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12 13	Attorneys for Defendant SONICWALL INC.		
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
15	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
16	SAN JOSE DIVISION		
17 18	FINJAN, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company,	Case No.: 5:17-cv-04467-BLF-VKD	
19	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT SONICWALL INC.'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF DR. MCDUFF'S PRICE	
20	v.	PER SCAN OPINIONS (METHOD NO. 3)	
21	SONICWALL INC., a Delaware Corporation,	(MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 4)	
22	Defendant.	Date: March 18, 2021 Time: 1:30 PM	
23		Courtroom: 3, 5 th Floor Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman	
24			
25	REDACTED		
26			
27			



TABLE OF REFERENCED EXHIBITS¹

September 4, 2020 Expert Report of DeForest McDuff, Ph.D	Ex. 1
Order on Daubert Motions [Re: ECF 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431], <i>Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc.</i> , Case No. 17-cv-00072-BLF, Dkt. No. 555 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 21, 2020)	Ex. 2
September 3, 2020 Expert Report of Dr. Aaron Striegel	Ex. 6
November 3, 2020 Deposition Transcript of Aaron Striegel, Ph.D.	Ex. 9
November 2, 2020 Deposition Transcript of DeForest McDuff, Ph.D.	Ex. 10
Marker Advisors, LLC document marked as McDuff Deposition Ex. No. 5	Ex. 13
Agreement for VirusTotal Services, bearing bates numbers SonicWall-Finjan_00101991 - SonicWall-Finjan_00101996, marked as Striegel Deposition Ex. No. 2	Ex. 22
Agreement for VirusTotal Services, bearing bates numbers FINJAN-SW 158696 - FINJAN-SW 158701, marked as Striegel Deposition Ex. No. 3	Ex. 23
January 8, 2017 Email, bearing bates numbers Finjan-SW 403972 - Finjan-SW 403972	Ex. 24
February 27, 2020 Deposition Transcript of Julie Mar-Spinola	Ex. 25
September 7, 2016 Transcript of Proceedings, <i>Finjan, Inc. v. Sophos, Inc.</i> , Case No. C 14-1197 WHO (N.D. Cal.), bearing bates numbers FINJAN-SW158070 - FINJAN-SW158104	Ex. 26
2018 SonicWall Cyber Threat Report, bearing bates numbers FINJAN-SW 433167 – FINJAN-SW 433191, marked as McDuff Deposition Ex. No. 4	Ex. 27
October 9, 2020 Expert Report of Stephen L. Becker, Ph.D. on Behalf of Defendant	Ex. 28

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



Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 702 and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), SonicWall seeks to exclude Finjan's damages expert, Dr. McDuff, from presenting his Method 3 (Price-Per-Scan) reasonable royalty opinions. For Method 3, Dr. McDuff looked to "the number of accused scans multiplied by an appropriate royalty per scan." Ex. 1 (McDuff Report) ¶ 150. Because the manner in which he derived both his "royalty per scan" and the "number of accused scans" are methodologically flawed and without basis in the facts, this methodology should be excluded.

A. Legal Standard

The Court is well-familiar with the general legal standard governing admission of expert opinion and, therefore, SonicWall will not repeat it here. *See*, *e.g.*, Ex. 2 (Cisco *Daubert* Order), at 1-2; *see also Commonwealth Sci. & Indus. Research Organisation v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, 809 F.3d 1295, 1302 (Fed. Cir. 2015) ("CSIRO") ("Where the data used is not sufficiently tied to the facts of the case," a damages model cannot meet the 'substantive statutory requirement of apportionment of royalty damages to the invention's value."") (quoting *Summit 6, LLC v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.*, 802 F.3d 1283, 1296 (Fed. Cir. 2015)).

B. Dr. McDuff's Royalty Rate of Per Scan Relies On Dr. Striegel's Flawed Agreements

Dr. McDuff opines that "
"and claims that this amount is supported by the "
"and "
"Ex. 1 ¶ 154 (emphasis added). Dr. McDuff's conclusions are based entirely on Dr. Striegel's separate, flawed analysis of Finjan and SonicWall's licenses. Ex. 10 at 147:1-6.

