

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ASETEK DANMARK A/S,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CMI USA, INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 13-cv-00457-JST

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND  
DENYING MOTION TO EXCLUDE  
EXPERT TESTIMONY**

Re: ECF Nos. 86, 92

Before the Court is CMI USA, Inc.’s Motion for Summary Judgment of (1) Invalidity of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,240,362 and 8,245,764; and (2) Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,240,362. ECF No. 86. Asetek also moves to exclude the testimony of Dr. Gregory P. Carman in support of CMI’s motion for summary judgment. ECF No. 92. For the reasons discussed below, the Court will DENY both motions.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Asetek brought this patent-infringement action against Defendants CMI USA, Inc., Cooler Master Co., Ltd., and Cooler Master USA Inc. (collectively, “CMI”), alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,240,362 (“362 Patent”), and 8,245,764 (“764 Patent”). The patents, both of which are titled “Cooling System for a Computer System,” relate to devices that use liquid to cool computer components. ECF No. 1 at 21, 26. The patents are similar to each other and generally describe devices that incorporate into a “reservoir” two chambers—either an upper and a lower chamber or a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber—that are combined with a radiator and pump to create an “integrated unit.” See ECF Nos. 86 at 1-3, 99 at 1-3. The integrated unit is the patents’ “distinctive feature” because it is more compact and has fewer components than do prior devices, which allow for easier installation and result in fewer leaks. Id. The devices are designed to sit on top of, and cool, a computer’s central processing unit. Id. As the cooling liquid

1 passes through one of the chambers and across the processing unit, it draws heat off the unit, and  
2 then releases it by way of the radiator and a fan. Id. The motorized pump forces the liquid  
3 through the various parts of the apparatus. Id.

4 CMI moves for summary judgment of invalidity, claiming that the '764 and '362 Patents  
5 are both anticipated and obvious in light of prior art, and for summary judgment of  
6 noninfringement of claims 14, 15, and 17-19 of the '362 Patent.

7 **II. JURISDICTION**

8 Because this is a civil action arising under an Act of Congress relating to patents, this  
9 Court has jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1338.

10 **III. MOTION TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY**

11 In its motion for summary judgment, CMI relies on the declaration of expert Dr. Gregory  
12 P. Carman. See ECF Nos. 86, 87. Asetek has moved to exclude “any and all opinions or  
13 testimony of Dr. Gregory P. Carman, and all references to or arguments based upon his opinions  
14 or testimony, related to the alleged invalidity or noninfringement of the [] Patents-in-suit, including  
15 Dr. Carman’s declaration filed in support of . . . [CMI’s] Motion for Summary Judgment.” ECF  
16 No. 92 at 1. Asetek cites as a basis for its motion Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. Id.

17 In particular, Asetek contends that CMI “cannot demonstrate that Dr. Carman has any  
18 ‘knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education’ that qualifies him as an expert in the  
19 computer liquid cooling technology at issue in this litigation.” Id. at 5.

20 **A. Legal Standard**

21 Rule 702 provides: “A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill,  
22 experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise.” Fed. R.  
23 Evid. 702. The law of the regional circuit dictates a district court’s evaluation of expert testimony  
24 in patent cases. See Micro Chem., Inc. v. Lextron, Inc., 317 F.3d 1387, 1390-91 (Fed. Cir. 2003)  
25 (holding that the decision to admit expert testimony presents a procedural question that is not  
26 unique to patent law and should follow the law of the regional circuit). In the Ninth Circuit, “Rule  
27 702 contemplates a *broad conception* of expert qualifications.” Hangerter v. Provident Life &  
28

1 Acc. Ins. Co., 373 F.3d 998, 1015 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting Thomas v. Newton Int’l Enters., 42  
2 F.3d 1266, 1269 (9th Cir. 1994)) (internal quotation marks omitted). “Unlike an ordinary witness  
3 . . . an expert is permitted wide latitude to offer opinions, including those that are not based on  
4 firsthand knowledge or observation.” Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 592  
5 (1993). “Shaky but admissible evidence is to be attacked by cross examination, contrary evidence,  
6 and attention to the burden of proof, not exclusion.” Primiano v. Cook, 598 F.3d 558, 564 (9th  
7 Cir. 2010). To testify as an expert in a patent case, an individual “need not be officially  
8 credentialed in the specific matter under dispute.” Massok v. Keller Indus., Inc., 147 F. App’x  
9 651, 656 (9th Cir. 2005).

