

**PRESENTED AT**

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## The Ins and Outs of Patent Damages

**Moderator: Jeanne M. Heffernan**

**Panelists: Leah Buratti, Aaron Fountain & Shirley Webster**

Author Contact Information:

Jeanne M. Heffernan  
Kirkland & Ellis LLP  
Austin, TX  
[jheffernan@kirkland.com](mailto:jheffernan@kirkland.com)  
512.678.9123

Leah Buratti  
Wittliff Cutter  
Austin, TX  
[leah@wittliffcutter.com](mailto:leah@wittliffcutter.com)  
512.566.3909

Aaron Fountain  
Morrison & Foerster LLP  
Austin, TX  
[afountain@mofo.com](mailto:afountain@mofo.com)  
737.309.0655

Shirley Webster  
Ocean Tomo, LLC  
Houston, TX  
[swebster@oceantomo.com](mailto:swebster@oceantomo.com)  
713.223.7151

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

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**APPLE INC.,**  
*Plaintiff-Appellant*

v.

**WI-LAN INC.,**  
*Defendant-Cross-Appellant*

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2020-2011, 2020-2094

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Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California in Nos. 3:14-cv-02235-DMS-BLM, 3:14-cv-1507-DMS-BLM, Judge Dana M. Sabraw.

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Decided: February 4, 2022

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MARK S. DAVIES, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Washington, DC, argued for plaintiff-appellant. Also represented by BENJAMIN PAUL CHAGNON, JAMES ANGLIN FLYNN, KATHERINE M. KOPP; MAX CARTER-OBERSTONE, San Francisco, CA; THOMAS KING-SUN FU, Los Angeles, CA; SEAN C. CUNNINGHAM, ERIN GIBSON, STANLEY JOSEPH PANIKOWSKI, III, DLA Piper LLP (US), San Diego, CA.

JEFFREY A. LAMKEN, MoloLamken LLP, Washington, DC, argued for defendant-cross-appellant. Also represented by RAYINER HASHEM, LUCAS M. WALKER; LEONID

GRINBERG, New York, NY; WARREN LIPSCHITZ, MIKE MCKOOL, McKool Smith, PC, Dallas, TX.

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Before MOORE, *Chief Judge*, BRYSON and PROST, *Circuit Judges*.

MOORE, *Chief Judge*.

The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California entered a final judgment (1) that Apple infringed claims 9, 26, and 27 of U.S. Patent No. 8,457,145 and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 8,537,757; (2) that those claims had not been proven invalid; and (3) that awarded Wi-LAN \$85.23 million in damages. Apple appeals, and Wi-LAN cross-appeals. For the following reasons, we affirm-in-part, reverse-in-part, vacate-in-part, and remand.

## BACKGROUND

### I

The '145 patent is directed to allocating bandwidth in a wireless communication system. '145 patent at Abstract, 1:28–30. Wireless communication systems facilitate two-way communication between user devices (e.g., mobile phones) and an associated fixed network infrastructure (e.g., wire-line system). *Id.* at 1:36–47. The wireless network described in the '145 patent does so using subscriber units associated with the user devices. *Id.* The subscriber units communicate with a base station connected to the fixed network infrastructure. *Id.* Because each base station has limited bandwidth for transmissions to and from the subscriber units it supports, those subscriber units must share bandwidth. *Id.* at 9:8–11. To that end, the subscriber units send bandwidth requests to the base station, which then allocates bandwidth. *Id.* at 3:19–28. This process itself also requires bandwidth. The '145 patent purports to provide a bandwidth allocation method that requires less bandwidth. *Id.* at 5:41–43, 51–56; 6:65–67.

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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the  
27<sup>th</sup> Annual Advanced Patent Law Institute session

"The Ins and Outs of Patent Damages"