Specifically, Dr. Striegel opined that "
"and also that "
"Ex. 6 ¶ 126. Dr. McDuff's "/scan calculation is based on the price for "
"Ex. 1 ¶ 154 n. 347. But the actual record evidence confirms that neither SonicWall nor Finjan ever paid for, or even obtained a license to, "
Instead,



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they both purchased and obtained a license to a completely separate and distinct service			
-" which both Drs. Striegel and McDuff admit was priced at			
or less per look-up (i.e., scan figure that Dr. McDuff uses for his Method 3			
royalty rate). Ex. 9 at 33:23-40:18, 41:20-22; Ex. 22; Ex. 23; Ex. 10 at 159:9-163:17. Put simply,			
Dr. Striegel was just plain wrong in opining that either Finjan or SonicWall had a license to			
. And by relying on the higher pricing (instead of the			
much lower pricing for service that SonicWall and Finjan actually			
licensed), Dr. McDuff calculated a royalty rate that was over-inflated by at least 16X, improperly			
skewing the damages range. Because his royalty rate analysis is not tied to the facts of record, Dr.			
McDuff's per scan royalty rate is flawed, and his opinions regarding this method must be excluded.			
See CSIRO, 809 F.3d at 1302 ("[A]s damages models are fact-dependent, a distinct but integral part			
of the admissibility inquiry is whether the data utilized in the methodology is sufficiently tied to the			
facts of the case.").			
Nor would it be acceptable for Dr. McDuff to simply maintain his use of the price of the			
service even though it was never used by either party. To be clear, in			
determining the royalty rate to apply to this method, Dr. McDuff relied heavily on his understanding			
that the figure was consistent with "			
" Ex. 1 ¶ 154(b), (c). Absent the threshold relevance of both parties subscribing to and			
licensing the technology there is no reason for Dr. McDuff to have chosen the pricing for this service			
as relevant to the hypothetical negotiation. In fact, it is used by neither, and therefore there is no			
reason that it would have been considered at the hypothetical negotiation and Finjan has failed to			
provide the requisite technical and economic relevance to be considered here, warranting exclusion.			
Wordtech Sys, Inc. v. Integrated networks Solutions, Inc., 609 F.3d 1308, 1319-20 (Fed. Cir. 2010)			
("[C]omparisons of past patent licenses to the infringement must account for 'the technological and			
economic differences between them.") (quoting ResQNet.com, Inc. v. Lansa, Inc., 594 F.3d 860, 870			
(Fed. Cir. 2010)).			



Although Dr. Webuit offerty mentions other aneged bases of support, none could possibly
provide a methodologically sound basis for use of this royalty rate here. First, he references otherwise
undocumented discussions with Mr. Hartstein and Ms. Mar-Spinola saying that they used /scan
in negotiations with "Ex. 1 ¶ 154 & n. 346. As to Sophos, the final settlement
itself says nothing at all about a price per scan, and contemporaneous emails between Sophos and
Finjan confirm that either. See, e.g., Ex. 24
(offering terms "
" Ex. 1 \P 45(b). The "others" are never identified and thus cannot be a basis for an analysis
of technical or economic comparability, especially in view of Ms. Mar-Spinola's testimony that
Finjan does not have "a standard pricing" and instead "[i]t's all dependent on the prospect." Ex. 25
at 57:18-58:5. Nor do any of Finjan's other licenses reflect any price per scan rate, much less a
/scan rate. <i>Id</i> . at 55:6-11 (confirming that "
). In short, there is no basis to even begin an
analysis of economic or technical comparability from these data points; indeed, it is even worse than
the "starting point" rejected by the Federal Circuit in Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Sys., Inc., 879 F.3d
1299, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2018), as there is nothing tying a to what the parties
would have used at the hypothetical negotiation in the 2012-2014 period. See id. ("Mr. Chaperot's
testimony that an 8-16% royalty rate would be the current starting point in licensing negotiations
says little about what the parties would have proposed or agreed to in a hypothetical arm's length
negotiation in 2008.").
Dr. McDuff also references Mr. Hartstein's testimony from the Sanhos case (Fy. 1 at n. 346)

Dr. McDuff also references Mr. Hartstein's testimony from the *Sophos* case (Ex. 1 at n. 346, citing Finjan-SW 158070, at -85 (Ex. 26)), but the cited testimony is clearly discussing the *Blue Coat I* jury verdict, which had nothing to do with a price per scan, and in any event, was overturned on appeal after the Federal Circuit found that Finjan's testimony used figures that were "plucked from thin air and, as such, cannot be the basis for a reasonable royalty calculation." *Blue Coat*, 879 F.3d at 1312. This level of *ipse dixit* cannot sustain a methodology that would increase damages by an



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