

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

ADVANCED CLUSTER SYSTEMS, INC.,
Patent Owner.

IPR2025-00862
U.S. Patent No. 10,333,768

**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW
UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 312 AND 37 C.F.R. § 42.104**

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EX-1001	U.S. Patent No. 10,333,768
EX-1002	Prosecution History of U.S. Patent No. 10,333,768
EX-1003	Declaration of Dr. Chandrajit L. Bajaj under 37 C.F.R. § 1.68
EX-1004	<i>Curriculum Vitae</i> of Dr. Chandrajit L. Bajaj
EX-1005	“MultiMATLAB: Integrating MATLAB with High-Performance Parallel Computing,” Menon et al., SC '97: Proceedings of the 1997 ACM/IEEE Conference on Supercomputing 1997
EX-1006	“MultiMATLAB: MATLAB on Multiple Processors,” Trefethen et al., 1996 Computer Science Technical Report, Cornell University 1996
EX-1007	“RS/6000 SP: Planning Vol. 1, Hardware and Physical Environment,” IBM 2001
EX-1008	“Operation and Use, Volume 1, Using the Parallel Operating Environment,” IBM 2001
EX-1009	“Single program multiple data” in Dictionary of Algorithms and Data Structures, P. E. Black, (accessible at https://www.nist.gov/dads/HTML/singleprogrm.html), December 2004
EX-1010	The RS/6000 SP Inside Out” to Barrios et al., IBM 1999
EX-1011	“High Performance Cluster Computing: Programming and Applications,” Rajkumar Buyya, Vol. 2, 1999
EX-1012	“Analysis of 100Mb/s Ethernet for the Whitney Commodity Computing Testbed,” Fineberg et al., NAS Technical Report NAS-97-025 1997
EX-1013	“A Parallel Linear Algebra Server for Matlab-like Environments,” G. Morrow et al., SC '98: Proceedings of the 1998 ACM/IEEE Conference on Supercomputing 1998

EX-1014	“Parallel MATLAB: Doing It Right,” R. Choy et al., Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 93, No. 2, 2005
EX-1015	“Mathematica Parallel Computing Toolkit - Unleash the Power of Parallel Computing,” R. Maeder, 2005
EX-1016	“Mastering MATLAB® 5 – A Comprehensive Tutorial and Reference,” D. Hanselman et al., 1998
EX-1017	“MPI: A Message-Passing Interface Standard,” Message Passing Interface Forum, 1994
EX-1018	“Modern Operating Systems,” A.S. Tanenbaum, 2001
EX-1019	September 26, 2024 Complaint in <i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.</i> , 7:24-CV-00244 (W.D.TX.)
EX-1020	Scheduling Order for <i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.</i> , 7:24-CV-00244 (W.D.TX.)
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EX-1023	Cornell Websites
EX-1024	“pyMPI—An introduction to parallel Python using MPI,” P. Miller 2002
EX-1025	Amended Joint Claim Construction Chart for <i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. NVIDIA Corporation</i> , 1:19-cv-02032 (DDE)
EX-1026	SC97: High Performance Networking and Computing Conference Website
EX-1027	Declaration of IEEE
EX-1028	ACM Digital Library - Citations to Menon
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EX-1036	A Beginner's Guide to the IBM SP
EX-1037	ACM Digital Library - Citations to MPIref
EX-1038	IBM Website for RS6000
EX-1039	IBM Website for POE
EX-1040	ACS Preliminary Response, IPR2021-00019
EX-1041	Decision Denying Institution, IPR2021-00019
EX-1042	Sotera Stipulation, <i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.</i> , 7:24-CV-00244 (W.D.TX.)

I. INTRODUCTION

U.S. Patent No. 10,333,768 (the “’768 patent,” EX-1001) contains long-winded claims that obfuscate well-known concepts contained within those claims. The ’768 patent’s purported invention takes a known mathematical tool (Mathematica) that runs on a single computer and enables it to run in parallel on multiple computers. A Cornell research team, however, made this same solution years earlier by enabling a known mathematical tool (MATLAB), which ran on a single computer, to run in parallel on multiple computers.

The Cornell team’s implementation of MATLAB in parallel computers was named MultiMATLAB, and the principal researchers published a pair of papers titled “MultiMATLAB: Integrating MATLAB with High-Performance Parallel Computing” (“Menon”) and “MultiMATLAB: MATLAB on Multiple Processors” (“Trefethen”) more than five years before the earliest priority date of the ’768 patent.

Anything purportedly novel about the ’768 patent was published in Menon and Trefethen. The ’768 patent recites cluster computing in a peer-to-peer architecture—the Cornell team used cluster computing in a peer-to-peer architecture. The ’768 patent recites a module of code for communication among the nodes in the computer cluster—the Cornell team used a module of code for communication among the nodes. The ’768 patent recites a sequence starting at

node 1, then node 2, then node 3—the Cornell team provided example software code that starts at node 1, then node 2, then node 3. Menon and Trefethen disclose the '768 patent well before the earliest priority date.

Accordingly, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 311, 314(a), and 37 C.F.R. § 42.100, Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (“Petitioner” or “AMD”) respectfully requests that the Board review and find unpatentable claims 1-25 and 30-34 (the “Challenged Claims”) of the '768 patent. Petitioner also files a contingent motion to join the IPR in *Intel Corporation v. Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc.*, Case No. IPR2025-00794 (“the Intel 794 IPR”), in which Intel is challenging the same claims on the same grounds as those set forth herein.

II. GROUNDS FOR STANDING

Petitioner certifies the '768 patent is eligible for IPR and that Petitioner is not barred or estopped from requesting an IPR. 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a).

III. NOTE

Petitioner cites to exhibits' stamped page numbers, unless noted otherwise.

Emphasis in quoted material has been added. Claim terms are presented in *italics*.

IV. THE '768 PATENT

A. Technological Background

Dr. Bajaj's declaration describes the background technology predating the '768 patent, including (i) cluster computing, (ii) parallelizing mathematical

processing, (iii) peer-to-peer architecture, and (iv) sequential processing. *See* EX-1003, ¶¶28-52.

B. Overview

The '768 patent describes computer clusters as “a group of two or more computers, microprocessors, and/or processor cores (‘nodes’) that intercommunicate so that the nodes can accomplish a task as though they were a single computer,” but that “[m]any computer application programs are not currently designed to benefit from advantages that computer clusters can offer.” EX-1001, 1:19-24.

The purported novelty of the '768 patent is to take a computer program, such as “Mathematica software,” as well as “Maple®, MATLAB®, ... other applications employing an interpreter or a kernel,” and then “adding cluster computing functionality” to it. EX-1001, 1:14-16, 4:14-25. Cluster computing functionality is shown in Figure 2, where “kernel modules 206 a-e” (e.g. Mathematica) are each “in communication with a single cluster node module 204 a-e, respectively.” EX-1001, 5:19-20, 34-35.

The cluster node modules use Message-Passing Interfaces (“MPIs”) to “distribute tasks among the kernel modules 206 a-e.” EX-1001, 6:16-21. Tasks include “performing calculations” from the “simple (for example, ‘1+1’), [to] entire subroutines and sequences of code (such as, for example, Mathematica

code).” EX-1001, 11:42-48, 25:41-42, 24:58-61.

There is nothing novel, however, about cluster node modules using MPI to parallelize an existing mathematical software program on multiple computers. For example, the Cornell team’s MultiMATLAB uses an “interface module” based on “the MPI communication standard” to provide “fast and convenient execution of easily parallelizable numerical computations on multiple processors.” EX-1005, Abstract; EX-1006, Abstract.

V. PRIORITY DATE OF THE ’768 PATENT

The ’768 patent issued on June 25, 2019. The earliest possible priority date is June 13, 2006. It is unnecessary to determine whether the ’768 patent is entitled to this date in this proceeding as all relied-upon prior art predates June 13, 2006. Petitioner does not waive any right or opportunity to dispute the ’768 patent’s priority date in this or another forum.

VI. HISTORY OF THE ’768 PATENT

A. Prosecution

Applicant amended the claims to recite “a mechanism for the nodes to communicate ... with each other using a peer-to-peer architecture.” EX-1002.481 (stamped page number unless otherwise noted). Applicant explained that “peer-to-peer architecture ... makes intermediate results of computation available to other nodes.” EX-1002.488. Applicant contrasted the peer-to-peer architecture to the

“gridMathematica software package,” which “connect Mathematica kernels in a master-slave relationship rather than a peer-to-peer relationship.” EX-1002.488; EX-1001, 12:26-32.

After this amendment, the Examiner allowed the claims. EX-1002.80.

B. IPRs

The '768 patent was challenged in 2021 in two related IPR proceedings: IPR2021-00019 and IPR2021-00020. In denying institution, the Board determined that claim 1 requires an order of operations involving the first, second and third nodes: “third node will receive a result from the second node, perform a second mathematical evaluation and communicate the result of the second mathematical evaluation to the first node.” EX-1041.26.

The prior art cited herein teaches this precise order of operations. Specifically, Trefethen describes a sequence, involving three nodes, in which a third node receives a result from a second node, performs a second calculation and communicates and passes the result to a first node for display to the user. EX-1006.6; EX-1003, ¶88. Also, the Intel 794 IPR is challenging the same claims on the same grounds as those set forth herein.

VII. LEVEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

A person of ordinary skill in the art (“POSITA”) in June 2006 would have been someone knowledgeable of and familiar with computer cluster systems and

cluster computing techniques available at the time. Such a POSITA would have a bachelor's degree in computer science, computer engineering, electrical engineering, or an equivalent training, and approximately two years of experience working in the field of cluster computing or parallel processing and would be knowledgeable regarding high-level scientific computing languages. Additional work experience can substitute for specific educational background, and vice versa. EX-1003, ¶¶18-21.

VIII. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

In IPR proceedings, claim terms receive their “ordinary and customary meaning[s]” from the perspective of those of ordinary skill in the art. 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b). For purposes of this proceeding, Petitioner submits that no claim term requires express construction other than the following terms. *Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co.*, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

A. “*peer-to-peer architecture*”

The limitation “peer-to-peer architecture” appears in independent claims 1 and 35.

In the previous IPR proceedings, Patent Owner construed “peer-to-peer architecture” as requiring “an architecture in which each node can communicate tasks and data with other nodes without the tasks and data being required to go through a central server or master node.” EX-1040.17. For purposes of this

proceeding, Petitioner and its expert used this construction when applying the prior art.

B. “a mechanism for ...”

This limitation appears in independent claim 1 (“*a mechanism for the nodes to communicate results of mathematical expression evaluation with each other using a peer-to-peer architecture*”).

The Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that “the term ‘mechanism’—without more” does not connote an identifiable structure.” *Media Rights Technologies, Inc. v. Capital One Financial Corp.*, 800 F.3d 1366, 1372-73 (Fed. Cir. 2015). Here, the claims recite that the “mechanism” performs a function, e.g. “to communicate results of mathematical expression evaluation,” but do not recite specific structural terms. Further, the specification only mentions the term “mechanism” twice with reference to MPI calls in MPI module 302 but nowhere describes the mechanism’s structure. EX-1001, 14:36-43; 25:22-47; EX-1003, ¶¶63-72.

The specification does not clarify the structure of “mechanism,” which is generally considered a placeholder for “means,” and thus should be interpreted as invoking pre-AIA 35 USC 112, sixth paragraph. *See generally, Welker Bearing Co. v. PHD, Inc.*, 550 F.3d 1090 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (holding that “mechanism for...” is a means-plus-function limitation).

The specification describes “MPI module 302” including “basic MPI calls such as, for example, relatively low-level routines that map MPI calls.” EX-1001, 13:9-12. “In some embodiments, basic MPI calls include calls that send data, equations, formulas, and other/or other expressions.” EX-1001, 13:9-16, Table B; EX-1003, ¶¶63-72.

Accordingly, for purposes of this Petition, a POSITA would have understood the specification of the ’768 patent to provide the following structure and function for “mechanism”:

Structure:

- An MPI module.

Function:

- communicate results of mathematical expression evaluation with each other using a peer-to-peer architecture. EX-1003, ¶73.

To the extent that 35 USC 112, sixth paragraph is not invoked, the analysis below nevertheless shows that the prior art meets the plain and ordinary meaning of “mechanism.”

IX. RELIEF REQUESTED AND THE REASONS FOR THE REQUESTED RELIEF

Petitioner asks that the Board institute an IPR trial and cancel the Challenged Claims in view of the analysis below.

X. IDENTIFICATION OF HOW THE CLAIMS ARE UNPATENTABLE

A. Challenged Claims

Petitioner challenges claims 1-25 and 30-34. Claims 26-29 and 35-39 are challenged in a separate, contemporaneously-filed petition.

B. Statutory grounds for challenges

Grounds	Claims	Basis (pre-AIA)
#1	1-25 and 30	35 U.S.C. §103 over Menon in view of Trefethen, RS6000, and POEref
#2	31-34	35 U.S.C. §103 over Menon in view of Trefethen, RS6000, and POEref further in view of MPIref

“MultiMATLAB: Integrating MATLAB with High-Performance Parallel Computing” (“Menon”) is a paper authored by Vijay Menon and Anne Trefethen of the Cornell research team. It qualifies as a printed publication because it was published and distributed at the Proceedings of the 1997 ACM/IEEE Conference on Supercomputing 1997. EX-1005; EX-1026; EX-1027. Menon was also published and distributed on Cornell’s website at least as early as 2001. EX-1023; EX-1029. Menon was reasonably located by POSITAs because it had been cited 17 times in papers prior to the priority date of the ’768 patent. EX-1028.4-9, EX-1029.1-3; *see also* EX-1003, ¶¶84-86.

“MultiMATLAB: MATLAB on Multiple Processors” (“Trefethen”) is a second paper authored by Vijay Menon, Anne Trefethen, and other members of the

Cornell research team. It qualifies as a printed publication because it was published and distributed on the webpage of one of its authors at least as early as 2001. EX-1023; EX-1029. Trefethen was also published on a Cornell University website no later than May 10, 1996. EX-1023; EX-1029. Trefethen was reasonably located by POSITAs because it had been cited 10 times in papers prior to the priority date of the '768 patent. EX-1035.2-3; *see also* EX-1003, ¶¶90-91.

“RS/6000 SP: Planning Vol. 1, Hardware and Physical Environment” (“RS6000”) is a product manual by IBM in support of the IBM RS/6000 SP computing solution. EX-1007. RS6000 qualifies as a printed publication because it was catalogued and indexed in IBM’s online document library at least as early as 2002 on IBM’s website. EX-1007; EX-1029; EX-1038; *see also* EX-1003, ¶¶93-94.

“Operation and Use, Volume 1, Using the Parallel Operating Environment” (“POEref”) is a product manual published by IBM in support for the Parallel Operating Environment running on an RS/6000 system. POEref qualifies as a printed publication because it was catalogued and indexed in IBM’s online document library at least as early as 2001. EX-1039; EX-1029. POEref was distributed with the IBM SP2 systems and published at least as early as 2001. EX-1008.175; EX-1036.14; *see also* EX-1003, ¶¶97-99.

“MPI: A Message-Passing Interface Standard” (“MPIref”) is the message

passing standard written by the Message Passing Interface Forum. MPIref qualifies as a printed publication because it was distributed to POSITAs using FTP mail servers by the University of Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Library in 1994. EX-1017.1; EX-1029; EX-1003, ¶103. It was published on MPI Forum’s website no later than July 3, 1998. EX-1029.1-3. MPIref was reasonably located by POSITAs because it had been cited 74 times in papers with online publications dates before the earliest priority date of the ’768 patent. EX-1037.2-16; *see also* EX-1003, ¶¶103-104.

Further, each prior art reference is (i) more than 20 years old; (ii) is regular on its face with no signs of obvious alterations; and (iii) was found in a place where it could be expected to be found. Accordingly, each document is prima facie authenticated as an ancient document. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 901(8).

Petitioner cites additional documents to evidence a POSITA’s knowledge and provide context regarding a POSITA’s understanding of the art. *See, e.g., Yeda Research v. Mylan Pharm. Inc.*, 906 F.3d 1031, 1041-42 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

C. Ground 1: Claims 1-25 and 30 are obvious over Menon in view of Trefethen, RS6000, and POEref

1. Menon

Menon discloses “MultiMATLAB,” a platform that enables MATLAB to operate in parallel on multiple processor nodes. EX-1005, Abstract, Title.

a) Menon describes cluster computing

Menon discloses MultiMATLAB as “a general extension” of MATLAB EX-1005, Abstract. MultiMATLAB comprises several processors, each configured to run a MATLAB process. EX-1005.3, FIG. 1. Each MATLAB process communicates “with other processes through a communication layer.” EX-1005.3. The communication layer uses “MPI [Message Passing Interface]” to communicate “over the parallel platform’s interconnection network.” EX-1005.3, 5. Figure 1 of Menon illustrates an example MultiMATLAB architecture. EX-1005, FIG. 1.

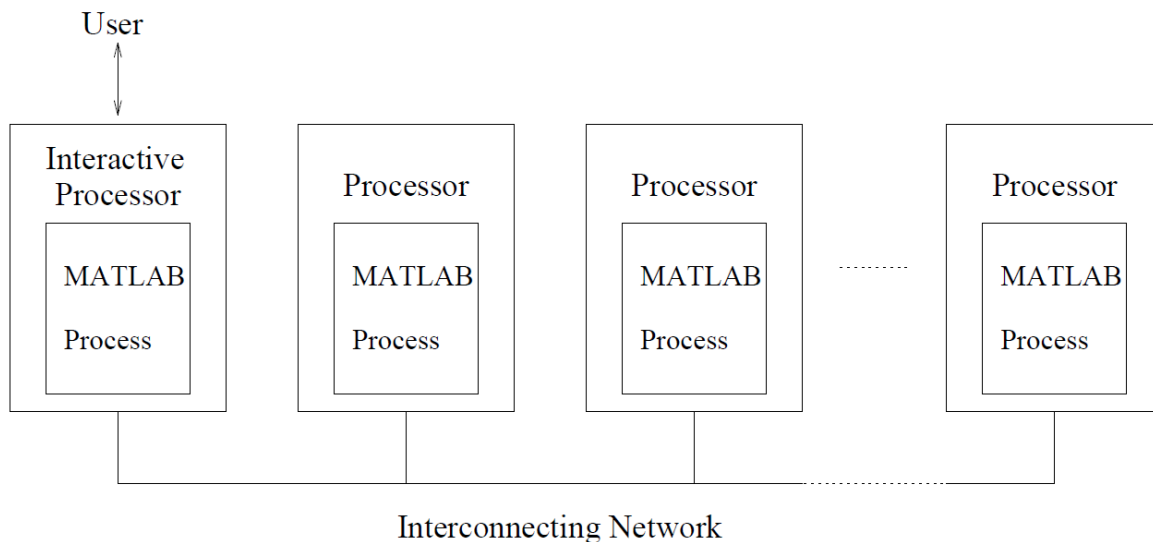


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1.

