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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ULTIMATEPOINTER, LLC, <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> NINTENDO CO., LTD., and NINTENDO OF AMERICA, INC., <p style="text-align: center;">Defendants.</p>	}	Case No. C14-0865RSL ORDER GRANTING IN PART PLAINTIFF’S MOTIONS <i>IN LIMINE</i>
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This matter comes before the Court on “Plaintiff’s Motion *in Limine* to Exclude Certain Opinions by Defendants’ Experts.” Dkt. # 483. Having reviewed the memoranda, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties, and having heard the arguments of counsel, the Court finds as follows:

Pursuant to Fed. R. Ev. 702:

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise, if (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and (3) the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.

In Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc., 509 U.S. 579 (1993), the Supreme Court charged trial judges with the responsibility of acting as gatekeepers to prevent unreliable expert testimony

1 from reaching the jury. The gatekeeping function applies to all expert testimony, not just
2 testimony based on science. Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999). To be
3 admissible, expert testimony must be both reliable and helpful. The reliability of expert
4 testimony is judged not on the substance of the opinions offered, but on the methods employed
5 in developing those opinions. Daubert, 509 U.S. at 594-95. In general, the expert’s opinion
6 must be based on principles, techniques, or theories that are generally accepted in his or her
7 profession and must reflect something more than subjective belief and/or unsupported
8 speculation. Daubert, 509 U.S. at 590. The testimony must also be “helpful,” such that a valid
9 connection between the opinion offered and the issues of the case exists. Daubert, 509 U.S. at
10 591-92.

11 In a patent case, an expert’s testimony will not be helpful if it goes to issues that
12 will never be put before the jury. Ever since Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc., 517 U.S.
13 370, 384-91 (1996), a basic precept of patent law has been that the court, not the jury, construes
14 the scope and meaning of the claims in the patents-in-suit. The Honorable Leonard Davis, with
15 the assistance of the parties, construed contested terms in May 2013. Those constructions (along
16 with any constructions stipulated by the parties) will be presented to the jury, which will then
17 determine validity and infringement based on those constructions and the plain meaning of
18 unconstrued terms. The jury will not be asked to construe additional claim terms or to
19 reconsider the court’s constructions. With these general rules in mind, the Court considers each
20 of plaintiff’s arguments.

21 **A. Dr. Steven Dubowsky**

22 Dr. Dubowsky is a technical expert. UltimatePointer identifies a number of words,
23 phrases, and clauses that Dr. Dubowsky used in his report that are not in Judge Davis’ claim
24 construction order and seeks their exclusion on the ground that the expert is attempting to alter
25 existing claim constructions or to construe additional claims. Most of the paragraphs that
26 contain the offending language are directed at rebutting opinions offered by plaintiff’s experts.

1 In attempting to show that neither the claim language nor the underlying technology justifies the
2 opposing opinions, Dr. Dubowsky explains what the invention does and how the claim language
3 is actually manifested – or not manifested – in Nintendo’s products. Although he does not
4 necessarily parrot Judge Davis’ language, the fact that there are “new” words in Dr. Dubowsky’s
5 report does not make the opinions unreliable or unhelpful. The new words must be inconsistent
6 with Judge Davis’ claim construction to warrant exclusion.

7 **1. Simultaneous Measurements from Pointing Line**

8 Claim 12 of the ‘321 patent recites:

9 A method for controlling a parameter related to position of a cursor on a computer
10 screen image, comprising:

11 measuring a first angle between a pointing line and a first line;

12 measuring a second angle between said pointing line and a second line, said
13 first line being related in a predetermined way to a geographic
14 reference, said second line being related in a predetermined way to a
15 geographic reference, said pointing line having a predetermined
relation to said pointing device, and

16 using a first parameter related to the first angle, and a second parameter
17 related to the second angle to control the parameter of said cursor on said
18 computer screen image,

19 whereby said cursor position parameter is controlled by movement of said
20 pointing device.

21 Dr. Dubowsky opines that, based on his understanding of Claim 12 and the underlying math and
22 physics concepts, the first and second angles cannot simply be the same angle measured at two
23 different times. While the Court is unwilling to import a limitation that requires that the two
24 angles be measured at exactly the same time, the plain language of the claim specifies and
25 differentiates between the first and second lines, angles, and parameters. UltimatePointer and its
26 experts cannot simply ignore the requirement for a first and second angle by measuring the same
angle twice: such a construction would fail to give meaning to the claim language and, in Dr.

