

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

SYNOPSISYS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

AVATAR INTEGRATED SYSTEMS,  
INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. [20-cv-04151-WHO](#)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS AS TO CLAIMS  
I AND II AND DENYING MOTION AS  
TO CLAIM VI**

Re: Dkt. No. 26

**INTRODUCTION**

Defendant Avatar Integrated Systems, Inc., (“Avatar”) moves to dismiss three of six patent infringement claims brought by plaintiff Synopsys, Inc. (“Synopsys”), arguing that three of the asserted patents are directed to abstract mental processes or mathematics and therefore fail to claim patent-eligible subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101. As discussed below, I conclude that the ’863 and ’640 patents are directed to patent-ineligible abstract ideas, do not contain any inventive concepts, and are therefore invalid under § 101. In contrast, construing all facts in favor of Synopsys at the motion to dismiss stage, I conclude that the ’655 patent is directed to a specific method for checking engineering change orders across multiple scenarios during the process of fixing design requirement violations, which improves the efficient use of computers running chip design software, and is therefore not invalid under § 101. In line with these conclusions, Avatar’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED as to Claims I and II and DENIED as to Claim VI.

**BACKGROUND**

Avatar seeks to dismiss claims related to U.S. Patent Nos. 7,103,863 (“the ’863 patent”); 8,407,655 (“the ’655 patent”); and 8,407,640 (“the ’640 patent”), arguing that all three patents are

1 invalid under the Supreme Court’s *Alice* decision and its progeny. All three patents claim  
2 inventions in the field of computer chip design and manufacturing.

3 **I. THE ’863 PATENT**

4 The ’863 patent, titled “Representing The Design of a Sub-Module in a Hierarchical  
5 Integrated Circuit Design and Analysis System,” relates to “systems for designing and verifying  
6 the contents and layout of an integrated circuit” in the field of electronic circuit fabrication. Dkt.  
7 No. 1-1, Ex. 2 (“’863 patent”) at 1:19-22. The patent asserts that in the field of circuit design, the  
8 design specification and implementation data that must be run through the relevant design  
9 software is often so large that it either does not fit in the processing computer’s memory or is  
10 prohibitively time-consuming to process. *Id.* 1:24-37. To solve this problem, it is industry  
11 convention to use “hierarchical decomposition” or “partitioning” whereby the design data is split  
12 into more manageable pieces called “blocks,” arranged in a hierarchy, which are then designed  
13 and verified independently. *Id.* 1:38-45. However, because the individual blocks are part of a  
14 larger circuit, and affect the behavior of the circuit as a whole, the software system must retain  
15 sufficient information so that each block can be properly analyzed “in the context of its parent and  
16 sibling blocks.” *Id.* 2:58-67. To reduce the amount of memory and execution time required for  
17 this process, chip designers create a “block abstraction” that represents “the structure and behavior  
18 of the block in sufficient detail that the interface with its parent block and its sibling blocks may  
19 be correctly analyzed” without needing to retain all of the block data. *Id.*

20 The ’863 patent’s stated contribution is a new method for block abstraction. According to  
21 the ’863 patent, existing methods for block abstraction used “reduced behavioral models to capture  
22 approximate behavioral descriptions of the logical, physical, and electrical behavior of the block.”  
23 *Id.* 5:5-10. In contrast, the ’863 patent’s “key idea is to represent the design, not with a simplified  
24 mathematical model of reduced accuracy, but as a sub-set of the design data itself. The reduced  
25 model consists of a copy of the original model, but with all non-essential information discarded.”  
26 *Id.* 7:10-23. The patent asserts that “[b]y including the physical objects themselves instead of  
27 simplified or worst-case models for them, no accuracy is lost.” *Id.* 7:39-41.

28 The ’863 patent includes two similar independent claims—claim 1, reciting a method, and

1 claim 35, an article of manufacture—both related to the block abstraction process described above.  
2 In addition, the patent includes 65 dependent claims. Claim 1 appears representative and is the  
3 focus of the parties’ briefing. It states:

4 1. A method used in producing a design of an integrated circuit said circuit design having  
5 cells and interconnects, said circuit having a representation that is hierarchically  
6 decomposed into a top-level and a plurality of blocks, at least some of the plurality of said  
7 blocks being capable of being further hierarchically decomposed and of having a parent  
8 block associated therewith, said method comprising:

9 processing a least one of said blocks such that an abstraction is created that  
10 includes physical interconnect information relating to interconnects between  
11 components within said at least one block, said physical interconnect information  
12 modeling parasitic electrical and physical effects of interconnects upon an  
13 estimated behavior of said integrated circuit, wherein said processing includes:

14 retaining only a sub-set of all of said physical interconnect information  
15 which influences physical and electrical behavior of said parent block; and

16 Retaining only a sub-set of cells which influences a logical behavior of said  
17 parent block; and

18 Utilizing said abstraction in another development phase performed on said  
19 parent block.

20 *Id.* 16:65 – 17:19.

