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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
6 SAN JOSE DIVISION  
7

8 VIAVI SOLUTIONS INC.,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 PLATINUM OPTICS TECHNOLOGY  
12 INC.,

13 Defendant.

Case No. 20-cv-05501-EJD

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES**

Re: ECF No. 218

14 In this patent infringement suit, Defendant Platinum Optics Technology ("PTOT") requests  
15 that the Court find this case exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285, determine to sanction Plaintiff  
16 Viavi Solutions Inc. ("Viavi") and its counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1927 and the Court's inherent  
17 power, and award PTOT \$826,654 in attorneys' fees and \$8,400 in costs. Motion for Attorneys'  
18 Fees ("Motion" or "Mot."), ECF No. 218. The Court heard oral argument on October 26, 2023.  
19 ECF No. 234. Having considered the parties' written submissions and oral argument, the Court  
20 GRANTS in part the Motion.

21 **I. BACKGROUND**

22 Viavi is a U.S.-based company that designs low angle shift optical filters using  
23 hydrogenated silicon for 3D motion sensing. Compl., ECF No. 1 at ¶¶ 3, 5, 8. It holds various  
24 patents associated with this technology, including U.S. Patent Nos. 9,354,369 (the "'369 patent"),  
25 9,588,269 (the "'269 patent"), 10,222,526 (the "'526 patent"), and 9,945,995 (the "'995 patent").  
26 *Id.* ¶ 4.

27 PTOT is a Taiwan-based company. *Id.* ¶ 19. PTOT manufactures optical filters that

28 Case No.: 20-cv-05501-EJD  
ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOT. FOR ATTYS' FEES

1 employ hydrogenated silicon allegedly using patented technology. *Id.* ¶ 10.

2 **A. Litigation in China and Taiwan (the “Asia Litigations”)**

3 As outlined in this Court’s order on Viavi’s motion to dismiss, the parties have a history of  
4 patent infringement litigation. *See* Order on Viavi’s Motion to Dismiss (“MTD Order”), ECF No.  
5 210. Before this action, Viavi filed patent infringement lawsuits in China and Taiwan (“Asia  
6 Lawsuits”) against PTOT in 2019. Compl. ¶ 11; Mot. 2. The cases involved three optical filters,  
7 PTOT’s “11246,” “TW,” and “11694” optical filters. Compl. ¶ 12. The lawsuits were ultimately  
8 dissolved and dismissed in April 2020. *Id.* ¶ 11. The settlement agreements provided a release of  
9 infringement liability as to certain of Viavi’s patents for all worldwide sales of PTOT’s products—  
10 —including the accused PTOT “11246” filter involved in the Asia Litigations (the “11246 Filter”)—  
11 —manufactured or sold prior to May 1, 2020. ECF No. 44-3.

12 **B. Subsequent Litigation in the United States**

13 Before filing suit in this District, Viavi sent PTOT a letter on July 14, 2020, stating that  
14 “[i]t has come to [Viavi’s] attention that since May 1, 2020, [PTOT] has manufactured and sold  
15 additional low angle shift bandpass filters that utilize Viavi’s patented technology” and alleging  
16 PTOT of “supplying [] filters to [Company<sup>1</sup>] for incorporation into downstream products sold in  
17 the United States.” ECF No. 1-9. Viavi contends that this letter “put PTOT on specific notice that  
18 the filters at issue were those supplied to [Company] for products sold in the U.S. after May  
19 2020.” Viavi’s Opposition to PTOT’s Motion for Attorneys’ Fees (“Opp.”), ECF No. 224-4 at 5.

20 Three weeks after sending the letter, and having received no response from PTOT, Viavi  
21 sued PTOT in this Court in August 2020 asserting infringement of the ’369 patent, the ’269 patent,  
22 the ’526 patent, and the ’995 patent (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).<sup>2</sup> *See generally* Compl.  
23 Viavi’s Complaint referred to the Asia Litigations: “[t]he Chinese and Taiwanese litigation  
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25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>1</sup> The Court refers to “Company” throughout this Order to maintain the confidentiality of the third-  
party company, which has been redacted from the parties’ filings.

27 <sup>2</sup> Viavi voluntarily dismissed its claim asserting the ’995 patent on November 6, 2020  
(ECF No. 30), and the parties filed a joint stipulation of voluntary dismissal of the ’369 patent on  
28 March 7, 2022 (ECF No. 152).

1 between Viavi and PTOT involved three (3) optical filters (referenced herein as PTOT’s ‘11246,’  
2 ‘TW’ and ‘11694’ optical filters)[.]” *Id.* ¶ 12.

3 The Complaint alleged generally that, since May 2020, PTOT has supplied optical filters  
4 “that utilize Viavi’s patented filter designs” for use in “electronic devices that are used, offered for  
5 sale, sold, and imported into the United States.” *Id.* ¶ 13. On information and belief, Viavi  
6 alleged that “PTOT is supplying at least one of its low angle shift optical filters, the PTOT  
7 ‘11246’ optical filter or a filter that is not materially different than that [], for incorporation into  
8 electronic devices—such as mobile phones and/or tablet devices—that are sold throughout the  
9 United States, including this District.” *Id.* ¶ 15. Viavi also attached to the Complaint claim charts  
10 comparing the Asserted Patents to the “PTOT ‘11246’ Optical Filter”—one of the filters subject to  
11 the Asia Lawsuits and the subsequent settlement agreement. Compl., Ex. 10, ECF No. 1-10. The  
12 Complaint did not attach any other claim charts.