1 Dubowsky’s opinion, would not enable someone to place the cursor on the screen (causing the
2 prescribed method to fail). UltimatePointer’s motion to exclude Dr. Dubowsky’s testimony on
3 this point is DENIED: to the extent plaintiff is permitted to argue that the claim can be satisfied
4 by measuring the same angle at two different times, Dr. Dubowsky will be permitted to explain
5 why such an interpretation of the claim language is incorrect and/or invalidating.

6 **2. “Image Sensor”**

7 Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 12 of the ‘729 patent recite a handheld device containing an
8 “image sensor.” Judge Davis construed the phrase to mean “a device that measures the intensity
9 of reflected light from an image.” Dkt. # 268 at 28. UltimatePointer has taken the position that
10 Nintendo’s product contains this element because its image sensor senses light from the infrared
11 LEDs on the Wii sensor bar. Nintendo acknowledges that the LEDs contain a reflector cup that
12 may “reflect light from an image,” but argues that they also emit their own, unreflected light, and
13 that the Wii’s image sensor is unable to distinguish between the reflected light and the emitted
14 light. Such an argument is in no way inconsistent with Judge Davis’s construction of the claim.
15 If the evidence, including the expert testimony, shows that Nintendo’s image sensor cannot
16 distinguish between the sources of light, it is hard to imagine how UltimatePointer will be able
17 to show that the device “measures the intensity of reflected light from an image” as opposed to
18 simply measuring the intensity of all light coming from the LEDs. UltimatePointer’s motion to
19 exclude Dr. Dubowsky’s testimony on this point is DENIED.

20 **3. “Image”**

21 Claim 1 of the ‘729 patent describes an “apparatus for controlling a feature on a
22 computer generated image” that utilizes spatial data from the handheld device “to control the
23 feature on the image.” Dr. Dubowsky adopts Judge Davis’s finding that the “feature” at issue is
24 not part of the underlying displayed image (Dkt. # 268 at 27) and argues that UltimatePointer
25 will not be able to prove that spatial data from the handheld device is used in any way given its
26 experts’ opinions regarding the “image sensor.”

1 UltimatePointer takes issue with the fact that Dr. Dubowsky assumes that the
2 image on which the feature appears is the same image sensed by the “image sensor.” Plaintiff
3 offers no other viable construction of the term “image” in claim 1, however, and apparently
4 agreed with that construction during the Markman hearing. Dkt. # 227-19 at ¶¶ 4-5 (plaintiff’s
5 expert declaring that the “image” for purposes of the ‘321 and ‘729 patents is “a visible
6 representation of something or someone” on “a computer display or computer screen.”). Dr.
7 Dubowsky’s assumption is in no way inconsistent with Judge Davis’s claim construction.
8 Plaintiff’s motion to exclude this testimony is DENIED.

9 **4. The “First Point” as a “Calibration Point”**

10 UltimatePointer’s experts contend that the “first point,” as that term is used in
11 claims 1 and 3 of the ‘729 patent, corresponds to the location of the Wii sensor bar. Dr.
12 Dubowsky argues that such an interpretation is nonsensical from a mathematical standpoint, and
13 that even if the sensor bar could be considered a “point,” plaintiff’s experts have not opined that
14 the location of the sensor bar is used to calibrate anything, as is required by the claims.
15 UltimatePointer points out that claims 1 and 3 “*do not even use the word ‘calibration,’*” (Dkt.
16 # 485 at 5 (emphasis in the original)) and suggests that Dr. Dubowsky is improperly adding a
17 limitation to the claim. Judge Davis, however, equated “first point” with “calibration point,” and
18 defined both “as a point having a predetermined relation to the image generated by the
19 computer.” The language of claims 1 and 3 also supports Dr. Dubowsky’s opinion that if the
20 distance between the sensor bar and a second point is not used to control the feature on the
21 image, the term “first point” is not satisfied by the Wii system. Dr. Dubowsky’s testimony on
22 this point is both helpful and reliable and will not be excluded.

23 **5. “Calibration Point”**

24 In response to plaintiff’s experts’ opinion that the infrared LEDs on the Wii sensor
25 bar are the “first point” or the “calibration point” required by claims 5 and 6 of the ‘729 patent,
26 Dr. Dubowsky reiterates that the lights would not normally be considered a “point” and that even

1 if that were the case, (a) data regarding the lights is not used to control the feature on the image
2 and (b) the lights are not “in a predetermined relationship to the image” as required by the
3 claims. These opinions are consistent with Judge Davis’ claim construction and would be both
4 helpful and reliable.

