FORD MOTOR COMPANY v. PAICE,LLC, ET AL. NEIL HANNEMANN

April 30, 2015

Prepared for you by



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l	UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	1		٠. ر
2	BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD	1	APPEARANCES	
		2	ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:	
	X	3	FRANK A. ANGILERI, ESQUIRE	
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY, :	4	JOHN P. RONDINI, ESQUIRE	
	Petitioner, :	5	BROOKS KUSHMAN, PC	
	vs. : IPR2014-00884	6	1000 Town Center	
	PAICE LLC & ABELL FOUNDATION, :	7	22nd Floor	
	INC., :	8	Southfield, Michigan 48075	
	Patent Owner. :	9	(248) 358-4400	
	X	10	-and-	
		$\frac{1}{1}$	THOMAS W. YEH, ESQUIRE	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	LATHAM & WATKINS, LLP	
	Volume 1	13	•	
	Deposition of NEIL HANNEMANN		555 Eleventh Street, NW	
		14	Suite 1000	
	Washington, DC 20005	15	Washington, DC 20004	
	Thursday, April 30, 2015	16	(202) 637-2200	
	3:07 p.m.	17		
		18	ON BEHALF OF THE PATENT OWNER:	
		19	BRIAN J. LIVEDALEN, ESQUIRE	
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	Pages: 1 - 60	4 4	(202) 783-5070	
	Reported by: Janet A. Hamilton, RDR	4 ⁴ 2 5	(202) 763-3070	
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PROCEEDINGS (Hannemann Deposition Exhibit No. 8 was pre-marked for identification and is attached to the ranscript.) NEIL HANNEMANN, witness herein, being duly sworn, testified as pollows: EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR PETITIONER BY MR. RONDINI: Q Good afternoon, Mr. Hannemann. A Good afternoon. Q I'm going to hand you what's been marked exhibit No. 8, and if it's okay we're just going to continue the numbering from the previous one. MR. LIVEDALEN: Yeah, sure. Thanks. Q Mr. Hannemann, what is Exhibit No. 8 that I just handed you? A That's my declaration in IPR2015-00884 [sic] or patent 7,104,347. Q And do you recall what references you were eviewing with respect to this declaration? A It's in the table of contents, but it's	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A Yes, I do. Q What is this patent? A This is the what we refer to as the Tabata '201 patent. Q Okay. Can you turn to paragraph 121 of your report? Paragraph 121 you continue talking about instantaneous demand power, and then you conclude the paragraph by illustrating figure 5 of Caraceni; is that correct? A Yes. Q Why did you insert the figure from Caraceni to your discussion of Tabata '201? A Well, it's just in the references we had involved six IPRs just one where there was a torque in power curve, and I just picked that as an example. Q Why did you feel that was important? A I did it to show that there is, you know, more than one torque curve if you're not at wide open throttle that you could have various torque levels, and then to, just to digitize the, the torque curve to create some of the other graphs that I created in the
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•		declaration.
oforones we call Caraconi and then there were two	24	
eference we call Caraceni, and then there were two, wo patents by Tabata.	25	Q Okay. What do you mean by digitize the graphs?
Page 6		Page 8
Q The Tabata '201 patent and the '501 patent?	1	A Well, just to pull off the values and get
A That's correct.	2	torque and, torque and RPM. I could have used fewer
Q Could you turn to page 60 of your report.	3	values and just scaled it off, but it's just the way I
age 60 starts your analysis with respect to the	4	did it.
abata '201 and Tabata '501 patent; correct?	5	Q So you're referring to paragraph 123? Is
A Yes.	6	that what you're looking at where you have a chart
Q You start off in paragraph 113 talking about	7	with engine speed and torque? Is that what you're
abata 1, and it calculates demand power; is that	8	talking about
orrect?	9	A Yes.
A Yes.	10	Q with digitizing?
Q Can you explain what demand power means?	11	A That's the data from the graph. So that was
A Well, it can be contextual. So I have to	12	the purpose for using this graph.
	13	Q So is it fair to say that you extrapolated
	14	the data from the graph shown in paragraph 121 to
•		generate the chart shown in 123?
		A That's accurate, yes.
		Q Okay. And you did that I believe you just
•		testified in order to generate the figures and graphs
		that you have in paragraphs 124 and 126 of your
	1	report; is that correct?
		A Yes.
•	1	
	1	Q What are you showing in paragraph 126 of
• •		your report?
		A Well, they're all, those few paragraphs are all related, but 126 just shows a control sample of a
	Q The Tabata '201 patent and the '501 patent? A That's correct. Q Could you turn to page 60 of your report. age 60 starts your analysis with respect to the Tabata '201 and Tabata '501 patent; correct? A Yes. Q You start off in paragraph 113 talking about Tabata 1, and it calculates demand power; is that Tabata 1, and it calculates demand power is that Tabata 1, and it calculates demand power means?	Q The Tabata '201 patent and the '501 patent? A That's correct. Q Could you turn to page 60 of your report. age 60 starts your analysis with respect to the Tabata '201 and Tabata '501 patent; correct? A Yes. Q You start off in paragraph 113 talking about Tabata 1, and it calculates demand power; is that correct? A Yes. Q Can you explain what demand power means? A Well, it can be contextual. So I have to pemember how Tabata used that, and demand power I paragraph 113 you also talk about how Tabata 15 paragraph 113 you also talk about how Tabata 15 paragraph 113 you also talk about how Tabata 15 paragraph 113 you also talk about how Tabata 15 paragraph 114 you also talk about how Tabata 15 paragraph 115 you also talk about how Tabata 16 paragraph 17 you also talk about how Tabata 19 paragraph 18 paragraph 19 par