21 **II. THE ’640 PATENT**

22 The ’640 patent, titled “Sensitivity-Based Complex Statistical Modeling for Random On-  
23 Chip Variation” relates to performing statistical static timing analysis on information describing a  
24 circuit in the field of “integrated circuit timing analysis.” Dkt. No. 1-1, Ex. 1 (“’640 patent”).

25 Static timing analysis is a method by which chip designers verify the correctness of a chip design  
26 without simulation. Dkt. No. 9, Corrected Complaint (“CC”) ¶ 15. In static timing analysis,  
27 software calculates the expected timing of signals in a circuit to identify timing requirement  
28 violations before manufacturing. *Id.* The ’640 patent describes various drawbacks to the existing  
methods for performing statistical timing analysis and states that “[t]he need remains for a method  
of on-chip variation modeling in statistical timing analysis that is sufficiently low cost so as to  
encourage widespread and rapid adoption.” ’640 patent 1:32 – 2:5.

The ’640 patent asserts that it provides an “improved methodology for performing timing

1 analysis on integrated circuits” that uses a “novel on-chip variation model.” *Id.* 2:8-10. The patent  
2 contains one independent claim, claim 1, and seven dependent claims, all methods. Claim 1  
3 states:

4 1. A computer-implemented method of statistical static timing analysis (SSTA)  
5 comprising:

6 receiving, by a computer, information describing a circuit, the information  
7 comprising:

8 a first input node, a second input node, and an output node, such that there  
9 is a first path from the first input node to the output node, and

10 a second path from the second input node to the output node,

11 the first path and the second path converging at the output node,

12 each path associated with a parametric delay represented as a nominal delay  
13 value and a standard deviation value, the standard deviation value  
14 representing a timing impact of local random variation;

15 performing statistical static timing analysis (SSTA) based on on-chip variation  
16 (OCV) model, the SSTA comprising, determining a parametric delay at the output  
17 node based on a statistical maximum of parametric delay through the first path and  
18 parametric delay through the second path, wherein the statistical maximum  
19 preserves N sigma corner delay values, and determining the statistical maximum  
20 comprises:

21 determining a nominal delay value of the parametric delay at the output  
22 node based on a maximum of:

23 nominal delay value of the parametric delay through the first path, and

24 nominal delay of the parametric delay through the second path; and

25 determining a standard deviation value of the parametric delay at the output  
26 node, comprising:

27 determining a first value as a maximum of:

28 a weighted sum of nominal delay value and standard deviation value of  
the parametric delay through the first path, and

a weighted sum of nominal delay value and standard deviation value of  
the parametric delay through the second path;

determining a second value as a maximum of:

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

the nominal delay value of the parametric delay through the first path,  
and  
the nominal delay value of the parametric delay through the second  
path; and  
determining the difference between the first value and the second value; and  
standard deviation value of the parametric delay through the first path, and  
standard deviation value of the parametric delay through the second path;  
and  
storing the nominal delay and the standard deviation value of the parametric delay  
for the output node.

*Id.* 11:1-2:22.

### **III. THE '655 PATENT**

The '655 patent, titled "Fixing Design Requirement Violations in Multiple Multi-Corner Multi-Mode Scenarios" relates to "systems and techniques for fixing design requirement violations" in the field of computer circuit design. Dkt. No. 1-1. Ex. 6 ("'655 patent") (Dkt. No. 1-1). According to the '655 patent, before computer chips are manufactured, they are checked for design violations to ensure they meet all design requirements across all combinations of process corners, operating conditions, and/or operating modes. *Id.* 1:19-24; 1:44-47. The term "Multi-Corner/Multi-Mode (MCMM) scenario" or "scenario" "refers to a combination of a particular process corner, a particular operating condition, and/or a particular operating mode." *Id.* 1:44-47. In a typical circuit design flow, when violations are detected, incremental adjustments, called Engineering Change Orders ("ECO"), are made to correct them. *Id.* 1:25-30. But adjustments to fix a violation in one scenario may create new violations in other scenarios, requiring that checks be performed multiple times and across multiple scenarios. *Id.* 1:51-59.