5 Dr. Dubowsky goes on, however, to further limit the term “calibration point” as a
6 point “in the plane of the computer-generated image and close to the boundaries of the image”
7 (Dkt. # 484 at 18 (¶ 104)) or as a point “used to establish ‘the shape, position, size and
8 orientation” of a television screen (*Id.* at ¶ 105). To the extent these limitations are supported by
9 the specification and/or are what one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, they should
10 have been presented to Judge Davis during the Markman hearing for consideration. They cannot
11 be superimposed on the term “calibration point” at this point in the litigation and will not be
12 admitted at trial.

13 **6. “In the Box” Opinions**

14 “[W]hoever without authorization makes, uses, offers to sell, or sells any patented
15 invention . . . infringes the patent.” 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Dr. Dubowsky opines that Nintendo
16 does not sell or offer for sale a product that satisfies all of the limitations of claim 12 of the ‘321
17 patent and claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 12 of the ‘729 patent because the Wii is packaged for sale in a
18 box without a screen capable of displaying the necessary “computer generated image,” without
19 an electrical source that would allow the accused product to generate, receive, or measure the
20 specified inputs, and without the “predetermined relationship” between the various components.
21 Dkt. # 484 at 22-23 (¶¶ 127-34).

22 UltimatePointer argues that Dr. Dubowsky’s “in-the-box” opinions regarding
23 claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the ‘729 patent rest on an incorrect legal premise, namely that functional
24 limitations contained in apparatus claims must always be present in order to show infringement.¹
25

26 ¹ Plaintiff does not address the propriety of Dr. Dubowsky’s “in-the-box” opinions regarding the
two method claims asserted, claim 12 of the ‘321 patent and claim 12 of the ‘729 patent.

1 “[I]n every infringement analysis, the language of the claims, as well as the nature of the accused
2 product, dictates whether an infringement has occurred.” Fantasy Sports Props. v.
3 Sportsline.com, Inc., 287 F.3d 1108, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The issue with respect to the four
4 apparatus claims of the ‘729 patent is whether the claims simply describe structures that have
5 certain capabilities or whether they require that a particular capability be presently active or
6 enabled. Finjan, Inc. v. Secure Computing Corp., 626 F.3d 1197, 1204-05 (Fed. Cir. 2010).

7 In this case, the claims have multiple clauses, some of which describe structures
8 that have certain functions but some of which arguably describe structures that have active
9 functionality. As an example of the first type of structure, all of the claims describe an apparatus
10 “for controlling a feature on a computer generated image.” This limitation is satisfied if the
11 accused product contains an apparatus “for controlling” the stated feature on a computer image:
12 it does not require that the “feature” or the “computer generated image” be present at all times.
13 As the Federal Circuit found in Finjan, reciting a structure as having a specific purpose in the
14 “for controlling” or “for obtaining” or “for preventing” style requires only capability, not
15 enablement. 626 F.3d at 1205. On the other hand, to the extent the identified structures are not
16 simply described as having a specific purpose or function but rather as actually performing those
17 functions, the claim may not be infringed until the ability to perform is present. Cross Med.
18 Prods., Inc. v. Medtronic Sofamar Danek, Inc., 424 F.3d 1293, 1311-12 (Fed. Cir. 2005). Claim
19 language reciting an “image sensor generating data,” for example, arguably requires the actual
20 generation of data, not merely the ability to generate data.

21 To the extent Dr. Dubowsky’s “in-the-box” opinions require enablement when the
22 claim language requires only capacity, they are inadmissible. The opinions stated in ¶¶ 127,
23 131, and 134 of his report will be excluded.

1 **B. Dr. Gregory F. Welch**

2 Dr. Welch has offered opinions regarding the invalidity of the ‘321 and ‘729
3 patents. In particular, Dr. Welch opines that eight prior art references, considered individually or
4 in various combinations, render obvious the claims in the subject patents, that the ‘729 patent
5 lacks an enabling disclosure, and that claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the ‘729 patent are indefinite.

