

1 **DAVID A. DILLARD, CA Bar No. 97515**
david.dillard@cph.com
2 **STEVEN E. LAURIDSEN, CA Bar No. 246364**
steven.lauridsen@cph.com
3 **CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP**
655 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2300
4 **Post Office Box 29001**
Pasadena, California 91209-9001
5 **Telephone: (626) 795-9900**
Facsimile: (626) 577-8800

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
7 VEDERI, LLC

8
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11
12 VEDERI, LLC, a California limited
liability company,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 GOOGLE, INC., a Delaware
16 corporation,

17 Defendant.

Case No. CV10-07747-AK (CWx)

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Honorable Alex Kozinski

18 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS
19

20 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs Vederi, LLC ("Vederi") hereby
21 appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from the
22 Judgment entered in this action on October 15, 2012 granting Defendant Google
23 Inc.'s ("Google's") Motion for Summary Judgment of Noninfringement of All
24 Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,239,760; 7,577,316; 7,805,025; and
25 7,813,596 and denying Vederi's Motion for Summary Judgment of Literal
26 Infringement. A copy of the Judgment is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

27 Vederi also appeals the District Court's Opinion dated September 26, 2012
28

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28


and entered on October 5, 2012 explaining the basis for the District Court’s decision to grant Google’s motion for summary judgment and deny Vederi’s motion for summary judgment. A copy of the Opinion is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Vederi also appeals the District Court's Minute Order Re Markman Hearing Proceedings filed November 22, 2011 and entered on December 6, 2011 which states “The Court rules on the terma (sic) and claims as recited in the transcript.” A copy of the Minute Order is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

Vederi further appeals the District Court’s claim construction ruling set forth in the Markman Hearing transcript concerning the claim language "images depicting views of objects in the geographic area, the views being substantially elevations of the objects in the geographic area" and specifically the phrase “substantially elevations” in that phrase. This A copy of the Markman Hearing Transcript is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

DATED: October 24, 2012

Respectfully submitted,
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP

By 
David A. Dillard
Steven E. Lauridsen

Attorneys for Plaintiff,
VEDERI, LLC

RG PAS1199135.1-* -10/24/12 6:31 PM

EXHIBIT A

JS-6

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

VEDERI, LLC,
Plaintiff,
v.
GOOGLE, INC.,
Defendant.
AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS

Case No. CV10-07747 AK (CWx)

JUDGMENT

Date: Sept. 7, 2012
Time: 1:30 PM
Hon. Alex Kozinski

For the reasons stated in the court’s opinion dated September 26, 2012 and entered October 2, 2012 (docket entry 112),

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED as follows:

1. Google’s Motion for Summary Judgment of Noninfringement of All Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,239,760; 7,577,316; 7,805,025; and 7,813,596 is GRANTED.
2. Vederi’s Motion for Summary Judgment of Literal Infringement is DENIED.
3. Plaintiff Vederi takes nothing, the action by Vederi is dismissed with prejudice and Google is to recover its costs from Vederi.

EXHIBIT A
PAGE 3

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

IT IS SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED.

Dated: Oct 5, 11, 2012 

HONORABLE ALEX KOZINSKI
Chief Circuit Judge
Sitting by designation
28 U.S.C. § 291(b)

EXHIBIT A
PAGE 4

EXHIBIT B

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

VEDERI, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE, INC.,

Defendant.

No. 2:10-cv-07747-AK-CW

OPINION

KOZINSKI, Circuit Judge:

Vederi owns U.S. Patent Nos. 7,239,760 (“’760 patent”); 7,577,316 (“’316 patent”); 7,805,025 (“’025 patent”); and 7,813,596 (“’596 patent”), which cover certain methods for enabling users to navigate a geographic area visually from a device, such as a personal computer. Google provides the well-known Street View service, which allows users to explore geographic locations around the world by viewing spherical depictions of street-level imagery. Vederi alleges that Street View infringes its patents, and moves for summary judgment as to claims 13 and 20 of the ’316 patent and claims 28 and 35 of the ’025 patent. Mem. in Supp. of Vederi’s Motion for Summ. J. 5, 18. Google cross-moves for summary judgment, arguing that Street View doesn’t infringe any of Vederi’s patents because each of

EXHIBIT B
PAGE 5

the patents contains a limitation that Street View doesn't. See Mem. in Supp. of Google's Motion for Summ. J. 9.

I. Markman Hearing

Each of Vederi's patents contains the limitation "depicting views of objects in the geographic area, the views being substantially elevations," which relates to the retrieved images presented to the user. '760 patent, 16:38, 15:65–67; '316 patent, 16:37, 16:56–17:20, 15:49–51; '025 patent, 18:43, 19:11, 17:47–50; '596 patent, 16:6, 15:49–51, 18:7, 17:15–18. At a Markman hearing, the court construed the meaning of the "substantially elevations" limitation. See Hr'g Tr. 120:25–121:3, Nov. 22, 2011; Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc., 517 U.S. 370 (1996). Though the parties agreed that the limitation referred to front and side views of objects, they disagreed as to whether the limitation covered only vertical flat views, as opposed to curved or spherical views. See Hr'g Tr. 106:14–20. Vederi argued that the limitation referred to all front and side views of objects, id. at 106:6–7, 12–13, while Google claimed that the limitation covered only "vertical flat (as opposed to curved or spherical) depictions." Google's Opening Claim Construction Br. 17. The court adopted Google's construction because Vederi's method of taking, processing and displaying images creates only vertical flat views, not spherical ones. See Hr'g Tr. 120:24–121:3.

The method covered by Vederi's patents presents composite images created by stitching photographs together. Hr'g Tr. 107:7–13. The photographs are captured by cameras moving along a horizontal plane. '316 patent, 15:52–53; '025 patent, 15:53–54; Hr'g Tr. 107:7–8. The result is one long, flat composite picture of a street. See, e.g., Mem. in Supp. of Vederi's Mot. for Summ. J. 11. Nothing about the method or result suggests that the patents cover curved or spherical images.

In construing the limitation to cover only flat views, the court rejected Vederi's argument regarding its provisional patent application. Vederi's application disclosed that if a sufficient number of cameras were used, a 360-degree panorama could be created, allowing the user to control the direction of the view. Hr'g Tr. 112:3–7; Bostwick Decl. Ex. I, at 249. According to Vederi, this covered curved views. Hr'g Tr. 112:8–18. In reality, Vederi's provisional application referred to panning 360 degrees along a horizontal plane, not within a sphere. Id. at 115:19–23. The resulting panorama would be as if a camera took pictures as it spun around on a Lazy Susan. It would not be possible, as it is with Street View, to pan up and see the top of a tall building or down and see the pavement.

The court's construction of the "substantially elevations" limitation means that if Street View presents only curved/spherical images, it doesn't infringe Vederi's patents because all of Vederi's patents contain the "substantially elevations" limitation. See '760 patent, 16:38, 15:65-67; '316 patent, 16:37, 16:56-17:20, 15:49-51; '025 patent, 18:43, 19:11, 17:47-50; '596 patent, 16:6, 15:49-51, 18:7, 17:15-18.

II. Summary Judgment

"To establish infringement, every limitation set forth in a patent claim must be found in an accused product or process exactly or by a substantial equivalent." Laitram Corp. v. Rexnord, Inc., 939 F.2d 1533, 1535 (Fed. Cir. 1991). If an accused product fails to meet even a single claim element, there's no infringement. Id. And, if there's no genuine issue of material fact regarding the relevant details of the accused product, "the question of literal infringement collapses to one of claim construction and is thus amenable to summary judgment." Athletic Alternatives, Inc. v. Prince Mfg., Inc., 73 F.3d 1573, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1996); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a).

Vederi has fought well and hard to make a genuine issue of the views that Street View captures, processes and displays. But the court is persuaded that Street View presents only curved/spherical views, not vertical flat ones: Street View

“allows a user to look around inside a spherical virtual environment, providing the effect of actually being at the location where the images used to create the spherical image were captured.” Martin Decl. in Supp. of Google’s Motion for Summ. J. ¶ 27.

As Google’s expert explains, Street View’s images are created from a cluster of wide-angle cameras mounted to a car. Id. at ¶¶ 9–13. These cameras capture images in all directions at the same moment. Id. The images are then stitched together to create a spherical panorama. Id. at ¶¶ 13–15. The panorama is cut into tiles that are sent to an user’s web browser and projected onto a virtual sphere for display. Martin Decl. ¶¶ 19–20, 23–26; Parcher Decl. Ex. 13, at 26. The result is very cool: You can look up, down and all around, as though you were in a spherical projection of the location. Martin Decl. ¶ 27. And, while Google strives to minimize the distortion in its images, Street View still depicts somewhat distorted views—i.e., curved/spherical ones. Id. at ¶ 17–21.

Vederi counters Google’s expert with its own, who explains that “every view rendered from the center of the spherical projection is a perspective correct, flat view.” Ripley Opp’n Decl. ¶ 29. Thus, according to Vederi’s expert, “Street View provides flat, non-curved views of objects in the area.” Id. (emphasis omitted). But Vederi’s expert offers merely “[c]onclusory, speculative testimony

. . . [that] is insufficient to raise genuine issues of fact and defeat summary judgment.” Soremekun v. Thrifty Payless, Inc., 509 F.3d 978, 984 (9th Cir. 2007). By contrast, Google’s expert supports his opinion with specific facts regarding Street View’s process. See generally Martin Decl. ¶¶ 8–28.