The '655 patent's stated contribution aims to reduce the amount of time it takes to check ECOs across various scenarios. According to the '655 patent, because the information needed to analyze a potential scenario, called the scenario image, is very large, computers can generally store only one scenario image in memory at a time and need to swap out different scenario images to check whether a proposed ECO will cause violations in other scenarios. *Id.* 4:10-20. It takes a

1 long time to load a scenario image from storage to memory, meaning that swapping out scenario  
2 images can be time consuming. *Id.* 4:37-41. And, because an ECO can cause unanticipated issues  
3 in a different scenario, it may become necessary to swap among the same scenario images multiple  
4 times to check the effect of different ECOs. *Id.* 4:21-47. The '655 patent outlines a method to  
5 reduce the need to swap out scenario images by using a “multi-scenario ECO database”—  
6 containing a subset of information about different scenarios—as well as a single scenario image to  
7 estimate how a possible ECO will impact other scenarios, thereby reducing the likelihood that an  
8 ECO will create violations in other scenarios and need to be reversed or changed later in the  
9 process. *Id.* 4:58-5:2.

10 The '655 patent includes three similar independent claims, claim 1 reciting a method,  
11 claim 11 a computer-readable storage medium, and claim 21 a system. *Id.* It also contains 21  
12 dependent claims. Claim 1 appears representative and is the focus of both parties' briefing. It  
13 states:

- 14 1. A method for fixing design requirement violations in a circuit design in multiple  
15 scenarios, the method comprising:  
16 receiving a scenario image, wherein the scenario image stores parameter values for  
17 circuit objects in a scenario;  
18 receiving a multi-scenario engineering change order (ECO) database, wherein the  
19 multi-scenario ECO database stores a subset of parameter values for a subset of  
20 circuit objects in the multiple scenarios; and  
21 determining, by using one or more processors, an ECO to fix one of more design  
22 requirement violations, wherein said determining includes estimating parameter  
23 values for circuit objects in at least some of the multiple scenarios based on  
24 parameter values stored in the scenario image and the multi-scenario ECO  
25 database.

26 *Id.* 9:53-67.

27 **LEGAL STANDARD**

28 **I. MOTION TO DISMISS**

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its

1 face.” *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). A claim is facially plausible  
2 when the plaintiff pleads facts that “allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that the  
3 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
4 (2009) (citation omitted). There must be “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted  
5 unlawfully.” *Id.* While courts do not require “heightened fact pleading of specifics,” a plaintiff  
6 must allege facts sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *See Twombly*,  
7 550 U.S. at 555, 570.

8 In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, a  
9 court accepts the plaintiff’s allegations as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the  
10 plaintiff. *See Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the court  
11 is not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of  
12 fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *See In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir.  
13 2008).

14 To state a claim for patent infringement, “a patentee need only plead facts sufficient to  
15 place the alleged infringer on notice. This requirement ensures that the accused infringer has  
16 sufficient knowledge of the facts alleged to enable it to answer the complaint and defend  
17 itself.” *Phonometrics, Inc. v. Hospitality Franchise Sys., Inc.*, 203 F.3d 790, 794 (Fed. Cir. 2000).  
18 The Federal Circuit has “repeatedly recognized that in many cases it is possible and proper to  
19 determine patent eligibility under 35 U.S.C. § 101 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion.” *Genetic Techs.*  
20 *Ltd. v. Meril L.L.C.*, 818 F.3d 1369, 1373 (Fed. Cir. 2016). In such circumstances where it is  
21 possible and proper, “claim construction is not an inviolable prerequisite to a validity  
22 determination under § 101.” *Bancorp Servs., L.L.C. v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can.*, 687 F.3d  
23 1266, 1273 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

24 **II. PATENT ELIGIBILITY UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 101**

25 Under Section 101 of the Patent Act, “Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful  
26 process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement  
27 thereof, may obtain a patent therefor . . . “ 35 U.S.C. § 101. The Supreme Court “has long held  
28 that this provision contains an important implicit exception: Laws of nature, natural phenomena,

1 and abstract ideas are no patentable.” *Alice Corp. Pty. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2354  
2 (2014). The reason for the exception is clear enough – “such discoveries are manifestations of . . .  
3 nature, free to all men and reserved exclusively to none.” *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v.*  
4 *Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 132 S. Ct. 1289, 1293 (2012) (citations and internal quotation marks  
5 omitted). The boundaries of the exception, however, are not so clear.

6 The *Alice* court highlighted “the concern that drives this exclusionary principle as one of  
7 preemption.” *Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2354 (noting the delicate balance inherent in promoting  
8 progress, the primary object of patent law, and granting a monopoly, the means for accomplishing  
9 that goal). In other words, patents that seek to wholly preempt others from using a law of nature  
10 or an abstract idea—“the basic tools of scientific and technological work”—are invalid. *Id.*  
11 “Accordingly, in applying the § 101 exception, we must distinguish between patents that claim the  
12 building[g] block[s] of human ingenuity and those that integrate the building blocks into  
13 something more, thereby transform[ing] them into a patent-eligible invention.” *Id.* (internal  
14 citations and quotation marks omitted).