Page 9 Page 11 1 control strategy that would compare road load to a This was done to get a comparison really to lead in to 2 setpoint. 2 the later graph where I compare the power threshold to 3 3 the torque threshold. Q What control strategy is it a sample of? 4 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 4 Q Well, you previously testified this is the 5 5 A Yeah. This would be out of the subject control strategy of the '347; correct? 6 6 matter. A This is based on the control strategy. It's 7 not a full disclosure of the control strategy. Q So it's your opinion that paragraph 126, the 8 Q What's missing from it? chart in paragraph 126 is illustrating the control 9 9 A Well, there's other modes of operation that strategy as disclosed by the '347 patent? 0 10 this graph doesn't, doesn't describe. A Yes. 11 1 Q What are you representing on the y-axis? Q What other modes? 2 A Of the graph in 126? h 2 A All this graph is describing is the, the 30 . 3 Q Correct. 13 percent MTO setpoint which the engine operates or 4 A Yeah. That's the 5 Newton meters is 30 h 4 doesn't operate. That's all it's doing. . 5 percent of the 115 Newton meters of the Caraceni 15 Q Okay. So based just on the graph here, if 6 16 you had an engine torque value of 60 Newton meters and 7 17 engine speed of 2,000 RPM, what would the operational Q I want to back up and be more general. Just 8 on the y-axis what are you illustrating on the y-axis 18 19 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. in general? 20 2 0 Foundation. Incomplete hypothetical. A Oh, it's engine torque. 21 21 A Yeah. That's not an analysis that I've Q Engine torque. And is the x-axis 22 illustrating engine speed? 22 done. 23 A Yes. 2.3 Q You previously testified that the green area 2 4 2.4 that's shaded on this graph is where the engine Q And what does the area shaded in green 5 operates; is that correct? represent? Page 10 Page 12 A That's torque values that are above 30 A Yes. 2 2 percent of the maximum torque output. Q And red area is where the motor operates; is 3 Q And what is occurring in the area shaded 3 4 4 A Yes, and there may be motor operation in the green? 5 5 green area. I just didn't go to that level of detail. A Well, various things could occur. It's just 6 6 showing above and below the setpoint. Q What do you mean there may be motor 7 7 Q Well, with respect to the control strategy operation in the green area? 8 8 the '347 what would happen above in the green area? A If the motor's supplementing the maximum 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 9 torque of the engine. 0 10 A Well, that's the decision to turn on and Q Where is the maximum torque of the engine . 1 operate the engine. h 1 illustrated on this graph? 2 12 Q And below in the red area, what's happening A Well, the maximum I use for the 30 percent . 3 13 there? is 115 Newton meters which is along in the blue line 4 A In the red area the engine would not be 14 probably between 4,000 and 5,000 RPM. . 5 operated and you'd have an electric-only mode. 15 Q So the maximum torque output is above every 6 h 6 portion that's shaded in green; isn't that correct? Q Okay. Sticking with this graph shown in 17 17 A That's the maximum torque at that particular paragraph 126, if we had an engine torque value of 60 8 . 18 Newton meters and engine speed of 2,000 RPM, what engine speed. 9 <u>l</u>19 would the control strategy of the '347 do? Q So is it your opinion that control strategy 2 0 20 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. as described in '347 the motor can operate somewhere 21 Incomplete hypothetical. Foundation. b1 in the green shaded area? 22 A I didn't do this, this graph to illustrate 2 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 23 the entire working of the control strategy. So I'd 23 A I think there's, there's other modes that I 24 have to probably read through the patent to try to 24 didn't put on this graph. So could there be? Yes, figure that out. That's not something I analyzed. 25 it's possible, but I didn't analyze every mode on this



Page 15 Page 13 1 graph. Like I said, this was just used to illustrate 1 than the maximum torque output as claim 1 describes. 2 the 30 percent MTO setpoint. 2 Q Can you look at claim 6 of the '347 patent? 3 Q And the 30 percent MTO setpoint, that's the 3 A Yes. 4 claim setpoint of the '347 patent? 4 Q Does claim 6 recite a setpoint that's at 5 least 30 percent of the maximum torque output of the MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 6 6 Mischaracterizes previous testimony. Calls for legal engine? 7 A It actually says at least approximately 30 conclusion. percent of the maximum torque output. 8 A It is a setpoint at least as claimed in 9 9 claim 23. Q So with claim 6 as guidance, is it fair to 0 Q What about claim 1 of the '347 patent? 10 say that the 35 Newton meter setpoint you have 1 11 illustrated in paragraph 126 is representative of that A I don't have a section in my declaration 2 about claim 1 in particular. 12 setpoint? 3 (Hannemann Deposition Exhibit No. 10 was A It would also apply to that setpoint, yes. 4 marked for identification and is attached to the h 4 Q So is it fair to say that since claim 6 5 15 depends from claim 1, the 35 Newton meter setpoint you transcript.) 6 16 have illustrated in paragraph 126 is illustrative of Q Mr. Hannemann you've just been handed 7 h 7 Exhibit No. 10 which is US Patent 7,104,347. Do you the setpoint claimed in or recited in claim 1? 8 18 A Well, I'm not sure that I was doing that recognize this exhibit? 9 kind of analysis when I picked the number for the A Yes, I do. 0.5 b.0 graph. So if we're still talking in context to the Q What is this exhibit? 21 graph, I would say that I wouldn't apply that kind of 1 A It's what you just said it was. 2 2 Q This is the '347 you were just referring to? statement. 23 b.3 Q But this setpoint you have illustrated in 24 Q Could you turn to column 58 of the '347 paragraph 126, the graph in 126 of your report, it is representative of the setpoint as recited in claim 6 patent. Do you see setpoint mentioned within claim 1 Page 14 Page 16 of the '347 patent? of the '347 patent; is that correct? 2 2 A It does illustratively represent that, yes, A Yes, I do. 3 3 Q Is the setpoint that is recited in claim 1 it does. of the '347 patent the same setpoint you're 4 Q With respect to the setpoint illustrated in 5 5 illustrating in paragraph 126 of your report? paragraph 126, why did you illustrate it as a straight 6 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Calls for legal 6 line that's parallel to the engine speed x-axis? 7 A Well, because it's a fixed value. It's 30 conclusion. 8 A No. It could be, and the setpoints are 8 percent of the maximum torque output gives you a 9 illustrated values in the patent, and someone of skill 9 constant number. 0 in the art would take this patent and then apply it to 10 Q Is it always going to be a straight line? 11 the calibration of implementing the patent, and they h 1 A You know, I think that's -- as I said 12 may come up with a slightly different value, and the before, somebody applying the patent would calibrate 13 different vehicles applying this technology may have a 13 the system and, you know, applying the patent there's 4 different value. So the numbers here are, are h 4 some, there's some scope to calibrating to a . 5 illustrative. 1.5 particular car, and that may change the value. It 6 16 Q I realize the numbers are illustrative. I'm could make it change the character of the line or wondering, you have a torque value illustrated here as change the values. 18 a setpoint; is that correct? Q Okay. You said it could change the 19 A Yes. character of the line. Can you please explain what 20 Q And you said that's the setpoint as recited 20 you meant by that? 21 21 in claim 23 of the '347 patent; is that correct? A Yes. Some -- someone may choose to, to not 22 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Mischaracterizes 62 have it a constant value across the entire RPM range. 23 previous testimony. 23 Q Well, what example could you provide that 24 A Yeah. I use 30 percent. 30 percent is in 24 would be a nonconstant value across the entire RPM more than one claim, and it also is substantially less 25



