EXHIBIT D

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

TYLER DIVISION

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WI-LAN, INC. )
    -VS- )
ALCATEL-LUCENT USA, INC., 1:06 p.m.
ET AL ) July 11, 2013
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WI-LAN, INC. )
-vs- )
HTC CORPORATION,
ET AL )
DOCKET NO. 6:13cv252
-vs -
TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
AFTERNOON SESSION
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONARD DAVIS,
UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY
COURT REPORTERS:
MS. SHEA SLOAN
MS. JUDY WERLINGER
211 W. Ferguson
Tyler, Texas 75702
shea_sloan@txed.uscourts.gov

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patents, you don't know what it feels like to have a
patent infringed, correct?
A. I've handled cases for about equally for plaintiffs and for defendants, so I have argued both sides equally.
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Q. Yeah, but my question was a little different, Dr. Akl. The question is, you personally don't know how it feels. If you don't have a patent, you can't know how it feels to have somebody infringe that patent, correct?
A. No, but if someone is using my research, say, without permission, that would hurt. So I can understand it from that point of view.
Q. And actually, you go to a point I wanted to make. You're a professor, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you would not tolerate a student who turns in work that was the work of another student, would you, Doctor?
A. No. It's called plagiarism.
Q. Yeah. We all know from kindergarten and first grade at least that that's wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. I appreciate Mr. Bader's efforts to keep this short and your efforts to keep this short, and I will
try and keep it short, too. I do want to cover a few things, though.

Is it -- is it -- now, you heard Dr. Wicker and Dr. Olivier testify, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You were here for all that, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And so it's -- it's fair to say that with respect to the HTC handsets, your opinions with respect to non-infringement that you've offered to the jury are essentially the same as Dr. Olivier's, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Although he offered them for Sony Mobile and you offered them for HTC, right?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. And so you would agree with

Dr. Olivier and Dr. Wicker, for example, that the
orthogonal code generator and the overlay code generator can be the same piece of hardware and software, correct?
A. They may.
Q. And the decoders on the receiver side, you can have a first decoder and a second decoder that use the same hardware and software, correct?
A. It may happen. Correct.
Q. And you can apply an orthogonal code and then
you can apply the overlay code in that order, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Within the claims?
A. Yes.
Q. And -- and at the same time, the claims cover when you apply the overlay code and then the orthogonal code in that order, right?
A. Yes. The only reluctance is the overlay code has to subdivide an orthogonal channel. So you need a channel there to subdivide it. So if you're calling the first thing overlay, it wouldn't make as much sense, but you would have to switch the labels in a sense.
Q. Right. But, Doctor, my question really was only about generating the codes.
A. On, generating. Oh, yes. You can generate the codes in any order. Yes.
Q. All right. And you can generate them at exactly the same time, correct?
A. Yes, as long as you still have two codes.
Q. All right. And we've heard lots and lots and lots about how important the claims are.
A. Yeah.
Q. And you agree the claims are important?
A. Yes.
Q. Very important?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And you agree that it would be improper to determine infringement by comparing the products, the accused products, in your case, the HTC phones, to the figures in the patent; isn't that right?
A. Correct. We -- we -- we use the figures as an example. We don't compare it to the figures.
Q. You compare the products to the claim, right, sir?
A. Yes. The claims define the boundary.
Q. And you compare the claims to the products, not to the description in the specification of the '211 patent, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you compare the products to the claims and not to the tables in the patent; isn't that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you're familiar with pseudorandom noise codes, aren't you?
A. Yes, PN codes.
Q. And PN codes, are they orthogonal codes?
A. I've heard the deposition today, and it's interesting, because $I$ always say if you look at a version of a PN code, a small code, normally PN codes are not orthogonal. But in the limits, when you take