The court also rejects Vederi’s assertion that Google admits its views are flat. Vederi argues that because Google says that Street View displays “rectilinear” images, it necessarily depicts vertical flat views. Mem. in Supp. of Vederi’s Mot. for Summ. J. 12 n.14. Vederi points to Dictionary.com’s definition of rectilinear: “formed by straight lines” or “characterized by straight lines.” Rectilinear, Dictionary.com, dictionary.reference.com/browse/rectilinear (last visited Sept. 11, 2012); see Parcher Decl. Ex. 14, at 32. But “rectilinear” can also mean “bounded by straight lines,” Webster’s New International Dictionary 2082 (2d ed. 1939), and this is precisely how Google used it. Google cuts the spherical panorama into rectilinear tiles so the images can fit on the user’s screen; the views within the tiles remain curved. See Grindon Reply Decl. ¶¶ 10–12; Google’s Mem. in Opp’n to Vederi’s Mot. for Summ. J. 13.

Finally, the court rejects Vederi’s argument that “vertical flat . . . depictions” means “substantially horizontal views.” Mem. in Supp. of Vederi’s Mot. for Summ. J. 10; Vederi’s Statement of Uncontroverted Facts 24. When you initially

page 7

access a location in Street View, you see a substantially horizontal view, as though you were standing with your feet on the ground, looking straight ahead. See Martin Decl. in Supp. of Google’s Mem. in Opp’n ¶¶ 3–4. Vederi argues that at least this view is vertical flat. Mem. in Supp. of Vederi’s Mot. for Summ. J. 14. When you look out to sea, the surface appears to be flat, but we all know it actually curves away from you. It’s somewhat the same in Street View. While some views may appear to be flat to the naked eye, they are actually curved, because of the method by which Google takes, processes and displays the images. See Martin Decl. in Supp. of Google’s Mot. for Summ. J. ¶¶ 22, 28. Because Street View displays only curved views, it doesn’t contain the “substantially elevations” limitation, and so doesn’t literally infringe Vederi’s patents.

Neither does Street View infringe under the doctrine of equivalents. “[I]f a court determines that a finding of infringement under the doctrine of equivalents would entirely vitiate a particular claimed element, then the court should rule that there is no infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.” Lockheed Martin Corp. v. Space Sys./Loral, Inc., 324 F.3d 1308, 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted). Were the court to hold Street View’s curved/spherical images are a substantial equivalent to vertical flat ones, it would eliminate the “vertical flat (as opposed to curved or spherical)” portion of the

EXHIBIT 3
PAGE 11

page 8

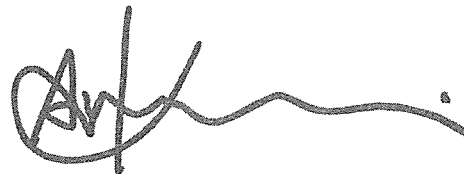
“substantially elevations” construction, leaving only “depictions of front or side views.” Since that would vitiate the claim construction, the court cannot find infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

* * *

Because Google has proved that Street View doesn’t contain the “substantially elevations” limitation of the patents-at-issue, it’s entitled to summary judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); Vivid Tech., Inc. v. Am. Sci. & Eng’g, Inc., 200 F.3d 795, 806–07 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT IS GRANTED; PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT IS DENIED.

September 26, 2012



ALEX KOZINSKI
Chief Circuit Judge
Sitting by designation
28 U.S.C. § 291(b)

EXHIBIT 3
PAGE 12

EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. LA10CV07747-AK (FMOx)

Date: November 22, 2011

Title: VERDERI, LLC., v. GOOGLE, INC., ET AL.,

PRESENT: THE HONORABLE ALEX KOZINSKI, CHIEF JUDGE
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, SITTING BY DESIGNATION

Cynthia Salyer
Courtroom Clerk

Katie Thibodeaux
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

David Dillard
Steven Lauridsen

Sasha Rao
Christopher Harnett
Todd Simpson
Gary Bostwick
Jennifer Pouls, Google

PROCEEDINGS: MARKMAN HEARING (held and completed)

The case is called and appearances are made. Court and counsel discuss the claims and terms at issue. The Court rules on the terms and claims as recited in the transcript.

MINUTES FORM 11
CIVIL - GEN

Initials of Deputy Clerk cs
Time 4/0

EXHIBIT C
PAGE 13

EXHIBIT D

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - WESTERN DIVISION

HONORABLE ALEX KOZINSKI

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE PRESIDING

- - -

VEDERI, LLC,)	
)	
)	
PLAINTIFF,)	
)	
VS.)	NO. CV 10-7747 AK
)	
GOOGLE, INC.,)	
)	
DEFENDANT,)	
_____)	

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2011

KATIE E. THIBODEAUX, CSR 9858
U.S. Official Court Reporter
312 North Spring Street, #436
Los Angeles, California 90012

1 APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL:

2

3 FOR PLAINTIFF:

4 CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE LLP
5 BY: DAVID A. DILLARD
6 -and- STEVEN ERICK LAURIDSEN
7 350 West Colorado Boulevard
8 Suite 500
9 Pasadena, CA 91109-7068

8

9 FOR DEFENDANT:

10 BOSTWICK & JASSY
11 BY: GARY L. BOSTWICK
12 12400 Wilshire Boulevard
13 Suite 400
14 Los Angeles, CA 90025

13 -and-

14 ROPES AND GRAY
15 BY: SASHA RAO
16 1900 University Avenue
17 Sixth Floor
18 East Palo Alto, CA 94303

17 -and-

18 ROPES AND GRAY
19 BY: CHRISTOPHER J. HARNETT
20 -and- TODD SIMPSON
21 1211 Avenue of the Americas
22 New York, NY 10036-8704

21

22

23

24

25

1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2011

2 10:44 A.M.

3 - - - - -

4
5 THE CLERK: In the matter of Calendar Item Number
6 1, Case Number CV 10-7747, Vederi, LLC versus Google,
7 Inc., counsel, please state your appearances for the
8 record.

9 MR. DILLARD: Good morning, your Honor. David
10 Dillard of Christie, Parker and Hale on behalf of
11 plaintiff Vederi. With me at counsel table is Steven
12 Lauridsen of our firm. Also with us today are the
13 principles of Vederi and the inventors of the patents in
14 suit, Enrico Di Bernardo and Dr. Luis Goncalves.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. BOSTWICK: Good morning, your Honor. Gary
17 Bostwick of Bostwick and Jassy representing Google, Inc.
18 Here today arguing will be Sasha Rao and Chris Harnett
19 from Ropes and Gray. Todd Simpson is joining them at the
20 table, and we also have from Google's corporate counsel,
21 Jennifer Polse.

22 Your Honor, the parties have agreed if it is
23 agreeable to the court to have the following order of
24 presentation which would be in eight different parts:
25 The introduction, and, then, as you can see there from

1 the slide, where preambles are a limitation and then the
2 various terms. Vederi would go first, and then Google
3 would follow. And it would happen then in a very
4 rigorous fashion for each of the eight steps.

5 However, if the court has any other desires
6 with respect to the order of argument or anything else,
7 we are happy to try to adjust that.

8 THE COURT: That is fine.

9 MR. BOSTWICK: Thank you, your Honor.

10 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, when we received the
11 list from Google as to the sequence of events that we
12 would propose to the court, I don't recall anything about
13 a technology tutorial or legal principles, but,
14 nevertheless, we can discuss that.

15 THE COURT: It is your presentation. So you
16 have -- so you say whatever you think will help your
17 clients.

18 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor.

19 The patents in suit are claimed methods for
20 enabling the visual navigation of a geographical area,
21 and they require that the method be practiced in a
22 environment set forth in the preamble which is a
23 system --

24 THE COURT: Maybe it would be helpful to start by
25 explaining to me what these patents do just in plain

1 English. They don't involve taking a picture. So I
2 guess that is not patentable. So what is it specifically
3 the two patents -- what technology, what is the
4 invention?

5 MR. DILLARD: Well, the invention is a -- you have
6 seen the product Street View where a user at a user
7 terminal can plug in an address.

8 THE COURT: I do understand the process. I am
9 just wondering what part of the process are you claiming
10 is an invention. You are not claiming taking a
11 photograph on the street is the invention. You are not
12 claiming a PC terminal is an invention.

13 MR. DILLARD: Correct.

14 THE COURT: So tell me what it is that this
15 invention does. There are two patents and they could
16 have two inventions. And what part of the process, what
17 exactly is it that is claimed to be the invention?

18 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, there are two patents,
19 but they are not necessarily separate inventions.

20 THE COURT: Understand.

21 MR. DILLARD: Each of the patents has numerous
22 claims.

23 THE COURT: Together, what is it that they are?

24 MR. DILLARD: Well, they claim a method, and the
25 method is gathering -- the method is, as claimed, which

1 is, of course, the invention relates to a system where
2 you have a user terminal and a remote processor and an
3 image source, database, and the method claims steps in
4 receiving a request or user input for an image of a
5 location. The processor will then retrieve the image of
6 the location, send it back for display on the user
7 terminal. And then there are a variety of things that
8 could happen. There could also be displayed an icon on
9 the image or associated with an image. One can press or
10 click on the icon.

11 THE COURT: I am not sure you understand my
12 question. I do know how the process works. Okay. I do
13 know. I am trying to figure out what is the invention
14 here. I take it that putting an image and uploading it
15 so somebody can access it from a computer terminal is not
16 the invention. Right? Anybody can do that.