13 On November 9, 2020, PTOT filed an Answer denying infringement and asserting that  
14 “Viavi’s claims for relief are barred in part by licenses granted by Viavi to PTOT or by the  
15 doctrine of patent exhaustion.” PTOT’s Answer to Complaint, Affirmative Defenses, and  
16 Counterclaims, ECF No. 32 at 16–17.

17 On December 3, 2020, Viavi served its infringement contentions and described the accused  
18 products as “low angle shift optical filters that are components for image sensors and optical  
19 lenses” that were “supplied and sold” by PTOT since May 1, 2020. Viavi’s Infringement  
20 Contentions (“IFC”), ECF No. 44-7 at 2. Viavi explained that “[u]pon information and belief,  
21 PTOT’s ‘11246’ optical filter or one or more filters substantially similar thereto” would fall within  
22 this scope of what is an accused product. *Id.* To support its contentions, Viavi attached claim  
23 charts again comparing the Asserted Patents to the 11246 Filter. *Id.*, Exs. A–C. Viavi did not  
24 chart any other accused product. Viavi contends that its infringement contentions detailed its  
25 infringement theories “and used the 11246 filter, which matched [Company’s] specifications, as an  
26 example of how the claims read onto the PTOT filter.” Opp. 6. Put differently, Viavi’s  
27 infringement contentions “accuse[d] by description,” rather than accusing specific products, and

1 its infringement contentions were “not limited to the one chart” comparing the Asserted Patents to  
2 the 11246 Filter. *See* 4/26/2022 Hearing Tr., ECF No. 216 at 11:1-14.

3 Viavi served discovery on the same day requesting information about other filters beyond  
4 the 11246 Filters. *See* Viavi’s Interrogatories to PTOT, ECF No. 61-5 at 2 (defining “Accused  
5 Filter” to include “any optical filter comprising at least two layers of Hydrogenated Silicon  
6 manufactured by PTOT”).

7 On January 20, 2021, PTOT filed a motion for summary judgment on the grounds that the  
8 only product identified in Viavi’s infringement contentions—the 11246 Filter—was licensed in  
9 the Asia Litigations, and the 11246 Filter had not been manufactured or sold since the settlement  
10 of those lawsuits on May 1, 2020. PTOT’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“MSJ”), ECF No. 45  
11 at 2. In support of the motion, PTOT filed a declaration under oath confirming that (1) PTOT did  
12 not design the 11246 Filter for inclusion in any mobile devices or tablets made by Company, and  
13 (2) PTOT had not manufactured or sold the 11246 Filters since May 2020. Wu Declaration in  
14 Support of PTOT’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“Wu Declaration”), ECF No. 44-13 at 4.  
15 Viavi opposed the motion and argued that the infringement contentions were “not limited to” the  
16 11246 Filter, but include other, similar filters, the names of which were not available to Viavi.  
17 Viavi’s Opposition to MSJ (“MSJ Opp.”), ECF No. 59 at 1.

18 On May 11, 2021, the Court stayed the case pending final resolution of the *inter partes*  
19 review (“IPR”) proceedings that PTOT filed before the Patent Trials and Appeals Board  
20 challenging all but one of the asserted claims from the Asserted Patents. ECF No. 95.

21 In July 2021—approximately five months after Viavi had served its infringement  
22 contentions on PTOT, exclusive of the time the case was stayed—Viavi allegedly discovered an  
23 infringing filter (“Filter #25”) believed to be PTOT’s in a mobile phone sold by Company that  
24 Viavi had purchased in Colorado. MTD Order 3; Opp. 8. Viavi moved to amend its infringement  
25 contentions on August 27, 2021 to include Filter #25 as an accused filter. Viavi’s Motion to  
26 Amend, ECF No. 104. On September 20, 2021, the Court administratively terminated PTOT’s  
27 motion for summary judgment and vacated the hearing subject to renewal after Judge van Keulen

1 ruled on Viavi’s motion to amend. ECF No. 111.

2 On August 21, 2021, while the initial lawsuit was stayed pending IPR proceedings, Viavi  
3 filed a second lawsuit against PTOT in this Court asserting infringement of the Asserted Patents as  
4 to other optical filters that PTOT allegedly provides to Company. *See Viavi Sols., Inc. v. Platinum*  
5 *Optics Tech. Inc.*, No. 21-cv-6655-EJD, ECF No. 1 (N.D. Cal.). Viavi brought the second lawsuit  
6 asserting the same patents “to ensure that its proposed amended contentions could proceed,  
7 whether as amended contentions in this action or initial contentions in the second action.” Order  
8 Denying Viavi’s Motion to Amend (“Mot. to Amend Order”), ECF No. 168 at 4.