15 The *Alice* Court laid out a two-step process for assessing whether claims are patent  
16 eligible. Under *Alice* step one, a court must first “determine whether the claims at issue are  
17 directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts.” *Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355. “[T]he ‘directed to’  
18 inquiry applies a stage-one filter to claims, considered in light of the specification, based on  
19 whether their character as a whole is directed to excluded subject matter.” *Enfish, LLC v.*  
20 *Microsoft Corp.*, 822 F.3d 1327, 1335 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted).  
21 Although there is no bright-line rule for determining whether a claim is directed to an abstract  
22 idea, courts have articulated some guiding principles. When evaluating computer-related claims,  
23 courts may look at whether the claims “improve the functioning of the computer itself,” *Alice*, 134  
24 S. Ct. at 2359, or whether “computers are invoked merely as a tool” to implement an abstract  
25 process. *Enfish*, 822 F.3d at 1336.

26 If claims are directed to a patent-ineligible concept, under *Alice* step two courts must  
27 “consider the elements of each claim both individually and as an ordered combination to  
28 determine whether the additional elements transform the nature of the claim into a patent-eligible



1 application.” *Id.* at 1334 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). This step entails the  
2 “search for an inventive concept—i.e., an element or combination of elements that is sufficient to  
3 ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible  
4 concept] itself.” *Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). “For  
5 the role of a computer in a computer-implemented invention to be deemed meaningful in the  
6 context of this analysis, it must involve more than performance of well-understood, routine [and]  
7 conventional activities previously known to the industry.” *Content Extraction & Transmission*  
8 *LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 776 F.3d 1343, 1347-48 (Fed. Cir. 2014). “[T]he mere recitation  
9 of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible  
10 invention.” *Id.* at 1348. However, “an inventive concept can be found in the non-conventional  
11 and non-generic arrangement of known, conventional pieces.” *BASCOM Glob. Internet Servs.,*  
12 *Inc. v. AT&T Mobility LLC*, 827 F.3d 1341, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016).

## 13 DISCUSSION

### 14 I. THE '863 PATENT

#### 15 A. Alice Step One

16 The first step under *Alice* is to assess whether the patent is “directed to” a patent ineligible  
17 concept. *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 217. The '863 patent describes a method of creating a block  
18 abstraction that involves “processing at least one of [the] blocks” in a hierarchically decomposed  
19 circuit wherein said processing includes “retaining only a sub-set” of information about the block,  
20 specifically some “physical interconnect information” and a “sub-set of cells” and then “utilizing  
21 said abstraction in another development phase.” '863 patent 16:65 – 17:19.

22 The claim does not explain or lay out a specific way or inventive technology for  
23 performing these steps. *Id.* At its core, what the claim language describes is a method of  
24 discarding irrelevant information and retaining a sub-set of desired relevant information. *Id.* This  
25 is a typical mental process that humans regularly perform and as such, is not patent eligible. *See*  
26 *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 566 U.S. 66, 71 (2012) (“Phenomena of  
27 nature, though just discovered, mental processes, and abstract intellectual concepts are not  
28 patentable, as they are the basic tools of scientific and technological work.”); *CyberSource Corp.*

1 *v. Retail Decisions, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 1366, 1372-73 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (a claim whose “steps can be  
2 performed in the human mind, or by a human using a pen and paper” is directed to an  
3 “unpatentable mental process”); *see also Two-Way Media Ltd. V. Comcast Cable Commc’ns, LLC*,  
4 874 F.3d 1329, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (“Abstract are mere functions and results unlimited by  
5 particular structures or acts for how to perform or achieve them.”). The Federal Circuit has  
6 routinely found that collecting information “including when limited to particular content (which  
7 does not change its character as information), as within the realm of abstract ideas.” *Electric*  
8 *Power Group, LLC v. Alstom S.A.*, 830 F.3d 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016). The method described in the  
9 ’863 patent of discarding irrelevant information and retaining a sub-set of specific information is  
10 just another way that humans regularly sort and analyze information and is equally abstract. The  
11 ’863 patent is, accordingly, directed to a patent ineligible abstract concept.

12         Synopsis makes four arguments to why the ’863 patent claims are not directed to this  
13 abstract idea, none of which is persuasive. First, Synopsis argues that the patent claims are not  
14 abstract because they are directed to a specific method “for use in hierarchical integrated circuit  
15 design.” Dkt. No. 30, Opposition to Motion to Dismiss (“Opp.”) at 6. While this does narrow the  
16 claim, being narrowed or cabined to a particular industry or process does not make an abstract  
17 concept concrete. *See Mayo*, 566 U.S. at 88 (noting that “our cases have not distinguished among  
18 different laws of nature according to whether or not the principles they embody are sufficiently  
19 narrow”).