6 **1. Obviousness**

7 Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), a patent will not issue “if the differences between
8 the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a
9 whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
10 skill in the art” Nintendo, the party seeking to invalidate plaintiff’s patents based on
11 obviousness, has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence “that a skilled artisan
12 would have had reason to combine the teaching of the prior art references to achieve the claimed
13 invention, and that the skilled artisan would have had a reasonable expectation of success from
14 doing so.” Procter & Gamble Co. v. Teva Pharms. USA, Inc., 566 F.3d 989, 994 (Fed. Cir.
15 2009). Obviousness is an issue of law decided after consideration of certain underlying facts,
16 including (a) the scope and content of the prior art, (b) differences between the claimed
17 invention and the prior art, (c) the level of ordinary skill in the art, and (d) secondary
18 considerations, such as commercial success, long-felt need, and the failure of other efforts to
19 satisfy the need. Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966).

20 Dr. Welch opines that each of the claims in this litigation are made obvious by one
21 or more of the eight prior art references listed in Tables 3 and 4 of his report. Dkt. # 509-1 at
22 ¶¶ 115-16. These opinions are individually stated at ¶¶ 160-94 of his report and are supported
23 by claim charts setting forth the scope and content of the prior art, a description of a person of
24 ordinary skill as of the priority dates, and a discussion of secondary considerations related to
25 obviousness. What appears to be lacking in most instances is a statement of the differences
26 between the claimed invention and the prior art and why one of ordinary skill would have reason

1 to combine the prior teachings. This seems to be a function of the fact that Dr. Welch believes
2 each asserted claim is anticipated, such that there are no missing limitations or relevant
3 differences requiring separate discussion in the context of an obviousness analysis. See, e.g.,
4 Dkt. # 509-1 at ¶ 161 (describing any limitation missing from the Wilson reference as
5 “insignificant”). Dr. Welch’s anticipation analysis is unchallenged, and “it is commonly
6 understood that prior art references that anticipate a claim will usually render that claim obvious
7” Cohesive Techs., Inc. v. Waters Corp., 543 F.3d 1351, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Thus, Dr.
8 Welch’s obviousness analysis is not unreliable simply because it rests on a showing that each
9 limitation is actually anticipated, even if that means there are no relevant differences requiring
10 discussion. Taken in conjunction with Dr. Welch’s statements regarding the level of ordinary
11 skill in the art and the relevant technology, it is clear that these opinions are based on an
12 appropriate consideration of the facts relevant to the obviousness analysis. To the extent Dr.
13 Welch’s obviousness opinions are based on his anticipation analysis, they are both reliable and
14 helpful.

15 Where Dr. Welch acknowledges a non-trivial or significant difference, however,
16 he does not provide enough explanation for what would prompt one skilled in the art to supply
17 the missing limitation. This problem is limited, however, and seems to be an issue only with
18 regards to the Leichner reference and claim 12 of the ‘321 patent. Dr. Welch simply states that
19 the lack of a “direct pointing device” limitation in Leichner does not preclude a finding of
20 obviousness “because one skilled in the art would have readily recognized at the time of the
21 alleged invention that Leichner could easily be modified or configured to be a direct pointing
22 device.” See, e.g., Dkt. # 509-1 at ¶ 163. Given nothing more than Dr. Welch’s report, the
23 Leichner reference, and the ‘321 patent, a jury would be hard-pressed to understand what would
24 lead a skilled artisan to reconfigure the Leichner invention so that it became a direct pointing
25 device. The vague and conclusory testimony on this topic “would not be helpful to a lay jury in
26 avoiding the pitfalls of hindsight that belie a determination of obviousness.” Innogenetics, N.F.

1 v. Abbott Labs., 512 F.3d 1363, 1373 (Fed. Cir. 2008). The opinion stated in ¶ 163 of Dr.
2 Welch’s report will therefore be excluded.

3 **2. Enablement**

4 “Enablement serves the dual function in the patent system of ensuring adequate
5 disclosure of the claimed invention and of preventing claims broader than the disclosed
6 invention. . . . [A] patentee chooses broad claim language at the peril of losing any claim that
7 cannot be enabled across its full scope of coverage.” MagSil Corp. v. Hitachi Global Storage
8 Techs., Inc., 687 F.3d 1377, 1380-81 (Fed. Cir. 2012). The enablement requirement is satisfied
9 when, at the time the application is filed, one skilled in the art could read the specification and
10 practice the invention without “undue experimentation.” In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 736-37
11 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Nintendo, as the party seeking to invalidate plaintiff’s patents, has the burden
12 of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the claimed invention could not have been
13 practiced at the time of filing without an amount of experimentation that went beyond routine
14 trial and error and was instead “undue.” Cephalon, Inc. v. Watson Pharms., Inc., 707 F.3d 1330,
15 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2013).²

