

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

HTC CORPORATION, et al.,)
)
 Plaintiffs,)
 v.)
 TECHNOLOGY PROPERTIES LIMITED,)
 et al.,)
 Defendants.)

Case No.: 5:08-cv-00882-PSG
ORDER DENYING MOTION TO EXCLUDE EXPERT REPORT OF DR. STEPHEN PROWSE
(Re: Docket No. 502)

Another patent case on the eve of trial, another Daubert motion to strike a patent damages expert’s testimony. The undersigned only recently observed that such motions have become a routine affair in patent litigation.¹ And yet, as routine as the motion has become, skilled experts continue to fashion new theories prompting additional lines of attacks. In short, no two motions are quite the same.

In the latest installment of this serial, the patentee and its allies seize upon a particularly interesting section of the Federal Circuit’s analysis in *LaserDynamics, Inc. v. Quanta, Inc.*² In that

¹ See *Dynetix Design Solutions Inc. v. Synopsys Inc.*, No. 5:11-cv-05973-PSG (N.D. Cal. Aug 22, 2013) (No. 564).
² 694 F.3d 51 (Fed. Cir. 2012)

1 section, the Circuit suggests that in certain cases, the record might support a relatively
2 straightforward way to avoid the restrictions of the entire market value rule in a Section 284
3 reasonable royalty analysis: a lump-sum payment.³ Consistent with this suggestion, Defendants
4 Technology Properties Limited, Patriot Scientific Corporation, and Alliacense, Limiteds'
5 (collectively "TPL") expert Dr. Stephen Prowse looks to the 100 or so licenses to the patents-in-
6 suit struck by TPL. Dr. Prowse eschews any reliance on the so-called "analytical method."⁴
7 Instead, he offers the opinion that in the hypothetical negotiation that would have predated the
8 infringement giving rise to this litigation, Plaintiffs HTC Corporation and HTC America
9 (collectively "HTC"), too, would have agreed to an approximately \$10M lump-sum payment.

11 HTC nevertheless cries foul. The heart of HTC's complaint is that, in calculating the value
12 the lump sum, Dr. Prowse returns to the entire revenue of its accused mobile phones for his
13 estimate even as he acknowledges there is no evidence that any of claimed inventions is the basis
14 of demand for the phones. And thus, says HTC, Dr. Prowse's professed reliance on a lump-sum
15 structure is nothing more than a ruse to avoid the entire market value rule ("EMVR") and the
16 Federal Circuit's increasingly demanding standards surrounding it. HTC separately challenges Dr.
17 Prowse's efforts to "tier" the existing TPL licenses to weigh what HTC would have paid here in
18 light of the assumption in any hypothetical negotiation that the patents-in-suit are valid and
19 infringed.
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21 With little to guide its analysis beyond the single sentence in *LaserDynamics*, the court is
22 not persuaded that Dr. Prowse's analysis is so methodologically flawed that it must be kept from
23 the jury.
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26 ³ See *id.* at 70 (identifying *LaserDynamics*'s failure to consider "that a per-unit running royalty is
27 not the only form of a reasonable royalty that the parties might have agreed to" in a hypothetical
negotiation).

28 ⁴ See *Lucent Tech., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 580 F.3d 1301, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (contrasting
analytical method with hypothetical negotiation as a means for estimating reasonable royalty).

1 Here's why. Lump sums are one species of the broader genus of reasonable royalties,
2 running royalties being another. Depending on the certainty of the market opportunity, the cash
3 constraints of the licensee, the licensor's appetite for risk and superior insight into the utility of the
4 patented invention, the parties' competitive posture, and undoubtedly other factors, a lump sum
5 structure might better reflect what the hypothetical negotiation would produce.⁵ Especially where,
6 as here and in *LaserDynamics*, the patentee itself consistently and regularly negotiated lump sum
7 payments with its licensees, there is even more reason to believe that the parties would have agreed
8 to a lump sum to allow the licensee to infringe.⁶
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10 And so if a lump sum payment is reasonably assumed to be the result of the hypothetical
11 negotiation that begs the next question: how would the parties have figured out what that lump sum
12 would have been? According to Dr. Prowse, here TPL and its licensees regularly estimated the
13 anticipated revenue of the entire licensed product in arriving at a bottom line number.⁷ Given this
14 record, the court cannot say Dr. Prowse's estimate is so unreliable as to violate the norms of
15 Fed. R. Evid. 702. In *Lucent*, the Federal Circuit at least suggested that so long as an expert does
16 not openly invite the jury to "speculate" about the future, she may opine on the magnitude of the
17 lump sum payment by "estimating" what the total royalty would be based on a running royalty on
18 the accused product as a whole.⁸ The Circuit did not suggest, and has not since suggested, that
19 such as estimate is appropriate only where the demand requirement of the EMVR is satisfied. Two
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22 ⁵ See generally *Lucent Tech., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 580 F.3d 1301, 1326 (Fed. Cir. 2009).