20         Second, Synopsis argues that the claims are not abstract because they do not relate simply  
21 to retaining a “sub-set of data” but specifically to retaining a sub-set of “a block’s cells and  
22 physical interconnect information that affects the logical, physical, and electrical behavior of the  
23 parent block.” Opp. at 6. Again, while this makes the claims narrower and more specific, it does  
24 not make them less abstract. The ’863 patent describes a common mental process of discarding  
25 irrelevant information and retaining only a sub-set of the original information. ’863 patent 16:65 –  
26 17:19. This process is abstract regardless of the type of information at issue or the specific  
27 information being discarded and retained. *See Electric Power Grp.*, 830 F.3d at 1350 (noting that  
28 collecting information is an abstract concept even “when limited to particular content (which does

1 not change its character as information)”).

2 Third, Synopsys argues that the ’863 patent claims are not abstract because they involve an  
3 “inventive data structure [that] represents an improvement in hierarchical decomposition in that it  
4 addresses a specific drawback identified by the inventors with pre-existing methods.” Opp. at 6.  
5 Synopsys cites to *Enfish*, in which the Federal Circuit upheld claims relating to a new “self-  
6 referential table[that] functions differently than conventional database structures,” noting that the  
7 claims reflected an “improvement in computer functionality.” 822 F.3d at 1336-1337. But what  
8 Synopsys characterizes as an “inventive data structure” here is just data. The ’863 patent is clear  
9 that hierarchical decomposition and block abstractions are conventionally used in computer chip  
10 design. See ’863 patent 5:5-20. The ’863 patent’s innovation is not creating or using block  
11 abstractions but using a sub-set of the block’s actual data to create an abstraction, rather than  
12 modeled information. *Id.* 2:58-67, 5:5-20. This is just a change in the type of data used to create  
13 an abstraction, rather than any kind of inventive “structure.” *Cf. BSG Tech LLC v. BuySeasons,*  
14 *Inc.*, 899 F.3d 1281, 1288 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“[A]n improvement to the information stored by a  
15 database is not equivalent to an improvement in the database’s functionality.”). To the extent this  
16 reflects an improvement in the process of chip design, the improvement flows entirely from an  
17 improvement in the quality of the data used to create the abstraction, not from any improvement to  
18 the functioning of a computer as in *Enfish*.

19 The mere fact that an idea or process solves a problem or proves useful in a particular  
20 industry does not make it patent eligible. See *Sap Am., Inc. v. InvestPic, LLC*, 898 F.3d 1161,  
21 1163 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“We may assume that the techniques claimed are groundbreaking,  
22 innovative, or even brilliant, but that is not enough for eligibility.”) (internal citation and quotation  
23 marks omitted). The Federal Circuit has repeatedly found useful and innovative ideas ineligible  
24 for patenting where they are directed to abstract concepts. See *e.g. RecogniCorp, LLC v. Nintendo*  
25 *Co.*, 855 F.3d 1322, 1324, 1327 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (computer-implemented process that required  
26 less memory and bandwidth than prior art processes, but did not improve the functioning of a  
27 computer, was directed to abstract concept).

28 Fourth, Synopsys argues that the ’863 patent claims cannot be performed as a mental

1 process because they “are tied to processing VLSI circuits.” Opp at 6. As discussed above, the  
2 fact that the claim is narrowed to a specific industry does not prevent it from being abstract. To  
3 the extent Synopsys is arguing that implementation of the ’863 claim literally or practically  
4 requires the use of a computer, this does not preclude it from being abstract. “[C]laims that  
5 literally require the use of a computer, but nevertheless reflect routine automation of activities  
6 which ‘could all be performed by humans without a computer’” may still be abstract. *Papst*  
7 *Licensing GmbH & Co. KG v. Xilinx Inc.*, 193 F. Supp. 3d 1069, 1091 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (citation  
8 omitted), *aff’d*, 684 F. App’x. 971 (Fed. Cir. 2017); *CyberSource Corp.*, 654 F.3d at 1372, 1376-  
9 66 (claim was invalid because its steps could “be performed in the human mind, or by a human  
10 using a pen and paper” even though claim required use of a computer.)

11 The ’863 claims are directed to the abstract concept of discarding some irrelevant  
12 information and retaining a sub-set of information.

13 **B. Alice Step Two**

14 Under the second step of *Alice*, I must assess whether the ’863 patent recites a saving  
15 inventive concept in the application of the idea that adds “significantly more” than the abstract  
16 idea itself. *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 217. Synopsys argues that there is a saving inventive concept  
17 because the claims provide “an unconventional technological solution . . . to a technological  
18 problem.” Opp. at 8. I disagree, and conclude that there is nothing sufficient in the ’863 patent to  
19 remove the claims from the class of subject matter ineligible for patenting.

20 Citing *Amdocs (Israel) v. Openet Telecom*, 841 F.3d 1288 (2016), Synopsys argues that the  
21 ’863 patent claims an “unconventional technological solution . . . to a technological problem” and  
22 therefore includes an inventive concept. But unlike the relevant patent in *Amdocs*, the ’863 patent  
23 does not require the use of any specific structure or claim an unconventional use of conventional  
24 components.