16 UltimatePointer objects to Dr. Welch’s enablement analysis because it is based on
17 a claim construction other than that provided by the Court. Plaintiff does not, however, identify
18 a term or phrase that is used in a manner that is inconsistent with Judge Davis’ constructions.
19 More importantly, Dr. Welch’s opinions are offered in response to plaintiff’s infringement
20 contentions. The purpose of the testimony is to show that, if UltimatePointer’s understanding of
21 the scope of its invention is correct (*e.g.*, that a “predetermined relationship” exists even if the
22 only thing we know about the “calibration points” is that they are above or below the image), the
23 patent does not teach how such minimal information could be used to control a feature on the
24 image, as required by the rest of the claim. To be clear, Dr. Welch does not believe that simply
25

26 ² UltimatePointer has abandoned its argument that Dr. Welch was required to analyze each of
the factors listed in the enablement case law.

1 knowing that the calibration points are above or below the image satisfies the “predetermined
2 relationship” limitation: he is attempting to show that such a broad interpretation gives rise to
3 other problems, such as a failure to enable. In that context, these opinions are both reliable and
4 helpful.

5 **3. Indefiniteness**

6 A claim will be invalid for indefiniteness if it is “not amendable to construction” or
7 is “insolubly ambiguous.” Star Scientific, Inc. v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., 655 F.3d 1364,
8 1373 (Fed. Cir. 2011). Dr. Welch opines that claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the ‘729 patent are mixed
9 method-apparatus claims and are therefore so confusing that it is unclear whether they would be
10 satisfied by an apparatus that simply has the capability of performing the method steps or
11 whether the apparatus has to actually perform the steps. Dkt. # 509-1 at ¶ 210. To the extent Dr.
12 Welch is attempting to establish, as a factual matter, that one skilled in the art would find the
13 claims insolubly ambiguous, he offers nothing more than conclusory statements with virtually no
14 discussion of the claim language or how one of ordinary skill would understand it.

15 Indefiniteness is a legal issue. If claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the ‘729 patent cover both an apparatus
16 and a method of use of that apparatus, they are indefinite under governing Federal Circuit case
17 law. See Rembrandt Data Techs., LP v. AOL, LLC, 641 F.3d 1331, 1339-40 (Fed. Cir. 2011);
18 IPXL Holdings, LLC v. Amazon.com, Inc., 430 F.3d 1377, 1383-84 (Fed. Cir. 2005). Dr.
19 Welch’s conclusory statements regarding the nature of the claims are unhelpful and will be
20 excluded.

21 **C. Thomas W. Britven**

22 Mr. Britven is Nintendo’s damages expert. UltimatePointer seeks to exclude his
23 testimony to the extent his damage model relies on a methodology not consistent with Federal
24 Circuit case law and/or evidence regarding settlement agreements Nintendo has entered in the
25 past.

1 **1. “Smallest Salable Patent-Practicing Unit”**

2 Plaintiff takes issue with the fact that Mr. Britven did not perform a complete
3 analysis to identify the “smallest salable patent-practicing unit” (“SSPPU”) and argues that his
4 damage calculation should be excluded because it is based on something other than the SSPPU.
5 Plaintiff puts too much emphasis on the SSPPU in the context of Mr. Britven’s rebuttal opinion.

6 If UltimatePointer is able to establish that Nintendo infringed its patents, it will be
7 entitled to “damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, but in no event less than a
8 reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the infringer.” 35 U.S.C. § 284.
9 Damages are only recoverable if they are attributable to the infringing use of the claimed
10 invention. Thus, when the invention makes up a single component of a larger product, as is the
11 case here, the patentee:

12 must in every case give evidence tending to separate or apportion the defendant’s
13 profits and the patentee’s damages between the patented feature and the
14 unpatented features, and such evidence must be reliable and tangible, and not
15 conjectural or speculative; or he must show, by equally reliable and satisfactory
16 evidence, that the profits and damages are to be calculated on the whole machine,
for the reasons that the entire value of the whole machine, as a marketable article,
is properly and legally attributable to the patented feature.

