

# EXHIBIT 4

**Exhibit 4**  
**Exemplary Infringement – ‘930 Patent, claim 6**

Hikvision (A) directly infringed, (B) contributorily infringed, and (C) induced infringement claim 6 of the ‘930 Patent.

(A) Direct infringement. Hikvision directly infringed claim 6 of the ‘930 Patent by practicing a method for remotely powering access equipment in a data network that satisfied all of the claimed elements of claim 6 as described below.

In directly infringing claim 6 of the ‘930 Patent by practicing such a method, (a) the power sourcing equipment 1 (data nodes) and powered devices (access devices) used by Hikvision can both be Hikvision products, (b) neither can be Hikvision products (that is, Hikvision can use power sourcing equipment (data nodes) and powered devices (access devices) made by others), or (c) either the power sourcing equipment (data nodes) or the powered devices (access devices) can be Hikvision products, that satisfies all of the claimed elements as described below.

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<sup>1</sup> The IEEE 802.3 standards (including 802.3af and 802.3at) use their own terminology to describe what is referred to in the ‘930 Patent as the (a) “data signaling pair,” (b) “data node,” and (c) “access device:”

“1.4 Definitions ...

- 1.4.x Twisted Pair Medium Dependent Interface (TP MDI): The mechanical and electrical interface between the transmission medium and the Medium Attachment Unit (MAU) or PHY, *e.g.*, (10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, or 1000BASE-T) [the “TP MDI” corresponds to the interface of the “data signaling pair” used in the claims of the ‘930 Patent].
- 1.4.x Power sourcing Equipment (PSE): A DTE or midspan that provides the power to a single link section. DTE powering is intended to provide a single 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, or 1000BASE-T device with a unified interface for both the data it requires and the power to process these data [the “PSE” corresponds to the “data node” used in the claims of the ‘930 Patent].
- 1.4.x Powered Device (PD): A device that is either drawing power or requesting power from a PSE [the “PD” corresponds to the “access device” used in the claims of the ‘930 Patent].”

(B) Contributory infringement. Hikvision contributed to infringing claim 6 of the '930 Patent by making, importing, selling, and offering to sell:

- (1) power sourcing equipment (data nodes) that, when combined and connected to powered devices (access devices) that are either Hikvision powered devices (access devices) or are powered devices (access devices) made by others, are designed, sold, and imported with the knowledge that they are especially made or adapted for use as a material part of a combination that practices the method of claim 6 for remotely powering access equipment in a data network, that satisfies all of the claimed elements as described below; and
- (2) powered devices (access devices) that, when combined and connected to power sourcing equipment (data nodes) that are either Hikvision power sourcing equipment (data nodes) or are power sourcing equipment (data node) made by others, are designed, sold, and imported with the knowledge that they are especially made or adapted for use as a material part of combination that practices the method of claim 6 for remotely powering access equipment in a data network, that satisfies all of the claimed elements as described below.

(C) Induced infringement. Hikvision actively induced infringement of claim 6 of the '930 Patent by instructing others to use power sourcing equipment (data nodes) (made by Hikvision or others), combined with and connected to powered devices (access devices) (made by Hikvision or others), as suggested by Hikvision's manuals, advertising, place cards, instructions, and other literature, to practice the method of claim 6 for remotely powering access equipment in a data network, that satisfies all of the claimed elements as described below.

Hikvision’s products were designed and functioned consistent with the IEEE 802.3af<sup>2</sup> or 802.3at<sup>3</sup> Standards.<sup>4</sup> Sample statements demonstrating that Hikvision’s products conform to the IEEE 802.3af or 802.3at Standards include:

- “PoE Standard IEEE802.3af, IEEE802.3at”
- “Compliant with IEEE802.3at/af”
- “ports 1-4/8 support IEEE 802.3af PoE (15.4W) and IEEE 802.3at PoE+ (30W)”

Claim language	Evidence and Analysis <sup>5</sup>
<b>Claim 6</b>	
<p><i>Pre:</i> Method for remotely powering access equipment in a data network, comprising</p>	<p><i>Sample evidence (Hikvision statements, depictions, and other documentation), includes:</i><sup>6</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See elements [a] – [d] below;</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The IEEE 802.3af Standard extends prior 802.3 Ethernet standards to support devices and interfaces for remotely powering access equipment in a data network. (IEEE 802.3af Standard).

<sup>3</sup> “Abstract: This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 to augment the capabilities of IEEE Std 802.3 with higher power levels and improved power management information.” (IEEE 802.3at Standard Abstract).

<sup>4</sup> All components of the 802.3af Standard are integrated into 802.3-2008 Standard.

<sup>5</sup> This infringement chart is exemplary and does not present all infringement theories, including any doctrine of equivalents theories.

<sup>6</sup> The “*Sample evidence (Hikvision statements, depictions, and other documentation)*” are illustrative examples of statements, depictions, and other documentation that help one understand and put into context the evidence for each claim element.

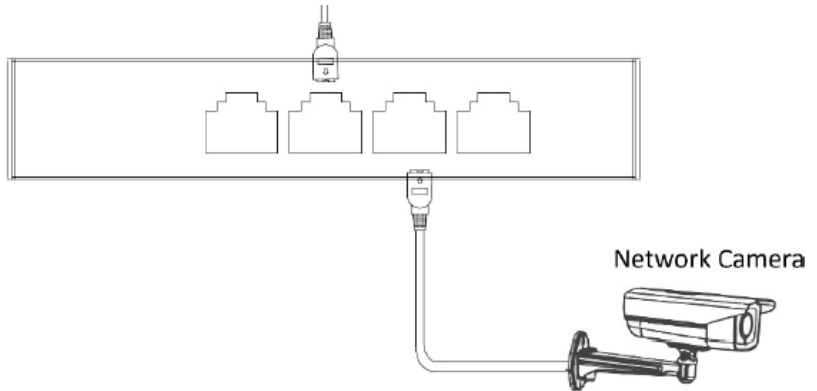
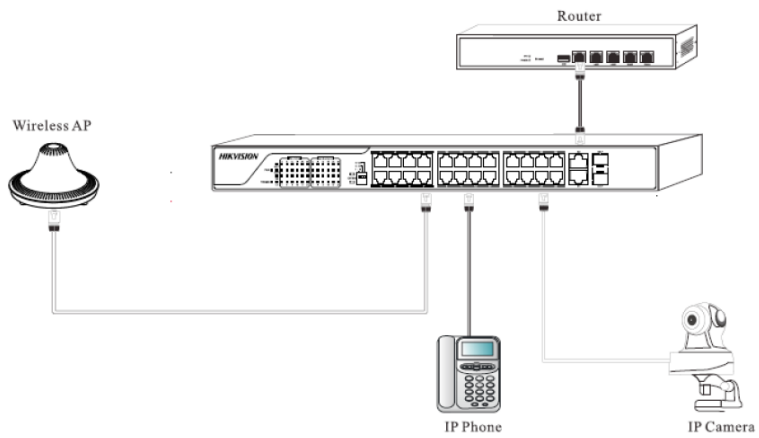


Figure 3-3 RJ-45 Port Connection



**PoE Connection**

The PoE Connection function helps connect cameras to the PoE NVR without difficult IP configuration. Moreover, electricity and data run on one cable!

The PoE interfaces enable power input via Ethernet cables.

- “Use a network cable to connect the device to the RJ-45 port of a peer device such as network camera, NVR, switch, etc.”

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