25 In *Amdocs*, the Federal Circuit found an inventive concept in claims concerning a  
26 distributed architecture in which the claimed, unconventional physical distribution of generic  
27 system components working together in a distributed manner improved computer function by  
28 enabling load distribution and reducing congestion in network bottlenecks. 841 F.3d at 1300. The

1 Federal Circuit specifically contrasted the claims at issue in *Amdocs* from claims it had found  
 2 ineligible in other cases, noting that in these cases the claims were not “tied to a specific structure  
 3 of various components” or “merely combine[d] the components in a generic manner.” *Id.* at 1301.  
 4 Here, although the ’863 patent asserts that it offers a better way for creating block abstractions in  
 5 the process of chip design and this could be characterized as a “technological solution” to a  
 6 “technological problem,” the patent claims are unlike those in *Amdocs*, because they are not “tied  
 7 to a specific structure of various components.” Claim 35 of the patent recites a “computer-  
 8 readable medium,” but that is simply the identification of a generic component and not an  
 9 inventive concept. *See Alice*, 573 U.S. at 223 (“[I]f a patent’s recitation of a computer amounts to  
 10 implement an abstract idea on a computer, that addition cannot impart patent eligibility.”) (internal  
 11 citation and quotations omitted). The ’863 patent claims are not analogous to the claims found  
 12 patent eligible in *Amdocs*.

13 Synopsis also argues that the ’863 claims are patent eligible because they are “directed to  
 14 improving the functionality of existing computer systems for computer-aided integrated circuit  
 15 design,” likening the ’863 claims to the claim found eligible in *Koninklijke KPN N.V. v. Gemalto*  
 16 *M2M GmbH*, 942 F.3d 1143, 1151 (Fed. Cir. 2019). *Opp.* at 8-9. I disagree. In *Koninklijke*, the  
 17 Federal Circuit found that a claim directed to a new way of generating check data, which  
 18 improved the functionality of one tool in a larger system, was patent eligible. *Id.* The court  
 19 explained that, when analyzing patent claims under *Alice*, courts should ask whether the claims  
 20 “focus on a specific means or method that improves the relevant technology,” or are “instead  
 21 directed to a result or effect that itself is the abstract idea.” 942 F.3d at 1151. Unlike the patent  
 22 claims in *Koninklijke*, the ’863 patent does not improve the functionality of an existing computer  
 23 system. Instead, its primary innovation is the idea of using a sub-set of block data to create a  
 24 block abstraction, rather than estimated or modeled data, because the sub-set of actual data is more  
 25 accurate. This is an improvement to the quality and accuracy of the data used as part of the chip  
 26 design process – not an improvement to any system. Nor does the ’863 patent outline or “focus on  
 27 a specific means or method that improves the relevant technology.” The patent does not claim a  
 28 specific means or method for creating or achieving this more accurate block abstraction beyond

1 discarding irrelevant data and retaining the relevant sub-set of data. The '863 patent claims are  
2 not analogous to those found eligible in *Koniklijke*.

3 I conclude that the '863 patent is directed to a patent ineligible abstract concept and does  
4 not contain a saving inventive concept.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the patent is invalid under § 101.

## 5 **II. THE '640 PATENT**

### 6 **A. Alice Step One**

7 The '640 patent claims “[a] computer-implemented method of statistical static timing  
8 analysis” that involves “receiving, by a computer, information describing a circuit,” “performing  
9 statistical static timing analysis (SSTA),” and “storing” some resulting information. '640 patent  
10 11:23-12:22. Avatar argues that the '640 patent is directed to a patent ineligible mathematical  
11 algorithm and/or improved method of calculation, namely a “statistical analysis of information  
12 describing a circuit.” Dkt. No. 26, Motion to Dismiss (“Motion”) at 22. I agree. Considering the  
13 patent as a whole and in light of the specification, the focus of the '640 patent is a specific  
14 “method of statistical timing analysis,” which the patent claims is an improvement upon existing  
15 models. '640 patent 2:8-9, 11:1-2. Mathematical algorithms and methods of calculation are  
16 abstract concepts and are not patent eligible. *See Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 595 n.18 (“a  
17 claim for an improved method of calculation, even when tied to a specific end use is unpatentable  
18 subject matter under § 101”); *SAP America, Inc. v. InvestPic, LLC*, 898 F.3d 1161, 1167 (Fed. Cir.  
19 2018) (claims were focused on abstract ideas where they involved “selecting certain information,  
20 analyzing it using mathematical techniques, and reporting or displaying the results of the  
21 analysis”). The '640 patent is accordingly directed to a patent-ineligible abstract idea.