10 **B. Analysis**

11 The essence of Asetek’s argument in support of its motion to exclude is that only those  
12 experts who have prior experience specific to computer liquid cooling are qualified to render  
13 opinions in this case. But the permissive scope of Rule 702 is much broader. See Abaxis, Inc. v.  
14 Cepheid, No. 10-CV-02840-LHK, 2012 WL 2979019 (N.D. Cal. July 19, 2012) (“Rule 702  
15 imposes no requirement that experts have personal experience in an area to offer admissible  
16 testimony relating to that area.”).

17 Here, Dr. Carman has a Ph.D. in Engineering Mechanics and has extensive experience and  
18 knowledge in thermodynamics. ECF No. 102-1. Dr. Carman has worked in the Mechanical and  
19 Aerospace Engineering Department at UCLA since 1992. ECF No. 92-7. He also holds two  
20 patents on thermal exchange systems, one of which describes its potential application to “heat  
21 generated from computers . . . reducing the need for cooling systems.” ECF Nos. 102-2, 102-3.  
22 Despite Dr. Carman’s recollection that he has not specifically worked on “liquid cooling for  
23 computer platforms,” CMI has sufficiently established Dr. Carman’s knowledge, skill, experience,  
24 training, or education to admit his expert testimony pursuant to Rule 702: he has an extensive  
25 background in thermodynamics (the science underlying computer cooling systems), and also is  
26 well-qualified in the field of mechanical engineering and therefore can opine on machines  
27 designed for thermodynamic purposes, such as computer liquid cooling systems. ECF No. 92-7.

28

1 In its motion and reply, Asetek cites Sundance, Inc. v. DeMonte Fabricating Ltd., 550 F.3d 1356,  
2 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2008). That case is easily distinguished from this one. In Sundance, the Federal  
3 Circuit held that a district court erroneously admitted the expert testimony of a patent lawyer on  
4 the issues of infringement and validity. Id. at 1364. The court found that despite an “absence of  
5 *any suggestion* of relevant technical expertise,” the district court allowed the lawyer to opine “on  
6 several issues which are exclusively determined from the perspective of ordinary skill in the art.”  
7 Id. at 1361 (emphasis added). In contrast, here, CMI has sufficiently established that Dr. Carman  
8 has far more than a “suggestion” of relevant technical expertise in thermal exchange and  
9 mechanical engineering. Id. Unlike in Sundance, where the defendants could not “demonstrate  
10 any possible relevancy or reliability of [the expert’s] testimony as to technical matters in light of  
11 his lack of relevant technical expertise,” Dr. Carman has sufficient relevant technical expertise, id.  
12 at 1364; his qualifications in the specific subject matter of liquid cooling for computers merely  
13 goes to the weight of his testimony. Primiano, 598 F.3d at 564. “Matters of weight, credibility  
14 and ultimate fact are for the fact-finder.” DSU Med. Corp. v. JMS Co., 296 F. Supp. 2d 1140,  
15 1156 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

16 **C. Conclusion**

17 Rule 702 contemplates a broad conception of expert qualifications. CMI has sufficiently  
18 demonstrated that Dr. Carman has the relevant knowledge, skill, experience, training, and  
19 education to qualify him as an expert. Accordingly, the Court hereby DENIES Asetek’s motion to  
20 exclude Dr. Carman’s testimony.<sup>1</sup>

21  
22  
23 <sup>1</sup> There remains a question as to whether, given that this is a patent case, the Court must decide  
24 that Dr. Carman is a person of ordinary skill in the art of computer liquid cooling systems in order  
25 to give weight to his expert testimony regarding what a person of ordinary skill in the art would  
26 know or find obvious. Compare Sundance, 550 F.3d at 1363 (“where an issue calls for  
27 consideration of evidence from the perspective of one of ordinary skill in the art, it is contradictory  
28 to Rule 702 to allow a witness to testify on the issue who is not qualified as a technical expert in  
that art.”), with EcoLab, Inc. v. FMC Corp., 569 F.3d 1335, 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (“Typically,  
testimony concerning anticipation must be testimony from one skilled in the art”) (citing Schumer  
v. Computer Sys., Inc., 308 F.3d 1304, 1315 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (emphasis added)). The Court need  
not resolve this question, however, because, even crediting all of Dr. Carman’s testimony in