17 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

18 THE COURT: So what is it that -- what was it that
19 was claimed by the plaintiffs?

20 MR. DILLARD: In the broadest claims, it would
21 be --

22 THE COURT: Try not to be technical. Let's see if
23 we can use just plain English so I can understand what it
24 is.

25 MR. DILLARD: It is an economical way of providing

1 images and particularly composite images to a viewer that
2 can then visually navigate through a geographical area.

3 THE COURT: Economic, you mean so in terms of
4 amount of storage, so the storage of these images?

5 MR. DILLARD: Yes. In the -- actually, some of
6 the more specific claims. But there is a process by
7 which instead of recording and storing the video frames,
8 the one to one correspondence to an exact location, the
9 frames are stored with respect to a street segment, and
10 then when a user makes a request for a particular
11 address, the processor is programmed to use the street
12 segment and then that the address would be on and
13 calculate where that particular address would lie on that
14 street segment, pull up the image from that and be able
15 to give that to the user. It is a much more economical
16 way than having a one to one correspondence with every
17 video frame that could be requested.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. DILLARD: And so that is -- and, then,
20 particularly useful, is the use of composite images in
21 our, I think the provisional application for which all
22 the patents claim priority, there is a discussion about
23 the, basically, the sacrifice of location information so
24 that you are not getting an exact location but by having
25 a composite image, you don't need the accuracy in order

1 to fulfill the purpose of this which is to enable
2 somebody to navigate through an area. In other words, it
3 doesn't have to be surveyor-quality type location
4 information.

5 Is this answering your question?

6 THE COURT: I think so. Go ahead.

7 MR. DILLARD: All right. The claims have been
8 written from the standpoint of trying to capture those
9 steps that are performed by the processor and the image
10 source or database, and we have disputes over the issues
11 of whether or not the preamble adds a limitation to the
12 invention. I may be getting ahead of myself.

13 We agreed that a portion of the preamble does,
14 to the extent that it sets the environment in which the
15 method is practiced, but, beyond that, it doesn't add any
16 specific steps or doesn't modify the steps. Another
17 portion of the preamble --

18 THE COURT: That is your position. That is not
19 Google's position?

20 MR. DILLARD: That's correct.

21 THE COURT: Google thinks it is a limitation;
22 right?

23 MR. DILLARD: We both agree that it is a
24 limitation as to the environment in which the method must
25 be practiced. I don't want to put words in their mouth.

1 I feel confident that we agree with that much. They go
2 beyond that and claim that it is a further limitation on
3 the steps. I don't see how that could be, but that is
4 what I understand their position to be. The second part
5 of the preamble is a statement of purpose, you know, a
6 method for enabling the visual navigation of a
7 geographical area.

8 And the issue there is Google has
9 characterized that that portion of the preamble as saying
10 a method for visual navigation as opposed to for enabling
11 visual navigation, and there is a significant difference
12 there because if you are talking about visual navigation,
13 it is hard to think of a claim that wouldn't involve the
14 user. But if you have a claim for enabling visual
15 navigation, you can separately claim just those steps
16 that are performed by the processor.

17 And so that is what we believe has happened.
18 I am getting into the actual claim constructions. If the
19 court would like me to continue, I would be more than
20 happy to.

21 THE COURT: Sure. Why don't you go ahead.

22 You have got the preamble issue; right?

23 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

24 THE COURT: And then --

25 MR. DILLARD: Then we have who performs the actual

1 steps, and there is two groups of steps.

2 THE COURT: Who performs or it has to be formed by
3 the user?

4 MR. DILLARD: There is two groups. One is what we
5 might refer to as a receiving step. The first step in
6 the claims is receiving a first user input and --

7 THE COURT: Specifying first location?

8 MR. DILLARD: Yes. I didn't quite understand what
9 those two first -- what work those two first do in that
10 phrase.

11 MR. DILLARD: In the claims, there is a first user
12 input and the second user input, and the first
13 one specifies the first location and the second specifies
14 the second location.

15 THE COURT: How does that work?

16 MR. DILLARD: The effect of that is if a user say
17 puts in an address, then that address or that request
18 will go to the processor, an image associated with that
19 address will then be retrieved and sent back for display
20 on the user's display.

21 So as far as receiving a request, it is our
22 position that the processor which is in this case under
23 the control of Google has to be receiving a request.
24 Otherwise, you would never be able to retrieve an image
25 and send it back for display.

1 The -- for this receiving step, Google seems
2 to take the position that, well, it is a user terminal
3 that receives not the processor.

4 THE COURT: Are you still answering my question?

5 MR. DILLARD: I may have lost track of the
6 question.

7 THE COURT: My question was what first -- don't
8 get lost. If I am going to ask a question, I really sort
9 of expect an answer.

10 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: If you meander off on other things, I
12 get really confused. So my question had to do with what
13 work those two first do in that phrase, and you said --
14 let me just tell you how far I got before you lost me.

15 MR. DILLARD: Yes, sir.

16 THE COURT: The user puts in initial location,
17 okay, and everything you said after that, I didn't track.
18 So let's go back to my question and to your explanation
19 starting with the first, first user input. Okay.

20 MR. DILLARD: So receiving a first user input
21 would be a request by the user that specifies a first
22 location within the geographical area.

23 THE COURT: Okay. So the user says Colorado and
24 Orange Grove or something like that?

25 MR. DILLARD: Or 350 Colorado. That is our

1 address..

2 THE COURT: I mean that is first.

3 THE COURT: East or west?

4 MR. DILLARD: West, your Honor. It is about
5 two blocks.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Just trying to actually
7 visualize, I am pretty familiar with Pasadena.

8 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

9 THE COURT: So they put that in, and what is
10 the -- you said the first. There must be a second or
11 third?

12 MR. DILLARD: Right. And a second user input
13 would simply be a request for another location. So a
14 second location --

15 THE COURT: Okay. So what if they put in a second
16 location in San Francisco, Seventh and Mission? I am
17 just trying to understand what --

18 MR. DILLARD: All right. That would -- we
19 suddenly jump over to San Francisco.

20 THE COURT: Let's make it simple. Let's say they
21 put in 350 Colorado, and then they put in 375 Colorado.

22 MR. DILLARD: It would the image would jump to
23 something on 375.

24 Now, the second input could be clicking on an
25 arrow pointing up and down the street or -- well, if that

1 was the case, then the image would move a certain
2 distance.

3 THE COURT: Okay. This is part of your -- this
4 phrase, receiving the first user input specifying a first
5 location, that is part of your claim; right?

6 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Okay. So I am now asking what
8 limitation does that -- what work does that do in terms
9 of the patent. I mean saying you can do this in many
10 locations and you can get different locations, what
11 exactly does this do in terms of the claim?

12 MR. DILLARD: Well, it enables the processor to
13 pull up the image of that first location, for display at
14 the user terminal.

15 THE COURT: Let's say we change it to "a" instead
16 of "first." So where it says "receiving a first user
17 input specifying first location," let's just say we
18 remove the word "first."

19 THE COURT: You still get the image; right?

20 MR. DILLARD: You would still get an image. The
21 use of "first" also designated the initial. In other
22 words, when you pull up the program, the initial request
23 for an image of a location would be the first.

24 THE COURT: What I am trying to understand is, is
25 there something about the claims of the patent where

1 moving from the first location to some place else is part
2 of your claim? There is a first location, and then there
3 is something that --

4 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, in looking at -- I
5 suspect you are looking at Claim 1 of the 760 patent.
6 The third step is receiving a second user input
7 specifying a navigation direction relative to the first
8 direction. That would be, for example --

9 THE COURT: That would be like the arrow?

10 MR. DILLARD: An arrow or a button with an arrow
11 so you can move down the street.

12 THE COURT: So putting in a second address would
13 be just like putting a first location. So if you then
14 move to Seventh and Mission?

15 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

16 THE COURT: So this is a first location, and then
17 you would have arrows or something that would move it,
18 and where is that provided in the patent, the thing about
19 the arrow navigation to a different location?

20 MR. DILLARD: In the claim or in the
21 specification?

22 THE COURT: Either.

23 MR. DILLARD: In the claims, if you are looking
24 at -- why don't we make sure we are looking at the same
25 page. What document are you reading from?

1 MR. DILLARD: I am looking at Vederi's opening
2 claim construction brief.

3 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on a second. This is
4 Document 49?

5 MR. DILLARD: Document 51, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: 51. The opening construction brief --
7 right -- October 5th, 2011?

8 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

9 THE COURT: So I got it.

10 MR. DILLARD: And there is a Joint Appendix A
11 which is a full text of the asserted claims.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. DILLARD: This would be at Page 31 of 54.

14 THE COURT: Excuse me.

15 MR. DILLARD: Page 31 of 54, at least that is the
16 little --

17 THE COURT: Is this the handwritten numbers.

18 MR. DILLARD: Oh. The handwritten numbers at the
19 bottom would be -- I'm sorry. Page 26.

20 THE COURT: Okay. So that is Page 1 of the
21 exhibit.

22 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

23 THE COURT: So what was that about 26 of 54?

24 MR. DILLARD: Down at the bottom.

25 THE COURT: No. I see 26, but you said something

1 like 31 of 54.

2 MR. DILLARD: When we receive it from the court, a
3 copy, it has a designation at the very top that indicated
4 31 of 54.

5 THE COURT: Well, let's -- I don't care, but this
6 is the chambers copy which doesn't have that on it. That
7 is okay. Just so we are on the same page here. This is
8 Page 1 of the exhibit.