A user “interacts directly with ... the interactive process,” and the “other processes wait for commands from the interactive MATLAB process.” EX-1005.3, 6.

b) Menon describes parallelizing mathematical calculations

Menon describes using MultiMATLAB on a “parallel platform,” such as the “the IBM SP2” to calculate mathematical expressions, such as matrix equations, in parallel. EX-1005.2, 5, 11.

c) Menon describes peer-to-peer architecture

Menon explains that MultiMATLAB works with different parallel programming paradigms. EX-1005.8. MultiMATLAB can operate as a “master/slave” environment” EX-1005.8. Alternatively, MultiMATLAB uses peer-to-peer MATLAB process communication using “SPMD/Message passing” to provide to “point to point and collective communication.” EX-1005.9-10.

To provide “point to point” communication among MATLAB routines, Menon describes “message passing routines” that achieve “finer grain communication ... between any processes.” EX-1005.9, 8. Table 1 of Menon depicts the message passing routines.

MultiMATLAB commands	
Starting and stopping MultiMATLAB (MPICH only)	
Start(n)	Initializes n remote MATLAB processes.
Quit	Closes remote MATLAB processes.
Running commands on multiple processors	
Nproc	Returns number of MATLAB processes.
ID	Returns ID of calling MATLAB process.
Eval(pid,'command')	Evaluates a command on one or more MATLAB process.
Master/Slave Communication	
Put(pid,dataname)	Put data from the master process onto one or more remote processes.
Get(pid,dataname)	Get data from a remote process onto the master process.
SPMD Communication	
Send(pid,data)	Send data from one process to another.
Recv(pid)	Receive data sent from another process.
Barrier	Synchronize processes.
Bcast(pid,data)	Broadcasts data from processor pid to all processes.
Sum(data)	Adds data across all processors to form a global sum.
Collect(data)	Collects local data segments into a single global one.

Table 1: Selected commands in the MultiMATLAB system

Commands for point to point communication (including Send and Recv)

EX-1005, Table 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶82

Menon also discloses that MultiMATLAB uses a set of components to provide direct communication with other modules, namely, the “MEX Routines,” the “MultiMATLAB interface module,” an “indirection table” and “communication layer.” EX-1005.3, 5.

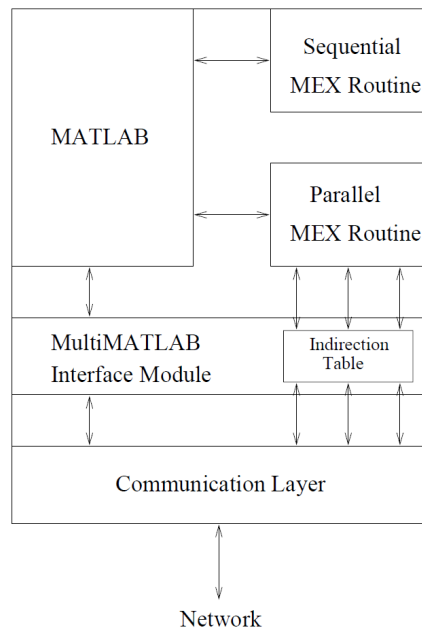


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Address Space

EX-1005, FIG. 2.

2. Trefethen

Trefethen describes an implementation of MultiMATLAB. Trefethen discloses how a user can interact with a single node and run MATLAB on multiple IBM SP2 nodes. EX-1006.3-9.

a) Trefethen describes sequential processing from one node to the next

Trefethen describes “point-to-point communication is accomplished by send and receive commands.” EX-1006.5. “SPMD programs can be built upon Send and Recv commands.” EX-1006.6. Trefethen describes an example script that demonstrates nodes directly communicating with each other using the Send and Recv commands. EX-1006.6:

user instructions

```
if ID==0 % first process: send
    a = 1
    Send(ID+1,a)
elseif ID == Nproc-1 % last process: receive and double
    a = 2*Recv
else % middle processes: receive, double, and send
    a = 2*Recv
    Send(ID+1,a)
end;
```

Instruction for MATLAB process ID=0 to create a=1 and send “a” to MATLAB process ID=1

Instruction for the last MATLAB process to receive the variable a and double it

Instruction for a middle MATLAB process ID to receive the variable “a,” double it, and send the doubled variable to the next MATLAB process ID=ID+1

Process 0 creates the variable a with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of a, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle') produces the output

```
a = 1
a = 2
a = 4
a = 8
a = 16
a = 32
```

Output of final result (a=32)

EX-1006.6 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶88.

The sample code shows:

- node 0 sending data to node 1,
- node 1 performing a mathematical calculation and then sending that result to node 2,
- node 2 performing a mathematical calculation and then sending that result to the next node (“and so on”), and
- the result is output to the user. EX-1006.6; EX-1003, ¶88.

3. RS6000

“RS/6000 SP: Planning Vol. 1, Hardware and Physical Environment”

(“RS6000,” EX-1007) is part of an IBM installation guide for the IBM SP2 system

used in Menon. EX-1010.6; EX-1007.1-2.

4. POEref

“Operation and Use, Volume 1, Using the Parallel Operating Environment” (“POEref,” EX-1008) is IBM product documentation for “the IBM Parallel Environment (PE)” and “its Parallel Operating Environment (POE).” POE is discussed in Menon as initializing the MATLAB processes. EX-1008.11; EX-1005.6.

5. Combining Trefethen with Menon

a) Analogous art

Menon and Trefethen are analogous prior art because they pertain to the same field of endeavor as the '768 patent, namely, the “the field of cluster computing” and are reasonably pertinent to the problem of the '768 patent, namely, executing a single program on multiple nodes. EX-1005.2; EX-1006.Abstract; EX-1001, 1:14-15; EX-1003, ¶108-112.

b) Motivation to combine

A POSITA would have combined Trefethen with Menon for several reasons.

First, Menon suggests the combination by expressly citing to Trefethen and explaining that Menon builds on the teachings of Trefethen. EX-1005.1-2.

Second, Trefethen describes an implementation of MultiMATLAB and “how the [MultiMATLAB] system is used” with examples of code executed on a

MultiMATLAB system to perform mathematical calculations, EX-1006.2, while Menon describes “tak[ing] advantage of high performance distributed memory processors” to enable MATLAB to perform mathematical calculations in parallel. EX-1005, Abstract, 16. Accordingly, Menon and Trefethen together represent a combination of prior art elements according to known methods (executing MATLAB code on a multiprocessor system) to yield the predictable result discussed in both papers: the MultiMATLAB system providing parallel execution of MATLAB on a high-performance distributed memory multiprocessor to perform mathematical calculations. EX-1005, Abstract; EX-1006.2-7.

Third, a POSITA seeking to understand MultiMATLAB’s capabilities would have consulted the Cornell website dedicated to MultiMATLAB, which contained links to both papers. EX-1023. Co-author Vijay Menon likewise included links to both papers within his Cornell web page. EX-1023. Further, the authors “Vijay Menon” and “Anne E. Trefethen” are common across both papers. *See* EX-1005.1 and EX-1006.1. Accordingly, any POSITA seeking to understand MultiMATLAB would have encountered and considered both Menon and Trefethen.

c) Predictable and reasonable expectation of success

The combination of Menon and Trefethen to parallelize MATLAB would have been predictable because researchers had a strong desire to parallelize

MATLAB. EX-1006.11 (“Many people must have thought about parallelizing MATLAB”). The goal of parallelizing MATLAB was “inevitable.” EX-1006.12. The combination of Menon and Trefethen succeeded in achieving this goal: the MultiMATLAB system provides parallel execution of MATLAB on a high-performance distributed memory multiprocessor to perform mathematical calculations. EX-1005.2 (“In this paper, we ... achieve ... MATLAB code with high-performance parallel routines”).

Accordingly, a POSITA would have been motivated and found it predictable to combine Trefethen with Menon. *See also*, EX-1003, ¶¶113-116.

6. Combining RS6000 with Menon

a) Analogous art

RS6000 is analogous prior art because it pertains to the same field of endeavor as the '768 patent, namely, the “the field of cluster computing” and is reasonably pertinent to the problem of the '768 patent, namely, executing a single program on multiple nodes. EX-1007.1; EX-1001, 1:14-15; EX-1003, ¶¶117-120.

b) Motivation to combine

A POSITA would have combined the teachings of RS6000 with Menon because Menon expressly suggests the combination. Specifically, Menon describes using the “IBM SP2, a modern high performance distributed memory

multiprocessor.” EX-1005.5. RS6000 is part of an installation guide for the IBM RS/6000 SP providing “an overview of the IBM RS/6000 SP.”¹ EX-1007.1.

A POSITA seeking to understand MultiMATLAB would be motivated to seek the documentation corresponding to the systems for which “MultiMATLAB was design[ed] specifically.” EX-1005.6. Additionally, the IBM SP2 was considered “a state-of-the-art parallel computing system” designed to “execute serial and parallel applications simultaneously.” EX-1007.1.

A POSITA would also have combined RS6000 with Menon because Menon and RS6000 together represent a combination of prior art elements (Menon describes the MultiMATLAB architecture on an “IBM SP2” and RS6000 provides details of that system) according to known methods (as taught by Menon) to yield the predictable result of MultiMATLAB implemented on an IBM SP2 having the physical attributes disclosed by RS6000. EX-1005, Abstract, 6; EX-1007.1, 11.

Combining RS6000 with Menon (and Trefethen) would have been predictable and would have had a reasonable expectation of success at least because Menon expressly discloses implementing its MultiMATLAB architecture on an IBM SP2 and that MultiMATLAB “was design[ed] specifically for the IBM

¹ “IBM SP2” is the same as “IBM RS/6000 SP.” EX-1010.6 (“the SP2 was renamed to simply the SP”).

SP2.” EX-1005.6, 14 (“These results demonstrate that the MultiMATLAB system can be an effective platform for parallel computing”). *See*, EX-1003, ¶¶121-124.

7. Combining POEref with Menon

a) Analogous art

POEref is analogous prior art pertaining to the same field of endeavor as the ’768 patent, namely, “the field of cluster computing” and is reasonably pertinent to the problem of the ’768 patent, namely, executing a single program on multiple nodes. EX-1008.11 (“PE Software is designed to run on an...RS/6000 network cluster”); EX-1001, 1:14-15; EX-1003, ¶¶125-128.

b) Motivation to combine

A POSITA would have combined the teachings of POEref with Menon because Menon suggests the combination by teaching that MultiMATLAB uses “POE, IBM's Parallel Operating Environment.” EX-1005.6. A POSITA seeking to understand MultiMATLAB would be motivated to review the documentation corresponding to the systems expressly discussed in Menon. EX-1005.6.

Further, Menon describes using POE to initialize the MATLAB processes. EX-1005.6. POEref describes that the “Parallel Operating Environment (POE)” provides the command “poe” “to load and execute programs on remote nodes” and “initializ[e] the local environment.” EX-1008.11, 46.

A POSITA would also have considered and combined POEref with Menon

because Menon and POEref together represent a combination of prior art elements (Menon describing the MultiMATLAB architecture using IBM’s POE and POEref “describ[ing] ... [the] Parallel Operating Environment (POE)”) according to known methods (as taught by Menon) to yield the predictable result of an implementation of MultiMATLAB utilizing the Parallel Operating Environment. EX-1005.6; EX-1008.11, 46.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and there would have been a reasonable expectation of success at least because Menon expressly discusses using POE, which is the subject of POEref, to implement MultiMATLAB. EX-1005.6, 14 (“These results demonstrate that the MultiMATLAB system can be an effective platform for parallel computing”). *See* EX-1003, ¶¶129-132.

8. Challenges

Claim 1

[1.0] *A computer cluster comprising:*

Menon discloses a “MultiMATLAB architecture” that provides “high-performance parallel routines.” EX-1005.2. MultiMATLAB’s cluster comprises multiple processor nodes, where each processor node “runs a MATLAB process” and each process is “provided with the ability to communicate with other processes through a communication layer.” EX-1005.3.

Figure 1 illustrates the MultiMATLAB architecture:

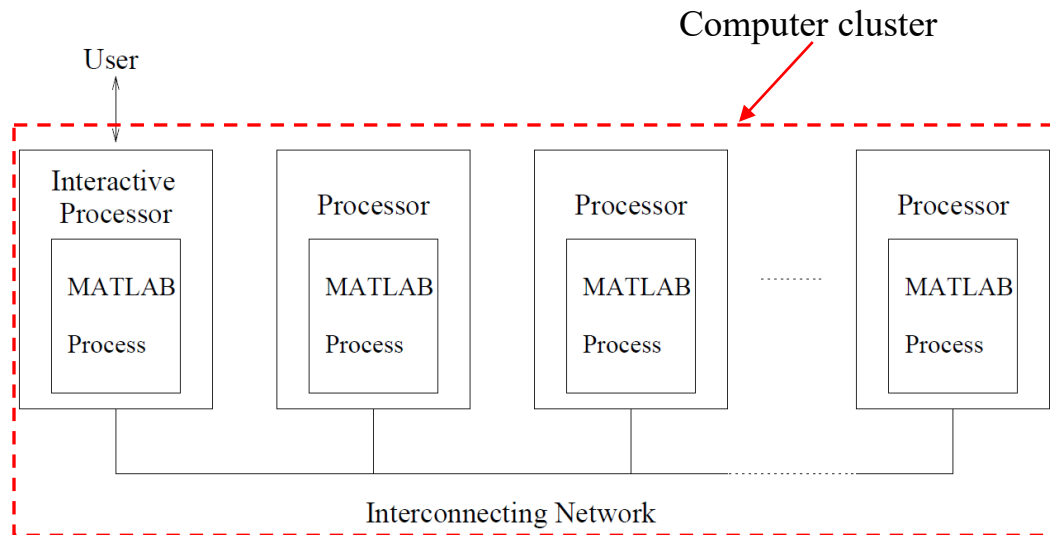


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶134

Menon discloses that MultiMATLAB was designed “specifically for the IBM SP2.” EX-1005.5, 6. The IBM SP2 system “execute[s] parallel programs on ... a **networked cluster** of RS/6000 processors.” EX-1008.19.

Menon also describes using a plurality of processor nodes to perform mathematical calculations. EX-1005.13, FIGs. 7, 8 (using “8 processors” and “32 processors,” respectively).

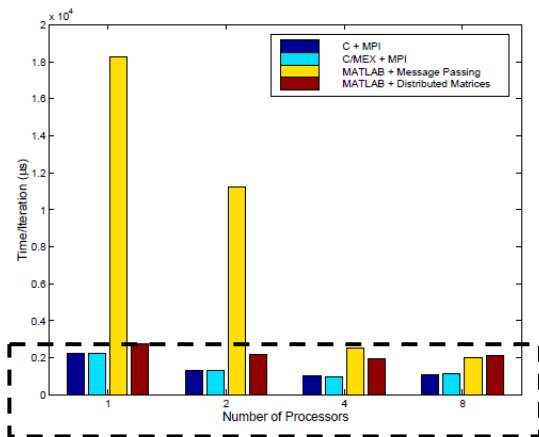


Figure 7: Parallel Conjugate Gradients on the IBM SP-2: 256 × 256 matrix

8 processors

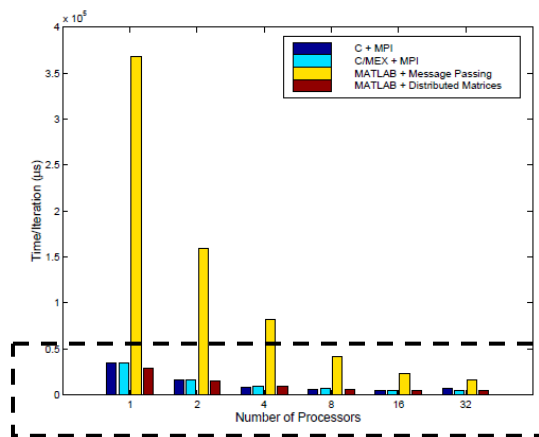


Figure 8: Parallel Conjugate Gradients on the IBM SP-2: 1024 × 1024 matrix

32 processors

EX-1005, FIGs. 7 and 8 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶135

Accordingly, Menon’s MultiMATLAB cluster with multiple MATLAB processes implemented on IBM SP2 processor nodes to carry out mathematical computations in parallel, in view of RS6000’s description that the IBM SP2 is a networked cluster computing system for executing software in parallel, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶133-139.

[1.1.1] a plurality of nodes, wherein each of the plurality of nodes comprises a hardware processor

Menon describes running “MultiMATLAB” on “the IBM SP2” with “32 processors” (*plurality of nodes*). EX-1005.5, 13.

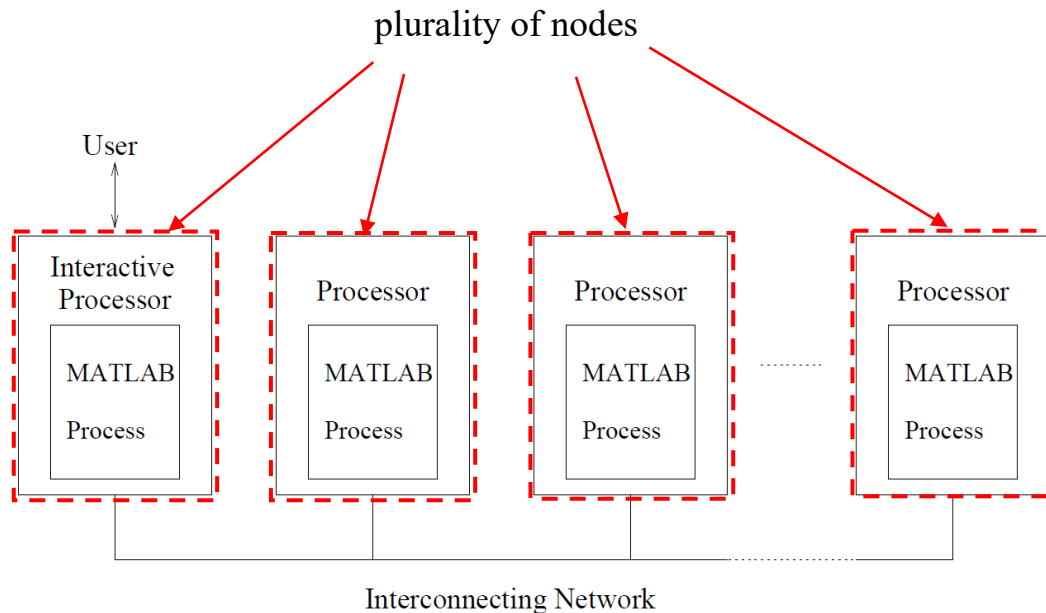


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶140

RS6000 describes the IBM SP2 providing a plurality of nodes, each node having a “Symmetric MultiProcessor (SMP)” (“*hardware processor*”) for the executing “parallel applications.” EX-1007.1.