1 **IV. MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

2 **A. Legal Standard**

3 Summary judgment is proper when the “pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories,  
4 and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, show that there is no genuine issue as to any  
5 material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
6 56(c). An issue is “genuine” only if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable factfinder to find  
7 for the non-moving party, and “material” only if the fact may affect the outcome of the case.  
8 Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248-49 (1986). All reasonable inferences must be  
9 drawn in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Olsen v. Idaho State Bd. of Med., 363  
10 F.3d 916, 922 (9th Cir. 2004). These standards apply with full force to summary judgment  
11 motions involving patent claims. See Union Carbide Corp. v. Am. Can Co., 724 F.2d 1567, 1571  
12 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

13 **B. DISCUSSION**

14 **1. Invalidity**

15 **a. Legal Standard**

16 Patents are presumed valid. 35 U.S.C. § 282(a). A party challenging the validity of a  
17 patent bears the burden of proving invalidity by clear and convincing evidence. Pfizer, Inc. v.  
18 Apotex, Inc., 480 F.3d 1348, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2007). “Both anticipation under § 102 and  
19 obviousness under § 103 are two-step inquiries.” Medichem, S.A. v. Rolabo, S.L., 353 F.3d 928,  
20 933 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (citations omitted). The first step is claim construction. Id. The second step  
21 is a comparison of the properly-construed claim to the prior art. Id.

22 For a claim to be anticipated under § 102, and thus invalid, “each claim element must be  
23 disclosed, either expressly or inherently, in a single prior art reference, and the claimed  
24 arrangement or combination of those elements must also be disclosed, either expressly or  
25 inherently, in that same prior art reference.” Therasense, Inc. v. Becton, Dickinson & Co., 593  
26 F.3d 1325, 1332-33 (Fed. Cir. 2010). “Inherent anticipation requires that the missing descriptive

27  
28 support of the motion for summary judgment, CMI would not prevail on the motion.

1 material is ‘necessarily present,’ not merely probably or possibly present, in the prior art.” Trintec  
2 Indus., Inc. v. Top-U.S.A. Corp., 295 F.3d 1292, 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).  
3 Whether prior art anticipates the accused device is a question of fact. Orion IP, LLC v. Hyundai  
4 Motor Am., 605 F.3d 967, 974 (Fed. Cir. 2010).

5 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103, a patent claim is invalid as obvious “if the differences between the  
6 subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole  
7 would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in  
8 the art.” To determine whether this test is met, the court examines four factors: (1) the scope and  
9 content of the prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; (3) the  
10 level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and (4) any relevant secondary considerations (i.e.,  
11 objective indicia of non-obviousness). KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 406 (2007)  
12 (quoting Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kan. City, 383 U.S. 1, 15-18 (1966)). Importantly, “a  
13 patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of  
14 its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” KSR, 550 U.S. at 418. On the other  
15 hand, “when a patent simply arranges old elements with each performing the same function as it  
16 has been known to perform and yields no more than one would expect from such an arrangement,  
17 the combination is obvious.” Id. (citation and internal quotations omitted).

18 The Federal Circuit has often employed the “teaching, suggestion, or motivation” (“TSM”)  
19 test to determine whether a particular combination of prior art would have been obvious to one of  
20 ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. See In re Translogic Tech., Inc., 504 F.3d  
21 1249, 1259-60 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Under that test, a court asks whether prior art would have  
22 provided a motivation, teaching, or suggestion to combine aspects of the prior art. Id. at 1259.  
23 The U.S. Supreme Court has, however, cautioned that the TSM test should be applied in a flexible,  
24 non-rigid fashion, taking into account “common sense” and “the inferences and creative steps that  
25 a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.” KSR, 550 U.S. at 418-21.



1 CMI cites require, to prove inherent disclosure, that the claimed limitation be necessarily present  
2 in the prior art. Id. (citing Schering Corp. v. Geneva Pharms., Inc., 339 F.3d 1373, 1379 (Fed. Cir.  
3 2003) (quotation omitted), and Smithkline Beecham Corp. v. Apotex Corp., 403 F.3d 1331, 1343  
4 (Fed. Cir. 2005)); see also Tilghman v. Proctor, 102 U.S. 707 (1880) (holding that “inherent”  
5 subject matter must not be occasionally present or accidentally present; the inherent subject matter  
6 must be inevitable from the prior art reference’s disclosure). CMI fails to meet this test.