9 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

11 MR. DILLARD: So as far as the moving around, the
12 third step is receiving a second user input specifying a
13 navigation direction relative to the first location in
14 the geographical area. It goes on to the next step is
15 determining the second location based on the user
16 specified navigation direction. And then retrieving from
17 the image source the second image associated with the
18 second location. So that is basically the part where you
19 can move up and down the streets.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. DILLARD: I believe also on Page 3 of that
22 brief --

23 THE COURT: Of the brief not of the appendix?

24 MR. DILLARD: Yes. Of the brief.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. DILLARD: -- there is an image of something
2 called Scout Tool.

3 THE COURT: Yes.

4 MR. DILLARD: This is Figure 16 of the provisional
5 application or -- excuse me. I'm sorry. I think it is
6 Figure 16 of the patents, but there, above the image down
7 at the bottom, there are some buttons that can be pressed
8 to move the images up the street, down the street, little
9 bit over to the opposite side.

10 THE COURT: I'm sorry. When you are talking about
11 the image, you are talking about the photograph?

12 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor. This one.

13 THE COURT: You got a graphic, something called
14 Scout Tool?

15 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

16 THE COURT: And then there is a color, street
17 browser. We are just looking at Scout Tool right now?

18 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

19 THE COURT: Then at the very bottom of Scout Tool,
20 that is what you are referring to the image.

21 MR. DILLARD: Correct, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Then I don't see any buttons.

23 LEFT1: Above on the right-hand side, there is a
24 little what appears almost to be a cross, north, south,
25 east, west buttons.

1 THE COURT: Oh, yes. I see that. Those are
2 buttons?

3 MR. DILLARD: Right. And in that embodiment,
4 those would have been used to move directionally.

5 THE COURT: So you could move west which would be,
6 assuming this is Colorado Boulevard, this would have been
7 moving towards -- well, if it was west, if it was Orange
8 Grove, I guess, then -- well, what happens if you want to
9 move northwest or something or if you know the street
10 doesn't align northwest. It isn't aligned north and
11 south.

12 MR. DILLARD: Well, you could have forward,
13 backward, left and right.

14 THE COURT: I don't see it here.

15 MR. DILLARD: Not in this. That was not the way
16 Scout Tool was prepared. This was the very initial
17 embodiment that was created in the year 2000.

18 THE COURT: And these pictures that you have given
19 me here, are these part of the patent application?

20 MR. DILLARD: The Scout Tool is.

21 THE COURT: But not the --

22 MR. DILLARD: Not the street browser. That was an
23 embodiment of the invention that was up on the Pasadena
24 website in 2001.

25 THE COURT: And this, just so I understand, this

1 Scout, this was a image that was attached that was
2 included in the patent application?

3 MR. DILLARD: I believe this would be called a
4 screen shot.

5 THE COURT: Well, is it a screen shot, whatever it
6 is, but it was an image.

7 MR. DILLARD: Yes. But when operative, what could
8 you do? You could click on something on that map and get
9 the image?

10 MR. DILLARD: Yes. You could -- you could enter
11 an address in the small boxes up in the right-hand
12 portion.

13 THE COURT: 220?

14 MR. DILLARD: Yes. There we go.

15 THE COURT: You could pick a location and click on
16 it?

17 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

18 THE COURT: That would give you a image of the
19 street?

20 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

21 THE COURT: How does it know which side of the
22 street?

23 MR. DILLARD: There was --

24 THE COURT: Well, what happens if I am here, and I
25 want to see the other side of the street?

1 MR. DILLARD: There is a direction identifier
2 which is, I believe, the vehicle in the map is on
3 one side of the street versus the other.

4 THE COURT: I'm sorry. The vehicle on which map?

5 MR. DILLARD: In the map above the image.

6 THE COURT: There is a vehicle there?

7 MR. DILLARD: I'm sorry.

8 THE COURT: I'm sorry. There is a vehicle on that
9 map?

10 MR. DILLARD: I believe that is a vehicle at the
11 intersection.

12 THE COURT: Of Colorado and --

13 MR. DILLARD: And is it Fair Oaks maybe?

14 THE COURT: Whatever that street is. Yes.
15 Something avenue. Oh. Fair Oaks. Yes, sure. Fair
16 Oaks. So that is a little car there at the intersection.
17 I see. And I am not sure I understood what you said. I
18 said what if you want to see the opposite side of the
19 street.

20 MR. DILLARD: I believe you would hit the center
21 button of those four east, west.

22 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

23 THE COURT: And the invention, here, was a way of
24 retrieving these images that was particularly economical.
25 Is that what it was?

1 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor. That Scout Tool?

2 THE COURT: Yes.

3 MR. DILLARD: The picture is Figure 16 in all of
4 the patents. It is a little bit bigger in the patents,
5 and that center button says switch view. So that would
6 be if you were -- if your view was to the north, it would
7 flip you over to the south. Now, the embodiment whether
8 it be Scout Tool or even the street browser in Pasadena
9 did take side-looking images of the streets, the
10 buildings on the streets. However, the patents do
11 discuss some alternate embodiments, and, in particular,
12 the provisional application includes a disclosure of --
13 well, I will just read this portion to you.

14 It says, "also sufficient cameras to cover all
15 directions used so as to provide 360 degrees of view,
16 images and synthetic panoramas for the direction of
17 views. A user control can be provided."

18 Now, that is not something that was done in
19 the street view, not street view, sorry, Scout Tool.
20 However the provisional application has a disclosure of
21 that. The provisional application is incorporated in its
22 entirety by reference in all of the patents so they
23 contain a disclosure of synthetic 360-degree views as a
24 potential embodiment.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to go ahead hear

1 from opposing counsel. Do you have anything further to
2 say on that? I thought we would go down some steps so I
3 wasn't sure.

4 MR. DILLARD: Well, I think perhaps if we let
5 Ms. Rao catch up where we are. Then, we can make it a
6 little bit more --

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MS. RAO: Good morning, your Honor.

9 I would like to start by answering your
10 question about what is the claimed invention as described
11 in the patent. So, before, I would like to hand over
12 with your permission a slide presentation.

13 May I approach the bench, your Honor? May I
14 approach?

15 THE COURT: Sure.

16 Thank you. Opposing counsel have this?

17 MS. RAO: Yes.

18 THE COURT: These are the slides.

19 MS. RAO: Yes.

20 THE COURT: So we are looking at Slide 3 now. Do
21 we need the slides -- do we really need the slides?

22 MS. RAO: I think it would be helpful, your Honor,
23 to understand what the claimed invention is.

24 THE COURT: But everything is in these folders.

25 MS. RAO: Whatever works better for you, your

1 Honor.

2 THE COURT: Usually, that is for the jury, you
3 know, and we all look at pictures. But if you think -- I
4 guess we have an audience. I have no problem with that,
5 but I must tell you I am too vain to get bifocals so if I
6 can see this, I can't see that.

7 MS. RAO: Right. Let's use the paper copy.

8 THE COURT: You can go ahead and do that, and then
9 the audience can follow along because we do have the
10 inventors here and others who might be interested. But I
11 will be looking at the close-up.

12 MS. RAO: That is why we got those, your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Okay. I am with you. So if I don't
14 look at you, it is because I am looking.

15 MS. RAO: That is perfectly fine, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

17 MS. RAO: So the abstract of the patent gives a
18 broad summary of the invention, and if you look at the
19 abstract, you can think of the invention.

20 THE COURT: Excuse me. The abstracts are these
21 things in color that you have here?

22 MS. RAO: Right. We took the snippet from the
23 patent, and if you want to look at the snippet we took,
24 it is attached at Rao Exhibit D. Rao Exhibit D is a copy
25 of the 760 patent, and so we just took the abstract from

1 that.

2 THE COURT: Let me see, Rao Exhibit D. You are
3 Rao?

4 MS. RAO: Yes.

5 It was attached to Google's claim construction
6 brief, opening brief. It is docket item --

7 THE COURT: Well, I have the claim construction
8 brief. Oh. There we go. Rao declaration.

9 MS. RAO: Right.

10 THE COURT: Okay. And it was exhibit what?

11 MS. RAO: D as in David.

12 THE COURT: Mine only goes to C. Oh. It
13 continues. There we go. Okay. No. That is Lauridsen.

14 Rao only has A, B, C. This is Document 57-2.

15 MS. RAO: I will just give you a copy of the
16 patent, your Honor, with your permission.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

18 MS. RAO: So we are looking at the abstract of
19 this patent.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MS. RAO: And we took the abstract and we
22 color-coded it because it shows the three concepts that
23 are claimed as Vederi's invention. So there are
24 three pieces to this claimed invention. The first piece
25 is capturing images along the street, and that is

1 indicated by the text highlighted in yellow in the
2 abstract. And it talks about a video camera moving along
3 a street recording images of objects along the street,
4 and then the second piece of the claimed invention is
5 forming a vertical flat panorama.

6 THE COURT: Wait a minute. There is a little bit
7 more to the yellow part. It is a camera that moves
8 along.

9 MS. RAO: Right.

10 THE COURT: And then there is a GPS receiver that
11 tells the camera where it is?

12 MS. RAO: That's right.

13 THE COURT: And then the images are indexed to the
14 GPS location. I take it the GPS gives you a precise
15 longitude and latitude position?