Thus, Menon discloses using 32 processor nodes of an IBM SP2 system for executing a series of parallel processes and RS6000 teaches that each node of the IBM SP2 has a symmetric multiprocessor, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶140-142.

[1.1.2] wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to receive a command to start a cluster initialization process for the computer cluster, and

First, Menon discloses that the user “interacts directly with” a MATLAB process called the “interactive process” (*node*). EX-1005.3. Menon discloses that,

in MultiMATLAB implemented on the IBM SP2, “all MATLAB process are started via POE, IBM’s Parallel Operating Environment.” EX-1005.6. Then, “[o]n non-interactive processes, a separate top-level MEX Routine is immediately run upon initialization of the system. This MEX Routine runs in a loop in which it waits for MATLAB commands to arrive from the interactive process and executes them in its own MATLAB environment.” EX-1005.4.

Second, POEref discloses an initialization process where, in IBM’s Parallel Operating Environment, the user enters the “poe” command, explaining that “[w]hen you invoke **poe**, the Partition Manager allocates processor nodes for each task and initializes the local environment. It then loads your program, and reproduces your local environment, on each processor node.”

EX-1008.46.

Accordingly, Menon discloses that the interactive process node receives a command from the user to start the MATLAB processes using IBM’s POE, where, upon initialization, the non-interactive MATLAB processes wait for further commands, and POEref further discloses the “poe” command in POE that initializes a local environment and reproduces that local environment on each remote processor node, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶143-146.

[1.1.3] wherein each of the nodes is configured to access a non-transitory computer-readable medium comprising program code for a single-node kernel

that, when executed, is capable of causing the hardware processor to evaluate mathematical expressions; and

First, Menon discloses that each IBM SP2 node “individually runs a MATLAB process.” EX-1005.3. The ’768 patent identifies MATLAB as an example of a single-node kernel. See, e.g., EX-1001, 4:14-21.

Figure 1 shows a MATLAB process executing on each of multiple processor nodes.

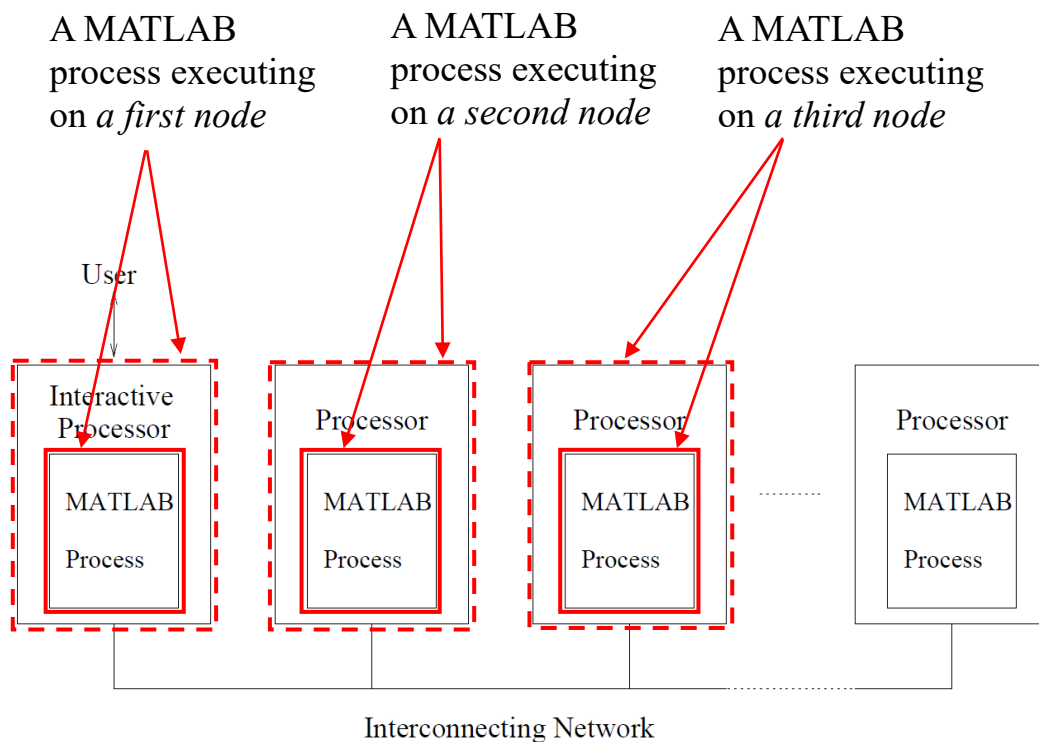


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶148

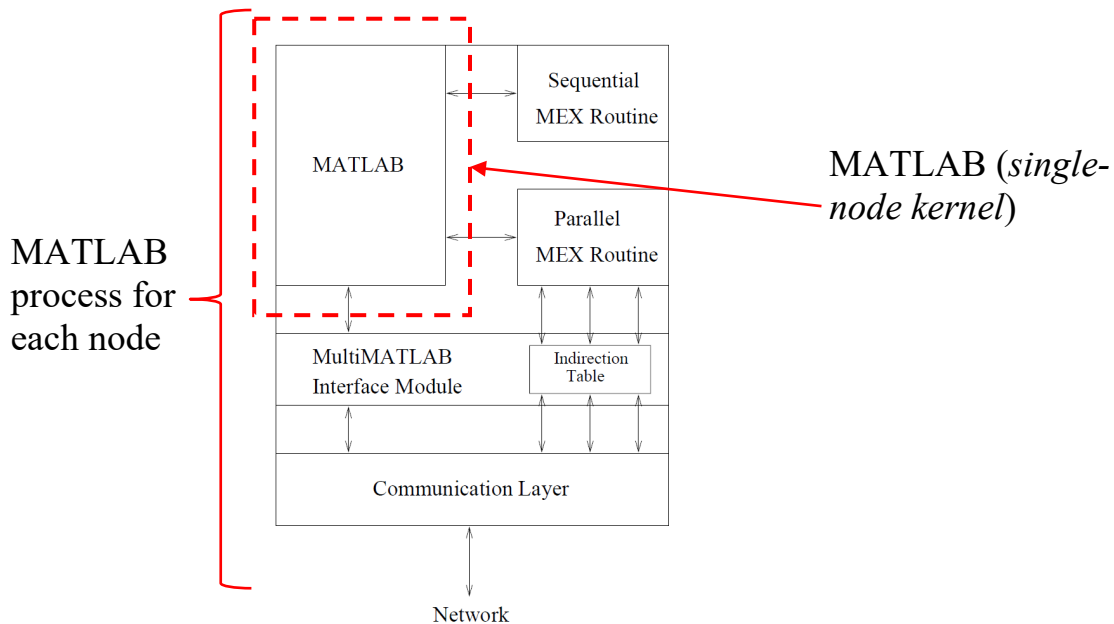


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Address Space

EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶149

Because MATLAB is “MATLAB software,” a POSITA would recognize MATLAB is *program code* executed by a *hardware processor*. EX-1006.2; EX-1005.3, EX-1007.3; EX-1003, ¶150. Accordingly, each node executing MATLAB discloses each node executing *a single-node kernel*.

Second, Menon describes MATLAB as “the numerical computing environment of choice on uniprocessors for hundreds of thousands of engineers and scientists” and provides an “extensive library of high quality numerical routines.” EX-1005.1. As one example, Menon describes calculating “the conjugate gradients algorithm.” EX-1005.11-13. Trefethen provides additional

examples, such as each node doubling a variable, “fast Fourier transform,” and “polynomial zerofinding.” EX-1006.2-6.

Each MATLAB process “only does the computation required for its local data” but exchanges data with other MATLAB processes. EX-1005.11-13. Thus, MATLAB (*a single-node kernel*) causes the hardware processor of the IBM SP2 node to perform mathematical computation (*program code ... capable of causing a hardware processor to evaluate mathematical expressions*).

Third, Menon teaches that a hardware processor accesses MATLAB from a *computer-readable medium*, because Menon describes the MATLAB process, which includes MATLAB, as being in an “address space.” EX-1005, Fig. 2, 5.

A POSITA would understand Menon’s “address space” to be “memory locations [of a process] ... contain[ing] the executable program.” EX-1018.67-68. Because Menon’s address space refers to a computer’s memory, a POSITA would recognize that MATLAB is in, and accessed from, a *computer-readable medium*. The *computer-readable medium* of the IBM SP2 processor nodes can be disk drives or memory cards, as taught by RS6000. EX-1007.6, 10 (IBM SP2 nodes have disk drives), 10 (IBM SP2 nodes have “memory cards”).

Accordingly, Menon’s disclosure of each hardware processor accessing the MATLAB process address space (*computer-readable medium*) containing MATLAB (*computer program code for a single-node kernel*) for performing

mathematical computations (*evaluate mathematical expressions*) in view of RS6000's teaching that each IBM SP2 node has disk drives and memory cards for storing program code accessible by the node's hardware processor, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶147-158.

[1.2] *a mechanism for the nodes to communicate results of mathematical expression evaluation with each other using a peer-to-peer architecture;*

First, Menon discloses that MultiMATLAB uses “MEX routines” and that “[a]ll parallel functionality in the MultiMATLAB system is provided through MEX routines.” EX-1005.3. The MEX routines send “commands over the underlying communication layer to the processes corresponding to the specified IDs.” EX-1005.4.

MultiMATLAB commands	
Starting and stopping MultiMATLAB (MPICH only)	
Start(n)	Initializes n remote MATLAB processes.
Quit	Closes remote MATLAB processes.
Running commands on multiple processors	
Nproc	Returns number of MATLAB processes.
ID	Returns ID of calling MATLAB process.
Eval(pid,'command')	Evaluates a command on one or more MATLAB process.
Master/Slave Communication	
Put(pid,dataname)	Put data from the master process onto one or more remote processes.
Get(pid,dataname)	Get data from a remote process onto the master process.
SPMD Communication	
Send(pid,data)	Send data from one process to another.
Recv(pid)	Receive data sent from another process.
Barrier	Synchronize processes.
Bcast(pid,data)	Broadcasts data from processor pid to all processes.
Sum(data)	Adds data across all processors to form a global sum.
Collect(data)	Collects local data segments into a single global one.

Table 1: Selected commands in the MultiMATLAB system

Commands implemented in MEX Routines

EX-1005, Table 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶161

Second, Trefethen discloses that MultiMATLAB’s commands are “written as a C file” and “interfaced to MATLAB via the standard MATLAB Fortran/C/C++ interface known as MEX.” EX-1006.10. The “[h]igher-level MultiMATLAB commands are usually built on higher-level MPI commands.” EX-1006.10. Trefethen teaches that “MultiMATLAB is currently built upon the standard send and receive variants” of MPI. EX-1006.10. Trefethen also discloses sending tasks and data to other processor nodes and provides the example “Eval([4 5] , ‘cond(hilb(ID))’)”. EX-1006.6. MATLAB on each of node ID=4 and ID=5

then perform the task “cond(hilb(ID))” using the data ID. EX-1006.4; EX-1003, ¶164.

Figure 2 and Figure 1 of Menon show the MEX routines and the interconnection network linking the processor nodes.

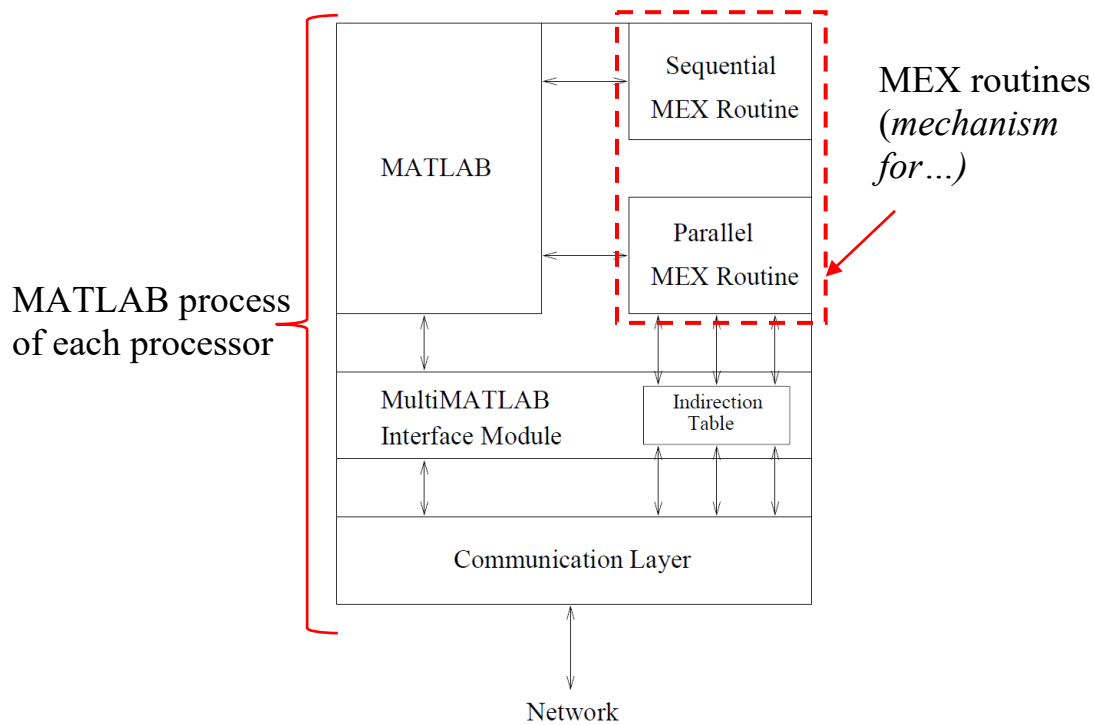


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Address Space

EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶161

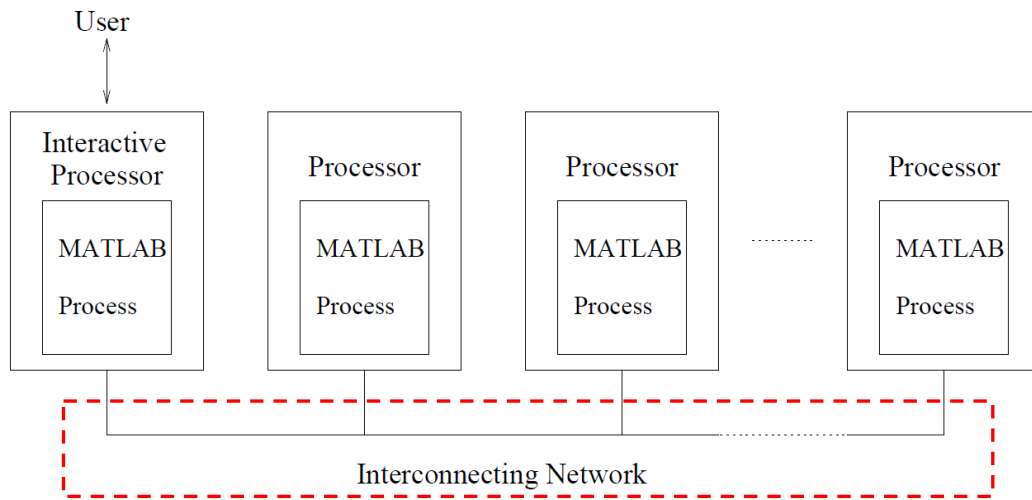


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶161

Interconnecting network connecting each MATLAB process on a processor node to any other in MultiMATLAB

Thus, the MEX Routines that contain program code to implement the standard MPI send and receive calls to send commands (e.g., tasks) and data directly to other processes renders obvious an MPI module (i.e., *mechanism for...*). EX-1003, ¶165.

Third, Menon’s MEX routines use a “point to point ... communication” paradigm. EX-1005.9. Unlike a “master/slave paradigm,” Menon’s SPMD/Message Passing paradigm “accommodate[s] applications requiring a finer degree of communication” and provides “point to point ... communication.” EX-1005.9. Table 1 of Menon lists example point-to-point commands for the SPMD communication paradigm, including “Send(pid,data),” which “send[s] data from

one process to another,” and “Recv(pid),” which “receive[s] data sent from another process.” EX-1005, Table 1.

MultiMATLAB commands	
Starting and stopping MultiMATLAB (MPICH only)	
Start(n)	Initializes n remote MATLAB processes.
Quit	Closes remote MATLAB processes.
Running commands on multiple processors	
Nproc	Returns number of MATLAB processes.
ID	Returns ID of calling MATLAB process.
Eval(pid,'command')	Evaluates a command on one or more MATLAB process.
Master/Slave Communication	
Put(pid,dataname)	Put data from the master process onto one or more remote processes.
Get(pid,dataname)	Get data from a remote process onto the master process.
SPMD Communication	
Send(pid,data)	Send data from one process to another.
Recv(pid)	Receive data sent from another process.
Barrier	Synchronize processes.
Bcast(pid,data)	Broadcasts data from processor pid to all processes.
Sum(data)	Adds data across all processors to form a global sum.
Collect(data)	Collects local data segments into a single global one.

Table 1: Selected commands in the MultiMATLAB system

**Commands for point-to-point communication
EX-1005, Table 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶166**

Menon’s SPMD point-to-point communication paradigm where each node can communicate tasks and data directly with each other node renders obvious *a peer-to-peer architecture*.

Fourth, Trefethen describes a MATLAB process using SPMD point-to-point commands to communicate *results of mathematical expression evaluation* to another MATLAB process on another processor node. EX-1006.3-4. Trefethen provides an example script in which a MATLAB process communicates a result of

a mathematical evaluation to a next MATLAB process, which in turn communicates the next mathematical result to the next MATLAB process, and so on:

```

if ID==0           % first process: send
    a = 1;
    Send(ID+1,a);
elseif ID == Nproc-1 % last process: receive and double
    a = 2*Recv;
else               % middle processes: receive, double
    a = 2*Recv;
    Send(ID+1,a);
end;
    
```

Process 0 creates the variable a with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of a, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle') produces the output

```

a = 1
a = 2
a = 4
a = 8
a = 16
a = 32
    
```

Point-to-point communications of mathematical evaluation results between MATLAB processes on different processors

EX-1006.6; EX-1003, ¶167.

While Trefethen’s example uses six processor nodes, it would have been obvious to a POSITA that Trefethen contemplates any number of processor nodes, including three. EX-1003, ¶167.