7         Second, there are conflicts in the expert testimony regarding the presence in Ryu of both  
8 (a) a reservoir, and (2) a heat-exchanging-interface that is removably attached to that reservoir.  
9 See ECF No. 99 at 5-11. The parties’ experts disagree as to whether the upper and lower  
10 chambers of Ryu can be said to constitute a single “reservoir” as construed by Judge Chen. While  
11 CMI likens the two chambers disclosed in the ’362 Patent to the pump driver and water jacket of  
12 Ryu, ECF No. 106 at 3-4, Asetek’s expert maintains that Ryu’s dual “components” are not  
13 comparable to the two “chambers” in the ’362 Patent’s reservoir because they are separate and  
14 separable, connected only by tubing, and made up of different materials, ECF No. 99-2, ¶¶ 63-66.

15         Likewise, the parties’ experts disagree as to whether Ryu’s water jacket component, the  
16 bottom of which constitutes Ryu’s purported “heat exchanging interface” is “removable,” and  
17 whether, given the language in the ’362 Patent, the heat exchanging interface must be separably  
18 removable, or whether it is considered “removable” to the extent that it constitutes the bottom wall  
19 of a chamber that, in its entirety, can be removed.

20         Construing this conflicting expert testimony in the light most favorable to Asetek, the  
21 Court finds that there is a genuine dispute of material fact that precludes summary judgment of  
22 anticipation. See Olsen, 363 F.3d at 922 (explaining that, on summary judgment, the court must  
23 view the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party); Garter-Bare Co. v.  
24 Munsingwear, Inc., 650 F.2d 975, 979-80, 982 (9th Cir. 1980) (reversing a district court’s grant of  
25 summary judgment where the parties provided conflicting expert testimony, but the district court  
26 granted summary judgment by relying solely on the moving party’s expert testimony); Brocade  
27 Commc’ns Sys., Inc. v. A10 Networks, Inc., 843 F. Supp. 2d 1018, 1024-25 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 6,  
28



1 2012) (relying on expert declarations to find that a genuine dispute of material fact precluded  
2 summary judgment).

3 CMI has not carried its burden to show the absence of a genuine dispute of material fact as  
4 to whether Ryu anticipates claims 14, 15, and 17-19 of the '362 Patent.

5 **(2) Obviousness over Ryu in view of Hamman and/or Koga**

6 CMI asserts that, to the extent the Court finds that Ryu does not disclose, either expressly  
7 or inherently, curved impeller blades, the '362 Patent is obvious over Ryu in light of U.S. Patent  
8 No. 6,529,376 ("Hamman") and/or U.S Patent No. 7,544,049 ("Koga") because both Hamman and  
9 Koga disclose curved impeller blades. ECF No. 86 at 8-10. The parties do not dispute the identity  
10 of the prior art and the level of ordinary skill of one in the art; the parties accept that Hamman,  
11 Koga, and Ryu are relevant prior art, and that a "person or ordinary skill in the art at the time of  
12 the invention would have completed college level course work in thermodynamics, fluid  
13 mechanics, and heat transfer, and would have had two or more years of experience in designing  
14 liquid cooling systems for computers." ECF No. 86 at 3-4.

15 Asetek has provided evidence of secondary considerations that tends to refute a finding of  
16 obviousness.<sup>4</sup> ECF No. 99 at 17. Specifically, Asetek contends that commercial success, copying  
17 by others, and long felt need, among other objective indicia of obviousness, show that the  
18 inventions disclosed in the '362 and '764 Patents would not be obvious to one of ordinary skill in  
19 the art. ECF No. 99 at 17; ECF No. 99-2 at ¶¶ 39-57. Asetek's evidence of secondary  
20 considerations supports its case that summary judgment is not warranted here.

