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

UNILOC 2017 LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:18-cv-00508-JRG-RSP

UNILOC'S MOTION TO STRIKE PORTIONS OF EXPERT REPORTS BY SAMSUNG'S EXPERT NENAD MEDVIDOVIC



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION		1
II.	LEGAL PRINCIPLES		2
III.	ARGUMENT		3
	A.	Portions of Dr. Medvidovic's Expert Report on Invalidity Should be Stricken for Failing to Identify and Apply Reliable Methods in Testing The Nokia 9000i Communicator	4
	B.	Portions of Dr. Medvidovic's Expert Report on Noninfringement Should be Stricken for Failing to Identify and Apply Reliable Methods in Testing "Bixby"	8
IV	CONCLUSION		11



TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

Allure Energy, Inc. v. Nest Labs, Inc.,	
Case No. 9-13-cv-102, 2015 WL 9450793 (E.D. Tex. Apr. 20, 2015)	4
Burleson v. Tex. Dep't Crim. Justice,	
393 F.3d 577 (5th Cir. 2004)	4
Curtis v. M & S Petroleum, Inc.,	
174 F.3d 661 (5th Cir. 1999)	3
Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.,	
509 U.S. 579 (1993)	2
Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Sys., Inc.,	
Case No. 13-cv-03999, 2015 WL 4272870 (N.D. Cal. July 14, 2015)	10
Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Sys. Inc.,	
Case No. 17-cv-00072-BLF, Dkt. No. 549 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2020)	
Hathaway v. Bazany,	
507 F.3d 312 (5th Cir. 2007)	3
Hendricks v. Ford Motor Co.,	
Case No. 4:12-CV-71, 2012 WL 12045429 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 6, 2012)	3, 7
Johnson v. Arkema, Inc.,	
685 F.3d 452 (5th Cir. 2012)	3
Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael,	
526 U.S. 137 (1999)	2
Micro Chem., Inc. v. Lextron, Inc.,	
317 F.3d 1387 (Fed. Cir. 2003)	2
Rembrandt Vision Techs., L.P. v. Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.,	
725 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2013)	3
Summit 6, LLC v. Samsung Elecs. Co.,	
802 F.3d 1283 (Fed. Cir. 2015)	2
U.S. v. Valencia,	
600 F.3d 389 (5th Cir. 2010)	2
Viterbo v. Dow Chem. Co.,	
826 F.2d 420 (5th Cir. 1987)	3
Williams v. Toyota Motor Corp.,	
Case No. 4:08-cv-487, 2009 WL 305139 (E.D. Tex. Feb. 6, 2009)	3
XpertUniverse, Inc. v. Cisco Sys., Inc.,	
Case No. 09-157-RGA, 2013 WL 1702159 (D. Del. Feb. 25, 2013)	8
Rules	
Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B)	3
Fed. R. Evid. 702	



Plaintiff, Uniloc 2017 LLC ("Uniloc"), hereby respectfully moves to strike portions of the expert reports on invalidity and non-infringement by the expert for Defendants, Samsung Electronics America, Inc. and Samsung Electronics Co Ltd. (collectively "Samsung"), for the reasons set forth below.

I. INTRODUCTION

Samsung's expert, Dr. Medvidovic, prepared two expert reports in this matters on invalidity and non-infringement, respectively served on February 18, 2020, and March 9, 2020. Exs. A (invalidity report), B (non-infringement report). Dr. Medvidovic was deposed regarding his opinions and reports on March 26 and 27, 2020. In providing his opinion on invalidity, Dr. Medvidovic relies largely upon a Nokia 9000i Communicator User Manual, and allegedly, the accompanying Nokia 9000i device. See generally, Ex. A; see also id. at ¶¶ 60, 65-68, § X.A, Ex. D-2. In his report on non-infringement, Dr. Medvidovic opines that by utilizing "Bixby," Samsung's voice-activated assistant, "a user can use the phone to place outgoing calls without authenticating themselves with a pin. . . . " See Ex. B at ¶ 89. Both reports refer to certain testing Dr. Medvidovic performed to support his invalidity and non-infringement positions. However, in each instance, Dr. Medvidovic failed to specifically identify what particular steps were taken during his testing, what testing or support—if any—was performed by another individual, and what specific results he obtained from testing. As such, any reference to testing performed, and the results of any such testing, by Dr. Medvidovic should be stricken as they are conclusory and unreliable.

Unless otherwise noted, citations to Exhibits herein are attached to the accompanying Declaration of Aaron S. Jacobs.



II. LEGAL PRINCIPLES

An expert witness may provide opinion testimony if "(a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case." Fed. R. Evid. 702. Rule 702 requires a district court to make a preliminary determination, when requested, as to whether the requirements of the rule are satisfied with regard to a particular expert's proposed testimony. *See Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 149 (1999); *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms.*, *Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 592-93 (1993). District courts are accorded broad discretion in making Rule 702 determinations. *Kumho Tire*, 526 U.S. at 152 ("[T]he trial judge must have considerable leeway in deciding in a particular case how to go about determining whether particular expert testimony is reliable.").

"Whether proffered evidence is admissible at trial is a procedural issue not unique to patent law," and therefore decisions whether to admit expert testimony are reviewed under the law of the regional circuit. *Summit 6, LLC v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 802 F.3d 1283, 1294 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (citing *Micro Chem., Inc. v. Lextron, Inc.*, 317 F.3d 1387, 1390–91 (Fed. Cir. 2003)). Although the Fifth Circuit and other courts have identified various factors that the district court may consider in determining whether an expert's testimony should be admitted, the common nature of these factors direct the trial court to consider as its ultimate inquiry whether the expert's testimony is sufficiently (1) reliable and (2) relevant to be helpful to the finder of fact and thus to warrant admission at trial. *U.S. v. Valencia*, 600 F.3d 389, 424 (5th Cir. 2010).

"The reliability prong [of *Daubert*] mandates that expert opinion 'be grounded in the methods and procedures of science and . . . be more than unsupported speculation or subjective belief." *Id.* at 459 (quoting *Curtis*, 174 F.3d at 668). "The relevance prong [of *Daubert*] requires



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