Trefethen further discloses that MultiMATLAB commands also deliver a mathematical result to a designated process. For example, the instruction “Eval (‘Sum(1, [1 ID Nproc])’) returns the result to process 1. “If the first argument [“1,”] is omitted, the result is returned (broadcast) to all processes.” EX-1006.7.

Accordingly, Menon's MEX routines, having code to implement MPI calls, that enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that each processor can communicate tasks and data directly with the others over an interconnecting network, further in view of Trefethen's teaching that SPMD communication enables mathematical expression evaluation results from a first MATLAB process on a first processor to be communicated to a second MATLAB process on a second processor, and the mathematical expression results obtained there are communicated to a third MATLAB process on a third processor, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶159-169.

[1.3.0] *wherein the plurality of nodes comprises:*

Limitation [1.3.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.1.1]. EX-1003, ¶170.

[1.3.1] *a first node comprising a first hardware processor configured to access a first memory comprising program code for a user interface and program code for a first single-node kernel,*

First, as shown in [1.1.1], Menon and RS6000 render obvious *a node comprising a hardware processor*. Further, as shown in [1.1.3], Menon and RS6000 render obvious *a node configured to access Menon's address space*, which refers to a computer's memory, comprising *program code for a single-node kernel*, where the memory for storing program code is accessible by that hardware processor. Thus, Menon and RS6000 render obvious *a first node comprising a*

*first hardware processor configured to access a first memory comprising ...
program code for a single-node kernel.*

Second, Menon describes that, for each MATLAB process, “POE assigns an identification number between 0 and $p - 1$. The process numbered 0 is considered the interactive MATLAB.” EX-1005.6. The user interacts directly with the interactive MATLAB process. EX-1005.3, 6.

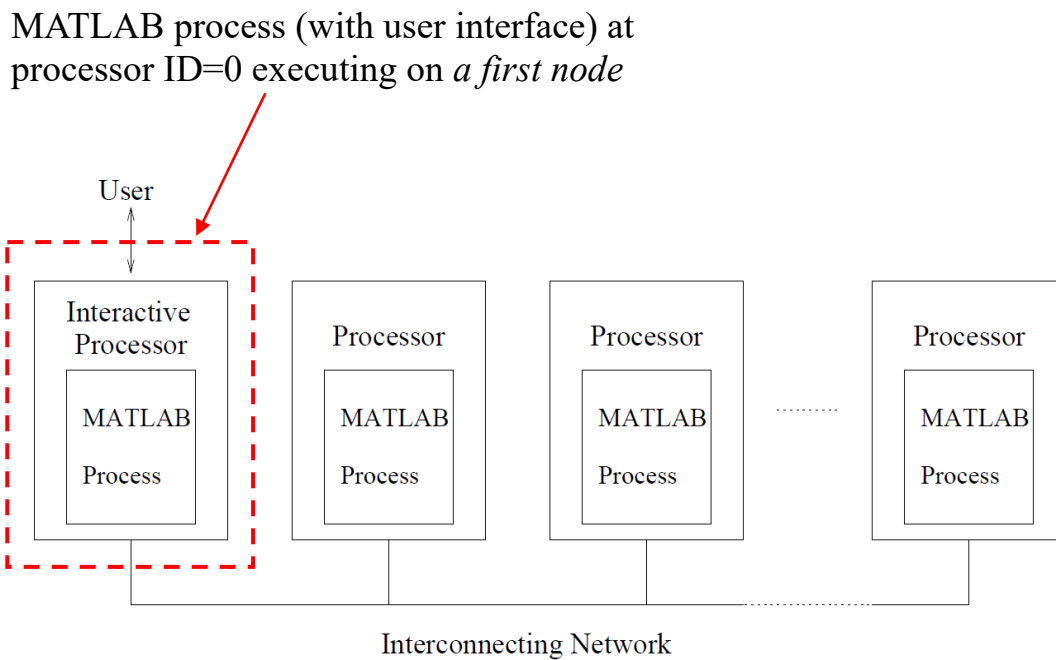


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶173

Menon further describes “an intuitive graphical interface” to allow “users to specify geometries, differential equations, and boundary conditions.” EX-1005.6.

Accordingly, Menon and RS6000 describe a node having (i) a symmetric multiprocessor that accesses and executes *program code* stored in *memory*, and (ii) the MATLAB code stored in the address space of, and accessed by, the node includes a user interface to allow users to provide equations and directly interact with the interactive processor node (*user interface*), rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶171-176.

[1.3.2] *the first single-node kernel configured to interpret user instructions and distribute calls to at least one of a plurality of other nodes for execution; and*

As shown in [1.1.3], MATLAB teaches *a first single-node kernel* configured so that MEX routines “may be run directly from [the] MATLAB” environment. EX-1005, Abstract, 3. Menon teaches one example of a user providing user instructions by using “an Eval routine for parallel evaluation.” EX-1005.4. The Eval routine is “a MEX Routine” that receives “MATLAB process IDs and a MATLAB command... [and] sends the commands over the underlying communication layer to the processes corresponding to the specified IDs.” EX-1005.4.

Trefethen describes how *user instructions* are interpreted to send different actions to different MATLAB processes. EX-1006.3-7. For example, Trefethen discloses the user instruction “Eval([4 5] , ‘cond(hilb(ID))’).”. In accordance with that instruction, the calls “cond(hilb(ID))” are then distributed to the

MATLAB processes on processor ID=4 and ID=5 for each to perform that call.

EX-1006.4; EX-1003, ¶179 .

As another example, Trefethen discloses the m-file “cycle.m.” EX-1006.6.

These user instructions instruct: (i) the interactive MATLAB process (ID=0) to create variable *a* with a value of 1 and send variable *a* to the next MATLAB process (ID+1), (ii) each middle MATLAB process to receive variable *a* from the immediately preceding MATLAB process, double the value of received variable *a*, and send the result to the next MATLAB process, and (iii) the last MATLAB process to receive variable *a* and double its value. EX-1006.6. The *user instructions* cycle.m and the final output from a MultiMATLAB architecture using six MATLAB processes are shown below:

user instructions

```

if ID==0
    a = 1
    Send(ID+1,a)
elseif ID == Nproc-1
    a = 2*Recv
else
    a = 2*Recv
    Send(ID+1,a)
end;

```

Instruction for MATLAB process ID=0 to create a=1 and send “a” to MATLAB process ID=1

% first process: send

% last process: receive and double

% middle processes: receive, double, and send

Instruction for the last MATLAB process to receive the variable a and double it

Instruction for a middle MATLAB process ID to receive the variable “a,” double it, and send the doubled variable to the next MATLAB process ID=ID+1

Process 0 creates the variable *a* with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of *a*, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle') produces the output

```

a = 1
a = 2
a = 4
a = 8
a = 16
a = 32

```

Output of final result (a=32)

EX-1006.6 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶181.

Accordingly, Menon's teaching that MATLAB is configured to interpret command and cause calls to be sent to the MATLAB processes on other nodes in accordance with the IDs specified by the user instructions, in view of Trefethen's teaching that MATLAB interprets the commands in order to assign different actions to different processes, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶177-182.

[1.4.1] a second node comprising a second hardware processor with a plurality of processing cores,

As shown in [1.1.1], Menon discloses MultiMATLAB executing a series of MATLAB processes on 32 IBM SP2 processor nodes, and RS6000 discloses that the IBM SP2 is a cluster computing system having a plurality of processor nodes where each processor node has a symmetric multiprocessor.

MultiMATLAB's non-interactive processor node (e.g., processor ID=1), teaches *a second node comprising a second hardware processor.*

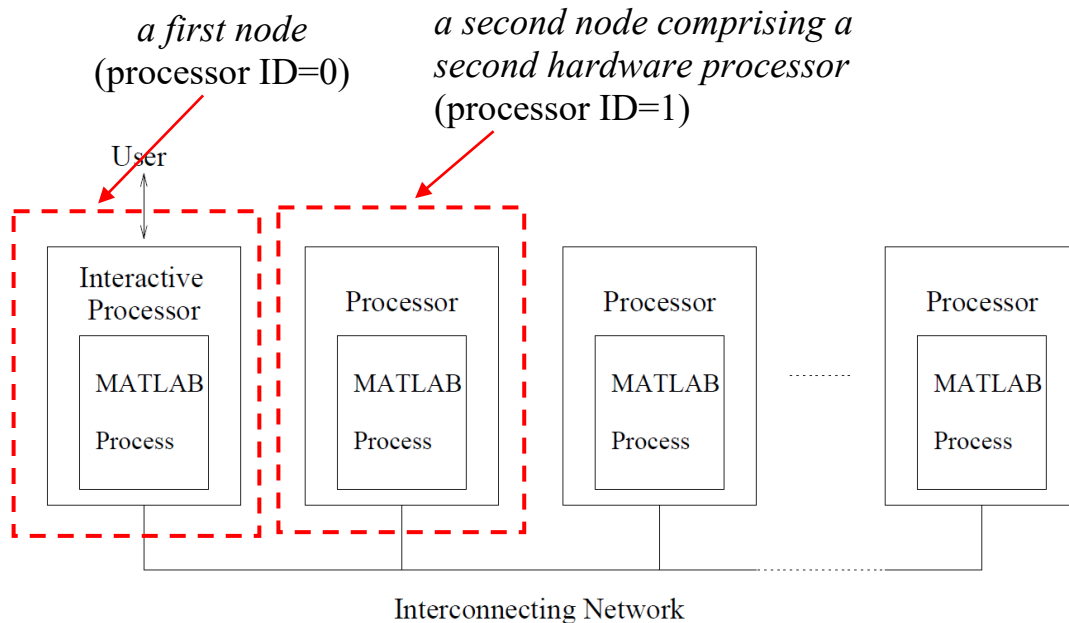


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶184

RS6000 also teaches that each node has a “Symmetric MultiProcessor (SMP)” (“*hardware processor*”) and that each SMP includes “four, eight, twelve, or sixteen 375 MHz 630FP 64-bit processors” (*plurality of processing cores*). EX-1007.2, 9. Thus, each node has a *hardware processor with a plurality of processing cores*.

Accordingly, Menon and RS6000 together render obvious executing a series of parallel processes on 32 IBM SP2 processor nodes, where each IBM SP2 node has a symmetric multiprocessor having up to sixteen processors (each having a core). EX-1003, ¶¶183-186.

[1.4.2] *wherein the second node is configured to receive calls from the first node, execute at least a first mathematical expression evaluation, and communicate a result of the first mathematical expression evaluation to a third node;*

As shown in [1.2], Menon teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other. EX-1005.9. Each MATLAB process is assigned an “identification number” and “wait[s] for commands from the interactive MATLAB process.” EX-1005.6.

As shown in [1.3.2], Trefethen discloses that MultiMATLAB can be configured with user instructions that cause: (i) the interactive MATLAB process to create variable a with a value and send the variable to the next MATLAB process, and (ii) the middle MATLAB processes to receive variable a from the previous MATLAB process, double the value of the received variable a , and send the result to the next MATLAB process. EX-1006.6.

```

if ID==0 % first p
    a = 1
    Send(ID+1,a)
elseif ID == Nproc-1 % last p
    a = 2*Recv
else % middle
    a = 2*Recv
    Send(ID+1,a)
end;

```

processor ID=0 (*first node*) sends a=1
 (calls) to processor ID=1 (*second node*)
 processor ID=Nproc-1 (*last node*) receives a
 (receives calls) and doubles it (execute at least a
 first mathematical expression evaluation)

Process 0 creates the variable a with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of a, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle') produces the output

```

a = 1
a = 2
a = 4
a = 8
a = 16
a = 32

```

processor ID=ID+1 (*second node*) sends (calls)
 a=2 (a result of the first mathematical expression
 evaluation) to processor ID=2 (*third node*)

Output of third node (a=4)

EX-1006.6 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶190.

Accordingly, Menon’s teaching of a point-to-point system for passing messages among processors with identification numbers, in view of Trefethen’s disclosure of example instructions that use point-to-point message passing to send calls from a first processor that are received by a second processor, where the second processor then sends a mathematical result to a third processor, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶187-191.

[1.5.1] wherein the third node comprises a third hardware processor with a plurality of processing cores,

Menon describes a third processor node:

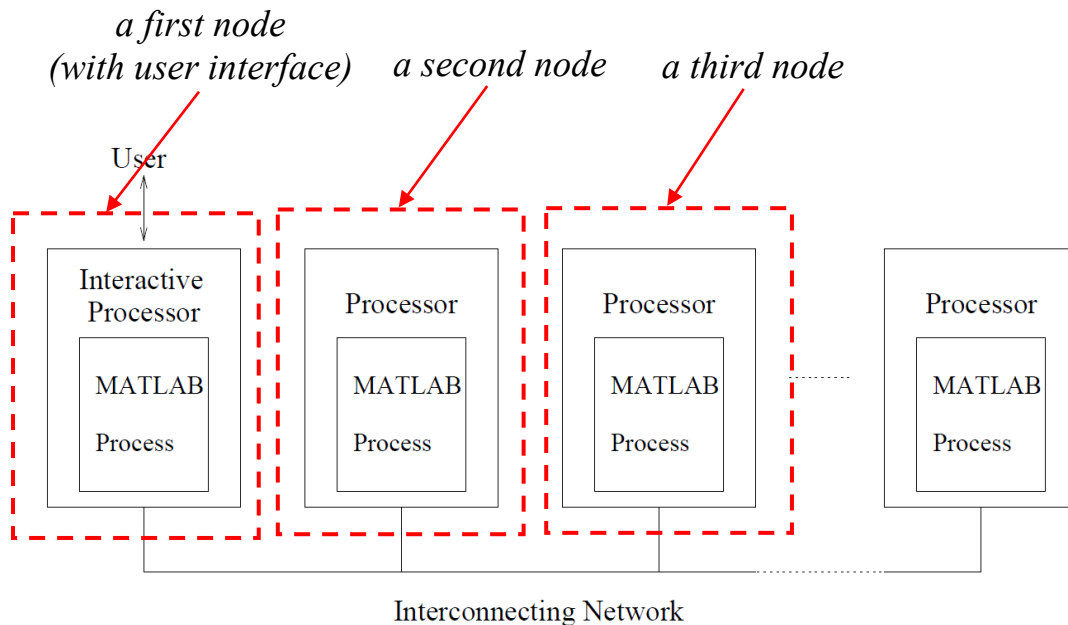


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶193

As shown in limitation [1.4.1], each IBM SP2 node has disk drives and memory for storing program code accessible by a hardware processor having up to sixteen processor cores. EX-1007.9, EX-1003, ¶¶192-193.

[1.5.2] wherein the third node is configured to receive the result of the first mathematical expression evaluation from the second node, execute at least a second mathematical expression evaluation using the received result, and communicate the result of the second mathematical expression evaluation to the first node;

As shown in [1.4.2], Trefethen teaches the MATLAB process at processor ID=2 (a third node) receives a variable that was doubled by the previous

MATLAB process at processor ID=1 (*the result of the first mathematical expression evaluation*) and sent by processor ID=1 (*from the second node*).

Trefethen also teaches that the MATLAB process at processor ID=2 uses its hardware processor to double the received variable:

<pre> if ID==0 a = 1 Send(ID+1,a) elseif ID == Nproc-1 a = 2*Recv else a = 2*Recv Send(ID+1,a) end; </pre>	<pre> % fir % las % mid </pre>	<p>processor ID=2 (<i>third node</i>) receives the variable a doubled by processor ID=1 (<i>a result of the first mathematical expression evaluation</i>) from processor ID=1 (<i>second node</i>) and doubles it (<i>execute at least a second mathematical expression evaluation using the received result</i>)</p>
--	--------------------------------	---

Process 0 creates the variable a with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of a, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle') produces the output

<pre> a = 1 a = 2 a = 4 a = 8 a = 16 a = 32 </pre>	<p>← Output of third node (a=4)</p> <p>← Output of final result (a=32)</p>
--	--

EX-1006.6 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶196.

Trefethen further discloses that each MATLAB process transmits its output “to the master process as soon as it is ready.”² EX-1006.4. A POSITA would

² While Trefethen uses the term “master” process, the cycle.m example uses Send() and Recv(), which are the peer-to-peer paradigm and not the master/slave paradigm. Here, the “master” process is the process with which the user is directly interacting. EX-1003, ¶197.

recognize Trefethen's "master process" as Menon's interactive MATLAB process that provides the output to the user. EX-1003, ¶197.

Accordingly, Menon's teaching of a point-to-point message passing among processors with identification numbers in view of Trefethen's disclosure of (i) a second processor passing mathematical results to a third processor; and (ii) the third processor performing a second calculation and sending the output, when ready, to the interactive MATLAB process (*first node*), renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶194-201.

[1.6] wherein the first node is configured to return the result of the second mathematical expression evaluation to the user interface;

Menon discloses "[t]he user interacts directly with one MATLAB process, called the interactive process." EX-1005.3. Trefethen discloses mathematical results are "sent to the user's screen" when "one wishes to monitor the progress of computations on several processors graphically." EX-1006.7.

As shown in [1.5.2], when the MATLAB process at processor ID=2 completes the operation of doubling the variable that it has received from processor ID=1, it sends the result to the master process (interactive processor) to provide the result to the user (output result from third node, "a=4").

Therefore, Menon's interactive MATLAB process in view of Trefethen's use of MATLAB to display output and results on the user's screen render obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶202-204.

[1.7.0] *wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to:*

Limitation [1.7.0] is rendered obvious by Menon in view of RS6000 for the same reasons presented above for [1.1.1]. EX-1003, ¶205.

[1.7.1] *accept user instructions;*

As shown in [1.3.1], Menon discloses MultiMATLAB's interactive processor has a MATLAB process that provides a user interface to allow users to input equations. Figure 1 of Menon shows the MATLAB process at the interactive processor.

