
**INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC's
EXHIBIT 2002**

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

MERCEDES-BENZ USA, LLC and
MERCEDES-BENZ U.S. INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
Petitioners,

v.

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2015-00359
U.S. Patent No. 7,384,177

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY
TECHNOLOGIES LLC

v.

ACER INC., et al.

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CASE NO. 2:13-CV-522-JRG
(LEAD CASE)

CLAIM CONSTRUCTION
MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

On July 30, 2014, the Court held a hearing to determine the proper construction of the disputed claim terms in United States Patents No. 6,755,547, 7,300,194, 7,384,177, 7,404,660, 7,434,974, 7,537,370, and 8,215,816. After considering the arguments made by the parties at the hearing and in the parties' claim construction briefing (Dkt. Nos. 69, 75, and 82),¹ the Court issues this Claim Construction Memorandum and Order.

¹ Citations to documents (such as the parties' briefs and exhibits) in this Claim Construction Memorandum and Order refer to the page numbers of the original documents rather than the page numbers assigned by the Court's electronic docket unless otherwise indicated. Defendants are Acer Inc., Acer America Corp., Huawei Device USA Inc., Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Huawei Investment and Holding Co. Ltd., Microsoft Corp., Blackberry Ltd., Blackberry Corp., Dell Inc., and Hewlett-Packard Co.

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND	3
LEGAL PRINCIPLES	4
THE PARTIES' STIPULATED TERMS	6
CONSTRUCTION OF DISPUTED TERMS	6
A. "pattern of deformities" and "pattern of light extracting deformities"	7
B. "continuous side walls"	11
C. "transition region"	18
D. "at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member"	23
E. "an air gap therebetween" and "an air gap between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member"	30
F. "desired light output," "desired light output distribution," "desired light output distribution or effect," and "desired light output color or uniformity"	36
G. "predetermined"	38
H. "posts, tabs, or other structural features that provide a mount"	42
I. "well defined optical elements or deformities" and "optical elements or deformities of well defined shape"	43
J. "a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film"	47
K. "pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss"	51
L. "to [suit/fit] a particular application"	54
CONCLUSION	57
APPENDIX A	58

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff brings suit alleging infringement of United States Patents No. 6,755,547 (“the ‘547 Patent”), 7,300,194 (“the ‘194 Patent”), 7,384,177 (“the ‘177 Patent”), 7,404,660 (“the ‘660 Patent”), 7,434,974 (“the ‘974 Patent”), 7,537,370 (“the ‘370 Patent”), and 8,215,816 (“the ‘816 Patent”). All seven of the patents-in-suit are titled “Light Emitting Panel Assemblies” and relate to backlighting for liquid crystal displays (“LCDs”).

The Abstract of the ‘547 Patent is generally representative and states:

Light emitting panel assemblies include a sheet, film or plate overlying a light emitting member. The sheet, film or plate has a pattern of deformities on one or both sides that may vary or be random in size, shape or geometry, placement, index of refraction, density, angle, depth, height and type for controlling the light output distribution to suit a particular application. Also the sheet, film or plate may have a coating or surface treatment for causing the light to pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.

All of the patents-in-suit claim priority to a common ancestor patent and bear an earliest priority date of June 27, 1995. The parties submit, at least for purposes of the present claim construction proceedings, that the patents-in-suit share a common written description and figures. Dkt. No. 69 at 1; Dkt. No. 75 at 1. For convenience, this Claim Construction Memorandum and Order refers to the specification of only the ‘547 Patent unless otherwise indicated.

Finally, although Plaintiff submitted an expert declaration with its opening claim construction brief (*see* Dkt. No. 69, Ex. B, 6/16/2014 Declaration of Kenneth I. Werner), the Court granted Defendants’ motion to strike that expert declaration. *See* Dkt. No. 85, 7/11/2014 Order. Therefore, in construing the disputed terms, the Court does not consider the expert declaration.

LEGAL PRINCIPLES

“It is a ‘bedrock principle’ of patent law that ‘the claims of a patent define the invention to which the patentee is entitled the right to exclude.’” *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc) (quoting *Innova/Pure Water Inc. v. Safari Water Filtration Sys., Inc.*, 381 F.3d 1111, 1115 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). To determine the meaning of the claims, courts start by considering the intrinsic evidence. *See id.* at 1313; *see also C.R. Bard, Inc. v. U.S. Surgical Corp.*, 388 F.3d 858, 861 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Bell Atl. Network Servs., Inc. v. Covad Commc’ns Group, Inc.*, 262 F.3d 1258, 1267 (Fed. Cir. 2001). The intrinsic evidence includes the claims themselves, the specification, and the prosecution history. *See Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1314; *C.R. Bard*, 388 F.3d at 861. Courts give claim terms their ordinary and accustomed meaning as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in the context of the entire patent. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312-13; *accord Alloc, Inc. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 342 F.3d 1361, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

The claims themselves provide substantial guidance in determining the meaning of particular claim terms. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1314. First, a term’s context in the asserted claim can be very instructive. *Id.* Other asserted or unasserted claims can aid in determining the claim’s meaning because claim terms are typically used consistently throughout the patent. *Id.* Differences among the claim terms can also assist in understanding a term’s meaning. *Id.* For example, when a dependent claim adds a limitation to an independent claim, it is presumed that the independent claim does not include the limitation. *Id.* at 1314-15.

“[C]laims ‘must be read in view of the specification, of which they are a part.’” *Id.* at 1315 (quoting *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 967, 979 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (en banc)). “[T]he specification ‘is always highly relevant to the claim construction analysis.

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