

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION**

ANCORA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

LG ELECTRONICS INC. and LG
ELECTRONICS U.S.A., INC.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:20-CV-00034-ADA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ANCORA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

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

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:20-CV-00034-ADA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

PUBLIC VERSION

**ANCORA'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE CERTAIN TESTIMONY OF
LG ELECTRONICS' TECHNICAL EXPERT DR. SUZANNE BARBER**

Ancora brings this motion to exclude two aspects of the testimony and opinions of Dr. Suzanne Barber, LG Electronics' ("LGE") proffered expert on invalidity and non-infringement. Each of these three opinions flout the Federal Rules of Evidence and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993). The Court should exclude them.

First, Dr. Barber's non-infringement opinions turn on claim construction arguments that improperly "seek[] to limit the full scope of a term's plain and ordinary meaning." *Huawei Techs., Co, Ltd v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 340 F. Supp. 3d 934, 968 (N.D. Cal. 2018).¹ Such claim construction opinions are improper and "must be stricken." *Id.*; *accord Ziilabs Inc., Ltd. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2015 WL 8274055, at *2-4 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 8, 2015) (holding that experts "cannot rely on statements in the prosecution history to limit the ordinary meaning of the term").

Second, Dr. Barber uses her report to parrot expert reports of Samsung witnesses (e.g., Drs. Nettles, Arbaugh, and Hicks) who LGE has not retained and has never disclosed as witnesses in this case. Courts routinely reject such end-runs around the hearsay rule, *Factory Mut. Ins. Co. v. Alon USA L.P.*, 705 F.3d 518, 524 (5th Cir. 2013) ("[T]he expert may [not] simply parrot impermissible hearsay evidence, thereby allowing a party to circumvent the rules against hearsay."), and the rules governing expert disclosures, *Howard v. Bosch Thermotechnology Corp.*, 2018 WL 2087259, at *3 (E.D. Mo. May 4, 2018) (precluding plaintiff's expert from testifying about report where plaintiff failed to timely disclose expert pursuant to court's scheduling order).

I. BACKGROUND

Ancora accuses LGE of infringing the methods claimed in U.S. Patent No. 6,411,941 (the '941 Patent) by, e.g., remotely delivering software updates (OTA Updates) to LGE smart phones and smart TVs, configuring those devices to write verification structures to BIOS memory, and

¹ All emphases in this brief are added by Ancora unless otherwise noted.

verifying the software updates using that verification structure. LGE’s counsel retained Dr. Barber as a “technical expert” to opine on, among other things, whether LGE practiced the ’941 Patent, *see* Ex. 1 (Barber Rebuttal Rpt.) ¶¶ 1-2, and whether the ’941 Patent is valid, *see* Ex. 2 (Barber Invalidity Rpt.).²

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Expert opinions are admissible only if they are relevant, “will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue,” and are “the product of reliable principles and methods” that were “reliably applied” to “the facts of the case.” Fed. R. Evid. 702. Thus, “[t]he court, in its role as gatekeeper, must exclude expert testimony that is not reliable and not specialized, and which invades the province of the jury to find facts and that of the court to make ultimate legal conclusions.” *Sundance, Inc. v. DeMonte Fabricating Ltd.*, 550 F. 3d 1356, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2008). LGE must “prove by a preponderance” that Dr. Barber’s challenged opinions are admissible. *Paz v. Brush Engineered Materials, Inc.*, 555 F.3d 383, 388 (5th Cir. 2009). It cannot.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Dr. Barber’s Claim Construction Arguments That Seek to Limit The Plain and Ordinary Meaning of Claim Terms Must Be Stricken.

Dr. Barber’s non-infringement opinion depends on her artificial narrowing of the plain meaning of three claim terms that (a) the Court construed to have their plain and ordinary meaning or (b) were never proposed for construction.³ Specifically, and as summarized in the below table, Dr. Barber’s non-infringement opinion as to each term is based entirely on her attempt to limit the scope of the term by importing limitations from the specification or prosecution history.

² All exhibits are appended to the March 31, 2021 Declaration of Steven M. Seigel. *See* D.I. 193.

³ The “plain and ordinary meaning” applies both when the court “adopt[s]” the plain and ordinary meaning during *Markman* and when “neither party request[s] [a term’s] construction.” *YETI Coolers, LLC v. RTIC Coolers, LLC*, 2017 WL 404519, at *1 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 27, 2017).

To do so, Dr. Barber conducts what amounts to an (incorrect) *Markman* analysis—relying on the claim language, specification, and prosecution history of the '941 Patent to limit the meaning of each term. This is improper.