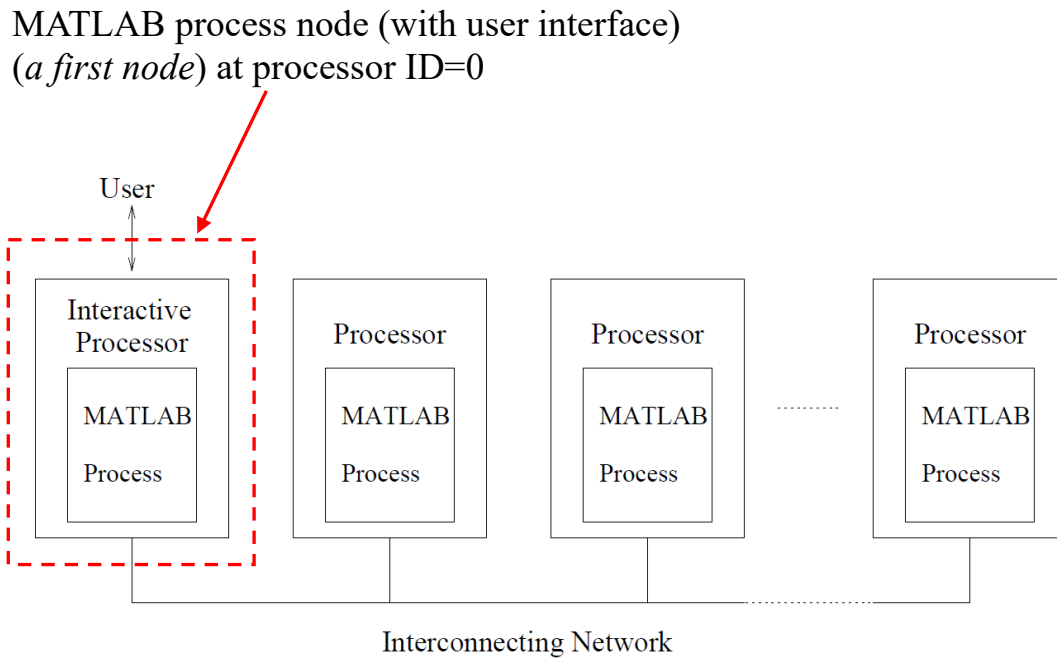


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶207

Menon explains that users can provide “geometries, differential equations, and boundary conditions.” EX-1005.6. Further, as discussed in [1.3.2], a user can also provide *user instructions* via an “m-file,” which can contain “dozens of high-level commands such as svd (singular value decomposition), fft (fast Fourier transform), and roots (polynomial zero-finding).” EX-1006.2.

Accordingly, Menon’s disclosure of an interactive processor (*one or more of the nodes*) that includes a user interface for receiving *user instructions*, in view of Trefethen’s teaching of the interactive MATLAB process receiving instructions input via an m-file into MATLAB, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶206-210.

[1.7.2] *after accepting user instructions, communicate at least some of the user instructions using the mechanism for the nodes to communicate with each other; and*

First, as discussed in [1.3.2] and [1.7.1], *user instructions* can be provided via m-files that specify different actions for different MATLAB processes.

Second, Menon renders obvious a *mechanism for...* because it teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other.

Third, Menon describes how the interactive processor (e.g., ID=0) sends commands to the other MATLAB processes, stating that the Eval routine is “a MEX Routine” that receives “MATLAB process IDs and a MATLAB command... [and] sends the commands over the underlying communication layer to the processes corresponding to the specified IDs.” EX-1005.4.

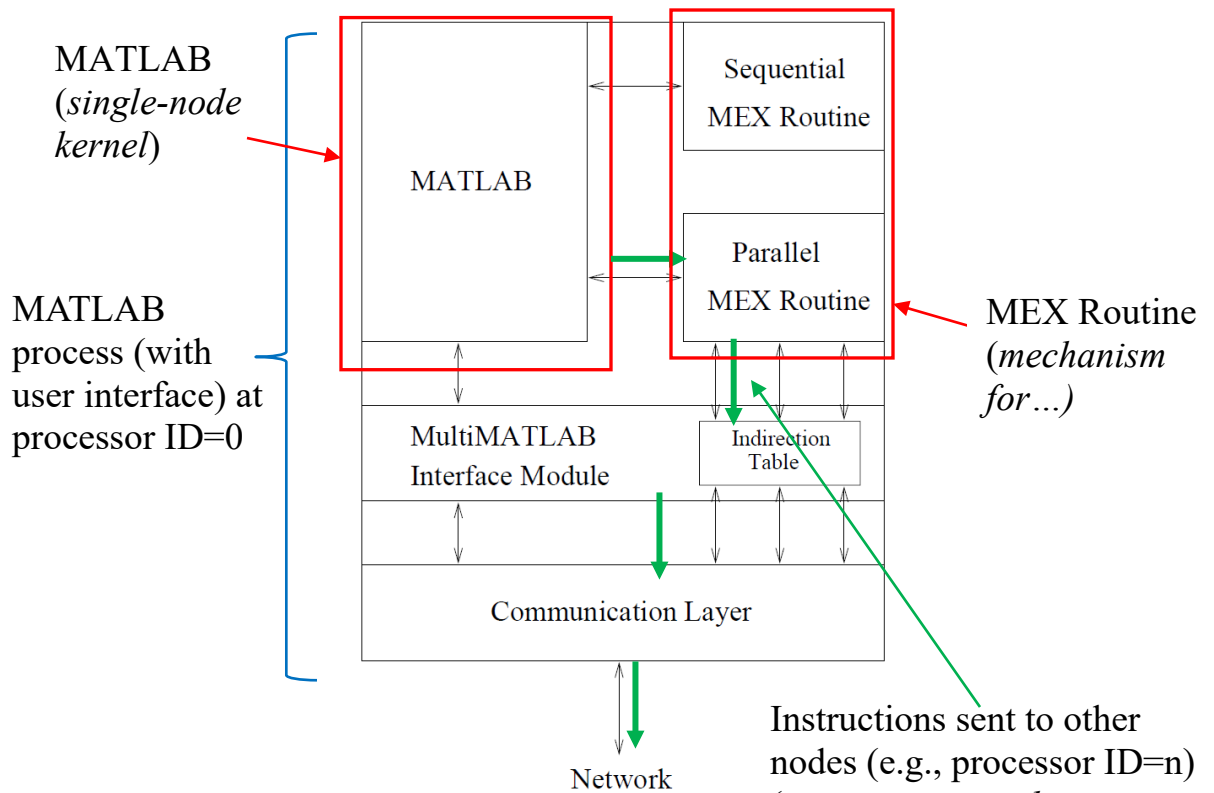


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Architecture
Instructions sent to other nodes (e.g., processor ID=n) (communicate at least some of the user instructions using the mechanism)

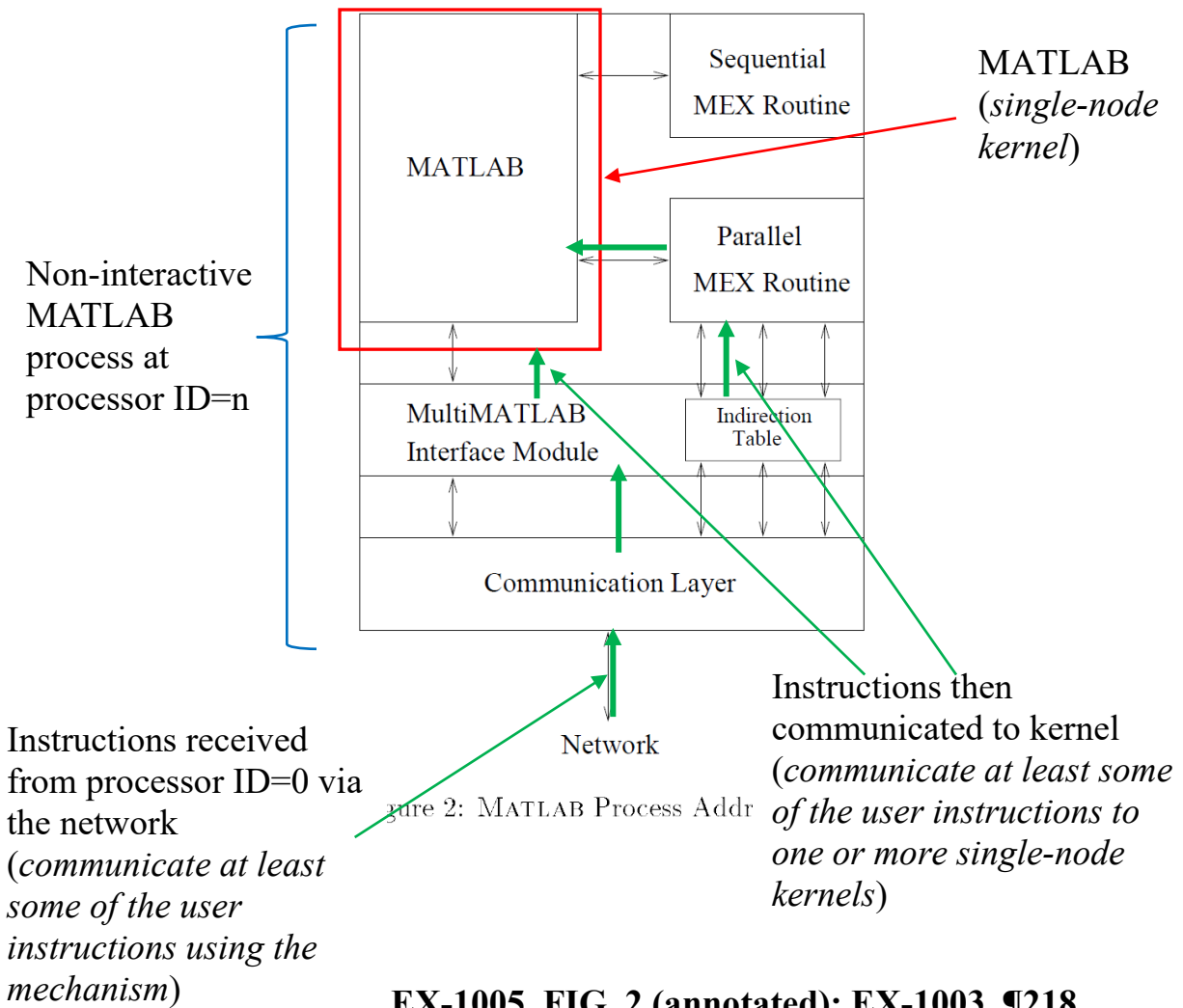
EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶214

Accordingly, Menon in view of Trefethen teaches that (i) the interactive processor receives user instructions (including IDs identifying MATLAB processes in MultiMATLAB) and (ii) those instructions are communicated over the communication layer to the other MATLAB processes corresponding to the IDs specified in the user instructions, thereby rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶211-215.

[1.7.3] *after communicating at least some of the user instructions using the mechanism, communicate at least some of the user instructions to one or more single-node kernels.*

Trefethen provides examples showing that commands sent to the non-interactive MATLAB processes corresponding to the IDs specified in the *user instructions* are processed by the respective MATLAB processes identified by the IDs. EX-1006.3-7. For example, as discussed in [1.3.2], the user provides the *user instructions*, such as “Eval([4 5] , ‘cond(hilb(ID))’)”, to the interactive MATLAB process. Then, in accordance with that instruction, the calls “cond(hilb(ID))” are then distributed to the MATLAB processes on processor ID=4 and ID=5 for each to perform that call. EX-1006.4; EX-1003, ¶218.

Figure 2 of Menon also shows MATLAB (*one or more single-node kernels*), which executes the received instructions.



EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶218

Accordingly, Menon and Trefethen teach that commands are communicated using the MEX routines (*mechanism for...*) from the interactive processor (ID=0), and once received by each non-interactive node (ID=n), are communicated to that node's MATLAB (*single-node kernel*) for processing, thereby rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶216-219.

Claim 2

[2.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the single-node kernel comprises a Mathematica kernel.*

Menon describes MultiMATLAB as “a promising design for a parallel numerical computing environment.” EX-1005.16. A POSITA would have recognized that Mathematica, just like MATLAB, was “mathematical software” that “allow[ed] scientists and engineers to perform complex analysis.” EX-1013.1. It would have been obvious to apply Menon’s architecture to other numerical computing environments, such as Mathematica, since Mathematica shared the same issue as MATLAB—it operated on a single-node and did not provide parallel computation. EX-1014, 332 (describing Mathematica as “popular”).

Further, a POSITA would have been motivated to apply Menon’s solution to Mathematica, because there was interest in “combining the user-friendliness and interactivity of the commercially-available mathematical packages [such as Mathematica, Matlab, HiQ and others] with the computing power of the parallel machines.” EX-1013.1. A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success because Menon describes parallelizing the core functionality of the mathematical tool, without modifying the tool itself, and this was “a promising design for a parallel numerical computing environment.” EX-1003, ¶¶220-222.

Claim 3

[3.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the mechanism comprises a message passing interface.*

As discussed in [1.2], Menon renders obvious a *mechanism for...* because it teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other.

The '768 patent describes using “Message Passing Interface (“MPI”).” EX-1001, 2:24-26. Similarly, Menon describes using “MPI as [the] underlying communication substrate” for MultiMATLAB. EX-1005.5.

Accordingly, Menon and Trefethen describe using MEX routines that implement standard variants of MPI calls, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶223-226.

Claim 4

[4.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein each of the nodes comprises one or more cluster node modules.*

Menon discloses that each node includes a set of components to provide interconnection with other modules, namely, the “MEX Routines,” the “MultiMATLAB interface module,” an “indirection table” and “communication layer” (collectively, the *cluster node module*). EX-1005.3, 5. The “MEX routines” provide “[a]ll parallel functionality in the MultiMATLAB system.” EX-1005.3.

“The interface module, shown in Figure 2, is responsible for initializing an underlying communication layer, such as MPI ..., or any other package available on the platform, and exposing it to the rest of the system.” EX-1005.3.

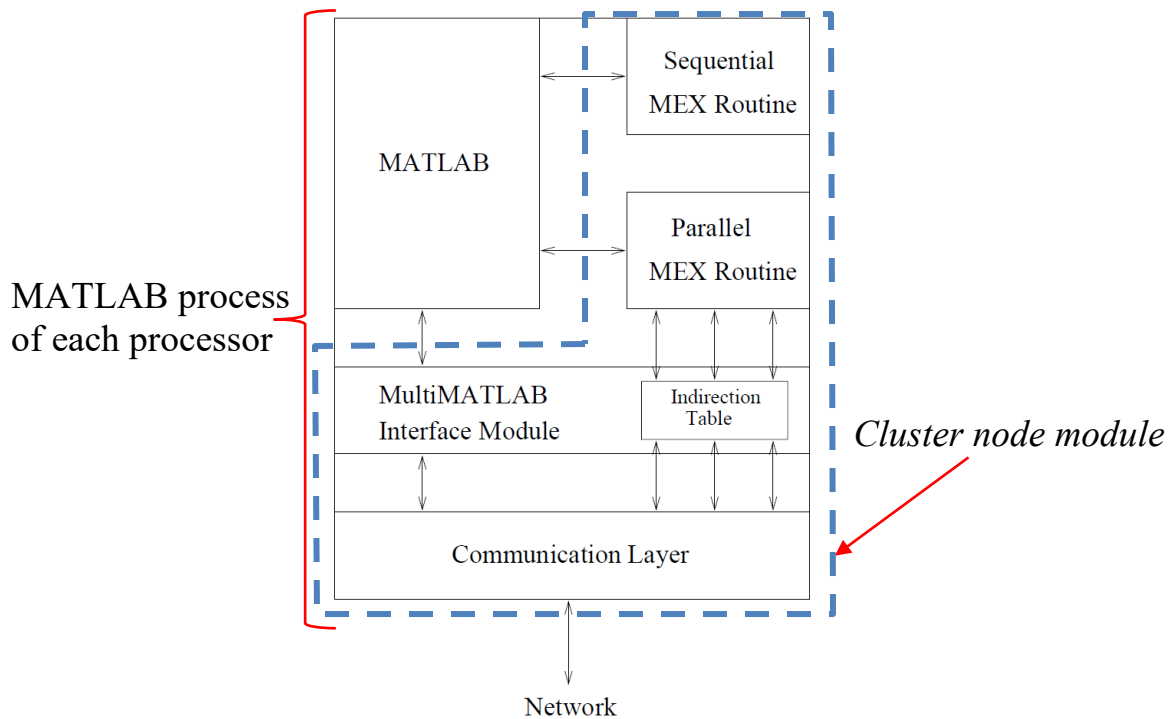
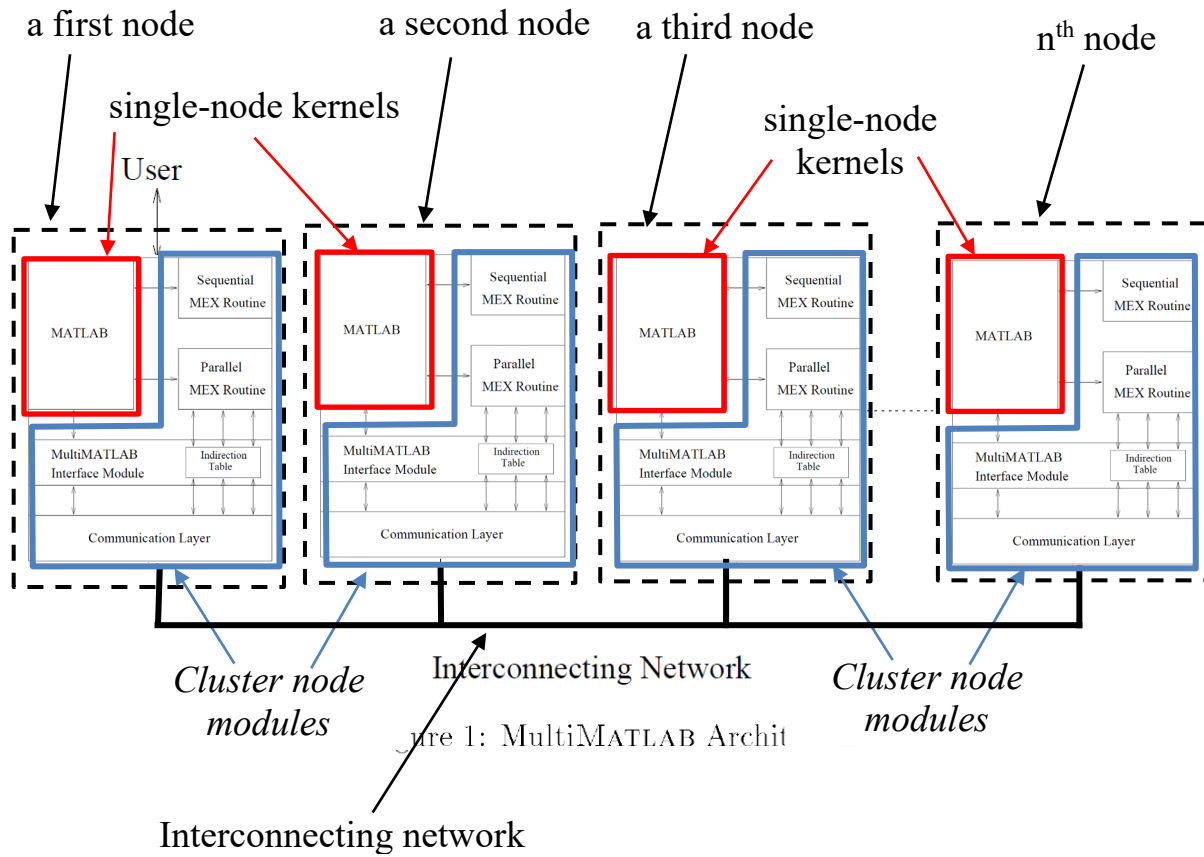


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Address Space

EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶230

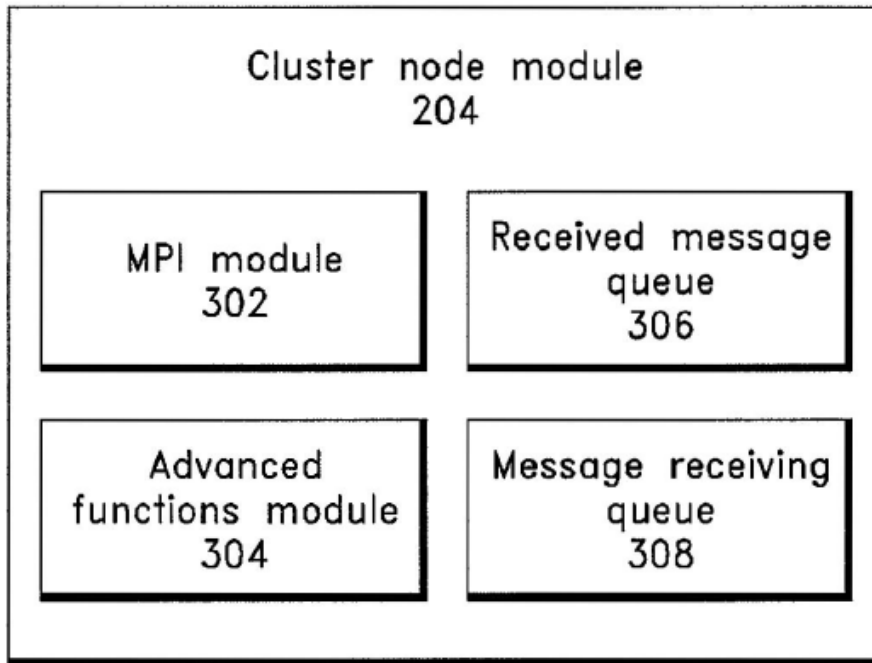
Menon’s Figure 1 and Figure 2, combined into a single figure as shown below, illustrate the relationship among the communication components (MEX routines, interface module, indirection table, and the communication layer) and the

single-node kernel for each node of MultiMATLAB.