22 Synopsys makes three arguments why the '640 patent is not directed at an abstract idea,  
23 but none is persuasive. First, Synopsys argues that the '640 patent is not directed at an abstract  
24 concept because it describes “an improved method of modeling the effects of on-chip variation as

---

25  
26 <sup>1</sup> Synopsys argues that Avatar’s motion is premature because there are outstanding fact issues  
27 regarding whether the patents actually represent improvements over prior art, as claimed in each  
28 of the patents. *See e.g.* Opp. at 9. For the purposes of this motion to dismiss, I construe the facts  
in favor of Synopsys and assume that all assertions and claimed innovations identified in  
Synopsys’s patents are true. It is therefore not necessary to resolve these fact issues before ruling  
on Avatar’s motion to dismiss.

1 part of static timing analysis” and “improved the technology of VLSI circuit design.” Opp. at 19.  
2 But as the Supreme Court made clear in *Flook*, “a claim for an improved method of calculation,  
3 even when tied to a specific end use, is unpatentable subject matter under § 101.” 437 U.S. at 595  
4 n.18.

5 Second, Synopsys argues that the ’640 patent must be considered as a whole and cannot be  
6 overgeneralized or presumed to be directed to an abstract concept simply because it contains  
7 mathematical steps. Opp. at 19. While this is a correct framing of the law, Synopsys does not  
8 point to any other focus of the ’640 patent that is not statistical analysis or mathematical  
9 calculations. The cases that Synopsys cites all involved something more than “just math.” *See*  
10 *Huawei Techs., Co, Ltd. v. Samsung Elecs. Co, Ltd.*, No. 3:16-CV-02787-WHO, 2016 WL  
11 6834614, at \*10 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2016) (Orrick, J.) (claims that applied mathematics to  
12 particular machines to improve their operation were not directed to an abstract concept because  
13 they “involved technological improvements and physical devices”); *Thales Visionix Inc. v. U.S.*,  
14 850 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (claims that employed a mathematical equation *and* recited a  
15 unique configuration of inertial sensors were patent eligible). Here, in contrast, the focus of the  
16 ’640 is solely on a specific method for performing a statistical static timing analysis, which is  
17 math.

18 Third, Synopsys argues that Avatar misleadingly suggests that the ’640 patent claims all  
19 “statistical analysis of information describing integrated circuits” when it in fact claims a narrow  
20 and specific method of performing graph-based static timing analysis. Opp. at 20. Although I  
21 agree that the ’640 patent does not attempt to claim all “statistical analysis of information  
22 describing integrated circuits,” a narrow and specific method of performing statistical analysis on  
23 integrated circuits is still abstract. *See Flook*, 437 U.S. at 595 n.18.

24 The ’640 patent is directed to a specific method of conducting a statistical analysis which  
25 is a patent-ineligible abstract concept.

26 **B. Alice Step Two**

27 The ’640 patent does not have a saving inventive concept under *Alice* step two. Synopsys  
28 argues that the ’640 patent includes an inventive concept because the particular statistical static

1 timing analysis it claims provides “an unconventional solution to a technological problem,”  
2 namely, “ensuring, in a computationally efficient manner, that a certain percentage of chips  
3 manufactured meet timing requirements despite physical variations in the chips.” Opp. at 20. But  
4 this is not an “inventive concept” specific to the ’640 patent—all methods of performing static  
5 timing analysis are used to help ensure that a certain percentage of chips meet timing  
6 requirements. *See* Opp. at 16.

7         Synopsis also argues that the ’640 patent includes an inventive concept in the “non-  
8 conventional and non-generic arrangement of known, conventional pieces” because, although it  
9 contains a series of common mathematical operations, “when viewed as an ordered combination,  
10 they result in a non-conventional and non-generic statistical maximum operator that preserves the  
11 n-sigma corners of convergent circuit timing paths.” Opp. at 20. But describing a novel series of  
12 mathematical operations and calculations does not transform abstract mathematics into patent-  
13 eligible material. *See Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 595 n.18. Further, as the Federal Circuit made clear in  
14 *BASCOM*, “[a]n inventive concept that transforms the abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention  
15 must be significantly more than the abstract idea itself.” 827 F.3d at 1350. The unique  
16 arrangement of mathematical operations that Synopsis describes is not “significantly more” than  
17 the abstract statistical analysis method described by the ’640 patent – it *is* the method.

18         The ’640 patent is directed at an abstract concept and does not contain a saving inventive  
19 concept. Accordingly, I conclude that the ’640 patent is invalid under § 101.

20 **III. THE ’655 PATENT**

21 **A. Alice Step One**

22         The ’655 patent claims a method for “fixing design requirement violations in a circuit  
23 design in multiple scenarios” by “receiving a scenario image,” “receiving a multi-scenario  
24 engineering change order (ECO) database,” and “determining . . . an ECO to fix one of more design  
25 requirement violations” by “estimating parameter values . . . based on parameter values stored in  
26 the scenario image and the multi-scenario ECO database.” ’655 patent 9:53-67. Avatar argues  
27 that the ’655 patent is directed to the abstract idea of “receiving partial information and then  
28 estimating missing values from other values that are present,” and is therefore patent ineligible.