9 The Court lifted the stay on March 7, 2022. ECF No. 153. On June 10, 2022, Judge van  
10 Keulen denied Viavi’s motion to amend its infringement contentions. Mot. to Amend Order 1. In  
11 so holding, the Court found that “Filter #25 is an entirely different product than the 11246 Filter,  
12 which has been the focus of the case up until this time.” *Id.* at 10. The denial was based on the  
13 Court’s findings that Viavi was not sufficiently diligent in discovering a basis for the proposed  
14 amendments and that amendment would unduly prejudice PTOT. *Id.* at 6–11.

15 On September 12, 2022, PTOT re-noticed its motion for summary judgment asserting that  
16 Viavi could not sustain its infringement claims as to the 11246 Filter. ECF No. 180. Before the  
17 Court ruled on PTOT’s re-noticed motion for summary judgment, Viavi moved to voluntarily  
18 dismiss the case on September 12, 2022, after the parties were unable to agree to a stipulated  
19 dismissal. *See* ECF No. 193.

20 On May 2, 2023, this Court granted Viavi’s motion to dismiss, dismissing Viavi’s claims  
21 with prejudice and dismissing PTOT’s counterclaims without prejudice. MTD Order 10. The  
22 Order also denied as moot PTOT’s re-noticed motion for summary judgment. *Id.*

23 PTOT filed the Motion for Attorneys’ Fees now before the Court on June 16, 2023,  
24 seeking \$826,654 in attorneys’ fees and \$8,400 in costs. Viavi filed an opposition to the motion  
25 on July 31, 2023, and PTOT filed a reply on August 14, 2023 (PTOT’s Reply in Support of  
26 Motion for Attorneys’ Fees (“Reply”), ECF No. 228). On October 23, 2023, PTOT filed a  
27 statement of recent decision notifying the Court regarding an update in a pending appeal

1 concerning one of international litigations. ECF No. 233. The Court heard oral argument on  
2 October 26, 2023. ECF No. 234.

3 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

4 **A. 35 U.S.C. § 285**

5 “The court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing  
6 party.” 35 U.S.C. § 285. An exceptional case is “one that stands out from others with respect to  
7 the substantive strength of a party’s litigating position (considering both the governing law and the  
8 facts of the case) or the unreasonable manner in which the case was litigated.” *Octane Fitness,  
9 LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 545, 554 (2014). Courts consider “the totality of  
10 the circumstances” when deciding whether a case is “exceptional.” *Id.* In making the  
11 determination, courts may consider factors such as “frivolousness, motivation, objective  
12 unreasonableness (both in the factual and legal components of the case) and the need in particular  
13 circumstances to advance considerations of compensation and deterrence.” *Id.* at 554 n.6  
14 (quotation marks and citation omitted). Under this test, “a case presenting either subjective bad  
15 faith or exceptionally meritless claims may sufficiently set itself apart from mine-run cases to  
16 warrant a fee award.” *Id.* at 555.

17 Courts do not award attorneys’ fees as “a penalty for failure to win a patent infringement  
18 suit.” *Id.* at 548 (quotation marks and citation omitted). “The legislative purpose behind § 285 is  
19 to prevent a party from suffering a ‘gross injustice,’” not to punish a party for losing. *Checkpoint  
20 Sys., Inc. v. All-Tag Sec. S.A.*, 858 F.3d 1371, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2017); *see also Vasudevan Software,  
21 Inc. v. Microstrategy, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-06637-RS, 2015 WL 4940635, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 19,  
22 2015) (“[O]ther courts in this district have suggested that merely taking an aggressive stance while  
23 positing stretched or unsuccessful infringement theories does not, without more, warrant fee-  
24 shifting.”); *TransPerfect Global, Inc. v. MotionPoint Corp.*, No. 10-cv-2590-CW, 2014 WL  
25 6068384, at \*8 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2014) (finding “frivolous arguments” and other missteps, only  
26 some of which were inadvertent, too minor to justify a fee award); *Kreative Power, LLC v.  
27 Monoprice, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-02991-SI, 2015 WL 1967289, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2015). An

1 exceptional case determination must find support in a “preponderance of evidence.” *Octane*  
2 *Fitness*, 572 U.S. at 557–58.

3 **B. 28 U.S.C. § 1927**

4 “An award of fees under Section 1927 ‘must be supported by a finding of subjective bad  
5 faith.’” *Nelson v. SeaWorld Parks and Entertainment, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-02172-JSW, 2021 WL  
6 8134398, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. July 9, 2021), *aff’d sub nom. Morizur v. SeaWorld Parks & Ent., Inc.*,  
7 No. 21-16495, 2022 WL 15761398 (9th Cir. Oct. 28, 2022). A court may find bad faith “when an  
8 attorney knowingly or recklessly raises a frivolous argument or argues a meritorious claim for the  
9 purpose of harassing an opponent.” *Id.* “Similarly, ‘when a party has acted in bad faith,  
10 vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons, delaying or disrupting litigation, or has taken  
11 actions in the litigation for an improper purpose[,]’ a court has the inherent power to impose  
12 attorneys’ fees as a sanction.” *Id.*

13 **III. DISCUSSION**

14 PTOT contends this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and asks the Court to award  
15 PTOT \$826,654 in attorneys’ fees and \$8,400 in costs. Mot. 25. PTOT also asks the Court to  
16 sanction Viavi and its counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1927 and the Court’s inherent power. *Id.*

17 **A. Whether the Case Is Exceptional Under 35 U.S.C. § 285**

18 In granting Viavi’s motion to dismiss, the Court found that PTOT is the prevailing party  
19 and may seek fees. MTD Order 10. The parties do not dispute that PTOT is the prevailing party  
20 in this action. Thus, the Court considers whether this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285  
21 based on the strength of PTOT’s litigating position or the manner in which it was litigated.