17 Garretson v. Clark, 111 U.S. 120, 121 (1884). Under Federal Circuit law, one way a patentee
18 can tie damages to the claimed invention (rather than to the entire market value of the accused
19 product) is to identify the smallest salable unit containing the patented invention and seek a
20 royalty based on that unit. But the SSPPU analysis “is simply a step toward meeting the
21 requirement of apportionment.” Virnetx, Inc. v. Cisco Sys., Inc., 767 F.3d 1308, 1327 (Fed. Cir.
22 2014). If the SSPPU itself is a multi-component product containing several non-infringing
23 features that are unrelated to the invention, simply identifying the SSPPU does not necessarily
24 solve “the fundamental concern” that the damage calculation will be skewed. Id. In such
25 instances, more must be done “to estimate what portion of the value of [the SSPPU] is
26 attributable to the patented technology.” Id.

1 Plaintiff's expert has opined that the SSPPU is the Wii console, sensor bar, and
2 handheld controller and has calculated a reasonable royalty based on those components. Mr.
3 Britven, in rebuttal, argues that those components include a wide array of non-patented features
4 that independently contribute to the operation and value of the Wii, and that using the identified
5 SSPPU to assign value to the patented features grossly overstates plaintiff's damages. Dkt.
6 # 503 at 58. Such testimony is reliable and will be helpful to the jury as it attempts to apportion
7 damages between unpatented and patented features of the Wii system.

8 Mr. Britven also offers the opinion that the retail price of the Wii system is a
9 reflection not just of the technology in the box, but also of certain commercial, non-technical
10 attributes Nintendo possesses. Dkt. # 503 at 59-60. Plaintiff argues that such considerations are
11 improper in an SSPPU analysis (Dkt. # 513 at 8), but Mr. Britven's opinion goes more toward
12 the hypothetical negotiation than a straight apportionment between patented and unpatented
13 features. The jury will have to determine what royalty the parties would have agreed upon had
14 they successfully negotiated a license just before infringement began. Lucent Techs., Inc. v.
15 Gateway, Inc., 580 F.3d 1301, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2009). In that context, Mr. Britven's opinion is
16 helpful in understanding Nintendo's hypothetical negotiating position, namely that some portion
17 of the retail price attributable to defendants' market share, brand recognition, reputation, retail
18 network, etc., should be walled off from any royalty calculation as unrelated to plaintiff's
19 technical contribution. The testimony is both reliable and helpful in that context.

20 **2. Settlement Agreements**

21 In his report, Mr. Britven discusses settlement agreements Nintendo entered into
22 with other patent holders for technology embedded in the Wii. Dkt. # 503 at 43. The evidence
23 is offered to inform the hypothetical negotiation by providing insight into the range of rates
24 Nintendo has been willing to pay for features incorporated into the Wii and the royalties that
25 have been accepted by other patent holders. One of the agreements involved a patent relating to
26 three-dimensional pointing devices and is arguably similar to the technology claimed in the '321

1 and '729 patents. While the probative value of settlement agreements to prove a reasonable
2 royalty is reduced by the fact that they were not negotiated just before infringement began and
3 often reflect unrelated pressures associated with litigation (see LaserDynamics, Inc. v. Quanta
4 Computer, Inc., 694 F.3d 51, 77 (Fed. Cir. 2012)), plaintiff makes no attempt to show that the
5 facts surrounding any of the agreements upon which Mr. Britven relied make them particularly
6 unreliable or how their consideration would be prejudicial. Having failed to show that the
7 likelihood of unfair prejudice or confusion outweighs the probative value of the evidence, the
8 motion to exclude is DENIED.

9
10 For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's motion *in limine* to exclude certain
11 expert testimony (Dkt. # 483) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

12 Dr. Dubowsky will not be permitted to add limitations to the term "calibration
13 point" (Dkt. # 484 at 18 (¶ 104 and ¶ 105)), nor will he be permitted to offer "in-the-box"
14 opinions when the claim language requires only capacity (Dkt. # 484 at 22-24 (¶¶ 127, 131, and
15 134)).

16 Dr. Welch will not be permitted to testify that the Leichner reference renders
17 obvious claim 12 of the '321 patent (Dkt. # 509-1 at ¶ 163) or that claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the
18 '729 patent are invalid as indefinite (Dkt. # 509-1 at ¶ 210).

19 The motion is DENIED in all other respects.

20
21 Dated this 22nd day of December, 2014.

22 

23 Robert S. Lasnik

24 United States District Judge