Page 19 Page 17 1 A Well, I could imagine somebody might apply A Well, again --2 the, the torque at that particular RPM. 2 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. 3 Q Could you explain that a little bit more. 3 A This just says it can be varied. It doesn't 4 4 I'm not sure I understand. say how you would do it. So I can imagine different 5 5 A I'm just looking through to see if there's ways of doing it, but the patent doesn't specify that. 6 6 an example. Q I realize that, but as someone skilled in 7 Q Sure. Mr. Hannemann, let's start with a the art who's read these patents and opined on them, different question. Could the claim setpoint, the in your opinion what examples can you provide of a 9 9 claim setpoint vary as a function of vehicle speed? setpoint that varies as a function of engine speed? . 0 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 10 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. A Well, if you were to apply the 30 percent to L 1 11 for a legal conclusion. L 2 A Well, I think there's scope to vary it I 12 the torque at each engine speed, that would vary it by 13 think in different claims, and it generally specifies 13 engine speed, and if you chose to increase the 4 14 maximum torque output, but it doesn't say, specify if percentage over the range of engine speed or decrease L 5 that's the maximum of the engine at any RPM or if it's 15 it, these are two other ways I could think that it may at the RPM that the engine's operating at. So I think 16 be varied. . 7 h 7 there's some interpretation there. Q Start with the last example you just gave. L 8 Q Okay. Well, let's start with my question 18 You said one could choose to increase the percentage L 9 though. Could -- could the setpoint you've over the range of engine speeds. Can you please 20 20 illustrated in paragraph 126 of your report, could elaborate how that would look? 21 that vary as a function of vehicle speed? 21 A Just on the graph? 22 2 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objection. Q Sure. 23 23 A Well, the setpoint and the scope it talks A It would be just a straight line but a 2 4 24 about being, the term here at least approximately 30 sloped line. 2.5 Q So it's your opinion that with respect to a percent, and it's not specific as to whether that Page 20 would always be a fixed value or if you could vary it varying setpoint it would be a slope line? 2 2 within a particular control. So I guess there's MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 3 not -- it's not specific on that issue. 3 Mischaracterizes previous testimony. 4 Q So you can't answer whether or not the 4 A I was speaking in the way that a person 5 5 setpoint you've illustrated in paragraph 126 could skilled in the art might vary it. So that was just 6 6 giving you examples of how somebody might choose to vary as a function of vehicle speed? 7 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. 8 8 Mischaracterizes previous testimony. Q Would a person of ordinary skill in the art 9 A Yeah. I can't -- I can't say for sure. 9 understand that it wouldn't have to be a sloped line? 0 10 A I think that's possible also, yes. Q What about varying the setpoint you have . 1 illustrated in paragraph 126 as a function of engine h 1 Q So would a person of ordinary skill in the 12 12 art understand that it could be a parabolic line? 13 13 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 4 14 A I think what someone of skill in the art for a legal conclusion. 5 A Yeah. I think that that's possible, but I 15 would do when applying this patent when they're 6 16 can't really say one way or the other if it's, you calibrating the vehicle they would vary the setpoint know, required in the claim or not. to determine either for the optimal efficiency or 8 possibly good drivability and see how those different Q Well, could you look at claim 5 of '347? h 9 9 setpoints might affect the vehicle and then make A Okay. Well, there it is. Thank you. 2 0 20 Q No problem. decisions based on what those might be. 21 Q So a person of ordinary skill in the art A Yes. So it may be varied by the control as 21 2.2 22 a function of engine speed. performing those calibrations determined that a 23 Q So how would the setpoints you have 23 parabolic line gave them the best efficiency, would 24 illustrated in paragraph 126 vary as a function of 24 that meet the scope of the claims? engine speed? 25 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections.



Page 21 Page 23 1 A You know, if they, if they decided that's 1 Q The x-axis is engine speed? 2 the character they wanted and I guess it would have to 2 3 comply with the rest of the, the claims. If it were 3 Q So in the area shaded red those are engine 4 less than 30 percent, and then it's a little vague, at 4 torques at a specific engine speed; is that correct? 5 least approximately 30 percent. If it's 29 percent, 6 6 still approximately 30 percent, some people might say Q And looking at the graph in paragraph 126 yes. So, so unless it was outside of that range I 7 likewise the area shaded red are engine torques and would say it would still comply with the claims. certain engine speeds; is that correct? 9 9 Q Do all the claims require that the setpoint A Yeah. The whole graph's torque versus 0 be 30 percent or approximately 30 percent? 10 speed. 1 11 Q So with respect to the graph shown in 126, 12 12 Q Looking back at -- so let's look back at is that an illustration of control strategy that 13 paragraph 124. You have another graph illustrated compares a road load to a set point? 14 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls there: correct? 15 A Yes. for legal conclusion. 6 Q Again, what does the y-axis represent in A It's a graph that compares the Tabata 7 h 7 setpoint -- or excuse me -- Tabata strategy to the this graph? 8 A Well, y-axis is torque. h 8 patent strategy, and they're drawn in the same graphs 9 to demonstrate the differences. Q Engine torque? 20 A Yes. b.0 Q I realize that. We're -- I'm talking 21 Q What does the x-axis represent? 21 specifically about 126. Let's put 124 back to the 22 2 side. I'm sorry. Put 124 to the side. I just want A Engine speed. 23 Q And again you have an area shaded in red and b.3 to focus on 126, and I just want to know, you said 24 an area shaded in green. What does the area shaded in that this is the claim control strategy of the '347 25 green represent? earlier; is that correct? Page 22 Page 24 1 A It is an area where, you know, operating the MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. engine above a certain power level is that becomes in 2 2 Mischaracterizes previous testimony. 3 the area where the engine would operate. 3 A Yeah. It's one example. 4 Q That's the area where the engine operates to 4 Q Example. So is this an example of control 5 5 propel the vehicle? strategy where road load's compared to a setpoint? 6 A Yes. 6 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 7 Q And what does the area shaded in red 7 for legal conclusion. 8 8 represent? A In this example, yes, there is a comparison 9 A That's where the engine is not in operation 9 of road load to a torque setpoint. 0 or not in normal operation to propel the vehicle. 10 O And is the road load the engine torque? 1 l1 1 Q What is the black dotted line you have MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 2 12 labeled as 20 kilowatts on the graph in 124? for legal conclusion. . 3 13 A That's a line of constant power. A No. The road load is the Ford construction 14 4 Q And what is that used to represent? instantaneous torque required to propel the vehicle. 5 A That's used to represent the Tabata 15 Q So with respect to paragraph 124 in the red 6 16 shaded area why do you say that that is power and then strategy. L 7 Q Does this figure illustrate a control for paragraph 126 you say that's torque? L 8 A Well, the point I'm illustrating here is if strategy that compares road load to a setpoint? L 9 19 power is used as the setpoint that, for example, if MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 2.0 20 for a legal conclusion. you're at a certain speed where the engine speed would 21 21 be 3,000 RPM, you would be, you would be at 60 Newton A This compares, is comparing engine power to 22 2.2 a power setpoint. meters to propel the vehicle, and that would all come 23 Q But the y-axis is labeled engine torque; is 23 from the electric motor; whereas in the strategy 24 that correct? 24 outlined, example outlined in 126, the same example, 5 A Yes. 25 the engine would have been operated. So each of these