EX-1005, FIGs. 1 and 2 (combined and annotated); EX-1003, ¶231

Correspondingly, the '768 patent depicts its cluster node module as a set of components to provide communication among the nodes:



EX-1001, FIG. 3

Accordingly, Menon describes each MultiMATLAB processor node having a set of components to provide interconnection with other modules (the MEX routines, MultiMATLAB interface module, indirection table, and communication layer) (*cluster node module*), rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶227-232.

Claim 5

[5.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein each single-node kernel is stored in a non-transitory computer-readable medium and configured to accept and execute a request.*

First, as shown in [1.1.3], each processor of MultiMATLAB stores MATLAB (*single-node kernel*) in memory address space (*computer-readable medium*) on disk drives or memory cards.

Second, as shown in [1.7.2], Menon and Trefethen disclose that the MATLAB process on each processor wait for commands and execute routines based on those commands when received. EX-1005.3-4.

Accordingly, Menon teaches that each node has a single-node kernel (MATLAB) that (i) is stored in memory and executed by a processor and (ii) upon initialization, awaits MATLAB commands (*requests*) to arrive and then executes those commands in its own MATLAB environment, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶233-238.

Claim 6

[6.0] *The computer cluster of claim 5, wherein each of the nodes comprises one or more cluster node modules, wherein each of the cluster node modules comprises instructions stored in a non-transitory computer-readable medium, and wherein the instructions, when executed by the hardware processor, cause the cluster node module to communicate with the single-node kernel and with one or more other cluster node modules.*

First, as shown in [4.0], each node has a MATLAB process, which in turn has set of components for handling communications with other processors (MEX

routines, a MultiMATLAB interface module, indirection table and communication layer) (*cluster node module*).

Second, as shown in [1.1.3], the address space on each processor node is a disk drive or a memory card (*computer-readable medium*) that is accessed by the node. A POSITA would recognize that the set of components for handling communications with other processors (MEX routines, MultiMATLAB interface module, indirection table, and communication layer (*cluster node module*), is software (*computer instructions*) stored in memory for execution by the processor. EX-1005.4.

Third, Menon describes that set of components for handling communications with other processors (MEX routines, a MultiMATLAB interface module, indirection table and communication layer) facilitate communication to and from the single-node kernel (MATLAB) and also across the network. EX-1005.3-4 (“[a]ll parallel MEX routines access the underlying communication layer and, hence, the network, through the MultiMATLAB interface module”). Further, Menon’s Figure 1 and Figure 2, combined into a single figure as shown below, illustrate the back and forth communication between MATLAB (*single-node kernel*) and the MultiMATLAB *cluster node module*.

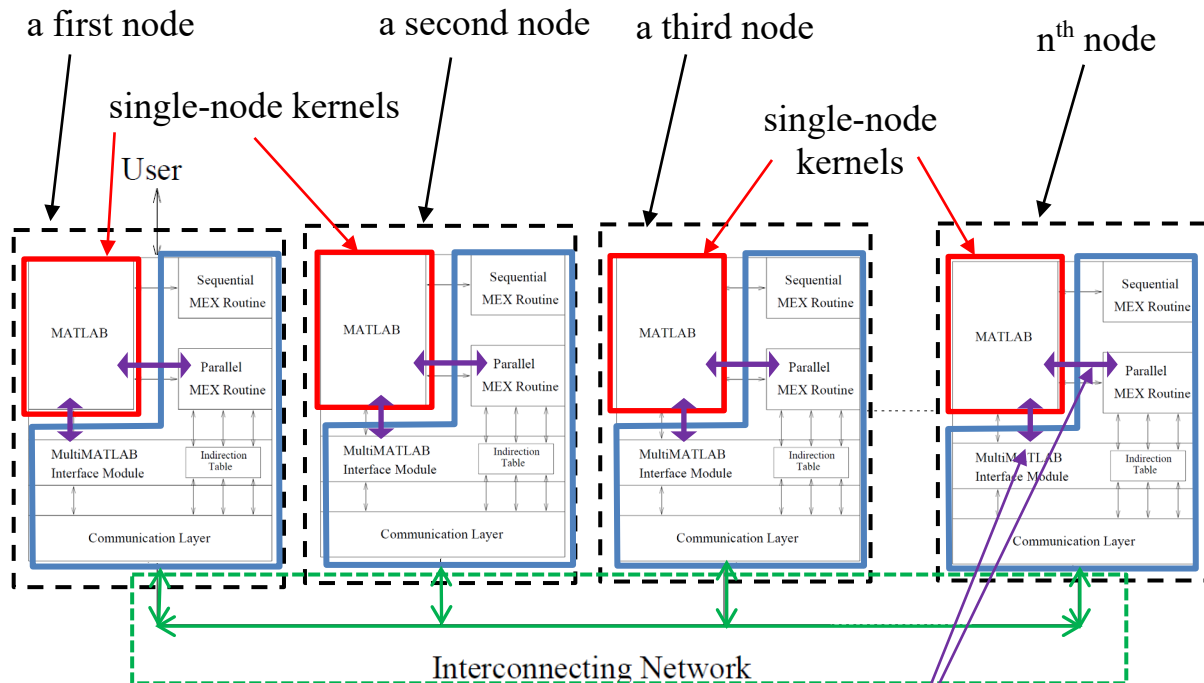


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

Cluster node modules communicating to and from each other

Single-node kernel communicating to and from cluster node module

EX-1005, FIGs. 1 and 2 (combined and annotated); EX-1003, ¶242

Accordingly, Menon describes a set of components (MEX routines, MultiMATLAB interface module, an indirection table and a communication layer) that (i) are stored in memory and executed by the processor, (ii) communicates with MATLAB (*single-node kernel*), and (iii) communicates with the communications components of the other nodes (*one or more other cluster node modules*), rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶239-243.

Claim 7

[7.0] *The computer cluster of claim 6, wherein the plurality of cluster node modules act as a cluster.*

First, as discussed in [6.0], Menon discloses each MATLAB process has a set of components (MEX routines, a MultiMATLAB interface module, indirection table and communication layer) (*the plurality of cluster node modules*) to communicate with other nodes in the MultiMATLAB architecture.

Second, Menon describes that MultiMATLAB is a “parallel platform.” EX-1005.3.

Third, Menon explains that MultiMATLAB can be implemented on the IBM SP2 using IBM’s Parallel Operating Environment. EX-1005.6. The Parallel Operating Environment is used “to execute parallel programs on ... a networked cluster of [IBM SP2] RS/6000 processors.” EX-1008.19. That is, the MATLAB processes of MultiMATLAB executing commands in parallel are a group of processor nodes communicating with each other to accomplish a mathematical computation as if they were a single computer (*act as a cluster*). EX-1005.6; EX-1008.19.

Accordingly, Menon describes that the MultiMATLAB cluster node modules work together to enable a user to solve a mathematical problem as if they were a single computer, and POEref describes how POE executes parallel

programs on a networked cluster, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶244-252.

Claim 8

[8.0] *The computer cluster of claim 6, wherein the plurality of cluster node modules communicate with one another to act as a cluster.*

As shown in [7.0], Menon describes that MultiMATLAB allows a user to solve a mathematical problem by enabling MATLAB to use MEX Routines to communicate with other MATLAB processes so that the group of processor nodes accomplish the mathematical computation as if they were a single computer. EX-1003, ¶¶253-256.

Claim 9

[9.0] *The computer cluster of claim 8, wherein the computer cluster includes the user interface.*

As discussed in limitation [7.0], Menon describes a MultiMATLAB architecture (*computer cluster*), in which all the MATLAB processes are running in parallel to solve a mathematical problem.

Further, as discussed in limitation [1.3.1], Menon discloses that MATLAB of the interactive MATLAB process includes a graphical interface to allow the user to directly interact with the interactive processor node. EX-1005.6.

Accordingly, Menon's interactive MATLAB process in the MultiMATLAB computer cluster renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶257-260.

Claim 10

[10.0] *The computer cluster of claim 9, wherein each cluster node module accepts instructions from the user interface and interprets one or more of the instructions.*

First, as described in [1.3.1], the user interacts directly with interactive processor to specify user instructions. From the user interface, the user can “directly” run the MEX routines of the cluster node module. EX-1005.3; *see also* EX-1006.3, 6.

Second, as discussed in [1.7.2] and [1.7.3], the user instructions (tasks and data) are interpreted and communicated directly to, and received by, the other nodes.

Third, as discussed in [6.0], each MATLAB process of MultiMATLAB has a cluster node module for handling communications with other nodes.

Fourth, Menon describes how a cluster node module interprets message passing interface (MPI) calls for MEX routines using the “indirection table,” which maps “MPI calls directly to the appropriate table offset.” EX-1005.6.

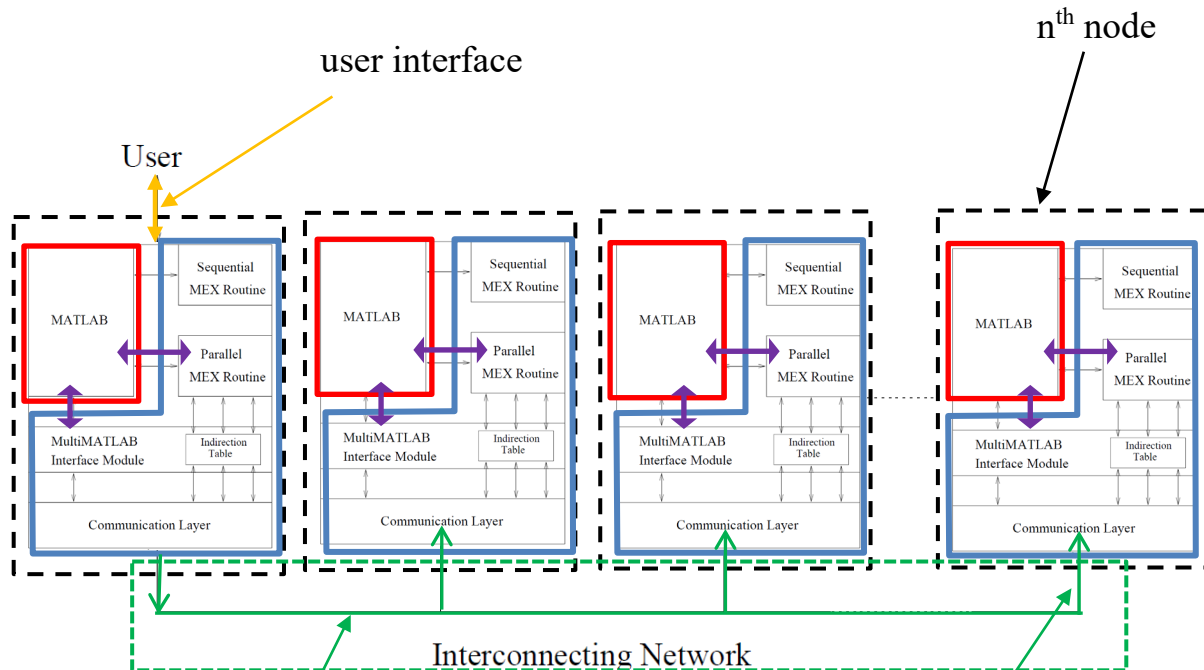


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

Instructions transmitted to other nodes using the communication layer

Instructions received from interactive processor via the network

EX-1005, FIGs. 1 and 2 (combined and annotated); EX-1003, ¶263

Accordingly, Menon teaches that (i) the user enters instructions to directly run the MEX routines of the cluster node module, (ii) the MultiMATLAB cluster node module accepts the instructions and interprets the instructions to determine the destination of the instructions, (iii) each of the non-interactive MATLAB processes accepts the instructions via its cluster node module, and (iv) the MultiMATLAB cluster node module maps the MPI calls to the table offset, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶261-266.

Claim 11

[11.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises establishing communication among two or more of the nodes.*

As shown in [1.1.2], Menon discloses a user initializing the MATLAB processes using IBM's POE.

POEref provides additional details of Menon's cluster initialization process. POEref describes that POE "ensures that each API initializes properly," and that one such API is "MPI." EX-1008.21. Further, POEref describes that POE "connects standard I/O to each remote node so the parallel tasks can communicate with the home node." EX-1008.21.

Accordingly, Menon's teaching that the user employs POE to start MATLAB processes on each processor node in view of POEref's disclosure that the initialization process ensures proper initialization of the communication API for MPI and communication among the processor nodes renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶267-270.

Claim 12

[12.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises configuring access by one or more of the nodes to a computer-readable medium comprising program code for the single-node kernel.*

First, as shown in [1.1.3], MATLAB process has a memory address space having *computer program code for a single-node kernel*.

Second, as shown in [1.1.2], Menon discloses a user initializing the MATLAB processes using IBM's POE.

Third, POEref discloses that when a user starts a job with POE, POE "allocates [] nodes to the job." EX-1008.72. Accordingly, a POSITA would understand that when a job (which, in the context of Menon, would correspond the single-node kernel) is allocated to a node when the job is being started (i.e., during the initialization process), that the node is configured to access the computer-readable medium having the program code for the job. EX-1003, ¶274.

Accordingly, Menon's teaching of using POE to initialize the nodes that each contain a MATLAB process address space having MATLAB (*a single-node kernel*), in view of POEref's teaching that nodes are allocated to a job during initialization of the job, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶271-275.

Claim 13

[13.0] *The computer cluster of claim 12, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises establishing message-passing support among the nodes in the cluster.*

As shown in [1.1.2], Menon discloses a user using IBM's POE to initialize the MATLAB processes. This implementation of MultiMATLAB is based upon a "version of MPI specifically optimized for the SP2." EX-1005.5.

Also, POEref discloses that, during the initialization, POE ensures that MPI is initialized properly and that the Partition Manager "connects standard I/O to

each remote node so the parallel tasks can communicate with the home node.” EX-1008.21.

Accordingly, Menon describes using POE to launch the MATLAB processes on the nodes, in view of POEref describing that POE ensures that the MPI communication is initialized properly so that each node can communicate, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶276-279.

Claim 14

[14.0] *The computer cluster of claim 12, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises launching cluster node modules by the cluster.*

As shown in [1.1.2], Menon discloses a user using IBM’s POE to initialize the MATLAB processes. As shown in [4.0], each MATLAB process includes a cluster node module.

Accordingly, Menon teaches that the user starts a MATLAB process on each processor node by using IBM’s POE (*the cluster initialization process*), which results in the interactive MATLAB process communicating with all the other processors using its communication layer to start on each of those processors a MATLAB process that includes a MultiMATLAB cluster node module, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶280-282.

Claim 15

[15.0] *The computer cluster of claim 14, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises assigning a processor identification number to each of the cluster node modules.*

As shown in [1.1.2], Menon discloses a user using IBM's POE to initialize the MATLAB processes. Menon further explains that “[f]or each of p MATLAB processes, POE assigns an identification number between 0 and $p-1$. The process numbered 0 is considered the interactive MATLAB.” EX-1005.6.

In limitation [4.0], it was shown that each MATLAB process includes a MultiMATLAB cluster node module for communicating with each node.

Accordingly, Menon assigning an identification number to each of the MATLAB processes when the processes are started renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶283-286.

Claim 16

[16.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises:*

Limitation [16.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.1.2]. EX-1003, ¶287.

[16.1] *launching cluster node modules by the cluster; and*

Limitation [16.1] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [14.0]. EX-1003, ¶288.

[16.2] after launching the cluster node modules, configuring access by one or more of the nodes to a non-transitory computer-readable medium comprising program code for the single-node kernel.

As discussed in [14.0], Menon teaches launching cluster node modules using POE.

Further, as discussed in [12.0], POEref discloses that when a user starts a job with POE, POE “allocates [] nodes to the job.” EX-1008.72. Accordingly, a POSITA would understand that when a job (which, in the context of Menon, would correspond the single-node kernel) is allocated to a node when the job is being started (i.e., during the initialization process), that the node is configured to access the computer-readable medium having the program code for the job. EX-1003, ¶290.

Moreover, a POSITA would have recognized there are only two options available for timing the configuring and the launching steps with respect to each other, i.e., one before or after the other, rendering both options obvious. *See Uber Techs., Inc. v. X One, Inc.*, 957 F.3d 1334, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (finding that “[e]ven if the two proposed solutions would have required different implementation,” the fact that the proposed solutions are “two known, finite, predictable solutions for solving the same problem” renders them obvious). EX-1003, ¶¶289-292.