21 The remaining factual issues in the obviousness analysis are: (1) the scope and content of

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 <sup>4</sup> While CMI mentions the secondary considerations factor in its opening brief in support of  
24 summary judgment, see ECF No. 86 at 8, it provides no argument in that brief on that factor.  
25 Asetek points out this lack of argument in its opposition brief, and makes several arguments  
26 regarding secondary considerations. See ECF No. 99 at 3, 17. CMI makes its first secondary-  
27 considerations arguments in its reply. See ECF No. 106 at 11-14. Because CMI raised its  
28 arguments regarding secondary considerations for the first time in its reply brief, the Court will  
not consider those arguments. Pirozzi v. Apple, Inc., 966 F. Supp. 2d 909, 918 n.3 (N.D. Cal.  
2013); Pierce-Nunes v. Toshiba Am. Info. Sys., Inc., No. 14-CV-00796-JST, 2014 WL 4674666,  
at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2014) ("The Court does not address arguments raised for the first time in  
reply").

1 the prior art, and (2) the differences between the prior art and the accused device. On two key  
2 questions, the parties continue to dispute the scope and content of the prior art and the differences  
3 between the prior art and the accused device.

4 Specifically, the parties dispute whether Ryu and/or Hamman or Koga disclose a reservoir  
5 with upper and lower chambers, and whether they disclose the limitation that the heat exchanging  
6 interface is removably coupled to the reservoir. ECF Nos. 99 at 11, 106 at 7. Asetek’s expert  
7 opines that neither *Hamman* nor *Koga* discloses, teaches, or suggests “a reservoir” including “an  
8 upper chamber and a lower chamber” as recited in the asserted claims of the ’362 patent. ECF No.  
9 99-2. Asetek’s expert further opines that the prior art does not disclose, teach, or suggest that “the  
10 heat exchanging interface” is “removably attached [or coupled] to the reservoir,” as recited in the  
11 asserted claims of the ’362 patent. *Id.* And because both a reservoir and a removably coupled  
12 heat exchanging interface are limitations of all asserted claims of the ’362 Patent, a dispute about  
13 the presence of those limitations in the prior art defeats the motion for summary judgment in its  
14 entirety.

15 While the ultimate conclusion of obviousness is a question of law, that conclusion is  
16 premised on the four questions of fact discussed in Section V.A.1 above. *See Graham*, 383 U.S. at  
17 17. Where, as here, genuine disputes of material fact remain as to the four *Graham* factors, the  
18 Court cannot reach a legal conclusion regarding obviousness. *See Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at  
19 248-49. Accordingly, the Court finds that genuine disputes of material fact preclude summary  
20 judgment of obviousness as to the ’362 Patent.

21 **c. The ’764 Patent**

22 **(1) Anticipation by Koga**

23 CMI contends that summary judgment of invalidity is proper as to claims 1-15, 17, and 18  
24 of the ’764 Patent, because Koga anticipates those claims. ECF No. 86 at 10. Asetek counters  
25 that CMI’s anticipation argument hinges entirely on CMI’s expert’s opinion that Koga’s “sucking  
26 channel” is equivalent to the “thermal exchange chamber” recited in all claims of the ’764 Patent,  
27  
28

1 and that Asetek's expert disagrees as to whether the two are equivalent. ECF No. 99 at 12-13.<sup>5</sup>

2 Asetek points to its expert's testimony disputing that Koga's sucking channel serves as a  
3 thermal exchange chamber. Id. In particular, Asetek's expert opines that Koga's sucking channel  
4 is too narrow to transfer any significant amount of heat from a central processing unit, and thus  
5 that it cannot serve as a thermal exchange chamber. ECF No. 99-4 at 145 (page 15 of 16) ("the  
6 percentage of the heat transfer is such a small fraction that it's -- it's not really -- it wouldn't really  
7 be relevant as a cooling feature or as a thermal exchange feature"). Furthermore, Asetek contends  
8 that, in Koga, thermal exchange occurs in the pump chamber, not the sucking channel, as CMI  
9 contends. ECF No. 99 at 12-13; ECF No. 99-2 at 52; see Koga, Figs. 7 & 8, items 21, 24, 24A.  
10 Thus, the Court finds that CMI has failed to carry its burden to show the absence of a genuine  
11 dispute of material fact as to whether the '764 Patent's thermal exchange chamber is equivalent to  
12 Koga's sucking channel. See Liberty Lobby, 477 U.S. at 248-49.