Page 27 Page 25 1 strategies has a different, at a different point will where you need over 80 meters of torque from the 2 operate the engine. 2 electric motor, whereas in the patent strategy 35 3 3 Newton meters would be the maximum you require. So Q So with respect to paragraph 126, at 2,000 4 RPMs the setpoint is 35 Newton meters; is that each of these strategies would lead you to a different correct? size electric motor. So it would affect the design of 6 6 the vehicle. A Yes. Q Would a person of skill in the art ever Q And that 35 Newton meters represents an 8 consider a power threshold to be a torque setpoint? engine setpoint of 35 Newton meters; is that correct? 9 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls A Well, that's their load at 35 Newton meters. for a legal conclusion. 0 10 Q Now, with respect to paragraph 124 and 1 11 engine speed of say 5,017, doesn't that correlate to A No. 12 an engine torque of 114 Newton meters? h 2 Q At a value of 60 with respect to paragraph 13 A Yes, it does. 13 124, at a torque value of 60 Newton meters and engine 4 Q And the torque levels above that 114 Newton speed of 2,000 RPM, would that be understood as the . 5 meters the engine is operating; is that correct? torque required to propel the vehicle using the motor? 6 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 16 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. .7 17 A Yeah. That's an area where the motor alone A Yeah. I mean if the engine's creating 8 torque output, then it's operating. 18 would be used. 9 Q Right. I realize that's the area where the Q So again at 5,017 RPM you have a torque 2 0 20 motor alone would be used, but would that be the value of 114 Newton meters; is that correct? 21 21 torque at a given engine speed where -- strike that. A That's the -- yeah, according to the graph 22 22 of the Caraceni engine that's the maximum torque Is the 60 Newton meters the torque that the engine 23 output at wide open throttle at that RPM. 2.3 must provide to propel the vehicle? 2 4 2.4 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Q And that's a point along the dotted line you 25 A Well, at some point the engine may provide have labeled as 20 kilowatts; is that correct? Page 26 Page 28 1 A I don't think -- you're saying the 20 60 Newton meters and at some, some points it may be 2 2 kilowatt line intersects that point? the electric motor that's providing 60 Newton meters. 3 3 Q I'm sorry. Paragraph 123, is this the --Q Okay. So at 60 Newton meters and engine 4 what does the chart in paragraph 123 represent? speed of 2,000 RPM who is, what power source is 5 5 A That represents the maximum torque output of producing the 60 Newton Meters which would propel the 6 6 vehicle? the Caraceni engine. 7 7 Q Okay. So that's the blue line in paragraph MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 8 8 124? A Using the Tabata strategy it would be the 9 9 electric motor and using the patent strategy would be 0 10 the engine. Q Okay. Would any point along the dotted line 1. 1 you've labeled as 20 kilowatt represent a boundary h 1 Q Okay. So let's just stick with 124. So 12 between where the motor is used to propel the vehicle with the graph shown in 124 at a torque level of 60 13 13 Newton meters and an engine speed of 2,000 RPM, the and where the engine is used to propel the vehicle? 14 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. h 4 motor alone is providing or providing the torque 15 A With the -- yes, with the Tabata strategy. 1.5 necessary to propel the vehicle; is that correct? 6 h 6 Q So with respect to the graph shown in 124, MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. 17 is that the control strategy disclosed by the '347 A Yes. At all, at all points less than the 20 18 patent? kilowatt power, power threshold you'd be using the 19 A No, it's not. <u>l</u>19 motor. 20 20 Q Okay. And at 60 Newton meters and an engine Q In your opinion what's the difference 21 21 between a torque setpoint and a power threshold? speed of 5,000 RPM the engine alone is being operated 22 A Well, torque and power are completely b2 to propel the vehicle; is that correct? 23 different things, and it may be the -- when you look 23 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objection. 24 at these two graphs, you can see that, for example, in 24 A No. I didn't -- this graph doesn't the Tabata strategy graph you may encounter situations 25 encompass the entire strategy, so I can say the engine



Page 31 Page 29 would be operating, but I couldn't rule out whether have a 20 kilowatt line here, and it starts up around 2 the motor would also be operating at that point. 2 2,000 RPM at a hundred roughly Newton meters at 3 Q Fair enough. But the engine would be 3 parabolic slope that goes down to 6500 RPM at a operating at 60 Newton meters at an engine speed of 4 roughly 30 Newton meters. And my question's pretty 5,000 RPM to propel the vehicle; is that correct? straightforward. I'm just asking does that 20 6 6 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. kilowatt line vary as a function of engine speed? 7 A Yeah. Those two points give you a power 7 A And I said I'm not sure, and it's not greater than 20 kilowatts, so that would be, according 8 important to this analysis because at some point it's 9 9 to Tabata that would be the strategy for operating the 20 kilowatts. If it could vary, then that's, you . 0 10 know, a different analysis. . 1 Q Okay. All right. Why don't we turn to 11 Q Mr. Hannemann, I appreciate your thoughts on 12 paragraph 128. You have another graph here in h 2 it. I'm asking very simply. I mean it's just a 13 paragraph 128. Do you see that? visual yes or no question. Does the 20 kilowatt line 4 A Yes. vary as a function of engine speed? . 5 Q What does this graph represent? 15 A I, I don't know if -- I don't recall going 6 A It's just showing, it's highlighting in through the patent where it does or not. 7 yellow the areas of difference between the strategies. 17 Q I'm -- I'm not asking anything about the 8 Q What again is the line you've labeled as 20 <u>l</u> 8 patent. This has nothing to do with the patent. This 9 kilowatts? h 9 is a line you've drawn. You've generated this chart; 2 0 20 A That is a power threshold based on the correct? 21 21 Tabata patent. A Yes. 22 Q And what is the line you have labeled 35 22 Q And nowhere in Tabata '201 is this 20 23 Newton meters? bз kilowatt curve drawn; is that correct? 2 4 A That's a torque threshold based on the '347 b 4 A Yeah. Tabata discloses a power threshold. 5 patent. So I have drawn this as a power threshold. Page 30 Page 32 Q All right. But the 20 kilowatt line you've Q Earlier we were looking at claim 5 of the 2 '347 patent. Do you recall that? 2 drawn in paragraph 128, it's not from Tabata '201; is 3 A Yes. 3 that correct? 4 Q Claim 5 discloses that the, quote, "Setpoint 4 A It's how his strategy works. 5 5 SP may be varied by set controller as a function of Q I realize that your opinion is that's 6 6 representative of Tabata '201, but it's not from engine speed," end quotes. Do you see that? 7 A Yes. Tabata '201: correct? 8 8 Q Now, the 20 kilowatt line that you have A No. He doesn't have a 20 kilowatt line 9 drawn on graph figure 128, does that vary engine, 9 drawn in his patent. . 0 10 Q He doesn't have this figure drawn at all, vehicle, engine speed? 1 A I drew it at one speed and I probably have h 1 does he? 12 12 to go look through the patent to see if there's an A No. This is my analysis of his strategy. 13 13 allowance for variant, but certainly there is a power Q Based on your analysis of the graph you've 4 14 generated. I'm asking a very straightforward . 5 Q I'm not sure if you answered the question or 15 question. All I'm asking is does the 20 kilowatt line 6 16 not. The 20 kilowatt line that's drawn in the graph vary as a function of engine speed? A The 20 kilowatt line is a line of constant on paragraph 128, does that 20 kilowatt line vary as a 8 1 h 8 power. So at every engine speed on this graph that function of engine speed? 19 9 line is, provides 20 kilowatts of power. A You know, I, I have to I think do a better 2 0 20 analysis of the '201 patent. I looked at the patent Q Does it vary as a function of engine speed? 21 21 with respect to, to I guess it was Dr. Davis's report, A No. Every, every 20 kilowatt line --22 but I didn't -- I don't think that was part of the 2.2 every -- every point on the 20 kilowatt graph, 20 23 analysis. 23 kilowatts, and that doesn't change based on the engine 24 Q I'm asking a very simple question. All I'm 24 speed. asking is you've generated this chart here and you 25 Q Every point represents a torque point at a