22 **1. Viavi’s Pre-Suit Investigation**

23 PTOT first contends that Viavi’s infringement claims were “baseless from the outset”  
24 because Viavi did not conduct any pre-filing investigation. Mot. 9. PTOT argues that the “full  
25 extent” of Viavi’s pre-filing inquiry was to send a letter to PTOT based on a rumor it heard from  
26 unspecified sources in Asia. *Id.* Viavi responds that its pre-filing investigation consisted of much  
27 more, including because prior to filing suit, Viavi: (1) knew the settlement agreements from the

1 Asia Litigations provided PTOT a limited license for its past infringement, (2) learned from  
2 “sources in Asia” that PTOT was selling its filters to Company for incorporation into mobile  
3 devices in the United States, (3) knew the filters must be a specific, specialized filter designed to  
4 meet Company’s strict technical requirements, (4) understood Company expected all filters  
5 incorporated into its mobile devices to “perform identically, regardless of supplier,” and  
6 (5) together with its counsel, analyzed a PTOT-manufactured filter (the 11246 Filter) that met  
7 Company’s strict technical requirements to confirm it infringed the Asserted Patents. Opp. 12.  
8 While it “may have identified the wrong product name or number,” Viavi maintains that it had a  
9 good faith belief that PTOT “was selling unlicensed, infringing filters to [Company] after May 1,  
10 2020, for incorporation into [Company] mobile devices that were being sold in the U.S.” Opp. 13.  
11 In other words, Viavi contends that it was reasonable to describe the type of filters it was accusing  
12 (“low angle shift optical filters . . . for incorporation into electronic devices . . . sold throughout  
13 the United States”) and rely on one filter as exemplary to accuse these different, yet-to-be  
14 identified filters under the circumstances. Compl. ¶ 15.

15 The Court finds that Viavi’s pre-suit investigation fell short of what is required before  
16 filing a patent infringement suit. Viavi was required to “apply the claims of each and every patent  
17 that is being brought into the lawsuit to an accused device and conclude that there is a reasonable  
18 basis for a finding of infringement of at least one claim of each patent so asserted.” *View Eng’g,*  
19 *Inc. v. Robotic Vision Sys., Inc.*, 208 F.3d 981, 986 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Viavi argues that it  
20 “analyzed” “the 11246 filter,” and “determined it infringed the Asserted Patents.” Opp. 12. This  
21 scrutiny of the 11246 Filter, Viavi claims, coupled with its knowledge related to Company’s strict  
22 technical requirements for inclusion of filters in its products and information learned from industry  
23 sources, demonstrates that Viavi’s pre-filing investigation was adequate. *Id.*

24 The Court is not convinced. Viavi based its infringement theories on one identifiable  
25 product: the 11246 Filter—a filter expressly licensed under the settlement agreements in Asia.  
26 Compl. ¶ 15. Indeed, Viavi identified the 11246 Filter in the Complaint, attached claim charts to  
27 the Complaint comparing the Asserted Patents to only the 11246 Filter, and identified the 11246



1 Filter in its infringement contentions. But Viavi’s only basis for believing that PTOT was selling  
2 products (the 11246 Filter or otherwise) outside of the scope of what was expressly released  
3 pursuant to the parties’ settlement agreements was what it “learned from sources in Asia.”