Term / Court's Construction	Dr. Barber's Claim Construction Opinion
<p>“memory of the BIOS”</p> <p><u>Court's Construction:</u> This term does not require construction. See D.I. 69 (Final Claim Construction Order) at 3.</p>	<p>“[M]emory of the BIOS” excludes “secondary storage.” See Ex. 1 (Barber Rebuttal Rpt.) at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 287 (“[T]he plain meaning is evident to a person of ordinary skill <u>based on the disclosures and the figures [of the '941 Patent] as discussed below.</u>”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 288-89 (in “<u>Figure 1 of the '941 Patent . . .</u>, no secondary storage (like hard drives, dongles, etc.) is shown or contemplated.”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 290 (“Further evidence that RAM or secondary memory storage is not the claimed memory of the BIOS <u>is found in the specification at several places . . .</u>”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 295-301 (“[T]he <u>claims, like the specification,</u> lack any statement, or even any suggestion, that the ‘erasable, non-volatile memory area of a BIOS’ could be . . . secondary memory <u>The file history confirms this understanding.</u>”)
<p>“license”</p> <p><u>Court's Construction:</u> The portion of the preamble reciting “a method of restricting software operation within a license” is non-limiting, and the term “license” does not need to be construed. D.I. 69 at 2.</p>	<p>“license” means “legal permission to use software” and excludes confirming a program’s authorization or verification to run on a device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 154 (“The use of ‘license’ <u>in the '941 patent</u> is consistent with the understanding of a person having ordinary skill in the art that it relates to a <u>legal permission to use software.</u>”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 155 (“ ‘[T]he plain and ordinary meaning of the term ‘license,’ . . . is a <u>legal right to use software.</u>”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 156-57 (“The ‘restrictions’ <u>discussed in the patent include procedures used to penalize a user</u> that is believed to have obtained software inappropriately.”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶ 168 (“[L]icensed programs are intended to be limited to the purchaser / licensee. Only specific computers or people that are identified with a particular license can operate the software.”)
<p>“pseudo-unique key”</p> <p><u>Court's Construction:</u> Not proposed for construction.</p>	<p>“pseudo-unique key” must be “unique to a[] particular device or a user” and excludes “public keys”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Id.</i> ¶¶ 252-261 (citing extensive portions of the specification to argue for narrow construction of “pseudo-unique key”); • <i>Id.</i> ¶¶ 262-267 (citing extensive portions of the file history to argue that “pseudo-unique key” must mean a key that “uniquely identif[ies] the . . . device that is performing the accused verification operation”).

“Because claim construction is a matter of law to be decided by the court, and, by implication, experts are not permitted to argue claim construction to the jury, an expert’s opinion that seeks to limit the full scope of a term’s plain and ordinary meaning must be stricken.” *Huawei*, 340 F. Supp. 3d at 968. In short, impermissible claim construction for unconstrued terms happens when an expert does exactly what Dr. Barber does here: “relies heavily on the prosecution history [and] specification[] . . . to explain and expound upon a specific meaning and/or requirements of the terms identified.” *MediaTek Inc. v. Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.*, 2014 WL 971765, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2014); *see Ziilabs Inc.*, 2015 WL 8274055, at *2-3 (striking expert testimony that “determined the plain and ordinary meaning of the term ‘processor’ from the specification of the ’584 patent” and used “statements in the prosecution history to limit [its] ordinary meaning”).

Thus, if a term is to be given its “plain and ordinary meaning,” the Court should preclude an expert from arguing a more limited construction. *Maxell, Ltd. v. Apple Inc.*, 2020 WL 8269548, at *21 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 11, 2020) (striking expert opinion that “use[d] embodiments from the specification to limit [a] term’s plain and ordinary meaning”); *Finjan, Inc. v. Secure Computing Corp.*, 626 F.3d 1197, 1207 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (finding no *O2 Micro* violation where district court precluded the Defendants’ expert from arguing to the jury that a term that was given its plain and ordinary meaning “required an IP address”). As demonstrated below, Dr. Barber violates this rule for each of these three terms by relying on the prosecution history and specification to advocate for a construction far narrower than the “full range of [a term’s] ordinary meaning.” *Trustees of Columbia Univ. in City of New York v. Symantec Corp.*, 811 F.3d 1359, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2016).

(a) “memory of the BIOS”: Dr. Barber’s argument that “memory of the BIOS” excludes any “secondary memory” is based entirely on her interpretation of the ’941 Patent’s specification and prosecution history. *See* Ex. 1 (Barber Rebuttal Rpt.) at ¶¶ 287-306. Dr. Barber extensively

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