Page 35 Page 33 1 given engine speed; is that correct? different size electric motor for your vehicle design. 2 A It's a constant power, and power is a 2 Q Why is that important? 3 product of torque and speed. So if you take 20 3 A Pardon me? 4 kilowatts at each engine RPM, there's a torque point Q Why is that important? 5 that relates to that power. A Well, when you're designing a vehicle, you 6 6 have to choose your components and size them in order Q Okay. So those torque points that relate to 7 that power, do they vary as a function of engine to get the performance you desire. So if you -- and 8 it also affects the cost of the vehicle and the weight 9 A Yeah. There's different amount of torque of the vehicle, so it's a pretty important fundamental . 0 for different engine speeds. 10 design decision. . 1 11 Q You've had experience designing hybrid Q Along the 20 kilowatt power line? 2 A Yes. To 20 kilowatts of power there's h 2 vehicles; correct? L 3 various speed/torque combinations. ۱з A Yes. 4 Q So with respect to the 20 kilowatt power Q As a matter of fact, I believe in your L 5 line, the torque at each given speed along that line report you said you were -- strike that. Let me state . 6 vary; is that correct? what you said here, so let me turn back, that in 2003 7 A Well, I wouldn't say it varies, but it's a you designed architecture for the hybrid . 8 fixed torque for a fixed engine speed. 18 configurations for the MP 4/12 C sports car for 9 Q Mr. Hannemann, are you -- do you not want to McLaren Automotive: is that correct? 2 0 20 A Yeah. I have designed a few different answer the question because it's your opinion this is 21 21 a power line? architectures for them. 22 22 A Well, it is a power line, and the power line Q And one of the things that you had to 23 is constructed by pairs of torque and engine speed. 2.3 consider was the layout, packaging of the major 2 4 2.4 Q I realize that. components, motor, batteries, inverter and controller; 2.5 is that correct? A But each engine speed has a given torque Page 34 Page 36 that goes with it, but that torque doesn't vary. That A Yes. 2 2 specific torque number is paired up with an RPM that Q How did you select those components? 3 gives you that power. 3 A We had a, selected those components by power 4 Q Right. And I'm asking for all the torque 4 output. We had a given power that we decided we were 5 5 points along the 20 kilowatt line, if you took them setting as a target. all and you drew a line through them, we can connect 6 Q Why did you use power and not torque? A We just chose to use power. That's -the dots all the way through, would that vary as a 8 8 function of engine speed? that's the -- it's the initial number you go to at a 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 9 high level when you're designing a vehicle. 0 A There are different torques for different 10 Q For the components you guys selected did the 1 l1 1 engine speeds, so yes, it is -- I wouldn't still say hybrid vehicle operate? 12 it varies, but there's a different torque for A There was never, to my knowledge, and I left 13 13 McLaren in 2007, to my knowledge they never built a different engine speed. 14 14 Q It's your opinion that a power threshold is vehicle to that architecture, and if they did, I 5 fundamentally different than a torque setpoint; is wasn't there, so I have no information about it. 6 16 that correct? Q Do you have an opinion whether selecting 17 A Yes. components based on power as opposed to torque has any 18 Q Why? beneficial advantages? 9 19 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. A Well, as we've already gone through the 20 20 graphs, it demonstrates how using power versus torque A It depends on your criteria. There have 21 would affect the design of a vehicle. 21 been cases where I've been -- see you very rarely draw 2.2 Q What do you mean it would affect the design 2.2 a car from a clean sheet of paper. Generally you have 23 of a vehicle? 23 some components that you're basing it on, and there 24 A Well, using a torque strategy versus a power 24 have been indications where I have a particular strategy, the example I gave was you would arrive at a 25 transmission that was the only transmission I had