4 Opp. 12.

5 The Complaint accused PTOT of supplying the 11246 Filter, and other filters like it, “for  
6 incorporation into electronic devices” “that are sold throughout the United States.” Compl. ¶ 15.  
7 At the time it filed suit however, Viavi lacked evidence that (1) the *11246 Filter* was incorporated  
8 in electronic devices sold in the United States, (2) that *any other PTOT filter* was incorporated in  
9 electronic devices sold in the United States, and (3) the Company’s technical specifications (which  
10 PTOT’s filters allegedly met) practice any claim of the Asserted Patents. Without more than a  
11 “reasonable belief,” Viavi’s contention that meeting Company’s specification necessarily shows  
12 infringement is speculative. *See* Opp. 14. Even if the 11246 Filter met Company’s technical  
13 specifications and showed infringement, Viavi still had no evidence the 11246 Filter was  
14 incorporated into Company’s mobile devices that are sold in the United States. Instead, it was  
15 relying on its sources to supply that information. Reliance on rumor to form the foundation of  
16 Viavi’s infringement theory was insufficient. Viavi contends that the rumors proved accurate, but  
17 that does not demonstrate that Viavi’s pre-suit investigation was adequate. Nor does it change  
18 what Viavi was required to do before filing suit. Viavi provides no persuasive reason why it could  
19 not have investigated and confirmed the truth of the rumor *prior* to filing suit. While Viavi  
20 contends that PTOT’s “infringing filters were incorporated into [Company] devices that were  
21 already on sale and in the U.S. when Viavi filed its Complaint,” it remains unclear why Viavi  
22 could not obtain and inspect a mobile device as it had in other litigations. Viavi acknowledges  
23 that it reverse-engineered “the [11246] filter that it reasonably believed met [Company’s] technical  
24 requirements.” Opp. 14; *see also* ECF No. 61-3 (“Viavi has reverse-engineered many competitive  
25 filters during its enforcement campaign”). And more importantly, Viavi acknowledged that it  
26 could have “hunted and searched” for Filter #25 (or other filters) earlier. 4/26/2022 Hearing Tr.,  
27 ECF No. 216 at 17:9-13. Viavi should have investigated further before filing suit. *Yufa v. TSI*

1 *Inc.*, 2014 WL 4071902, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2014) (finding pre-suit investigation inadequate  
2 where plaintiff “filed [the] action without purchasing or testing any of [the] accused products to  
3 determine if they infringed”).

4 Viavi’s failure to produce evidence that it conducted any investigation to ascertain whether  
5 the 11246 Filter or another allegedly infringing PTOT filter had entered the stream of commerce  
6 in the United States before suing demonstrates an inadequate pre-filing investigation. This weighs  
7 in favor of finding exceptionality. *Bayer CropScience AG v. Dow AgroSciences LLC*, 851 F.3d  
8 1302, 1307 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (finding no error “in treating pre-suit diligence as a factor in the  
9 totality-of-the-circumstance approach”).

10 **2. Viavi’s Reliance on the 11246 Filter**

11 Next, PTOT argues that Viavi’s reliance on the 11246 Filter—a product Viavi had licensed  
12 to PTOT in connection with the Asia Litigations—to assert infringement underscores the  
13 unreasonableness of its claims. Mot. 12. Viavi counters that, because sales *after* May 1, 2020, are  
14 excluded from the parties’ settlement agreements, and its allegations “consistently have been  
15 limited to sales *after* May 1, 2020,” Viavi has not accused any licensed products. Opp. 16.

16 Reviewing the Complaint, the pre-filing letter attached to Complaint, and Viavi’s  
17 infringement contentions, Viavi did repeatedly represent that it was alleging only infringement of  
18 sales after May 1, 2020. Compl. ¶ 13 (“On information and belief, since the resolution of the  
19 earlier lawsuits (on or about May 1, 2020), PTOT has manufactured and sold optical filters that  
20 utilize Viavi’s patented filter designs.”), *see also id.* ¶¶ 32, 39, 46, 53; *see also* Compl., Ex. 9.  
21 Counsel also stated at the hearing on its motion to amend that Viavi’s allegations deliberately  
22 carved out licensed filters. *See* 4/26/2022 Hearing Tr., ECF No. 216 at 46:18–21 (“No matter  
23 what they are called, we are not accusing any filter sold before May 1st, 2020, only post-  
24 settlement date”). But this is at odds with the claim chart Viavi attached to its Complaint, which  
25 compares the 11246 Filter (sold by PTOT to Viavi’s agent in China *prior* to May 1, 2020, and  
26 expressly within the scope of the license) to the Asserted Patents. Compl., Ex. 10, ECF No. 1-10;  
27 ECF No. 45-7 at 21 (invoice from sale of 11246 Filter dated Sept. 10, 2018). Viavi’s Complaint

1 explains that it is alleging “the ‘11246’ Filter” “*or* a filter that is not materially different than that.”  
2 Compl. ¶ 15 (emphasis added). As explained above, Viavi presented no evidence that the 11246  
3 Filter was being sold post-May 1, 2020, such that those sales would fall outside the scope of the  
4 license agreement.

5 To the extent Viavi relied on the expressly licensed 11246 Filter to assert infringement,  
6 doing so was unreasonable. To the extent Viavi relied on filters “not materially different” from  
7 the expressly licensed 11246 Filter, that, too, was insufficient for the reasons explained above.  
8 Namely, that Viavi had not identified any allegedly infringing PTOT filter in any device in the  
9 United States prior to filing suit.

10 **3. Viavi’s Manner of Litigation**

11 Turning to Viavi’s litigation strategy, PTOT contends that Viavi’s post-filing conduct “was  
12 equally exceptional” because PTOT “spelled out plainly for Viavi that its case was meritless due  
13 to Viavi’s failure to locate and analyze a PTOT filter in the United States.” Mot. 13.

14 **a. January 20, 2021 Declaration**

15 PTOT faults Viavi for refusing to dismiss the case after PTOT filed its motion for  
16 summary judgment on January 20, 2021. Mot. 13. At that time, PTOT told Viavi “that it had  
17 accused a licensed product and was seeking improperly to expand the case to cover filters Viavi  
18 had never seen, had not shown were in [Company’s] products in the United States, and had not  
19 analyzed for infringement as required by the Patent Local Rules.” Mot. 4.