Claim 17

[17.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the cluster initialization process comprises:*

Limitation [17.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.1.2]. EX-1003, ¶293.

[17.1] *launching cluster node modules by the cluster;*

Limitation [17.1] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [14.0]. EX-1003, ¶294.

[17.2] *after launching the cluster node modules, establishing communication among two or more of the nodes; and*

First, as discussed in [14.0], Menon teaches the cluster initialization process comprises launching cluster node modules using POE.

Second, as discussed in [11.0], POEref teaches that POE ensures that the MPI communication is initialized properly and that each processor node can communicate.

Further, a POSITA would have recognized there are only two predictable options available for timing the establishing and the launching steps with respect to each other, i.e., one before or after the other, rendering both options obvious. *Id.* EX-1003, ¶¶295-298.

[17.3] *after establishing communication among two or more of the nodes, assigning a processor identification number to each of the cluster node modules.*

As discussed in [11.0], POEref teaches that POE ensures that the MPI communication is initialized properly and that each processor node can communicate.

Further, as discussed in [15.0], Menon teaches that the cluster initialization process comprises assigning a processor identification number to each of the cluster node modules. EX-1005.6 (“POE assigns an identification number between 0 and $p-1$ ”).

A POSITA would have found it obvious to assign a processor identification number to each of the cluster node modules after establishing communication among two or more of the nodes because POEref teaches that the user enters the “poe” command to establish communication among and with the nodes. EX-1008.48. After the poe command, then the nodes are identified by the node id. EX-1008.49; EX-1003, ¶¶299-301.

Claim 18

[18.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to communicate at least some of the user instructions.*

Limitation [18.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.7.2]. EX-1003, ¶302.

Claim 19

[19.0] *The computer cluster of claim 18, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to communicate at least some of the user instructions to one or more single-node kernels.*

Limitation [19.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.7.3]. EX-1003, ¶303.

Claim 20

[20.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to accept user instructions via one or more of the nodes.*

First, as discussed in [1.7.2] and [1.7.3], the user instructions are communicated to, and received by, the other nodes.

Second, as discussed in [1.1.2], Menon discloses that each MATLAB process awaits commands from the interactive MATLAB process.

Menon's Figure 1 illustrates the interactive processor transmitting commands based on user instructions to the non-interactive MATLAB processes on the other processors, which then execute the commands.

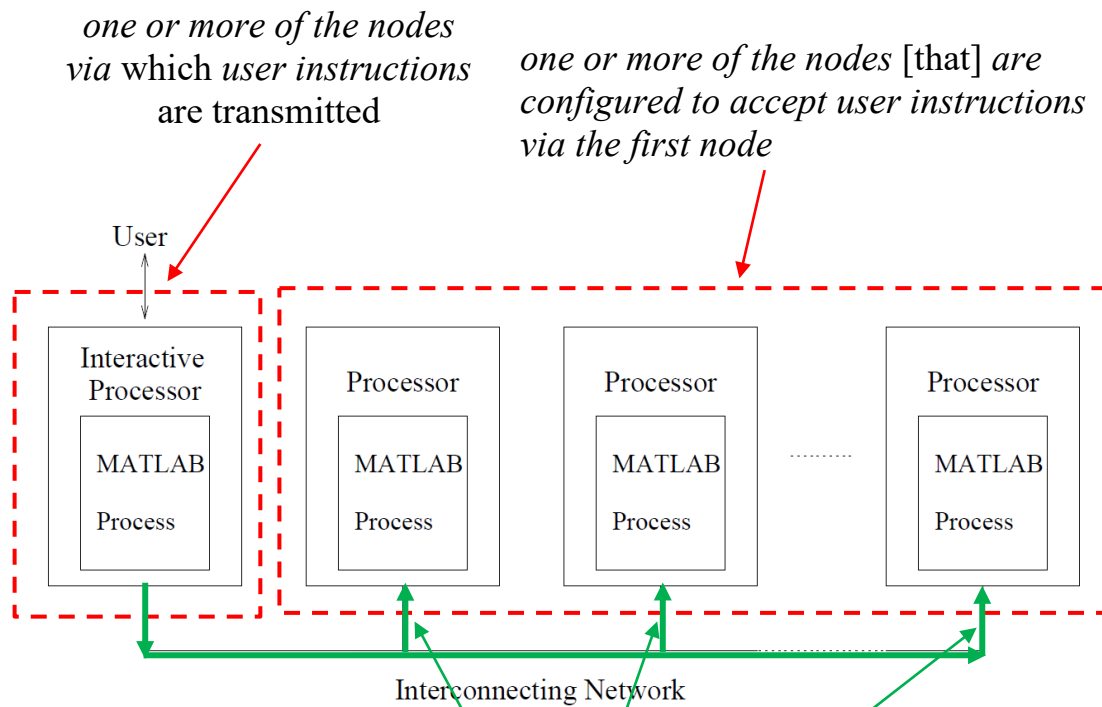


Figure 1: MultiMATLAB Architecture

User instructions are sent from the interactive MATLAB process (one or more of the nodes) to the other processors (one or more of the nodes) which accept the user instructions

EX-1005, FIG. 1 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶306

EX-1003, ¶¶304-306.

Claim 21

[21.0] *The computer cluster of claim 20, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to communicate at least some of the user instructions using the mechanism for the nodes to communicate with each other.*

Limitation [21.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.7.2]. EX-1003, ¶307.

Claim 22

[22.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to transmit at least some of the user instructions that originate from a user interface.*

First, as described in [1.3.1], the user interacts directly with the interactive processor to specify equations and other user instructions.

Second, as discussed in [18.0], the interactive processor communicates the user instructions to the other (i.e., non-interactive) processors.

Accordingly, Menon's interactive processor that (i) provides a user interface by which a user can submit user instructions and (ii) transmits those user instructions to the other processors of MultiMATLAB, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶308-310.

Claim 23

[23.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to parallelize at least some of the user instructions before communicating at least some of the user instructions to one or more single-node kernels.*

As shown in [19.0], Menon's interactive processor communicates user instructions by transmitting them to the communication layer of the other processors, and the communication layer forwards the instructions to that processor's respective MATLAB and MEX Routines. As shown in [1.2], Menon teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to

enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other.

Menon further describes that the interactive MATLAB processor uses “parallel MEX Routines” to provide the “necessary message passing and data distribution.” EX-1005.10. An example is “an Eval routine for parallel evaluation.” EX-1005.4. The parallel MEX Routines “distribute data from the interactive MATLAB process among all processes” because “[a]ll parallel MEX Routines access the underlying communication layer and, hence, the network.” EX-1005.10, 4.

A POSITA would recognize that Menon’s use of MPI calls with its parallel MEX routines is parallelizing the user instructions. EX-1008.19-20 (explaining that a developer using MPI to run parallel tasks is called “parallelizing the application.”); EX-1003, ¶315.

Accordingly, Menon’s interactive processor that receives an equation, uses the parallel MEX Routines in connection with MPI calls to distribute tasks and data to each of the other MATLAB processes (and corresponding MEX Routines) renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶311-316.

Claim 24

[24.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein one or more of the nodes are configured to accept user instructions before communicating at least some of the user instructions to one or more single-node kernels.*

Limitation [24.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [1.7.0]-[1.7.3]. EX-1003, ¶317.

Claim 25

[25.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the plurality of nodes are configured to communicate with one another to interpret and translate commands for execution by a plurality of single-node kernels.*

First, as discussed in [4.0], Menon discloses that each node has a cluster node module for communicating with the other nodes.

Second, as discussed in [1.2], Menon teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other.

Third, as discussed in [10.0], Menon discloses that the MultiMATLAB interface module acts as an interpretation layer that maps MPI calls to the indirection table so tasks and data can to be provided to MATLAB for computation.

Accordingly, Menon teaches that (i) each processor node uses a communication layer that uses MPI calls to enable the processors to communicate

with one another and (ii) the MultiMATLAB interface module on each processor maps those MPI calls to the appropriate table offset (*interprets and translate commands*) to expose all functions and data to MATLAB (*single-node kernel*) for execution, rendering obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶318-326.

Claim 30

[30.0] *The computer cluster of claim 4, wherein each of the plurality of nodes implements asynchronous calls that enable the single-node kernel to perform computation tasks while the cluster node modules are simultaneously communicating with one another.*

First, as discussed in [4.0], Menon discloses that each node has a cluster node module for communicating with the other nodes.

Second, as discussed in [1.2], Menon teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other (using, for example, Send() and Recv()). EX-1005, Table 1. Trefethen teaches that the Send() and Recv() calls are “asynchronous.” EX-1006.6.

Third, Menon provides an example “parallel MATLAB implementation” where each MATLAB process performs its own computations while communicating values that may be needed for the computations with other

MATLAB processes that are simultaneously processing. EX-1005.11-13
(describing the operation of the conjugate gradients algorithm).

Accordingly, Menon teaching that the MultiMATLAB processors (i) communicate mathematical results via SPMD point-to-point communication in the MEX routines of each processor and (ii) operate in parallel, further in view of Trefethen teaching that the MEX routines implement asynchronous send() and recv() calls that enable MATLAB (*single-node kernel*) to evaluate mathematical calculations while simultaneously communicating results with other processors, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶376-381.

D. Ground 2: Claims 31-34 are obvious over Menon in view of Trefethen, RS6000, and POEref, further in view of MPIref

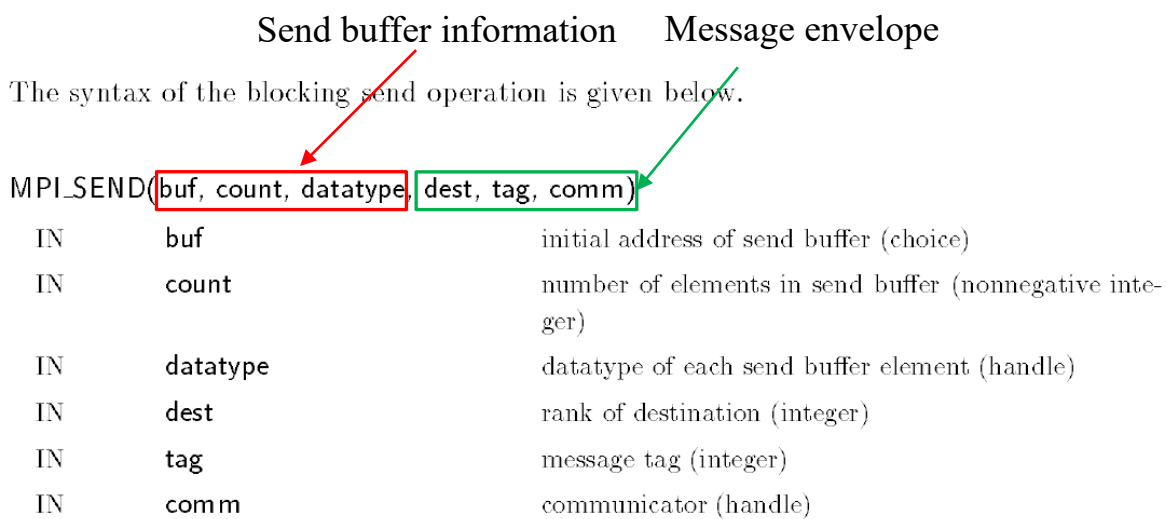
9. Summary of MPIref

“MPI: A Message-Passing Interface Standard” (“MPIref,” EX-1017) is a published report from the Message Passing Interface Forum “contain[ing] all the technical features.” EX-1017.3. MPI allows the MATLAB processes of MultiMATLAB to communicate with each other. EX-1005.3.

MPIref discloses that MPI includes “point-to-point communication,” and that the “basic point-to-point communication operations are **send** and **receive**.” EX-1017.3, 23. The **send** operation MPI_SEND “specifies a **send buffer** in the sender memory from which the message data is taken.” EX-1017.23. The send

buffer “consists of **count** successive entries of the type indicated by **datatype**, starting with the entry at address **buf**.” EX-1017.24. MPIref also discloses that that message includes a “destination” field to specify the “message destination.” EX-1017.26 (emphases original).

The syntax of the **send** operation MPI_SEND is shown below:



EX-1017.24 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶101.

MPIref discloses that processes receive a message “with the **receive** operation MPI_RECV,” where “[t]he message to be received is selected according to the value of its [message envelope], and the message data is stored into the **receive buffer**.” EX-1017.24. “The receive buffer consists of the storage containing **count** consecutive elements of the type specified by **datatype**, starting at address **buf**.” EX-1017.24. The syntax of the **receive** operation MPI_RECV is shown below:

Recv buffer information Message envelope

The syntax of the blocking receive operation is given below.

MPI_RECV (buf, count, datatype, source, tag, comm, status)

OUT	buf	initial address of receive buffer (choice)
IN	count	number of elements in receive buffer (integer)
IN	datatype	datatype of each receive buffer element (handle)
IN	source	rank of source (integer)
IN	tag	message tag (integer)
IN	comm	communicator (handle)
OUT	status	status object (Status)

EX-1017.27 (annotated) (emphases original); EX-1003, ¶102.

10. Combining MPIref with Menon

a) *Analogous art*

MPIref is analogous prior art because it pertains to the same field of endeavor as both the '768 patent and Menon, namely, the “the field of cluster computing” and is reasonably pertinent to the problem of the '768 patent, namely, executing a single program on multiple nodes. EX-1001, 1:14-15; EX-1003, ¶462-464.

b) *Motivation to combine*

A POSITA would have considered and combined the teachings of MPIref for several reasons.

Menon suggests the combination by expressly citing to “the MPI

communication standard.” EX-1005.5. MPIref *is* the MPI communication standard referenced by Menon. EX-1017.1 (“MPI: A Message-Passing Interface Standard”).

Menon discloses using MPI as the “underlying communication substrate.” EX-1005.3, 5. Further, Menon describes that a POSITA would look to use the MPI standard because of MPI’s “broad popularity, its suitability to high performance parallel computing, and the virtually universal availability of vendor-optimized versions on modern parallel computers.” EX-1005.5.

The combination MPIref with Menon would have been obvious to a POSITA because Menon and MPIref together represent a combination of known prior art elements (Menon describing an implementation of the MultiMATLAB architecture using MPI as its communication layer and MPIref describing “all the technical features” of MPI) to yield the predictable result of an implementation of MultiMATLAB utilizing various technical features of MPI disclosed by MPIref. EX-1005.3-10; EX-1017.3.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and there would have been a reasonable expectation of success at least because Menon expressly discusses using MPI, which is the subject of MPIref, to establish communication between all the MATLAB processes of the MultiMATLAB architecture, and MPIref provided a “practical, portable, efficient and flexible standard for message

passing.” EX-1005.3; EX-1017.10; EX-1003, ¶¶465-468.

Claim 31

[31.0] *The computer cluster of claim 4, wherein intercommunication among the plurality of single-node kernels during thread execution is enabled by the plurality of cluster node modules, and wherein the computer cluster is configured to permit exchange of information between nodes during the course of a parallel computation.*

First, as shown in [1.2], Menon teaches MEX routines having code to implement standard variants of MPI calls to enable SPMD point-to-point communication so that the MATLAB processes can communicate tasks and data directly with each other. Menon also describes the communication layer having “MPI as [the] underlying communication substrate.” EX-1005.5.

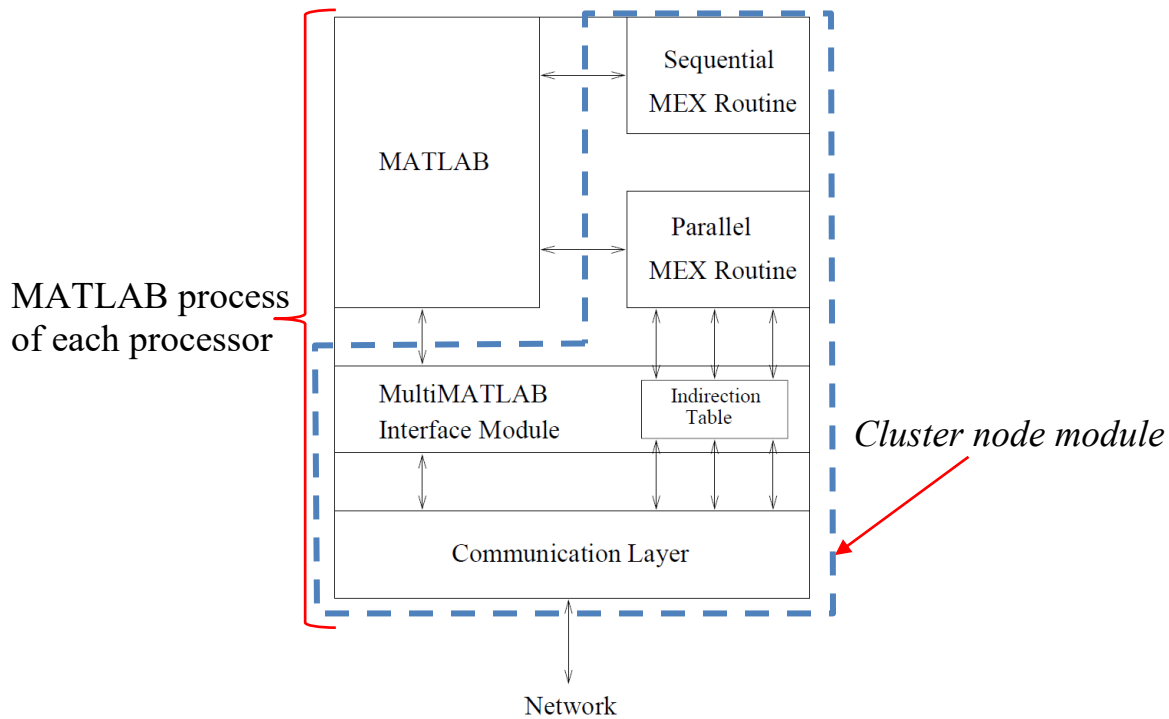


Figure 2: MATLAB Process Address Space

EX-1005, FIG. 2 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶533

Second, as discussed in [30.0], Menon discloses that a MATLAB process of each processor, in conjunction with the MEX Routines of the MATLAB process, evaluates mathematical expressions while simultaneously communicating to distribute the results of the evaluations to the other MATLAB processes. EX-1005.11-12.

Third, MPIref discloses that MPI (which is implemented in Menon’s communication layer of the cluster node module) enables “sequential” or “multi-threaded” processing and that “[c]are has been taken to make MPI ‘thread-safe.’”

The “desired interaction of MPI with threads is that concurrent threads be allowed to execute MPI calls.” EX-1017.20.