Page 37 Page 39 available, and that transmission had a torque limit. Q Paragraph 130 of your report you reference Therefore, I had to design the power train to meet 2 an EPA study. Do you see that? 3 that torque limit. In the absence of criteria like 3 A Yes. that, you know, if you're looking for clean sheet, I 4 Q Why did you reference this EPA study? 5 think you would, a typical person skilled in the art A It was just one other criteria for how you 6 6 would look at horsepower and then as an overall meet size components. vehicle target and then determine torque values to Q The block pole you have in 130, where does design the rest of the vehicle. it state that you would use torque to select the 9 9 Q Were you guys starting from a clean sheet at components? . 0 10 A Well, this is -- the selection's all about McLaren? 1 11 A McLaren vehicle I would say at the time I power. 12 was there we were, we had an engine dictated to us by h 2. Q So the prior art recognized that you would 13 Mercedes, so we actually did not have a clean sheet of use power to select components, not torque; is that 14 h 4 correct? Or at least the prior art reference that you ί5 Q So why did you select components based on 15 have cited here in paragraph 130? . 6 power if you already had an engine dictated to you? 16 A Yeah. That's what this reference states. 7 17 A Because we had a power goal for the vehicle Q So this doesn't support any opinion that you 8 and we had an engine that generated a certain amount would use torque to select components as opposed to of power. So we had a certain amount of power to using power; is that correct? 2 0 20 achieve the overall power goal. A Well, I gave an example earlier of a 21 21 situation where you would, would use torque. So you Q Why didn't you just select the amount of 22 22 torque that the engine produced and design everything can use torque also. 23 23 based on torque? Q I'm just trying to understand your opinion 2 4 A You could do that, but that's not how we did why it's more advantageous to use torque as opposed to 25 it. power for selecting components. Page 38 Page 40 Q So it was just a design choice to go with A Well, I'm not sure that I said that there 2 power? 2 was, one was better than the other, but if you used 3 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls 3 the Tabata strategy versus the patent strategy, you'd 4 for legal conclusion. arrive at a different answer at size of your 5 A Like I said, in most projects I've been 5 components. So it's a difference. It's not necessary 6 involved in the vehicle level, you know, power is a that one's better than the other. criteria, and then for other various criteria, you O Okav. 8 know, torque is also a consideration. So you will 8 MR. LIVEDALEN: We've been going about an 9 consider both, but for your example of the criteria to 9 hour. Want to take a break? MR. RONDINI: Sure. L O select size of the electric motors power was used in 0 1 1 that case. 11 (A recess was taken from 4:13 p.m. until 12 12 Q Is the reason that power was used because 4:34 p.m.) 13 you were selecting the motors a function that battery 1з BY MR. RONDINI: 14 operates in the power domain? h 4 Q Mr. Hannemann, before we took a break we've 15 A No. 1.5 been talking a lot about these graphs, and we were 16 Q Why then did you guys choose to evaluate 16 talking about setpoint. Do you recall that? 17 based on power as dictated by the electric motors? A Yes. 18 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Asked and Q And how claim, claim 5 of the '347 patent 19 19 answered. specifies that setpoint can vary as a function of 20 A Because it would -- the power was a vehicle 20 engine speed. Do you recall that? 21 21 level decision independent or in combination of the A Yes. 2.2 two power trains. So since it was a vehicle level 2 Q Okay. Now, this is pretty crude compared to 23 power goal we matched the power of the engine with the 23 your drawings, but let's have that marked. 24 power of the motor, and then torque was a result of b 4 (Hannemann Deposition Exhibit No. 11 was that. b 5 marked for identification and is attached to the



	18 19	drawn, does that or does that not meet a setpoint that varies as a function of engine speed as recited by
MP LIVEDALEN: Objection It calls for a	1 0	drawn does that or does that not most a cotnoint that
engine speed as redied in daint 5 of the 347 patents	۲ ′	Q So with respect to curve 4 though that I've
		change to the electric motor. Or So with respect to curve 4 though that I've
		or 15 Newton meters is a range that might require a
		scale's not on here, but within the range of maybe 10
		A You know, within a range I mean the
		MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague.
,,,		between those three curves?
3		as 1, 2 and 3, wouldn't the component sizing vary
A Okay. And you still said according to claim	9	Q Don't the illustrative curves you have drawn
claim strategy?	8	point of driving changes to design of the vehicle.
vary as a function of engine speed according to the	7	drivability, but I think number 4 is getting to the
that would be illustrative of how the setpoint would	6	within a smaller boundary you can vary things to
asking what are some examples that you can think of	5	something that somebody's likely to do. I think
of skill in the art according to your report, I'm	4	of components that may not be somebody that
Q And as a person that's opined as being one	3	because of the reasons I discussed before about sizing
A Yes.	2	emulating the power strategy of Tabata, and yeah,
do it, but it does specify it could be done; correct?	1	a line of constant power. So you would be more
Page 42		Page 44
Q I realize they don't specify how you would	25	A Yeah, and that coincidentally looks like a,
don't specify how you would vary it.	24	for a legal conclusion.
it's not going to be as the patent specifies. They	23	MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls
you examples of how somebody might want to do that but	22	by claim 5 of the '347 patent?
determine how they might want to do it. So I can give	21	that varies as a function of engine speed as recited
	20	Q Could this be another example of a setpoint
	19	A Yes.
•	18	number 4. I've drawn it in red. Do you see that?
A Well, I can draw you one that varies with	17	Q I've added another line on here labeled
	16	diminishing torque with engine speed.
·	15	then number 3 is a straight line with gradually
C		intended to mimic the maximum torque output curve, and
		increases. Number 2 isn't very artistic but it's
		gradually increasing in torque as the engine speed
		A Okay. Number 1 shows a straight line that's
		you've provided.
•		on this graph: First one that looks like a yeah why don't why don't you describe the three examples
		Q All right. So you've drawn three examples
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		(Witness complied.)
·		Q Thank you.
		A Sure.
		curves while you're drawing them?
		pen. Here you go. So blue. Could you number the
transcript.)	1	using a red I'm going to give you a different color
	Q So I've had marked as Exhibit 11 just a hand drawing that shows a graph with torque along the y-axis, engine speed long the x-axis, and then along the top what I did is I tried as best as I could to trace the same maximum torque output line that you've illustrated in paragraphs 124 and 126 of your report. Do you see that? A Yes. Q So if you could, and I'll hand you a yeah, here is one A The red one. Q I handed you a red pen. Can you draw some examples of a set point that varies as a function of engine speed according to the claim strategy of the '347 patent? A Well, I can draw you one that varies with engine speed, but the claim, the patent is just one line that says various engine speed. So my opinion is it would be up to someone of skill in the art to determine how they might want to do it. So I can give you examples of how somebody might want to do that but it's not going to be as the patent specifies. They don't specify how you would vary it. Q I realize they don't specify how you would Page 42 do it, but it does specify it could be done; correct? A Yes. Q And as a person that's opined as being one of skill in the art according to your report, I'm asking what are some examples that you can think of that would be illustrative of how the setpoint would vary as a function of engine speed according to claim strategy? A Okay. And you still said according to claim strategy, and I guess I don't want to tie it to anything more than just the one line in the claim that says it may vary according to engine speed, and I don't think there's any. Q Okay. So I see the trouble you're having. So let's clarify this. Could you draw me some examples of a setpoint that varies as a function of	Q So I've had marked as Exhibit 11 just a hand drawing that shows a graph with torque along the y-axis, engine speed long the x-axis, and then along the top what I did is I tried as best as I could to trace the same maximum torque output line that you've illustrated in paragraphs 124 and 126 of your report. Do you see that? A Yes. Q So if you could, and I'll hand you a yeah, here is one 10 yeah, here is one 11 yeah, here is one 11 yeah, here is one 12 yeah, here is one 12 yeah, here is one 13 yeah, here is one 14 yeah, here is one 15 yeah, here is one 16 year in the torius of engine speed according to the claim strategy of the 15 year in the tax year you one that varies with engine speed, but the claim, the patent is just one line that says various engine speed. So my opinion is it would be up to someone of skill in the art to determine how they might want to do it. So I can give you examples of how somebody might want to do that but it's not going to be as the patent specifies. They don't specify how you would vary it. Q I realize they don't specify how you would 25 year of skill in the art according to your report, I'm 24 asking what are some examples that you can think of that would be illustrative of how the setpoint would vary as a function of engine speed according to the claim strategy? A Okay. And you still said according to claim strategy? A Okay. And you still said according to claim strategy? A Okay. So I see the trouble you're having. Q Okay. So I see the trouble you're having. So let's clarify this. Could you draw me some examples of a setpoint that varies as a function of 15 year parage.