16 MS. RAO: Right.

17 THE COURT: Which I guess, presumably, at some
18 point, is called a street address?

19 MS. RAO: I am just using the abstract to
20 illustrate the three big concepts that are combined.

21 THE COURT: So the yellow, the first part is the
22 capturing of images and indexing them.

23 MS. RAO: Right.

24 THE COURT: To a specific location.

25 MS. RAO: Right.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Now, we are onto the second
2 one which is the green portion.

3 MS. RAO: Right.

4 THE COURT: Okay. And what is that.

5 MS. RAO: That is creating the vertical flat
6 panorama, the panoramic image.

7 Now, I have slides to illustrate each of these
8 concepts in greater detail as we move through with more
9 pieces of the specification just to give you the sense of
10 the invention as a whole.

11 So the second piece about creating a vertical
12 flat panorama is described in the abstract, for example,
13 in the language highlighted in green which is the
14 composite images created on a column by column basis by
15 determining which of the acquired images contains the
16 desired pixel column, and extracting pixels associated
17 with the column and stacking the column side-by-side.

18 Now, we will look at that in greater detail
19 with reference to the figures of the patent, but,
20 generally, that describes creating a vertical flat
21 panorama. And then the third concept that is encompassed
22 in Vederi's invention is the notion of a user navigation
23 from a user terminal.

24 THE COURT: Well, that is the part that is totally
25 unreadable. Black and blue. Why don't you go ahead and

1 read it to me because I can hardly make it out.

2 MS. RAO: Perhaps you could use your white copy,
3 your Honor, of the patent I just handed you. It is on
4 the cover page of that. It is the first page of the
5 patent, and it is the line.

6 THE COURT: I see. So this is -- what you have
7 got here, multi-color, is the same paragraph on the
8 abstract?

9 MS. RAO: Exactly. And the abstract is the broad
10 summary of the invention that Vederi drafted, and it is
11 part of the fully integrated written instrument that is
12 the patent that you have been asked to construe. And at
13 the end of this abstract paragraph, it talks about the
14 composite images being stored in a database with a street
15 name and a range and having, allowing a user to visually
16 navigate the area from a user terminal.

17 And the Scout Tool picture on the side is
18 Figure 16 of the patent which we put on Slide 3 to
19 indicate the graphic user interface that the patent uses
20 to exemplify this user navigation from a user terminal,
21 and that is the graphic interface that a user would use
22 to enter addresses and navigate the images that you have
23 captured and the panoramas that you have created.

24 Now, we can look at this step by step in more
25 detail. On Slide 4, we go back to the first element

1 which is the video camera moving along the street
2 recording images of objects along the street and, you
3 know, having a GPS receiver to capture the position of
4 the camera as the image was taken.

5 And in the Vederi patent, in the background
6 section, and that is at Column 1, Lines 38 through 42, it
7 says that the prior art taught --

8 THE COURT: Excuse me. Column 1 of what?

9 MS. RAO: Of the 760 patent I just handed you.

10 THE COURT: Which is on what page?

11 MS. RAO: It is the -- it is usually the page
12 right after all the pictures are done.

13 THE COURT: Okay. So it is Column 1.

14 MS. RAO: Right. And Lines 38 where it starts
15 with "for example." We have made a snippet of that and
16 put it on the slide.

17 THE COURT: 38 to 42?

18 MS. RAO: Right. So the citations in this slide
19 are to the patent column and figures.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MS. RAO: So we can just use the slide because it
22 is easier to find information. The patent says that the
23 prior art teaches the use of a vehicle equipped with a
24 video camera and a GPS to collect image and position data
25 by driving through the location.

1 So what this is saying is the patent admits
2 that this concept of taking images and putting them, you
3 know, capturing images with a GPS location, that concept
4 was known before. Then, we look at the next concept. So
5 this is Slide 5. Looking at Slide 5, it is an example of
6 how the prior art disclosed capturing images along a
7 street. We have a company called GeoPan that did the
8 same thing. There are other examples, but we just picked
9 one to show that it was, in fact, out there back in '95.

10 So then we take the second concept which is
11 forming of the vertical flat panorama. Now, I am at
12 Slide 6.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MS. RAO: So, here, what we have is Figure 2 of
15 the patent. It explains -- it shows how the vertical
16 flat panorama that Vederi described in the patent is
17 arrived at. If you look at the line in the middle of
18 Figure 2, it is the X axis. That line represents the
19 point, the path along which images are taken from a
20 moving vehicle or or a moving device of sorts.

21 And at each point, X or Y, a different image
22 is captured of the side of the street. So the images at
23 the top are the images that are captured from each point
24 X1, X2 and so on as the vehicle is moving along the
25 street.

1 At the bottom of Figure 2, you have a .44.
2 .44 is an imaginary point at which Vederi looks at these
3 images and creates, stitches together this vertical
4 panorama of these individual frames so the imaginary
5 point is off the path from which the pictures were taken.
6 And then you look at the pictures and you figure out
7 which pixel column to use to stitch the individual image
8 frames together.

9 And what the end result would be a panoramic
10 picture like Figure 40 shown there which is the stitching
11 together of the individual image frames by looking at
12 them, off an imaginary point, off the path at which the
13 pictures were taken.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MS. RAO: So the concept of taking individual
16 frames and stitching them together into a panorama was
17 also known in the prior art. Here, on Slide 7, we have
18 an exemplar reference which is an article by Dykes from
19 March of 2000 where he takes pictures and shows how they
20 can be stitched together to create a panorama.

21 Then the final concept about -- turning to
22 Slide 9, sorry, Slide 8 -- the final concept about user
23 nagivation from a user terminal and having a graphical
24 user interface to do it, it is important that the patent
25 describes this interface as being something that the end

1 user interacts with, that the end user places requests
2 into this database and receives information from this
3 interface.

4 And if you look at Slide 9, there is the prior
5 art also had graphical user interfaces to navigate
6 geographical areas. For example, there is a company
7 called GeoPan that had a city tour software that allowed
8 you to view different locations in Minneapolis with a
9 graphical user interface.

10 And there is also other references. One is at
11 Slide 10. And these are just exemplars to illustrate how
12 these concepts were individually known before Vederi's
13 claim mentions it.

14 Now, I would like to address the preamble
15 issue unless the court has any questions on the slides we
16 just saw.

17 THE COURT: You have explained all the things that
18 the invention is not because it is kind of a prior art,
19 but you didn't tell me what the invention does cover.

20 MS. RAO: Actually, your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Or you think it covers nothing?

22 MS. RAO: We have a defense of invalidity which is
23 to say that the invention is obvious.

24 THE COURT: But we are not here to decide that
25 today.

1 MS. RAO: Right. We are not here to decide that.
2 So what the invention covers is what I have shown you
3 which is these three concepts combined together, put
4 together in these claims.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MS. RAO: Now, that is just to clarify one thing.
7 There are four asserted patents in this case by Vederi,
8 and there are 30 asserted claims. And all of them are
9 method claims. So they all require a series of actions
10 that must be performed, and these actions relate to the
11 three concepts we discussed. So the disputes about claim
12 construction go to these asserted claims that cover
13 various permutations and combinations of the concepts,
14 the broad concepts we discussed. So that is where --
15 that is the broad context for the dispute.

16 Now, with your permission, I would like to
17 turn to the preambles.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MS. RAO: So can we have Slide 18, please.

20 So the dispute between the parties on the
21 preambles is that, as Mr. Dillard indicated, Vederi
22 believes that the preambles define the environment in
23 which an accused infringer can act but needn't be
24 performed by the accused infringer.

25 And it is Google's position that the preambles

1 are limitations on the claim in two ways. And let's turn
2 to Slide 20. So of all these 30 asserted claims, there
3 are only two unique preambles, and those are set forth at
4 Slide 20 of our presentation.

5 THE COURT: And they appear where?

6 MS. RAO: They appear everywhere in the claims in
7 the four patents.

8 THE COURT: Well, in the subsection of 760 patent,
9 where do you find it?

10 MS. RAO: In the 760 patent you can find it in the
11 first claim. So if you go to the end of the patent at
12 Column 15. At the bottom, it says "what is claimed is."

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MS. RAO: And then "Number 1."

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MS. RAO: That says "in a system including an
17 image source and a user terminal having a screen and an
18 input device, a method for enabling visual navigation of
19 a geographical area from a user terminal, a method
20 comprising."

21 THE COURT: Right.

22 MS. RAO: Okay. That is quoted in the top half of
23 Slide 20 as one of the unique preambles of the Vederi
24 asserted claims.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MS. RAO: There is a slightly different variation
2 of it in other claims, and that is included also in Slide
3 20 which is a method for enabling visual navigation for
4 geographic area via computer system and so on and so
5 forth.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MS. RAO: So if you look at the preambles, it is
8 Google's position that they provide two limitations to
9 these claims: One, that there must be a user terminal or
10 a computer having a screen, and the second limitation is
11 there must be visual navigation of a geographic area from
12 the user terminal. That is that an accused infringer
13 must actually perform the method for visual navigation
14 and from a user terminal and that there must be a user
15 terminal and a display screen that is read in as part of
16 the claimed invention.

17 THE COURT: Well, you have this phrase, "in a
18 system including."

19 How do you deal with that?

20 MS. RAO: Well, your Honor --

21 THE COURT: You are entitled at that point?

22 MS. RAO: That's right, your Honor, because the
23 claim is to a claimed method. So there is a system that
24 the claimed method is performed in. All we are saying is
25 the claims are user centric, not host computer centric

1 meaning that whatever -- we are not disputing that the
2 host computer performs some part of these method steps.