13 **(2) Obviousness over Koga in view of Ryu and/or Duan**

14 CMI argues that, to the extent the Court finds that Koga fails to disclose a reservoir that  
15 includes a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber, "it would have been obvious to one of  
16 ordinary skill to combine Koga with Ryu and/or Duan." ECF No. 86 at 19. Asetek responds that,  
17 even if the Court finds that Koga does not disclose a reservoir including a pump chamber and a  
18 thermal exchange chamber, it would not have been obvious to an individual of ordinary skill in the  
19 art to combine Koga and/or Ryu or Duan to disclose such a limitation because neither Ryu nor  
20 Duan disclose a reservoir including a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber. ECF No.  
21 99 at 14.

22 For the reasons discussed in Section V.A.2.b. above, because genuine disputes of material  
23 fact remain as to whether (1) Koga discloses a thermal exchange chamber, (2) Ryu discloses a  
24 reservoir including a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber, and (3) Duan discloses a  
25

---

26 <sup>5</sup> Asetek also argues that CMI's motion improperly relies on a PTO examiner's finding that the  
27 '764 Patent is invalid, but CMI has made clear that it "is not relying on the findings of the USPTO  
28 examiner or asking the Court to give them any weight." See ECF No. 106 at 9. The Court will  
not rely on the PTO examiner's finding of invalidity.

1 reservoir including a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber, the Court cannot conclude,  
2 as a matter of law, that the '764 Patent is obvious over Koga in light of Ryu or Duan.

3 **(3) Anticipation by Ryu**

4 CMI contends that Ryu anticipates all asserted claims of the '764 Patent. ECF No. 86 at  
5 20-24. Asetek counters that it has demonstrated, via expert testimony, that a genuine dispute of  
6 material fact remains on this issue, and therefore summary judgment is improper. ECF No. 99 at  
7 15-16.

8 In particular, the parties dispute the presence of a genuine issue of material fact as to  
9 whether Ryu expressly or inherently discloses the following limitations in the '362 Patent: (1) a  
10 reservoir having a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber; (2) an impeller having curved  
11 blades; (3) a double-sided chassis; (4) a passage that fluidly couples the pump chamber and the  
12 thermal exchange chamber and is offset from a center of the impeller; and (5) that features on the  
13 heat-exchanging interface contain at least one of pins or fins. ECF Nos. 99 at 15-16, 106 at 9-10.

14 As discussed in Section V.A.2.a. above, the Court finds that genuine disputes of material  
15 fact remain at least as to whether Ryu discloses a reservoir and curved impeller blades.

16 Accordingly, the Court finds that CMI has failed to carry its burden to show that Ryu anticipates  
17 the '764 Patent, and thus that the Court should grant CMI summary judgment of invalidity.

18 **(4) Obviousness over Ryu in view of Koga and/or Duan**

19 CMI asserts a final ground of obviousness, namely, that to the extent that Ryu does not  
20 disclose or suggest an impeller with a plurality of curved blades and a centrifugal pump, it would  
21 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Ryu with Koga or Duan. ECF No.  
22 86 at 24. Asetek counters that even if the Court agrees that Ryu and Koga or Duan could be  
23 combined to create a device with curved impeller blades, neither Ryu, Koga, nor Duan disclose a  
24 reservoir that includes a pump chamber and a thermal exchange chamber, and that, therefore, the  
25 combination of devices do not “disclose, teach, or suggest each and every feature of independent  
26 claims 1, 10, and 15 of the '764 patent.” ECF No. 99 at 16. Thus, by extension, Asetek argues  
27 that the combination of Ryu and Koga or Duan do not render the remaining asserted dependent  
28

1 claims of the '764 Patent invalid. Id. Moreover, Asetek argues, at a minimum, genuine issues of  
2 material fact as to the scope and content of Ryu, Koga, and Duan preclude the Court from granting  
3 summary judgment to CMI.

4 As explained in Sections V.A.2.a, V.A.3.a., and V.A.3.b. above, the Court agrees with  
5 Asetek. Genuine issues of material fact preclude this Court from concluding, as a matter of law,  
6 that the asserted claims of the '764 Patent would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in  
7 light of Ryu, Koga, and Duan.