Page 47 Page 45 A Right. It's not -- I don't think it's 1 that's discussed, I could answer your question. something someone skilled in the art would do, but 2 Q Well, let's start just fundamentally. What 3 it's -- it does meet the claim technically. 3 is your understanding of a power threshold? 4 Q Going back to paragraph 124 where you have 4 A I mean I -- in the context of Tabata I drawn a constant power line, would a vehicle that's 5 understand that as he's using power threshold as a 6 6 implementing the control strategy shown, that you've setpoint. illustrated in paragraph 124 be implementing the '347 7 Q Did you have any understanding outside of 8 control strategy? Tabata what a power threshold might be? 9 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls A Not that I've studied for this case, no. . 0 10 Q Just as a person that's skilled in the art for legal conclusion. . 1 A Well, this is a -- this is a constant power 11 who's worked on hybrids before do you have any 12 line, and you know, which happens to be drawn on the h 2 understanding? 13 torque versus the engine speed graph, and I think 13 A I think I would understand the concept, yes. L 4 it's -- it is possible that it technically might h 4 Q Okay. Based on your understanding of the 15 comply with claim 5. <u>l</u> 5 concept what is a power threshold? . 6 Q So the graph illustrated in 124 that has a 16 A Well, it could be used as a -- it could be 7 constant power line could implement the control 17 used in a hybrid strategy, talking in context of a 8 strategy of the '347 patent? 18 hybrid strategy. 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Calls h 9 Q Correct. 2 0 2.0 A Is that correct? I think that power, speed for legal conclusion. Mischaracterizes previous 21 21 and torque are all values that could be used as some 22 22 A I think that it's a -- it's a constant power kind of threshold for managing engine strategy. 23 line that the coincidental torque points if you bз Q So the only fundamental difference you see actually built a vehicle that way would possibly between a power threshold and a torque threshold is comply with claim 5. you may have to select components differently; is that Page 46 Page 48 Q So is that a "yes" then? correct? 2 2 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. 3 A I would say yes, that's yes, as coincidence, 3 Mischaracterizes previous testimony. 4 4 A No. I wouldn't say that's the only yes. 5 5 difference. That's an example that I gave earlier. Q If power threshold varied as a function of 6 battery state of charge, would you still consider that 6 Q What other examples are there? 7 A I have -- I really haven't studied all the to be a power threshold? 8 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. differences for everything. That's just, you know, 9 A I could conceive a series hybrid strategy 9 one thing that I thought of, but it could affect your 0 where somebody might do that. I'm not sure it would 10 thermal engine size. It could affect the size of your 1 11 1 be a power threshold as disclosed in Tabata, but I battery. There's, you know, a number of things that L 2 12 think feasibly somebody could do that. could possibly be affected by your strategy. L 3 13 Q Those are still all component related to Q Could you elaborate on that? What do you 14 4 mean it could be a power threshold but not that as sizing that you just mentioned in that aspect; is that 5 disclosed by Tabata? 15 correct? 6 16 A Yes. A I thought you said a battery state of charge L 7 threshold. 17 Q So aside from component sizing, what would . 8 be the differences in choosing a power threshold Q No, no. I said -- well, a power value that 19 19 varies as a function of battery state of charge, would versus a torque threshold? 2 0 20 A I think another example may be the, you it be still considered a power threshold? 21 21 A Okay. Sorry. I misunderstood your first know, how the engine, how the power train operates and 22 2.2 question. the drivability of the power train which would relate to customer satisfaction with the vehicle. 23 MR. LIVEDALEN: Same objections. 23 24 A I don't remember ever discussing that, that 24 Q And would you use a power threshold or a possibility. If you can point me to somewhere where 25 torque threshold in order to determine customer



Page 49 Page 51 1 satisfaction of the vehicle? A I'm looking at paragraph 112. 2 A I just gave you that as an example of 2 Q So with respect to paragraph 112 that you're 3 something that could be affected by the strategy. I 3 looking at could you please explain what you mean by a haven't studied how it would affect it. power threshold? Q Going back to paragraph 124, the 20 kilowatt A Well, if Tabata patent's calculating power 6 6 power line that you've illustrated there. If the 20 based on pedal position and it's comparing that to 7 kilowatt power line varies as a function of vehicle that threshold to determine whether to use the engine speed, would it still be a power threshold? motor or combination. 9 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. Q Okay. And looking back at 124, and actually 10 A Well, I think the definition of the power 10 if you look at 125 you have a more succinct definition 11 11 threshold is it's the same power. So I don't -- I starting at the top of page 69 where you state, and 12 don't see how you'd have a power threshold that would 12 quote, that "a power threshold would only turn on and 13 vary with engine speed. operate the engine in area colored green," 14 Q I'm sorry. I said vehicle speed. parentheses, "(i.e., above the 20 kilowatt 5 A Or vehicle speed. Well, I think even, even threshold)," end parentheses, period. Do you see 6 vehicle speed. that? . 7 Q So if a 20 kilowatt power line varied with A Right. 8 vehicle speed, you wouldn't consider that to be a 18 Q So am I correct to understand that your 9 power threshold? definition of a power threshold is a threshold, a 20 A Well, okay. It wouldn't be a 20 kilowatt 20 power threshold above which the engine operates and 21 power threshold any longer. So you're saying take a 21 below which the motor is operated? 22 22 power threshold and vary it with speed. I suppose A For that particular mode. There's other 23 that's, that's a technically feasible concept. b.3 modes, but like I said before, this graph was just 24 Q All right. So if you have different power looking at that, that one mode switching. thresholds at different vehicle speeds, could those Q Okay. Mr. Hannemann, what is running Page 50 Page 52 still be considered power thresholds? resistance? 2 2 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. A You said running resistance? 3 3 Q Strike that. Let me re-ask it. If you had Q Correct, running resistance. 4 different lines of constant power at different vehicle 4 A I would equate that -- we talked earlier 5 5 speeds, could each of those different lines of about a number of terms: Running resistance, rolling 6 resistance, you know, mechanical resistance. constant power be considered a power threshold? There's -- so I would put that in that category of MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 8 A I guess it would have to be considered in 8 elements of road load. 9 the context of a patent or a reference. 9 Q So you classify running resistance as an 0 10 element of road load? Q Okay. We've been talking about a power 1 1 threshold. Can you please explain to me in the 11 A I guess it depends on the context. If, if 12 context of your report here what you meant by power somebody said, you know, total running resistance of 13 1з threshold? the vehicle including other factors, then, then I 14 A Well, power threshold is the strategy that h 4 would have a different view on it. So if you want to 15 Tabata's used in his patent. 1.5 maybe point me to a context that you're looking at. 6 Q Can you elaborate a little bit more? How 16 Q I've handed you the '201 patent; correct? 17 about with respect to paragraph 124, can you elaborate A Sure. 18 with respect to that figure? 18 Q Why don't you look at column 30 starting at 19 A Well, I think that figure is what it is. If 19 line 40. Tell me when you're there. 20 you want me to elaborate, I'm going to look elsewhere 20 21 21 in my declaration. Q Line 40 says "the currently required output 22 Yes. So I've got a description of the b2 PD is an output of the hybrid drive system, 210, 23 patent in my disclosure that has some more information 23 required to drive the vehicle against a running 24 about it. b 4 resistance," period, end quotes. Do you see that? Q What paragraph are you looking at right now? b 5 A Yes.



