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13 14	HNITED STATES	S DISTRICT COURT
15	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
16	SAN JOSE DIVISION	
17	FINJAN, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company,	Case No.: 5:17-cv-04467-BLF-VKD
18 19	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT SONICWALL INC.'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE DR. MCDUFF'S METHOD NO. 1
20	V.	(MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 2)
21	SONICWALL INC., a Delaware Corporation,	Date: March 18, 2021 Time: 1:30 PM
2223	Defendant.	Courtroom: 3, 5 th Floor Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman
23		
25	REDACTED	
26		
27		
- '		



TABLE OF EXHIBITS REFERENCED¹

September 4, 2020 Expert Report of DeForest McDuff, Ph.D	Ex. 1
September 3, 2020 Expert Report of Michael Mitzenmacher, Ph.D. Regarding Infringement by SonicWall, Inc. of Patent Nos. 6,804,780; 6,965,968; and 7,613,926	Ex. 4
October 26, 2020 Deposition Transcript of Michael Mitzenmacher, Ph.D.	Ex. 8
November 2, 2020 Deposition Transcript of DeForest McDuff, Ph.D.	Ex. 10
Juniper Networks, Inc.'s Motion for Attorneys' Fees Pursuant to 35 U.S.C § 285, <i>Finjan, Inc. v. Juniper Networks, Inc.</i> , 3:17-cv-5659-WHA, Dkt. 634 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2020)	Ex. 11
Order RE Request for Attorney Fees, Finjan, Inc. v. Juniper Networks, Inc., 3:17-cv-5659-WHA, Dkt. 648 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 9, 2021)	Ex. 12
Marker Advisors, LLC document marked as McDuff Deposition Ex. No. 5	Ex. 13
February 28, 2017 Email marked as McDuff Deposition Ex. No. 10	Ex. 14
Order on Motions in <i>Limine</i> , <i>Finjan</i> , <i>Inc.</i> v. <i>Cisco Sys.</i> , <i>Inc.</i> , No. 17-ev-72-BLF, Dkt. 660 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2020)	Ex. 15
Order Regarding Motions in <i>Limine, Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Sys.</i> , No. 15-cv-03295, Dkt. 404 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2017),	Ex. 16
January 16, 2014 Email, bearing the bates numbers FINJAN-SW 403755 - FINJAN-SW 403759	Ex. 17
Joint Statement Regarding Dispute Regarding Additional Deposition Time of Dr. Christine Meyer, <i>Finjan, Inc. v. Symantec Corp.</i> , No. 14-cv-02998-HSG, Dkt. 361 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2018)	Ex. 18

¹All exhibits are attached to the Declaration of Jarrad M. Gunther.





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U.S. 518, 528 (1972); see also Aro Mfg. Co. v. Convertible Top Replacement Co., 365 U.S. 336, 344
(1961) ("[I]f anything is settled in the patent law, it is that the combination patent covers only the
totality of the elements in the claim and that no element, separately viewed, is within the grant.");
Centillion Data Systems., LLC v. Qwest Commc'ns Int'l, Inc., 631 F.3d 1279, 1288 (Fed. Cir. 2011);
Ball Aerosol & Specialty Container, Inc. v. Limited Brands, Inc., 555 F.3d 984, 995 (Fed. Cir. 2009).
The Court should thus strike Dr. McDuff's '968 damages opinions, i.e., that SonicWall would agree
to pay Finjan a royalty of
to license just the '968 Patent. Ex. 1, at Attachment B-2. By providing Finjan a
royalty on Gateway units that Finjan has not shown have been combined with a WXA (and thus do
not infringe), the royalty improperly "punishes beyond the reach of the statute." ResQNet.com, Inc.
v. Lansa, Inc., 594 F.3d 860, 869 (Fed. Cir. 2010); Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc., 580 F.3d
1301, 1333-34 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (a patent holder must prove the extent of infringement, and cannot
recover damages for non-infringing uses). Dr. McDuff's opinion so far outstrips the revenues from
the mere of the WXA (whose WXA sales generated),
that it cannot possibly be methodologically sound. See Ex. 11 (quoting Judge Alsup's Daubert Order:
"that Expert Arst would suggest that Juniper would have been willing to pay an eyepopping \$60-\$70
million as a royalty for the sake of \$1.8 million in revenue is preposterous. This order therefore agrees
with Juniper that Expert Arst's testimony 'defies basic laws of economics' such that its unreliability
renders it inadmissible under FRE 702.""); Ex. 12 ("Finjan's first-round '494 patent damages fiasco
wasted a great deal of everyone's time and energy Finjan tried to sneak this theory in with its
expert-damages report, but we caught it, and the Daubert order excluded the trick.").
Even as to the customers who bought a WXA (the outer limit on '968 damages). Dr

Even as to the customers who bought a WXA (the outer limit on '968 damages), Dr. McDuff has no opinion as to how many have actually been combined with a Gateway into an allegedly infringing system. Ex. 10 at 211:17-22; *id*.at 181:14-25 ("So in terms of determining the number of units that are infringing, that would be a question for the finder of fact and for the technical experts in the case."). He thus has no opinion on the revenues earned on the combination actually alleged to infringe the '968 Patent: a WXA *plus* a Gateway.

<u>Patents Asserted Against Capture ATP.</u> There are two problems with Dr. McDuff's damages



opinion regarding the other seven patents as they relate to allegations that include Capture ATP.

Combinations. The first problem is similar to the failure regarding the '968 Patent. Specifically, for each of the other Patents-in-Suit ('305, '408, '844, '494, '154, '780, and '926 Patents), many of Finjan's infringement allegations require the *combination* of Capture ATP with either a Gateway or an ESA. Again, Dr. McDuff has no opinion regarding the revenues from sales or the number of customers who bought *both* components of the accused combinations (as opposed to including every sale of a Gateway and ESA, regardless of whether the customer ever bought or used Capture ATP). Instead, he admitted his assumption of infringement was not made "with that level of specificity" as to what combinations were required (Ex. 10 at 79:17-80:20), and he was "not performing that level of technical analysis" to know the product combinations (*id.* at 180:16-22).

Consistent with his failure to offer a damages opinion where Capture ATP is required as part of a combination, Dr. McDuff presented a table (Table 14) that purports to identify the "Accused Products by Patent" – but it simply lists dozens of products without noting whether Finjan's experts allege infringement by a combination (and, if so, how that impacts his damages analysis). Ex. 1 at Table 14. This failure to account for the accused combinations will be further compounded if the Court's summary judgment rulings eliminate the Gateway-only theories, such that *every* infringement theory will require Capture ATP (alone or in combination with another product).

Revenue Period. The second problem on these seven patents is that Dr. McDuff's royalty base erroneously includes tens of millions of dollars generated before Capture ATP was commercially available. Dr. McDuff concedes that Capture ATP was not commercially available with the Gateways until at least August 1, 2016, and not available with ESAs until February 2017. Ex. 10 at 201:5-9, see also id. 131:11-133:23; Ex. 13; Ex. 10 at 201:10-203:8; Ex. 14. It is axiomatic that sales of Gateways/ESAs before these dates cannot infringe, because they could not be combined with the product (Capture ATP) required for the purported infringement. Nevertheless, Dr. McDuff's unapportioned royalty base includes

of individual Gateway and ESA revenues before these dates. See Ex. 1 at Attachment D-1 – D-17.

Both of these errors infect Method 1 (

) and Method 2, which calculates a royalty per infringing unit. See Ex. 1 \P 142 & Table 9.



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