3 All we are saying is the user terminal also
4 must perform something because otherwise the fact that
5 the user terminal and display screen are mentioned is odd
6 whereas the host computer is not even mentioned in the
7 preamble.

8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me make sure I
9 understand your argument. Let's look at the 760 patent.

10 MS. RAO: Right.

11 THE COURT: If we deleted the part of the sentence
12 before the comma including the comma and capitalized the
13 "a", would your argument disappear?

14 MS. RAO: Yes, your Honor. I think what you are
15 saying is if you read these claims --

16 THE COURT: I am not saying anything. I am asking
17 a question. And the answer is yes?

18 MS. RAO: Yes.

19 THE COURT: So your argument hinges on having this
20 phrase which starts off "in a system including an image
21 source" be a part of the claim rather than having it
22 simply -- and to do that, it seems to me you have to
23 delete the phrase "in a system," you know, which does not
24 seem to be the most natural reading of the language.

25 MS. RAO: Well, your Honor, the claims for --

1 THE COURT: I mean, if you wanted to do that, if
2 you drop the end, that argument is pretty good.

3 MS. RAO: But, your Honor, claims are written in a
4 broader context. There are many claims here, and what
5 this is saying is that piece may be setting forth the
6 environment that you are in a system, but there has to be
7 somebody that is performing the method. And all we are
8 saying is the user terminal which is specifically called
9 out in the display screen, the rest of the claim doesn't
10 make sense without those words.

11 THE COURT: Yeah. I don't buy it. Okay.

12 MS. RAO: Okay.

13 THE COURT: I -- to me, the method starts after
14 the comma. This sets a -- it says it has to include --
15 it gives a setting, but the claim starts with "a method
16 for enabling visual navigation."

17 MS. RAO: Well, I think, your Honor, if that is
18 what you are saying, then, there is no mention of the
19 body of the method claim. If you look at, for example,
20 Slide 23.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MS. RAO: Which uses -- it shows the claim in the
23 context of the body.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 MS. RAO: Okay. So you have got receiving a first

1 user input specifying a first location in the
2 geographical area.

3 If under your reasoning, you could eliminate
4 the preamble and just go with the method steps and you
5 would say that is a complete invention. And it is our
6 position that you can't do that because when you put your
7 hand on the preamble, none of the rest of it makes any
8 sense. The whole claim is one unified, intimately meshed
9 piece that describes the claimed invention as a whole
10 with the preamble breathes life and meaning into this
11 claim.

12 If I put my hand on that preamble, I don't
13 know what the geographical area they are talking about
14 is. I don't know what they are talking about when they
15 say displaying an icon. Who or what, where? Where is
16 that happening?

17 THE COURT: That is why they provide context. But
18 you can provide the context so the rest of the claim
19 makes sense without having actually claims in the
20 context. So it makes sense to provide the context so you
21 know the starting point. And probably would have been
22 wise of them to put the outside of what is claimed,
23 probably not the best --

24 MS. RAO: Right. Your Honor is relying on cases
25 such as Advanced Software which I have illustrated on

1 Slide 28.

2 THE COURT: I was actually relying on my common
3 sense reading of it. I did look at the case. This is a
4 federal circuit case. I can never understand federal
5 circuit cases, too complicated.

6 MS. RAO: Well, your Honor, that case talked about
7 the context.

8 THE COURT: I mean, they are good. But I -- I
9 always find them very complicated to follow.

10 MS. RAO: So, your Honor, in the Advanced Software
11 case where they talk about the context and they talk
12 about parts of the preamble providing context, they are
13 saying that steps that have nothing to do with the
14 claimed invention which is the process for validating a
15 negotiable financial instrument are not part of the
16 claimed invention.

17 They are not saying that the process of
18 validating a negotiable financial instrument is not a
19 limitation on the claims. So we are saying you can take
20 that, compare that to our claim, and we are not saying
21 that image source is not context of the claim. All we
22 are saying is the method for navigating and the display
23 screen and user terminal is part of the claim whereas the
24 system piece is the context.

25 So that is exactly what happened in Advanced

1 Software. They took one piece and said this piece goes
2 to the claimed invention, and, in fact, that is the
3 purpose of the claimed invention. And that -- I would
4 like to point the court to one particular portion of
5 Advanced Software's reasoning that is particularly
6 pertinent here.

7 And this is at 641 F.3d, 1368 at Page 1375,
8 and, in that case, they explain that although it is true
9 that the preamble language stating the purpose is
10 generally not a limitation -- right -- but they do say
11 that we have to look at the statement of purpose to
12 distinguish between what limitations are essential to the
13 claims invention and what just provide the environment.

14 So what we are saying is the system piece
15 provides the environment, but you have to also look and
16 parse the preamble and pick portions that are part of
17 their claimed invention. The whole purpose, the whole
18 essence of this Vederi claimed invention is navigating
19 from a user interface. So if you say that is not a
20 limitation, then it takes out one whole concept they
21 claimed as their invention.

22 THE COURT: Well, that is what I asked earlier on
23 as to what it is they were actually claiming, and what I
24 understood they are claiming is a way of capturing,
25 storing, retrieving the images that is in a pretty

1 economical way.

2 MS. RAO: But it is not just that. It is also
3 displaying, displaying the icon associated with an
4 object. It is also receiving a user selection of the
5 icon. It is also receiving a first user input. That is
6 also part of the claim.

7 THE COURT: You know, I think it is debatable.
8 You might be right. I don't see it, but you might be
9 right.

10 MS. RAO: Now, I just want to point to one more
11 case that is particularly appropriate here. It is the
12 Pitney Bowes case at Slide 24.

13 THE COURT: 24. Okay.

14 MS. RAO: So the claim at issue in Pitney Bowes
15 was a method of producing on a photo receptor an image of
16 generated shapes made up of spots comprising and then
17 talked about directing plurality of beams of light and so
18 on and so forth. And for that claim, the federal circuit
19 held that the statement in the preamble, the method of
20 producing a photo receptor image was intimately meshed
21 with the ensuing language in the claim and essential.

22 THE COURT: But you are missing the word "in."
23 And I think I have already given you if the word "in"
24 were missing, it would be quite a different case, but the
25 word "in" is there. And so if Pitney Bowes had said "in

1 a method of producing." And I did look at this when I
2 was reading your briefs.

3 MS. RAO: I see what you are saying, but this is
4 not a claimed system in Vederi's patent. 316, Claim 1
5 says "in a system," but the claimed invention is a
6 method, not the system. So the system cannot be part of
7 the invention. That is a fundamental concept of patent
8 law. You have method claims, and you have system claims.
9 In order to use a method claim, you have to perform each
10 and every step of the method. Whereas for a system
11 claim, the use of a system claim analysis is completely
12 different. You can use a system claim without having all
13 the parts of the system be part of the claimed invention,
14 and that is the difference, your Honor. Because you are
15 pointing to "in a system" including an image source and a
16 user terminal, and you are saying that whole first clause
17 is simply telling you the rest of the preamble doesn't
18 matter.

19 I respectfully submit that that clause about a
20 system has no applicability for a method claim. It is
21 two different animals in patent law. So we are trying to
22 construe all the asserted claims or method claims. So
23 these are action steps in the body of the claim. I don't
24 know who or what is performing each of the action steps
25 unless I look at the preamble.

1 So going back to the preamble language which
2 is what we have, the system piece, I submit, is a red
3 herring because we are talking about method claims, and
4 we have to focus on what is the method, and the method is
5 the method for enabling visual navigation of a geographic
6 area from a user terminal. And that is common to all the
7 asserted method claims, and we submit that the who or
8 what performs the method has to be a user terminal and a
9 display screen has to be a part of it. We are not saying
10 the host computer is not also part of it. We are simply
11 saying it must also include the user terminal.

12 THE COURT: I'm sorry. And why must it?

13 MS. RAO: Because if you look at the language of
14 the claims, the only device -- so let's skip ahead to
15 Slide 33. There it is. There is a bunch of displaying
16 steps that are in each of the asserted claims. We just
17 compiled them because there are too many claims so we put
18 them all on one slide displaying the map on the screen of
19 the user terminal, displaying an icon outputting the
20 first image onto an image display device. These are part
21 of the bodies of the asserted claims. So this wouldn't
22 make any sense unless you also had a display screen and
23 that the user was using. And just as a matter of
24 computer science, we know --

25 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Why can't you have a

1 display? Obviously, they didn't invent display screens?
2 I mean, they were terminals. So you have to use prior
3 art. They didn't --

4 MS. RAO: Right.

5 THE COURT: So they have to sort of use stuff that
6 is used before.

7 MS. RAO: What they are saying is the displaying
8 is occurring by the host computer, by the remote server,
9 and what we are saying is the displaying is occurring by
10 the end user's device, your Honor's laptop or my laptop.
11 And that is because the only device that is controlling
12 the display screen is the end user's computer.

13 THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this: If you
14 take the logic of what you say, why doesn't it also claim
15 a terminal screen, a terminal having a screen? So why
16 wouldn't you read this claim as also including basically
17 a personal computer?

18 MS. RAO: We are, your Honor. We are saying the
19 personal computer is the user terminal.

20 THE COURT: And that is claiming that as part of
21 the invention, a user terminal?

22 MS. RAO: Right. And so we are saying, and the
23 end user's computer where you sit down and enter the
24 address and then you get the image back and it shows up
25 on your screen, that is part of the claimed method. That

1 terminal is performing the displaying step of the claimed
2 method.