20 In support of its motion for summary judgment, PTOT submitted the Wu Declaration  
21 stating that it “has not manufactured or sold any [11246] filters since May 2020.”  
22 Wu Declaration 4. Viavi argues that it indeed stopped pursuing the 11246 Filter when it learned  
23 this information and did not challenge the declaration. *See* 10/26/2023 Hearing Tr. at 28:13–14,  
24 ECF No. 236. Faced with summary judgment, Viavi argues that it “teed up” an issue regarding  
25 the scope of its infringement contentions and whether it was “entitled to discovery on products  
26 that were substantially similar in the design to the 11246 [filter]”—a position Viavi contends was  
27 supported by case law from this District. *Id.* at 28:21-25. But during the hearing on Viavi’s

1 motion to amend over a year after PTOT filed for summary judgment, counsel told the Court that  
 2 it was keeping the claim charts based on the 11246 Filter in the infringement contentions as “belt  
 3 and suspenders.” 4/26/2022 Hearing Tr. at 45:11–18. Even with the benefit of the Wu  
 4 Declaration stating the opposite, Viavi explained it would drop its claims related to the 11246  
 5 Filter if discovery revealed that PTOT is no longer making the 11246 Filter. *See id.* at 45:11–22;  
 6 *see also* Mot. to Amend Order 6, n. 2.

7 The record demonstrates that Viavi tried to keep its claims against the 11246 Filter in the  
 8 case despite the Wu Declaration. When PTOT explained that it had stopped selling the 11246  
 9 Filter, Viavi should have, at a minimum, abandoned all claims with respect to that filter. Any  
 10 claims against the 11246 Filter after receiving the declaration were “clearly untenable.” *Location*  
 11 *Based Servs., LLC v. Niantic, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04413-NC, 2018 WL 7569160, at \*1 (N.D. Cal.  
 12 Feb. 16, 2018) (“As to the substantive strength (or weakness) of a party’s litigation position,  
 13 courts in this district tend to award fees when a plaintiff persists with a clearly untenable claim, or  
 14 adduces no evidence in support of its position.”). Viavi failed to drop claims against the 11246  
 15 Filter “amidst [the Wu Declaration] that would prove fatal” to those claims. *Bayer CropScience*,  
 16 851 F.3d at 1307 (affirming exceptionality finding where plaintiff sought injunction even after  
 17 testimony “that debunked [plaintiff’s] claims”); *see also Smart Wearable Techs. Inc. v. Fitbit Inc.*,  
 18 No. 17-CV-05068-VC, 2018 WL 3201751, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. June 27, 2018) (awarding attorneys’  
 19 fees where plaintiff “continued to assert infringement theories that were outside the scope of its  
 20 contentions and unsupported by any real evidence” following summary judgment).

21 This supports a finding of exceptionality.

22 **b. Discovery Process**

23 PTOT contends that Viavi misused the discovery process by accusing one product “to  
 24 obtain discovery about other unidentified products.” *Id.* On this issue, the parties submitted a  
 25 Joint Discovery Letter Brief on February 24, 2021. ECF No. 61-3 (“Letter Brief”). Judge van  
 26 Keulen denied without prejudice Viavi’s request for discovery in light of the pending motion for  
 27 summary judgment. ECF No. 64. But whether Viavi was entitled to discovery beyond the scope

1 of the 11246 Filter was never resolved because the Court denied as moot PTOT’s motion for  
2 summary judgment. *See* ECF No. 210.

3 The Court finds Viavi’s position on whether it was entitled to discovery beyond the 11246  
4 Filter weak. Patent Local Rule 3-1(b) requires plaintiffs asserting patent infringement to identify  
5 “each accused apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality ... of  
6 which the party is aware.” This identification must be “as specific as possible.” *Id.* Plaintiffs  
7 asserting infringement are also required to produce a “chart identifying specifically where and  
8 how each limitation of each asserted claim is found within each” accused product. *Id.* at (c). The  
9 Rule permits narrow exceptions to this specific identification requirement “if the plaintiff does not  
10 know of the allegedly infringing product when it serves its infringement contentions and could not  
11 have discovered the product absent discovery.” *See Kelora Sys., LLC v. Target Corp.*, No. 11-  
12 1548-CW-LB), 2011 WL 5444419, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 9, 2011). In such circumstances, the  
13 plaintiff nevertheless must “articulate how the [unknown] accused products share the same, or  
14 substantially the same, infringing [structure]” with a named product. *Infineon Techs. AG v.*  
15 *Volterra Semiconductor Corp.*, No. 11-cv-6239-MMC-DMR, 2012 WL 6184394, at \*3 (N.D. Cal.  
16 Dec. 11, 2012) (finding adequate disclosure where patentee identified “the allegedly infringing  
17 products with a narrow categorical definition which articulates how all accused products share the  
18 same allegedly infringing structure”); *Silicon Labs. Inc. v. Cresta Tech. Corp.*, 2015 WL 846679,  
19 at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2015) (“in order to rely on a claim that one accused product represents  
20 another for purposes of Rule 3–1(c), a patentee must do more than state as much. A patentee must  
21 state *how*”) (emphasis in original). Simply asserting that a product “operate[s] in substantially the  
22 same manner” as another accused product does not satisfy Rule 3–1(c). *Williamson v. Google*  
23 *LLC*, No. 15-CV-00966-BLF, 2018 WL 11414612, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2018) (finding  
24 infringement contentions insufficiently disclosed infringement theory where contentions “lone  
25 mention of [product], in a parenthetical within [] footnote,” failed “to explain *how* [product] shares  
26 the same critical characteristics as the other accused products”) (emphasis in original).