1 MTD at 16.

2 When considered as a whole, and in light of the specification, the '655 claims are directed  
3 to a specific method for checking ECOs across multiple scenarios during the process of fixing  
4 design requirement violations. The '655 patent identifies a problem in the prior art process of  
5 fixing design requirement violations: ECOs need to be checked against multiple scenarios to  
6 ensure they don't create new violations, but a computer can only hold one scenario image in  
7 memory at a time. '655 patent 4:10-20. This means that to run these checks, conventionally,  
8 scenario images had to be swapped in and out of a computer's memory, which is a time-  
9 consuming process. *Id.* 4:37-41. To address this issue, the '655 patent proposes a new method of  
10 checking ECOs across multiple scenarios by using a scenario image and an ECO database – which  
11 is smaller than a scenario image and therefore able to be stored in a computer's memory alongside  
12 a scenario image – to estimate how an ECO will interact with other scenarios. *Id.* 4:58-5:2. This  
13 method improves upon the prior art by allowing the system to estimate how an ECO will impact  
14 other scenarios without the need for swapping out scenario images, thereby improving the  
15 likelihood that an ECO will work across multiple scenarios and reducing the need to backtrack or  
16 redo ECOs further along in the process. *Id.*

17 The Federal Circuit has found claims patent-eligible when they are directed to particular  
18 methods that improve the use and efficiency of computers. In *Data Engine Technologies LLC v.*  
19 *Google LLC*, 906 F.3d 999, for example, the Federal Circuit found a claim that provided a  
20 “specific” and “particular” method “for rapidly accessing and processing information” in three  
21 dimensional spreadsheets was patent eligible because it “improve[d] the efficient functioning of  
22 computers.” *Id.* at 1009. Similarly, in *Core Wireless Licensing S.A.R.L. v. LG Elecs., Inc.*, 880  
23 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2018), the Federal Circuit held that claims directed to an improved  
24 display interface that “increased the efficiency with which users could navigate through various  
25 views and windows” were not directed to an abstract concept. Like the claims in these cases, the  
26 '655 patent claims a method that improves the “efficient functioning of computers” by identifying  
27 a way to check ECOs across multiple scenarios at a time – despite computer memory limitations –  
28 and reducing the need to engage in the time-consuming process of loading different scenario

1 images from the computer’s storage to memory. This is not an abstract concept and is patent  
2 eligible under *Alice*.

3 **B. Alice Step Two**

4 Even if the ’655 patent is directed at a patent ineligible abstract concept, it contains a  
5 saving inventive concept in the unconventional use of an ECO database and scenario image to  
6 estimate how an ECO will work in other scenarios, thereby reducing the need to swap out scenario  
7 images during the process of fixing design violations across multiple scenarios in computer chip  
8 design. A claim may have a “sufficient inventive concept” under *Alice* step two if the claim  
9 “solve[s] a technology-based problem, even with conventional, generic components, combined in  
10 an unconventional manner.” *Amdocs*, 841 F.3d at 1300; *see also DDR Holdings, LLC v.*  
11 *Hotels.com L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245, 1257-59 (Fed. Cir. 2014). The ’655 patent outlines a novel  
12 method for conducting ECO checks across multiple scenarios by using an ECO database and a  
13 scenario image to estimate how ECOs will impact other scenarios. This method reduces the need  
14 to engage in the time-consuming process of swapping out scenario images from computer storage  
15 to memory and therefore provides a more efficient system for fixing design violations across  
16 multiple scenarios. As in *Amdocs*, this is a sufficient inventive concept under *Alice* step two.

17 For the purposes of this motion to dismiss, I conclude that the ’655 patent is not directed to  
18 a patent ineligible abstract concept. Further, I conclude that even if the ’655 patent is directed to  
19 an abstract concept, it contains a sufficient saving inventive concept.

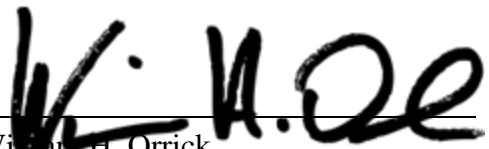
20 **CONCLUSION**

21 For the reasons discussed above, I find that the ’863 and ’640 patents are invalid under §  
22 101. Accordingly, Avatar’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED as to Claims I and II. Because I find  
23 that the ’655 is not invalid under § 101, Avatar’s motion to dismiss is DENIED as to Claim VI.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: November 12, 2020

26  
27  
28

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William H. Orrick  
United States District Judge