Fourth, Trefethen teaches that MultiMATLAB’s commands are “evaluated simultaneously on all processes.” EX-1006.6. Trefethen provides an example where the cluster is configured to exchange information between nodes during parallel computation:

Instruction for MATLAB process ID=0 to create a=1 and send “a” to MATLAB process ID=1

```

if ID==0
    a = 1
    Send(ID+1,a)
elseif ID== Nproc-1
    a = 2*Recv
else
    a = 2*Recv
    Send(ID+1,a)
end;
    
```

Instruction for the last MATLAB process to receive the variable a and double it

Instruction for a middle MATLAB process ID to receive the variable “a,” double it, and send the doubled variable to the next MATLAB process ID=ID+1

Process 0 creates the variable a with value 1 and sends it to process 1. Process 1 receives the message, doubles the value of a, and sends it along to process 2; and so on. If there are six processors the command Eval('cycle) produces the output

```

a = 1
a = 2
a = 4
a = 8
a = 16
a = 32
    
```

SPMD point to point communication among processors of the MultiMATLAB architecture

user instructions

EX-1006.6 (annotated); EX-1003, ¶537.

Accordingly, Menon teaching that MultiMATLAB processor nodes have a set of components for communication with the other nodes (*the cluster node*

module) that includes (i) MEX routines that enable intercommunication among the processors and (ii) a communication layer that uses MPI as the communication substrate, in view of MPIref's disclosure that MPI communication enables threaded execution, further in view of Trefethen teaching that MultiMATLAB's commands are executed simultaneously (*parallel*) and kernels are configured to exchange data during the parallel computation, renders obvious this limitation. EX-1003, ¶¶532-539.

Claim 32

[32.0] *The computer cluster of claim 4, wherein each of the single-node kernels are configured to call a send command involving creating a packet containing:*

[32.1] *an expression to be sent as payload; and*

[32.2] *where the expression should be sent;*

[32.3] *wherein, upon reception of the send command by a local cluster node module associated with the single-node kernel, the local cluster node module is configured to decode the packet and forward a payload to the cluster node module specified in the packet;*

[32.4] *wherein each of the single-node kernels is configured to call a receipt command involving creating a packet specifying which message to test for completion and to then wait for a reply expression to evaluate;*

[32.5] *wherein, upon reception of the receipt command by the local cluster node module associated with the single-node kernel, the local cluster node module is configured to decode the packet and use a message specifier to search for any matching expressions listed as completed in a received message queue;*

[32.6] *wherein, upon determining that such a completed expression is found, the local cluster node module is configured to send the completed expression to a*

local single-node kernel associated with the cluster node module in response to the receipt command, and

[32.7] wherein each of the single-node kernels is configured to receive the completed expression and to update variables used by the single-node kernel during evaluation of expressions.

First, Menon describes point-to-point commands that the processes use to communicate with each other, such as “Send(pid,data)” that “send[s] data from one process to another,” and “Recv(pid)” that “receive[s] data sent from another process.” EX-1005, Table 1. Trefethen further teaches communicating using the asynchronous Send and Recv commands. EX-1006.6.

Second, Menon describes how MATLAB interprets the Send() command. The Send() command includes the “pid” value as the destination and the “data” value as the expression. EX-1005.Table 1. MATLAB provides that packet of information (pid value and data value) to the MEX routine. The MEX routine decodes that packet, mapping the information to the corresponding MPI call (e.g., MPI_SEND). EX-1005.6. MPIref describes how the MPI_SEND call uses the data (i.e., the data value in send() command) and the identification of the destination node (i.e., the pid value in the send() command) and forwards the data to the destination node. EX-1017.23-29.

Third, Menon describes how MultiMATLAB interprets the Recv() command. The Recv() command includes the “pid” value as the source of the

expected data. EX-1005, Table 1. MATLAB provides that packet of information (the pid value) to the MEX routine. The MEX routine decodes that packet, mapping the packet's information to the corresponding MPI call (e.g., MPI_RECV). MPIref describes how the MPI_RECV call uses the information (i.e., the pid value in the recv() command) to receive the incoming data. EX-1017.23-29.

Fourth, Trefethen teaches using a message specifier to search for matching expressions that have been received by using an “argument” to “specify a message tag so as to ensure that sends and receives are properly matched and to aid in error checking.” EX-1006.6. Trefethen also describes a “Probe” command that returns “1 (true) if a message has arrived from the indicated source, otherwise (0) false.” EX-1006.6. Correspondingly, MPIref discloses that the MPI_TEST call uses a request handle (message specifier) to find the corresponding message to determine if the operation identified by the request (such as a send or receive) is complete. EX-1017.48.

Fifth, as discussed in [1.3.0]-[1.5.2], Menon and Trefethen describe how MultiMATLAB can be configured using user instructions that cause: (i) the process ID=0 to create a variable “a” with a value and send the variable to the next MATLAB process, and (ii) the middle MATLAB processes to wait to receive variable “a” from the previous MATLAB process, double the value of received

variable "a", and send the result to the next MATLAB process. EX-1006.6. EX-1003, ¶¶540-580.

Claim 33

[33.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein the plurality of nodes are configured to permit exchange of information between nodes during the course of parallel computation.*

Limitation [33.0] is rendered obvious for the same reasons presented above for [31.0]. EX-1003, ¶581.

Claim 34

[34.0] *The computer cluster of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of nodes comprises instructions executable by the hardware processor and configured to implement asynchronous behavior, wherein the instructions comprise:*

[34.1] *a first instruction to asynchronously send a payload to another node;*

[34.2] *a second instruction to asynchronously receive a payload from another node; and*

[34.3] *a third instruction to search for a payload matching a message specifier.*

First, Menon describes point-to-point commands that enable processes to communicate with each other, such as "Send(pid,data)" that "send[s] data from one process to another," and "Recv(pid)" that "receive[s] data sent from another process." EX-1005, Table 1. Trefethen further teaches that the Send and Recv commands are asynchronous. EX-1006.6.

Second, as discussed in limitation [10.0], Menon teaches that the MultiMATLAB cluster node module acts as an interpretation layer that maps MPI calls to the indirection table for the MEX routines.

A POSITA would recognize that the MATLAB process on the nodes includes instructions for executing the Send command “Send (ID+1,a),” which the MEX routine maps to a corresponding MPI call (MPI_SEND). In this example, the MEX Routine for the asynchronous Send command causes the variable “a” (*payload*) to be transmitted to process ID+1 (*asynchronously send to another node*). EX-1003, ¶587.

A POSITA would recognize that the software on the nodes includes instructions for executing the Recv command in a MATLAB process at processor ID+1 to receive a message. In this example, the MEX Routine for the asynchronous Recv command receives the variable “a” (*payload*) transmitted from another processor. EX-1003, ¶588.

Trefethen teaches using a message specifier to search for matching expressions that have been received by using an “argument” to “specify a message tag so as to ensure that sends and receives are properly matched and to aid in error checking.” EX-1006.6. Trefethen also describes a “Probe” command that returns “1 (true) if a message has arrived from the indicated source, otherwise (0) false.” EX-1006.6.

Accordingly, Menon’s teaching that the nodes include software instructions to perform message passing of mathematical results to the other processors, in view of Trefethen’s teaching that a MATLAB process (i) uses an asynchronous send call to send a payload that (ii) is received using an asynchronous receive call, and (iii) uses an argument to specify a message to ensure that a payload is properly sent and received, renders obvious claim 34. EX-1003, ¶¶582-593.

XI. DISCRETIONARY DENIAL IS INAPPROPRIATE

Discretionary denial is not appropriate because each of *Fintiv*, *General Plastic* and *Advanced Bionics* favor institution and, as will be addressed in the discretionary briefing, the relevant considerations strongly favor institution, including the compelling economic and national security interests associated with AMD’s production of semiconductors used in artificial intelligence. *See, e.g.*, EX-1022.

A. *Fintiv*

To the extent the Board institutes the Intel 794 IPR that Petitioner seeks to join, *Fintiv* is irrelevant. If the Board were to consider this petition in the first instance, the six factors for § 314 strongly favor institution given Petitioner’s prompt filing, along with the precise teachings of the prior art. *See Apple Inc. v. Fintiv, Inc.*, IPR2020-00019, Paper 11 (PTAB Mar. 20, 2020).

Further, to address any *Fintiv* concerns, Petitioner has **already filed** the following stipulation at the district court:

Sotera Stipulation: Petitioner hereby stipulates that, if this proceeding is instituted, it will not pursue in the parallel district court case, any grounds for invalidating the '768 patent that was raised or could have reasonably been raised in this IPR. EX-1042.

1. Motion to stay

No motion to stay has been filed, so the Board should not infer the outcome of such a motion. *Sand Revolution II, LLC v. Continental Intermodal Group – Trucking LLC*, IPR2019-01393, Paper 24 at 7 (PTAB 2020). Thus, this factor is neutral.

2. Parallel proceeding trial date

Trial is currently scheduled for November 16, 2026 (EX-1020.3), which would occur *after* a Final Written Decision. Further, scheduled trial dates often change and the current average time-to-trial for the district court hearing the co-pending litigation is 33.9 months, suggesting an expected trial date in July, 2027, well-after the Final Written Decision. EX-1021.37.

Thus, this factor weighs against discretionary denial.

3. Investment in the parallel proceeding

The investment in the co-pending litigation is minimal. No claim construction briefing has occurred, and expert reports are exchanged May 6, 2026. EX-1020.2.

Thus, this factor weighs against discretionary denial.

4. Overlapping issues with the parallel proceeding

To mitigate any overlap, Petitioner filed a *Sotera* stipulation at the District Court. Consequently, this factor favors institution.

5. Identity of parties

Petitioner is a defendant in the litigation. That is true of most Petitioners in IPR proceedings, making this factor neutral. *See HP Inc. v. Slingshot Printing LLC*, IPR2020-01084, Paper 13 at 9 (Jan. 14, 2021).

6. Other circumstances

The petition presents a particularly strong case on the merits. Indeed, the purported inventive concepts were published by a Cornell research team and the prior art references expressly suggest their combination.

B. Advanced Bionics

During prosecution, the Examiner did not consider the prior art of this petition. Further, the prior art in this petition is materially different than the prior art in the previous IPRs, namely Trefethen discloses the precise order of operations

required by the claims. Thus, discretionary denial under §325(d) is inappropriate because the first part of the *Advanced Bionics* framework is not met. *Advanced Bionics, LLC v. MED-EL Elektromedizinische Geräte GmbH*, IPR2019-01469, Paper 6 (Feb. 13, 2020) (precedential).

Under the second prong of *Advanced Bionics*, the Office erred in allowing the '768 patent because the Office overlooked and did not consider the specific teachings of these prior art references.

C. *General Plastic*

1. Whether the same petitioner previously filed a petition directed to the same claims of the same patent.

This factor weighs against discretionary denial because this petition is filed by AMD, a different petitioner than the prior petitioner, NVIDIA Corporation. *See Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. et al. v. Wallelex Microelectronics Ltd.*, IPR2018-01538, Paper 11 at 20-21 (PTAB Mar. 5, 2019).

Further, Petitioner has not coordinated with NVIDIA in preparing this Petition. *See Twitter, Inc., v. Palo Alto Research Center Inc.* IPR2021-01458, Paper 11 at 33 (PTAB April 6, 2022) (declining to discretionarily deny the petition under *General Plastic* and finding that there was no evidence that Petitioner had coordinated with previous filers).

Lastly, multiple petitions are a result of Patent Owner’s litigation activity, electing to file separate complaints against AMD and NVIDIA. *See Samsung Elecs. Co. v. Iron Oak Techs., LLC*, IPR2018-01554, Paper 9 at 31 (PTAB Feb. 13, 2019) (The Board, when evaluating the *General Plastic* factors, “decline[d] to wield [Patent Owner’s] litigation activities as a shield.”).

2. Whether at the time of filing of the first petition the petitioner knew of the prior art asserted in the second petition or should have known of it.

At the time the previous IPRs were filed, AMD had not been sued and had not yet identified the combination of references proposed in this petition.

And, while AMD’s petition relies on one reference in common with the NVIDIA IPR (i.e., MPIref, EX-1017), AMD’s grounds for unpatentability are materially different by showing (i) cluster computing, (ii) parallelizing mathematical processing, (iii) peer-to-peer architecture, and (iv) sequential processing. *See Streck, Inc. v. Ravgen, Inc.*, IPR2021-01577, Paper 20 at 20 (PTAB Apr. 22, 2022) (even in the case of overlapping prior art, different theories based on that art are “new before” the Board).

This factor weighs against discretionary denial.

3. Whether at the time of filing of the second petition the petitioner already received the Board’s decision on whether

to institute review in the first petition.

The decisions denying institution of the prior IPRs were issued before the filing of this petition. Petitioner, however, has used the claim language of the claims to identify the relevant prior art and has not used the PTAB's prior decisions or Patent Owner's arguments as a "roadmap." *See General Plastic Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Canon Kabushiki Kaisha*, IPR2016-01357, Paper 19 at 16-19 (PTAB 2017); *see also Apple, Inc. v. Theta IP, LLC*, IPR2024-00818, Paper 11 at 18 (PTAB 2024) (reviewing and considering a prior petition does not warrant a *General Plastic* denial).

This factor weighs against discretionary denial.

4. The length of time that elapsed between learning of the prior art asserted in the second petition and the filing of the second petition.

Petitioner is filing this IPR before the service of its invalidity contentions at the district court and well before the 1 year time bar. *See* EX-1019; EX-1022.

Petitioner has acted with reasonable diligence to prepare this petition.

This factor weighs against discretionary denial.

5. Whether the petitioner provides adequate explanation for the time elapsed between the filings of multiple petitions directed to the same claims of the same patent.

As noted in factor 1, this is Petitioner's first IPR against the '768 patent. To the extent this factor requires explaining the time elapsed since NVIDIA's

petitions, as explained in factor 4, Petitioner has been diligent in its analysis of prior art since being separately sued for patent infringement. Moreover, Petitioner did not copy NVIDIA's arguments but instead relies on distinct grounds.

6. The finite resources of the Board and the requirement under 35 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11) to issue a final determination not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director notices institution of review.

Petitioner expects that instituting review would require only modest resources from the Board, which already is familiar with the '768 patent, and would proceed in compliance with 32 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11). Accordingly, this factor weighs against discretionary denial.

For these reasons, *General Plastic* discretionary denial institution does not apply.

XII. CONCLUSION

Petitioner has established a reasonable likelihood that the Challenged Claims are unpatentable.

Date: April 16, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brian E. Ferguson
Brian E. Ferguson (lead counsel)
Reg. No. 36,801
Winston & Strawn LLC
1901 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
T: 202-282-5200
beferguson@winston.com

Chaoxuan Charles Liu (backup counsel)
Reg. No. 76,616
Winston & Strawn LLP
2121 North Pearl Street, Ste. 900
Dallas, TX 75201
T: 214-453-6500
ccliu@winston.com

James Kappos (backup counsel)
Reg. No. 78,587
Winston & Strawn LLP
2121 North Pearl Street, Ste. 900
Dallas, TX 75201
T: 214-296-9816
jkappos@winston.com

AMD-IPR@winston.com

*Attorneys for Petitioner
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*

XIII. MANDATORY NOTICES

A. Real party-in-interest

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1), Petitioner certifies that the real party-in-interest is Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

B. Related matters

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2), to the best knowledge of the Petitioner, the '768 patent is or was involved in the following cases:

Case Caption	Number	Court	Filed	Status
<i>Intel Corporation v. Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc.</i>	IPR2025-00794	PTAB	3/28/25	Pending
<i>Intel Corporation v. Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc.</i>	IPR2025-00795	PTAB	3/28/25	Pending
<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Intel Corporation</i>	7:24-cv-00245	W.D. Tex.	9/26/24	Pending
<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.</i>	7:24-cv-00244	W.D. Tex.	9/26/24	Pending
<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. NVIDIA Corporation</i>	1:19-cv-02032	D. DE	10/28/19	Dismissed
<i>NVIDIA Corporation v. Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc.</i>	IPR2021-00019	PTAB	10/6/20	Institution Denied

<i>NVIDIA Corporation v. Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc.</i>	IPR2021-00020	PTAB	10/10/20	Institution Denied
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C. Lead and back-up counsel and service information

<u>Lead Counsel</u> Brian E. Ferguson Winston & Strawn LLP 1901 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	Phone: 202-282-5200 Fax: 202-282-5100 BEFerguson@winston.com USPTO Reg. No. 36,801
<u>Back-up Counsel</u>	
Chaoxuan Charles Liu Winston & Strawn LLP 2121 N. Pearl Street, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75201	Phone: 214-453-6500 Fax: 214-453-6400 CCLiu@winston.com USPTO Reg. No. 76,616
James Kappos Winston & Strawn LLP 2121 N. Pearl Street, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75201	Phone: 214-453-6500 Fax: 214-453-6400 jkappos@winston.com USPTO Reg. No. 78,587

Please address all correspondence in this proceeding to lead and back-up counsel. Petitioner consents to service in this proceeding by email at the addresses above.

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d), Petitioner hereby certifies, in accordance with and reliance on the word count provided by the word-processing system used to prepare this Petition, that the number of words in this paper is 13,900. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d), this word count excludes the table of contents, table of authorities, mandatory notices under § 42.8, certificate of service, certificate of word count, appendix of exhibits, and any claim listing.

Dated: April 16, 2025

/s/ Brian E. Ferguson
Brian E. Ferguson
Lead Counsel for Petitioner
Registration No. 36,801

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 42.6(e) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.105, service was made on Patent Owner as detailed below.

Date of service April 16, 2025

Manner of service FEDERAL EXPRESS

Documents served Petition for *Inter Partes* Review Under 35 U.S.C. § 312 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.104 of U.S. 10,333,768;
Petitioner's Power of Attorney;
Petitioner's Exhibit List;
Exhibits 1001-1042.

Persons served Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
2040 Main Street, Fourteenth Floor
Irvine, CA 92614

Courtesy copies were also sent via electronic mail to Patent Owner's counsel of record in the related district court proceeding:

David P. Lindner
Email: dlindner@crowell.com

Jon W. Gurka
Email: jgurka@crowell.com

Kainoa Asuega
Email: kasuega@crowell.com

Andrew Mcelligott
Email: amcelligott@crowell.com

Michelle Wang
Email: michellewang@crowell.com

Mark D. Siegmund
Email: msiegmund@cjsjlaw.com

William D. Ellerman
Email: wellerman@cjsjlaw.com

Reynaldo C. Barcelo
Email: rey@bhiplaw.com

/s/ Brian E. Ferguson

Brian E. Ferguson
Lead Counsel for Petitioner
Registration No. 36,801