27 Here, Viavi’s infringement contentions charted one product: the 11246 Filter. The

1 contentions also stated Viavi’s belief that “PTOT’s ‘11246’ optical filter *or one or more filters*  
2 *substantially similar thereto* is included in [Company’s] mobile phones.” ECF No. 45-5 at 2. But  
3 Viavi articulated no support in its contentions for this position. Viavi thus failed “to explain *how*  
4 [the other filters] share[] the same critical characteristics as the [11246 Filter].” *Williamson*, 2018  
5 WL 11414612, at \*3.

6 More importantly, by January 20, 2021, Viavi was on notice that PTOT had not  
7 manufactured or sold any 11246 Filters since May 2020. So it was objectively unreasonable, at a  
8 minimum after that date, for Viavi to maintain its contentions as to filters *substantially similar* to  
9 the 11246 Filter—a filter that was no longer at issue.

10 Thus, the Court finds Viavi’s discovery strategy after January 20, 2021 weighs in favor of  
11 finding exceptionality. *Oplus Techs., Ltd. v. Vizio, Inc.*, 782 F.3d 1371, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2015)  
12 (vacating failure to award fees when district court detailed plaintiff’s discovery strategy which  
13 included filing motions which were “seriously contradictory and unreasonable”).

14 \* \* \*

15 Evaluating the totality of the circumstances, the Court finds that this case is exceptional in  
16 certain respects, and PTOT should be awarded some of its fees. Viavi’s pre-suit theory of  
17 infringement—the foundation of which rested on an admitted rumor—was attenuated and  
18 unsupported. Viavi should have preliminarily conducted a more fulsome investigation. That said,  
19 Viavi had a weak, but not objectively baseless, belief that it could accuse the filters it did by  
20 description as compared to the 11246 Filter and later supplement its contentions through  
21 information revealed in discovery.

22 But when Viavi received PTOT’s declaration in support of its motion for summary  
23 judgment conclusively shutting the door on its infringement claims as to the 11246 Filter, Viavi  
24 should have recognized its claims against the 11246 Filter were clearly untenable and dropped  
25 them. Instead, Viavi refused to drop the 11246 Filter from the case until further discovery  
26 confirmed what was already stated in the Wu Declaration. Doing so unnecessarily prolonged this  
27 litigation and caused PTOT to expend unnecessary fees. *In re PersonalWeb Techs. LLC*, 85 F.4th

1 1148, 1159 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (affirming district court’s award of fees where party “unnecessarily  
2 prolonged the action” by refusing to stipulate to non-infringement despite adverse claim  
3 construction). Viavi’s reasonable course of action would have been to stipulate to non-  
4 infringement of the 11246 Filter immediately after receiving the Wu Declaration. Without the  
5 11246 Filter in the case, Viavi was left with only claims against a category of uncharted filters  
6 accused by comparison to the 11246 Filter. It was objectively unreasonable for Viavi to maintain  
7 its claims beyond this point in the case.

8 Viavi “may have filed a weak infringement lawsuit,” but the claims against the  
9 11246 Filter, and the filters accused by comparison to the 11246 Filter, “became baseless after the  
10 [the Wu Declaration].” *AdjustaCam, LLC v. Newegg, Inc.*, 861 F.3d 1353, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

11 Accordingly, the Court finds it appropriate to award some of PTOT’s attorneys’ fees  
12 incurred from January 20, 2021.

13 **B. Whether Sanctions Are Warranted Under 28 U.S.C. § 1927**

14 PTOT also requests that the Court sanction Viavi and its counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1927.  
15 Mot. 16. “An award of fees under Section 1927 ‘must be supported by a finding of subjective bad  
16 faith.’” *Nelson*, 2021 WL 8134398, at \*2. A court may find bad faith “when an attorney  
17 knowingly or recklessly raises a frivolous argument or argues a meritorious claim for the purpose  
18 of harassing an opponent.” *Id.* “Similarly, ‘when a party has acted in bad faith, vexatiously,  
19 wantonly, or for oppressive reasons, delaying or disrupting litigation, or has taken actions in the  
20 litigation for an improper purpose[,]’ a court has the inherent power to impose attorneys’ fees as a  
21 sanction.” *Id.*