3 The only thing that is controlling the display
4 screen is the computer sitting on the -- it is not the
5 host computer. And maybe I would use an everyday example
6 to illustrate this point. We all surf the Internet, and
7 we have gone on websites where we want to, you know,
8 enter a website and there is a video or something and the
9 screen shows up with a black box. I don't know if you
10 have experienced that, but sometimes you don't get any
11 data on the screen.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MS. RAO: The reason for that is because -- and
14 the computer might say you need Adobe Flash Player to
15 view this content, and then the user has to download that
16 software. So what that is telling you is the host
17 terminal is sending data to the user's computer, and it
18 is the user's computer, then, with the browser and the
19 operating system that has to then take that data and
20 display it on the screen, that the host computer can't
21 control the displaying function and that the displaying
22 function is only performed by the end user.

23 And this makes sense in the context of the
24 claims because like I said displaying -- they talk about
25 displaying an icon on the screen, and the screen is at

1 the user's computer at the user terminal. That is just a
2 user computer, and we know that from the patent. I will
3 show you where the patent talks about what is a user
4 terminal. And that is at Column 12.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MS. RAO: At the top, Line 3. It says the remote
7 user terminals may include personal computers -- so
8 personal computers are what they are talking about, set
9 top boxes and so on and so forth. And then they say the
10 visual component of each user terminal preferably
11 includes all sorts of screens. So what they are talking
12 about is the end user's computer and the screen they are
13 talking about is the screen attached to that computer.
14 That is right there in the patent.

15 THE COURT: I don't see this as being anymore than
16 describing the context in which the claimed invention or
17 the invention can be useful, and you have to set the
18 invention in context to understand utility. They have to
19 show utility -- right -- to get a patent without
20 explaining what it is that the patent does.

21 MS. RAO: Right. My only point in showing you
22 Column 12 was to show you what the patent means by user
23 terminal. Our basis for saying that the user terminal
24 and the screen are limitations is because they appear in
25 the preamble of the claim.

1 THE COURT: Well, you make a good argument.

2 Nevertheless, that is my ruling on the preamble.

3 Do you want to move on to another issue?

4 MS. RAO: Well, I don't know if you have addressed
5 the display steps and the receiving step?

6 MR. DILLARD: Not yet.

7 MS. RAO: So I will address them after.

8 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Go back to Mr. Dillard.

9 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Okay. What is the next issue?

11 MR. DILLARD: We talked a little bit about it.

12 Yes.

13 THE COURT: This is a question of whether or not
14 the steps have been performed by the user.

15 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: This seems a little bit more of the
17 same in the preamble issue, doesn't it?

18 MR. DILLARD: It does follow on pretty directly
19 with the preamble. If I could make a couple of very
20 brief comments regarding the discussion about the
21 abstract and so forth. The abstract is different than
22 the claims. You don't infringe an abstract. You don't
23 infringe the specification, you infringe the claims. In
24 this case, there is a lot of different ways that
25 one could claim aspects of the invention. Certainly, one

1 could claim it as an interactive process, but, of course,
2 that has problems for the claiming entity because you
3 immediately get into a situation of joint infringement
4 and so, you know, the federal circuit has provided at
5 least some guidance in, you know, basically telling claim
6 drafters to try and draft claims so that only a single
7 entity would infringe like in this case Scimetic claims,
8 and that is what the claim drafters have attempted to do
9 here.

10 With respect to receiving first user input, we
11 talked about that, and certainly the processor has to
12 receive an input in order to find and retrieve the image
13 and send it back. And there is no question that the
14 processor sends it back, the image for display on a user
15 terminal. The real question is who is responsible or who
16 caused that or which entity causes that display, and it
17 would be the entity that controls the processor.

18 When you use a system like this, a user that
19 wants to see images would type in an address or do
20 something, that would be sent to the processor, the host
21 computer, and at that point the user does nothing. All
22 of a sudden on his screen pops up an image, perhaps an
23 image of a map also, perhaps icons. He does nothing to
24 do that. So who is responsible for displaying that
25 image? It would be the processor.

1 And so it is our view that whether the
2 language is displaying an icon or invoking the display of
3 an icon which is basically causing the display of an icon
4 or outputting an image for display. All of those are a
5 group of steps that Ms. Rao had listed in the Power Point
6 are all the responsibility and caused by the processor.
7 The user just sits back and gets that information
8 displayed for him or her and then can, you know, click on
9 an icon or do something else to provide another request
10 or signal that goes back to the processor.

11 So the claims are -- have been drafted not to
12 be an interactive process as claimed, but to be those
13 steps taken by the entity that controls the processor,
14 and I think that is where we differ from Google's
15 position. They say that it is the user that is
16 controlling the display. I don't see how that argument
17 flies. Again, the user just inputs a request and then
18 sits back waiting for the display.

19 And that is -- that would be our second group
20 of issues for claim construction, so if we want to go
21 back to taking one issue at a time, I think that is our
22 thoughts.

23 THE COURT: Where in the patent is this language?
24 Part of the process is having to read this stuff in
25 context. The case law says you are supposed to use

1 common sense and so on, and then it is tougher to see it
2 in context.

3 Let's take the phrase "receiving a user
4 specified first input location." Where is that exactly.

5 MR. DILLARD: Do you have the --

6 THE COURT: I have the actual patent here.

7 MR. DILLARD: All right. So this would be the 760
8 patent?

9 THE COURT: That is the one we are looking at.

10 MR. DILLARD: At Column 15.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. DILLARD: Down at the bottom, there is
13 numbered paragraphs and Claim 1, after the preamble,
14 where it finishes "a method comprising" and then the
15 first step is receiving a first user input specifying a
16 first location in a geographical area. It is Google's
17 contention that that is something that the user terminal
18 does, not the processor.

19 THE COURT: So their view is that the user input
20 is part of the claim whereas your view is the user input
21 is external to the claim, that you start with the user
22 inputs and then the claim is everything that processes
23 after that?

24 MR. DILLARD: Yes. So the claim itself does not
25 require, for example, the step of a user inputting a

1 signal or inputting a first user input. The claim starts
2 with receiving that. And the -- whether it is received
3 and forwarded by the user terminal is really irrelevant
4 as long as, according to the claim, the processor, the --
5 the thing that will be retrieving the images receives
6 that signal.

7 THE COURT: Well, I think what opposing counsel
8 would be saying is but that is the first step of the
9 process and the method. You have to start with a user
10 input.

11 MR. DILLARD: Well, okay. For the interactive
12 process, that would be true, but you are allowed to claim
13 only those steps that one entity performs. See, that is
14 kind of the tricky thing. If you are actually navigating
15 down the street, it would be interactive between a user
16 and the host computer processor, asking to move down the
17 street, asking for new images and so forth. That would
18 include actions by both the user as well as the host
19 computer.

20 But, here, we are isolating those steps that
21 are performed by the host computer, and that is the
22 claimed method. Otherwise, no entity, no single entity
23 could ever be held to infringe. This is -- it is a
24 problem with interactive processes, but this is the
25 mechanism that the federal circuit has told us that we

1 need to use in order to claim those steps that are
2 performed by just a single entity.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, if I may, just a quick
5 passage from Google's responsive brief. At Page 10,
6 Line 17, Google states "if Vederi wished to claim an
7 action by the host computer instead of," quote,
8 "receiving a first user input, Vederi could have claimed
9 receiving from the user terminal a first user input."

10 Okay. Now, the claimed language doesn't
11 actually say who the first user input has to come from.
12 So forwarding first user input is still being received by
13 the host computer. Moreover, what is significant here is
14 that the signal that is being sent by the user terminal
15 is still -- and Google acknowledged it -- is still the
16 first user input.

17 I mean, in a system like this, the processor
18 can only receive a signal and a user input from the user
19 terminal. Just, I don't see how you can get around that.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MS. RAO: I would like to start with Slide 37,
22 your Honor.

23 THE COURT: 37. Okay.

24 MS. RAO: I would like to address two points that
25 Mr. Dillard just made. It says the patents did not claim

1 an interactive process. Well, if we look at the 316
2 patent, Claim 1, at the bottom, it says, after we are
3 talking about receiving a user input and retrieving the
4 images, it goes on to say displaying an icon associated
5 with an object in the geographic area and then receiving
6 a user selection of the icon and then identifying a
7 second location based on the user selection.

8 Your Honor, every claim is like this. There
9 is an interaction with the user. When your Honor was
10 asking questions earlier about the embodiment disclosed
11 in the patent about how you look on one side of the
12 street or the other, the user has to provide the input of
13 which side of the street to look at. The user is the
14 one providing that input, and that concept is embodied in
15 the claims.

16 THE COURT: Well, but you don't have to claim that
17 is part of the process. I mean, they might have done it
18 anyway, but you could say, look, you have got a process
19 where you have user input, we don't claim that part of
20 it, but we claim the storage and retrieval system.

21 MS. RAO: We are not disputing that, in theory,
22 they could have written their claims to be performed
23 entirely on a host computer, but that is not what they
24 actually did. And what we are saying is the claim
25 language that we are dealing with here and this

1 displaying steps and the receiving steps shows you that
2 it is interactive with the user.

3 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I heard you say something
4 more than that. I may have misunderstood. But what I
5 thought you were saying was that it has to, there is
6 something inherent about the process that requires
7 interaction with the user. It is not. You know, you
8 could describe the process and not claim that part of the
9 process.

10 MS. RAO: In theory, yes, but not in reality.

11 THE COURT: Well, that is the question we have to
12 decide. There is nothing improbable or inherently
13 impossible about, say, we only claim --

14 RIGHT1: I agree with your Honor that it is
15 possible, and, in fact, that is what the federal circuit
16 says you can draft claims any way, and they should know
17 because their firm drafted these claims.