Page 53 Page 55 1 Q How was Tabata '201 using running resistance Tabata '201 talks about, one solution that he offers 2 in your opinion? 2 is to multiply torque times speed; is that correct? 3 3 A Yeah. He's using -- he's using power, and A Well, this one looks like it -- I mean it's 4 a little vague. Like I say, running resistance to me you can -- you can calculate torque from power. He's 5 is more of the rolling resistance, but this one could not using that to compare to a predetermined torque 6 6 value. include more than that. It's a little vague. 7 Q I realize that. I realize ultimately he's Q Is running resistance ever synonymous with 8 textbook road load? using a power value, but he's deriving that value from 9 9 a torque and speed value; is that correct? Or at A There's probably could have a context where 0 10 least that's one solution that he offers for getting it may compare to textbook road load, yes. 1 Q Now, your opinion you said that Tabata '201 11 the power value; is that correct? 12 calculates the required output PD based just on 12 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 13 accelerator pedal; is that correct? ۱з 4 A Tabata states I believe a couple of ways of 14 Q Strike that. The demand power Tabata '201 . 5 doing that. It says accelerator pedal position or 15 uses in his control strategy is derived from torque 6 that you can calculate it by the product of engine 16 and speed pair; is that correct? 7 17 A He says you can calculate it. Let me see if speed and torque. 8 Q In paragraph 119 you state and I quote, "In 18 that's actually how he suggests to do it. 19 9 my opinion, Tabata '201 discloses a fundamentally The word in the patent in my column 13, line 20 2 0 10, you can determine it on the basis of engine speed different control strategy that determine the demand 21 21 and torque or motor speed and torque or the amount or power, as calibrated by the pedal position, compares 22 22 that demand power to power thresholds to determine rate of change of the amount of operation of the 23 whether to use the motor or the engine to propel the 2.3 accelerator pedal. So he has a number of ways of 2.4 vehicle," period, end quotes. Do you see that? coming up with his instantaneous drive power. 5 Q And at least one of those ways is based on a A Yes. Page 54 Page 56 Q Why do you say it's just based on pedal 1 torque speed pair; is that correct? 2 2 A Right, and that's -- theoretically that's position in paragraph 119? 3 3 how -- that's the relationship between power, speed A Well, that's one way that he states that it 4 can be determined, power can be determined. 4 and torque. 5 5 Q That's just one example that he gave, isn't Q And would the torque value he's been, he's 6 it? describing as being used in conjunction with the speed 7 to get to the ultimate power, would that torque value A He -- I believe he gives two examples. 8 Q What are the two examples? be the torque that's required to propel the vehicle? 9 A The pedal position and the calculation of 9 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 0 10 A Well, he references -- it says further down torque and speed to get power. 1 Q So one of the ways that he discloses that it h 1 the line other data necessary to calculate the 2 could be based on torque and speed; is that correct? required drive power are also stored in the memory . 3 A Well, he bases his strategy on power. He 13 means. So it's hard to say if he's using some other 4 says you could get power from either the pedal or from 14 factors. He talks about other data, but he doesn't . 5 measuring torque and speed. 15 specify it. 6 16 Q So why isn't the torque and speed, why isn't Q Is the required instantaneous drive power 17 the torque as multiplied by speed to get the, to get the power that's required to drive the vehicle? 18 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. the demand power, not the torque that's required to 19 19 propel the vehicle? A Well, that's defined by Tabata as the 20 MR. LIVEDALEN: Objection. Vague. 20 instantaneous drive power includes components for 21 A Well, it's not what Tabata's using in his 21 overcoming the air resistance of the vehicle and a 22 strategy. He's using power in his strategy. b2 rolling distance of the tires of the vehicle wheels. 23 Q Fair enough. I realize he's using power in 23 So that's another -- we've talked about a number of 24 his strategy, but I'm specifically talking about you b 4 different ways of talking about the different elements have stated that in order to get the demand power that b 5 of road load, and this one doesn't, isn't really

Page 57	Page 59
1 complete.	1 CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER-NOTARY PUBLIC
2 Q What's missing?	2
3 A Well, what's missing is any grade resistance	3 I, JANET A. HAMILTON, RDR, Certified Reporter and
4 and the other rolling resistance of the vehicle. He	4 Notary Public within and for the District of Columbia,
5 just has rolling distance of the tires. So if you	5 do hereby certify:
6 compare this, this specific textbook road load, then	6 That NEIL HANNEMANN, the witness whose deposition is
7 the instantaneous drive power would not be the power	7 hereinbefore set forth, was duly sworn by me before
8 required to propel the vehicle.	8 the commencement of such deposition and that such
9 Q Looking back at paragraph 119 again, you	9 deposition was taken before me and is a true record of
	10 the testimony by such witness.
fundamental different control strategy. Fundamentally	11
	12 I further certify that the adverse party was
3 A Than what's disclosed in the patent. The	13 represented by counsel at the deposition.
<u>-</u>	1 4 I further certify that the deposition of NEIL
	15 HANNEMANN occurred at the offices of Fish &
·	1 6 Richardson, PC, 1425 K Street, NW, 11th Floor,
,	Washington, DC, 20005, on Thursday, April 30, 2015, at
8 MR. LIVEDALEN: Yeah. We can do it.	18 3:07 p.m. to 5:11 p.m.
9 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed at	19
0 5:11 p.m.)	20 I further certify that I am not related to any of the
1	parties to this action by blood or marriage, I am not
2	employed by or an attorney to any of the parties to
3	this action, and that I am in no way interested,
4	2 4 financially or otherwise, in the outcome of this
5	25 matter .
Daga 50	Page 60
Page 58	rage 00
1 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT	1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
2 I, NEIL HANNEMANN, do hereby	2 7th day of May, 2015.
acknowledge that I have read and examined the	3
4 foregoing testimony, and the same is a true, correct	4
and complete transcription of the testimony given by	5
6 me and any corrections appear on the attached Errata	6 Registered Diplomate Reporter
7 sheet signed by me.	7 My commission expires
8	8 March 14, 2018.
9	9
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