22 The Court is not convinced that Viavi’s counsel’s conduct has risen to the level of  
23 misconduct required under § 1927. Although weak and ultimately unsuccessful, Viavi’s positions  
24 were not knowingly reckless. The Court does not find that Viavi or its counsel acted with  
25 “subjective bad faith.” *Blixseth v. Yellowstone Mountain Club, LLC*, 796 F.3d 1004, 1007 (9th  
26 Cir. 2015) (“Sanctions pursuant to section 1927 must be supported by a finding of subjective bad  
27 faith.”). Under Ninth Circuit law, “bad faith is present when an attorney knowingly or recklessly

1 raises a frivolous argument or argues a meritorious claim for the purpose of harassing an  
2 opponent.” *Id.*

3 As discussed above, Viavi’s pre-suit investigation was inadequate and its position  
4 regarding the scope of its infringement contentions was weak and perhaps inappropriate to  
5 continue. However disappointing the conduct, the Court will not find that Viavi’s counsel  
6 knowingly or recklessly raised a frivolous argument or argued a meritorious claim for the purpose  
7 of harassing an opponent.

8 Accordingly, the Court declines to find sanctions warranted under either § 1927 or the  
9 Court’s inherent power. *Blixseth*, 796 F.3d at 1007.

10 **C. Costs**

11 PTOT seeks non-taxable expenses totaling \$8,400 for expert witness fees incurred as part  
12 of PTOT’s opposition to Viavi’s motion to amend. Viavi argues that the Court should not award  
13 costs because “[t]here is no evidence of record that demonstrates Viavi sought to deceive PTOT  
14 (through its pre-filing investigation or discovery conduct) or litigate in bad faith.” *Opp.* 24.

15 “Section 285 allows a district court to award attorney’s fees for exceptional conduct, but  
16 the statute has been read to exclude expert witness fees.” *Finjan, Inc. v. Juniper Networks, Inc.*,  
17 No. 17-cv-05659 WHA, 2021 WL 3140716, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. July 26, 2021) (citing *Amsted Indus.*,  
18 *Inc. v. Buckeye Steel Castings Co.*, 23 F.3d 374, 377 (Fed. Cir. 1994)). Expert fees, however, can  
19 be awarded as sanctions pursuant to Section 1927 or a court’s inherent powers. *Id.* “Not every  
20 case qualifying as exceptional under Section 285 will also qualify for sanctions pursuant to  
21 Section 1927 or the court’s inherent power.” *Id.* To justify an award of sanctions, a district court  
22 must assess whether a particular case goes sufficiently beyond exceptional within the meaning of  
23 Section 285. *Id.*

24 Here, PTOT retained an expert to respond to “newfound technical arguments” to refute  
25 Viavi’s “new infringement theory” based on Filter #25. *Mot.* 24. Use of the court’s inherent  
26 authority to impose sanctions “is reserved for cases where the district court makes a finding of  
27 fraud or bad faith whereby the very temple of justice has been defiled.” *MarcTec, LLC v. Johnson*



1 & *Johnson*, 664 F.3d 907, 921 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quotations omitted). As PTOT has not  
 2 established fraud or the requisite bad faith, the court “enjoys no discretion to employ inherent  
 3 powers to impose sanctions” in the form of PTOT’s expert witness fees. *See Amsted*, 23 F.3d at  
 4 378.

5 **IV. AMOUNT OF FEES**

6 PTOT submitted a declaration in support of its requested amount of fees and costs.  
 7 Declaration of David S. Bloch in Support of PTOT’s Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs, ECF  
 8 No. 218-1. Viavi challenges the reasonableness of the requested fees. Opp. 24.

9 As set forth below, the Court requests that PTOT submit its billing records for fees, and the  
 10 Court will determine the reasonableness of the requested fees separately.

11 **V. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons,

- 13 • PTOT’s Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs is GRANTED IN PART.
  - 14 • The Court will determine the reasonableness of the requested fees separately.
- 15 Within four weeks of this Order, PTOT is ordered to submit billing records for fees  
 16 requested following January 20, 2021, including any request for fees associated  
 17 with the preparation of this Motion. The Court will permit PTOT to redact the  
 18 limited portions of billings entries PTOT contends contain privileged information,  
 19 but PTOT must lodge an unredacted version with the Court. The submission  
 20 should be organized in a chart informing the Court of the timekeepers and number  
 21 of hours applicable to each category. The Court provides the below chart as an  
 22 example but defers to PTOT on the format of its submission.

Date	Hours Billed	Timekeeper	Billing Entry Description	Category
[Date]	[Hours]	[Name]	[Description]	[e.g., Opposition to Motion to Dismiss]

- 25 • Viavi may file a supplemental brief, not to exceed eight pages, to address the  
 26 reasonableness of the fees set forth in PTOT’s billing records within three weeks of  
 27

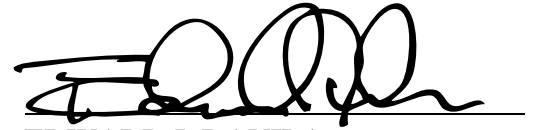
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PTOT's submission.

- PTOT may file a five-page reply within one week of Viavi's submission.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: March 19, 2024



EDWARD J. DAVILA  
United States District Judge