23 ⁶ Cf. *Lucent Tech., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 580 F.3d 1301, 1327-29 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (rejecting lump
24 sum award in the absence of comparable lump sum licenses to patents-in-suit).

25 ⁷ See Docket No. 531-1, ¶¶ 2-4, 8; Docket No. 532-2, Ex.10, 34:10-22, 83:17-84:21; Docket No. 532-
26 2 Ex. 11, TPL-NDH2234493-2234496; Docket No. 532-2, Ex. 12, TPL-NDH2235191-2235196;
27 Docket No. 532-3, Ex. 13, TPL-NDH2241645-2241646; Docket No. 532-3, Ex. 14, TPL-
28 NDH2238249-2238254; Docket No. 532-3, Ex. 15, TPL-NDH2244562-2244567; Docket No. 532-3,
Ex. 16, TPL-NDH2244081-2244085; Docket No. 532-3, Ex. 17, TPL-NDH2242918-2242923.

⁸ *Lucent*, 580 F.3d at 1327.

1 considerations are critical. The first is that there is evidence in the record in this case that this is
2 what TPL and its licensees did over and over again.⁹ The second is not to use lump sum
3 agreements that bear little resemblance to the hypothetical license in terms of patents licensed and
4 field of use.¹⁰

5 While HTC raised hackles about the licenses TPL relies on, the present situation is hardly
6 analogous to the circumstances in *Lucent* and other recent cases before the Circuit. For example, in
7 *Lucent*, there was no attempt to compare the subject matter of the patents licensed in the other
8 agreements.¹¹ Here, there is no dispute that while the other agreement did license broader rights,
9 those rights included the very same patents asserted against HTC. The licensor was none other the
10 TPL, the same licensor here. While the other agreements did involve broader geographic rights
11 than just those of the United States, so long as this broader scope is accounted for, the agreements
12 may still be properly considered.¹² Perhaps this explains why HTC's own damages expert agreed
13 that the agreements were comparable.¹³

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18 ⁹ The court appreciates that *LaserDynamics* appeared to limit its endorsement of lump sums to
19 those not calculated as a percentage of any component or product. *LaserDynamics*, 694 F.3d at 70.
20 But the Circuit did not retreat from its broader suggestion in *Lucent*, and nothing else suggests that
21 the Circuit would not further endorse, lump sums calculated on such a base where as here, the
22 record includes real world evidence of precisely this methodology.

23 ¹⁰ See *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632 F.3d 1292, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (“licenses relied
24 on by the patentee in proving damages” must be “sufficiently comparable to the hypothetical
25 license at issue in suit”).

26 ¹¹ *Lucent*, 580 F.3d at 1327-28 (explaining that only four of the eight agreements at issue were
27 purportedly lump sum agreements and those agreements were either “radically different” or not
28 tied factually to the hypothetical negotiation).

29 ¹² Cf. *Multimedia Patent Trust v. Apple Inc.*, Case No. 10-CV-2618-H (KSC), 2012 WL 5873711,
30 at *7 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2012) (citing *Wordtech Sys., Inc v. Integrated Networks Solutions, Inc.*,
31 609 F.3d 1308, 1320 (Fed. Cir. 2010)) (“A damages expert may rely on comparable licenses that
32 are different from the hypothetical agreement as long as he ‘account[s] for the technological and
33 economic differences between them.’” (internal quotations omitted)).

34 ¹³ See Docket No. 532-2, Ex. 8, 61:22-62:13.


1 As for the “tiering,” or weighting, of the so-called comparable agreements, TPL rightly
2 points out that the Circuit has repeatedly held that the presumption of validity and infringement can
3 result in an increase royalty.¹⁴ Whatever flaws there are in Dr. Prowse’s approach can be drawn
4 out through vigorous cross-examination.

5 Whether any of this will persuade the jury remains unclear. That is not the issue before the
6 court. What is clear is that the jury should get the opportunity to hear this evidence, look Dr.
7 Prowse in the eye, and give his testimony whatever weight it deems appropriate.

8 HTC’s motion is DENIED.

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11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

12 Dated: September 6, 2013

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15 PAUL S. GREWAL
16 United States Magistrate Judge
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26 ¹⁴ See *Spectralytics, Inc. v. Cordis Corp.*, 649 F.3d 1336, 1346-47 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (holding that
27 patent may be less valuable at earlier time (i.e., when it reflects “deep discount”) when there is
28 uncertainty as to its validity or infringement); *ResQNet.com, Inc. v. Lansa, Inc.*, 594 F.3d 860, 872
(Fed. Cir. 2010) (“a reasonable royalty may permissibly reflect the fact that an infringer had to be
ordered by a court to pay damages, rather than agreeing to a reasonable royalty”) (internal
quotations omitted).