoring the second search space, [starting/start] a DRX on-duration timer of the

⁵ Petitioner reserves its right to challenge this assertion.

DRX functionality.” Ex. 1001, 13:55-57; 14:65-67. However, the Petition and Dr. Kakaes’ Declaration insert Dr. Kakaes’ own commentary and modification into a patchwork of portions of statements from *Nimbalker* in support of their contention. But as also discussed above, Petitioner’s contentions are contrary to the express disclosure of *Nimbalker*.

This factor favors discretionary denial.

C. Patent Owner had Established Expectations Based Samsung’s Longstanding Knowledge of the ’911 Patent

Samsung had knowledge of the ’911 Patent at least as of February 2023. Hannibal initially wrote to Samsung regarding its patents on June 8, 2022, and while the ’911 Patent was not specifically listed, the letter described Hannibal’s “patent portfolio relating to standard essential 5G wireless technologies.” Ex. 2005.

On February 14, 2023, Hannibal sent Samsung a chart for the ’911 Patent, following the patent’s issuance on June 21, 2022. And on November 6, 2023, Hannibal sent Samsung another letter that discussed the ’911 Patent, Samsung’s infringement and referenced the previously provided claim chart. Ex. 2002. As shown, Samsung had express knowledge of the ’911 Patent since early 2023.

Given the interaction between the parties, Hannibal had settled expectations regarding the ’911 Patent and that Samsung would not challenge the patent’s

validity at the Patent Office. Petitioner's longstanding knowledge of the '911 Patent without seeking any review of it provides a basis for Hannibal's settled expectations. *iRhythm Techs., Inc. v. Allyn*, IPR2025-00363, Paper 10 at 3 (P.T.A.B. June 6, 2025) ("Petitioner's awareness of Patent Owner's applications and failure to seek early review of the patents favors denial and outweighs the above-discussed considerations."); *Nvidia Corp. v. Neural AI, LLC*, IPR2025-00606, Paper 18 at 2-3 (P.T.A.B. July 31, 2025) (finding that even though patent was reissued in 2023, the fact that Petitioner had prior knowledge of the patent favored discretionary denial). This may be true even when the challenged patent has not been in force very long. See *Samsung Electronics Co., LTD. et al. v. Genghiscomm Holdings LLC*, IPR2025-00793, Paper 11 at 2 (P.T.A.B. Aug. 22, 2025) ("Although the patents challenged in these proceedings have not been in force for as long as those in IPR2025-00780 and IPR2025-00781, this fact alone does not tip the balance against discretionary denial."). And here, Hannibal expressly provided Samsung with knowledge of the patent and its infringement, yet Samsung did not seek review of the patent. By waiting years from when Hannibal first provided notice of its portfolio to file its Petition, Petitioner created an expectation that Samsung would not file a Petition for an IPR directed to the '911 Patent.

Thus, this factor favors discretionary denial.

D. Other Factors

1. Trial Likely to Occur Before Projected FWD

The Board's decision on institution must be made by January 21, 2026. The Final Written Decision ("FWD") must be issued on or before January 21, 2027.

In the Litigation, the Court set the final pretrial conference for November 18, 2026. Ex. 2003, Order. While the District Court did not set a trial date, the Court typically sets jury trials for shortly after the final pretrial conference. *See Stellar LLC v. Motorola Solutions, Inc.*, No. 4:23-cv-750-SDJ, Dkt. 50 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 9, 2024) (setting trial for 10 days after final pretrial conference), Ex. 2006, p. 4. Based on the District Court's usual practice, the jury trial will likely take place in late November or early December of 2026.

The Board has routinely denied institution when the jury trial predates the final written decision. *See, e.g., Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Sinotechnix LLC*, IPR2025-00331, Paper 13 at 2 (P.T.A.B. July 2, 2025) (finding that jury trial predating the final written decision weighed in favor of discretionary denial); *Ericsson Inc. v. Active Wireless Techs. LLC*, IPR2024-00886, Paper 8 at 8-9 (P.T.A.B. Nov. 12, 2024) (collecting cases). Where, as here, there is a one-to-two-month time difference between the trial and the FWD deadline, the Director has found this factor to favor the denial of institution. *See EClinicalWorks, LLC v. Decapolis LLC*, IPR2022-00229, Paper 10 at 9 (P.T.A.B. Apr. 13, 2022)

(concerning “one to two month period”); *NXP USA, Inc. v. Redstone Logics LLC*, IPR2025-00485, Paper 11 at 2 (P.T.A.B. July 10, 2025) (concerning a 2.5-month period).

Thus, the fact that trial will occur prior to the FWD favors discretionary denial. This is true even when the challenged patent has not been in force very long. *See Samsung Electronics Co., LTD. et al. v. Genghiscomm Holdings LLC*, IPR2025-00793, Paper 11 at 2 (P.T.A.B. Aug. 22, 2025) (“Although the patents challenged in these proceedings have not been in force for as long as those in IPR2025-00780 and IPR2025-00781, this fact alone does not tip the balance against discretionary denial.”).

Thus, this factor favors discretionary denial.

2. A Stay of the District Court Proceedings is Unlikely

In the parallel Litigation, the District Court has not granted a stay nor is it likely to do so. Indeed, judges in the Eastern District routinely deny requests to stay litigation prior to the institution of an IPR. *See, e.g., Luminati Networks Ltd. v. Teso LT, UAB*, No. 2:19-CV-00395-JRG, 2020 WL 6803255, at *1 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 30, 2020); *Trover Grp., Inc. v. Dedicated Micros USA*, No. 2:13-CV-1047-WCB, 2015 WL 1069179, at *6 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 11, 2015); *AR Design Innovations LLC v. Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc.*, No. 4:20-cv-392-SDJ, 2021 WL 6496714, at *3-4 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 11, 2021) (citing *Trover*).

Even if this IPR is instituted, it is unlikely that the District Court would stay the Litigation. This is especially true where, as here, the FWD would likely issue after the trial in the parallel proceeding. *See, e.g., MyPort, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.*, No. 2:22-cv-00114-JRG, Dkt. 73 (E.D. Tex. June 13, 2023) (denying a motion to stay when “the PTAB [FWD] is not due until over two months after jury trial is set to begin”), Ex. 2007, p. 4; *Solas OLED Ltd. v. Samsung Display Co., Ltd.*, No. 2:19-CV-00152-JRG, 2020 WL 4040716, at *2 (E.D. Tex. July 17, 2020) (denying a motion to stay in part because the Board’s FWD would have issued after the scheduled trial). The fact that the District Court is unlikely to stay the case favors discretionary denial. *See, e.g., Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Cerence Operating Co.*, IPR2025-00458, Paper 14 at 2 (P.T.A.B. June 25, 2025).

Thus, this factor favors discretionary denial.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Hannibal requests that the Director exercise her discretion and deny institution in this IPR proceeding on the ’911 Patent.

Dated: September 18, 2025

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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. SECTION 42.24

Hannibal certifies that the word count in this Request, as determined by the Microsoft Word word-processing system is 3,916 words. This Request is in compliance with the 14,000-word limit pursuant to the Director's Memorandum of March 26, 2025 and 37 C.F.R. §42.24.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Brian A. Carpenter, hereby certify that on the 18th day of September, 2025,
the foregoing document was served on the following by email:

Joshua L. Goldberg
Timothy J. May
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