8 **2. Noninfringement**

9 **a. Legal Standard**

10 “A determination of patent infringement consists of two steps: (1) the court must first  
11 interpret the claim, and (2) it must then compare the properly construed claims to the allegedly  
12 infringing device.” Playtex Prods., Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co., 400 F.3d 901, 905-06 (Fed. Cir.  
13 2005). “To support a summary judgment of noninfringement it must be shown that, on the correct  
14 claim construction, no reasonable jury could have found infringement on the undisputed facts or  
15 when all reasonable factual inferences are drawn in favor of the patentee.” Netword, LLC v.  
16 Centraal Corp., 242 F.3d 1347, 1353 (Fed. Cir. 2001). To survive a motion for summary  
17 judgment of noninfringement, a patentee must set forth competent evidence that “features of the  
18 accused product would support a finding of infringement under the claim construction adopted by  
19 the court, with all reasonable inferences drawn in favor of the non-movant.” Intellectual Science  
20 & Tech., Inc. v. Sony Elecs., Inc., 589 F.3d 1179, 1183 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (citations omitted). To  
21 prove infringement, an accused device must infringe each limitation of the patented device.  
22 Playtex, 400 F.3d at 906.

23 **b. Claims 14, 15, and 17-19 of the '362 Patent**

24 Asetek contends that certain of CMI's products infringe claims 14 and 15 of the '362  
25 Patent, and that the same products, plus three others (collectively, the “Seidon and Nepton  
26 products”), infringe claims 17-19 of the '362 Patent. ECF No. 86 at 25. CMI contends that this  
27 Court should grant summary judgment of noninfringement as to these claims, as the Seidon and  
28

1 Nepton products do not meet the “removably attached” and “removably coupled” limitations of  
2 independent claims 14 and 17, respectively. Id. Because claim 15 depends on claim 14, and  
3 claims 18 and 19 depend on claim 17, CMI contends that the “removably attached/coupled”  
4 limitations are incorporated into those claims as well and summary judgment of noninfringement  
5 is therefore proper as to them. See 35 U.S.C. § 112(d).

6 Claim 14 requires “the heat exchanging interface” to be “removably attached to the  
7 reservoir,” while claim 17 requires “the heat exchanging interface” to be “removably coupled to  
8 the reservoir.” CMI explains that the reservoirs and heat exchanging interfaces in the Seidon and  
9 Nepton products are attached by triangular-headed “security screws,” which “are intended to  
10 prevent users from detaching” those parts. ECF No. 86 at 25. Accordingly, CMI argues, “the  
11 Seidon and Nepton products do not meet the ‘removably attached’ element of claims 14 and 17 of  
12 the ’362 patent and therefore do not infringe them.” Id.

13 Asetek counters that summary judgment of noninfringement is improper because genuine  
14 disputes of material fact remain as to whether the accused products contain the removably attached  
15 limitation of the ’362 Patent. ECF No. 99 at 17-20.

16 The Court finds that a genuine dispute of material fact remains as to whether the Seidon  
17 and Nepton products meet the “removably attached/coupled” limitation.<sup>6</sup> Despite the use of what  
18 CMI calls “security” screws, the heat exchanging interface and the reservoir components of the  
19 accused products could be considered removably attached by an individual of ordinary skill in the  
20 field, because the two components can be separated by unscrewing the screws. By contrast,  
21 CMI’s expert has opined that the screws were intended to prevent consumers’ removal of the heat  
22 exchanging interface from the reservoir.

23 Accordingly, the Court cannot grant CMI summary judgment of noninfringement because  
24

---

25 <sup>6</sup> CMI contends that the Court should construe “removably” in this order to resolve the issue of  
26 noninfringement. ECF No. 106 at 14-15. The Court finds that “removably coupled” and  
27 “removably attached” do not require construction. See Bd. of Trustees of Leland Stanford Univ.  
28 v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc., 529 F. Supp. 2d 967, 976 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (“[Claim] terms do not  
need to be construed [if] they are neither unfamiliar to the jury, [nor] confusing to the jury . . . .”)  
(citing U.S. Surgical Corp. v. Ethicon, Inc., 103 F.3d 1554, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

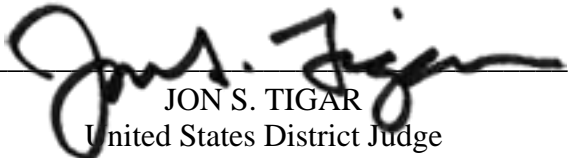
genuine disputes of material fact prevent the Court from doing so.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby DENIES CMI's motion for summary judgment.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: November 2, 2014

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JON S. TIGAR  
United States District Judge