18 But I want to illustrate that in these patents
19 we are dealing with they did have claims that aren't, for
20 example, 316, Claim 2, that talks about the host
21 computer. And when they are claiming actions by the host
22 computer, they talk about the image source residing at a
23 remote site and receiving a request via communications
24 network and then talk about transmitting the
25 corresponding image to the user terminal via the

1 communications network.

2 So when they were trying to talk about actions
3 taken by the host computer, they were very specific in
4 requiring a communication between the host computer and
5 the user terminal. And this language, there is no
6 mention of the host computer in the claims but there is
7 in other claims. So, logically, in light of also the
8 fact that the only device that is controlling the display
9 screen and the only device that is receiving the user
10 input is the end user computer, one might infer that that
11 is certainly part of the claimed process.

12 THE COURT: Well, I am not sure how you phrase
13 this. You said this is theoretically possible, but they
14 didn't do it.

15 MS. RAO: They showed you how they could do it.

16 THE COURT: I listened to you talk. I didn't
17 interrupt you.

18 MS. RAO: I am so sorry.

19 THE COURT: So cutting in while I am talking is
20 not just rude it is not helpful because I am still trying
21 to get my thought out, and, first of all, you are not
22 going to hear what I am concerned about because you are
23 talking. You stopped me from talking. All right. So
24 you are never going to hear what it is that I really want
25 to hear. So if you want to talk pointlessly, you can go

1 ahead, interrupt me as much as you want, but you are not
2 going to serve your client. We understand each other?

3 MS. RAO: I apologize, your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Okay. One at a time, if for no other
5 reason, we have a court reporter present who can't type
6 when two people speak at the same time. Okay. Aside
7 from just ordinary manners.

8 MS. RAO: I apologize, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I had a thought, and I
10 lost it when you talked. So I will try to retrieve it.
11 So if you can just be silent for a second so I can gather
12 my thoughts and try to find my place. Okay. And then
13 listen. Okay. Listen. You are not going to help your
14 client by trying to outsmart me, trying to guess what I
15 am going to say before I finish what I am saying. That
16 is not going to help you. It is not going to help your
17 client okay. Silence.

18 Yes?

19 (Pause in proceedings.)

20 THE COURT: Now, you said that theoretically it
21 would be possible to draft these claims so as to limit
22 the claims to what happened in the server, but I am
23 looking at this language having a hard time imagining how
24 this could be done without making some reference to
25 the -- how could this be done? How would you redraft

1 these claims to avoid this problem?

2 MS. RAO: So may I?

3 THE COURT: Yes.

4 MS. RAO: So you might put in the preamble that
5 you have a system where the processor resides remotely on
6 a remote site. Okay.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MS. RAO: And then you might say receiving at the
9 remote server a first user input specifying a location of
10 a geographic area. Second element is fine.

11 THE COURT: Excuse me. I am lost. So you would
12 take this phrase that receiving a first user input
13 specifying a first location of a geographic area, and you
14 would move that to the preamble?

15 MS. RAO: No, your Honor. I would just add to
16 that receiving at the remote computer a first user input.

17 THE COURT: I just want to make sure I understand
18 what you are saying. So we are now redrafting this claim
19 to avoid what you are saying is the problem here. And
20 what you would do is actually add language to what is
21 there.

22 MS. RAO: Right. Receiving at the remote site,
23 and in the displaying, I would say --

24 THE COURT: Hold on. Let me just process that.
25 Okay. So you would have receiving at the server. I

1 don't want to change your words. I just want to make
2 sure I understand what you are saying at the processor.
3 I have a problem talking about the processor because
4 there are processors in the terminal as well as at the
5 server; right? There is a processor in both places. So
6 you would say receiving at the server processor.

7 MS. RAO: You don't have to use the word
8 processor. You just have to use words that the patent
9 uses to describe the remote site. So you could use
10 remote site. You could say host computer, words that are
11 used in the patent.

12 THE COURT: That is fine. Just hold on. So you
13 would add receiving at the host computer first user
14 input.

15 MS. RAO: Right.

16 THE COURT: Specifying a first location geographic
17 area. You think that would solve the problem?

18 MS. RAO: Well, that would be part of the
19 solution.

20 THE COURT: As far as that language is concerned.

21 MS. RAO: As far as that limitation is concerned.

22 THE COURT: Why isn't that implicit it, and how
23 does that really help? It says receiving, you have to --
24 there is no such thing as receiving in the abstract.
25 Receiving connotes a location, and I can't imagine where

1 else you would be receiving. So why isn't the language
2 already there?

3 MS. RAO: Because you are receiving at the user's
4 computer. That is where you are receiving the address
5 where you want to go to.

6 THE COURT: I have a hard time with that.
7 Receiving suggests something has been sent, and I don't
8 know if you are talking about the user's terminal. Where
9 would something be sent from?

10 MS. RAO: It is sent from the user's keyboard or
11 the mouse click to the user's device.

12 THE COURT: That is pretty strained.

13 MS. RAO: That is actually the words that the
14 patent uses to describe the invention when it talks about
15 receiving. It is talking about receiving, for example,
16 if you turn to Slide 32.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MS. RAO: So when the patent describes actions
19 that are performed providing the location, it is the user
20 who is entering the address and entering the -- placing
21 the inquiry essentially for the location for the image
22 that is being requested.

23 THE COURT: It uses place and enter which is not
24 the converse of receive. I would think that the converse
25 of receive is send. And when I think of send, I think of

1 hitting the enter button to return, actually sending.

2 MS. RAO: Right. But that is also done at the
3 user's computer.

4 THE COURT: Right. But if you go back to the
5 language, we are talking about receiving.

6 MS. RAO: Right.

7 THE COURT: So I say, okay, receiving, you said
8 well, so long as it is receiving at the server, it is
9 fine, but this must have been receiving at the terminal.
10 But I don't see it. It seems to me that receiving
11 connotes receiving at the server because it has to have
12 been sent from somewhere, and the sending as opposed to
13 entering, send or what was the other phrase used here,
14 placed and inquiries or entering. Certainly, entering is
15 what you think about to key in, and I would see entering
16 as being done with the keyboard. But, sending, I don't
17 think -- I think sending is done by the user terminal of
18 the PC or whatever it is, the terminal. So I think
19 receiving here implicitly means receiving at the server.

20 Now, let's go down to the next thing you have,
21 the displaying an icon. What do you make of that?

22 MS. RAO: I would say that the remote computer,
23 the host server, whatever you call it, cannot control the
24 end user's computer and make that display happen. The
25 display is under control of the processor as you pointed

1 out that resides on the computer, the operating system of
2 the computer has to act to cause something to display.
3 There has to be the right -- the user has to have the
4 right software and has to -- and the user's computer
5 controls the display function on the user's computer
6 display screen.

7 THE COURT: So your view is the display has to
8 happen on the user's terminal?

9 MS. RAO: That's right.

10 THE COURT: Okay. I understand that. I follow
11 that.

12 Okay. Anything else here on this page?

13 MS. RAO: Not on this, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Dillard, what do you say
15 about display?

16 MR. DILLARD: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. I
17 would agree that the display has to occur at the user
18 terminal, but the entity or the thing that causes the
19 display is the server. It sends a signal for display.
20 The user does nothing -- this is the user, not the user
21 terminal. The user does nothing to cause the display
22 other than to make the request that goes to the server.
23 The server picks out the appropriate images, sends them
24 back for display. And so I think the real inquiry should
25 be, you know, what entity is responsible for the display,

1 not what piece of equipment actually displays. We were
2 displaying as an action item.

3 THE COURT: I see.

4 MR. DILLARD: Or causing the display of. I think
5 that is consistent with the language of other claims that
6 talk about invoking a display.

7 THE COURT: Language is such difficult stuff,
8 isn't it.

9 MR. DILLARD: It is. Especially when you get
10 lawyers involved.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, I also think that that
13 is very consistent with the description portion of the
14 patent. There is a -- well, it is just what I said in
15 the 760 patent, looks like Column 12, it says the
16 retrieved data is then transmitted to requesting remote
17 user terminal for display thereon.

18 So there is no description of anything
19 controlling the display other than the server or a host
20 computer.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. DILLARD: Thank you.

23 THE COURT: Well, I am persuaded that the claims
24 ought to be construed as Vederi suggests, that work is
25 done by the server and the user's input is necessary by

1 way of initiating the process, but it is not part of the
2 claim process. So I don't know where that gets us. I
3 think this gets us down to arbitrary address.

4 Why don't we take a break now for lunch, and
5 you can all digest what I said. And we will see where we
6 go from there. Okay. So, essentially, the first
7 three issues that I have seen laid out, I have ruled in
8 favor of the plaintiff.

9 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Okay. We will take an hour for lunch.
11 Be back at 1:30.

12 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

13 (Luncheon recess from 12:24 to 1:30.)

14 THE COURT: Okay. Counsel ready to proceed?

15 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor. Before we
16 broke, I believe you indicated the next issue up was
17 arbitrary address.

18 THE COURT: I think that was next in line; right?

19 MR. DILLARD: That's right.

20 THE COURT: Okay. I must say I focused less on
21 these remaining issues so maybe you can --

22 MR. DILLARD: This, we are proposing a
23 construction that will read, any potential address in the
24 geographic area not preselected or constrained by the
25 system. Google's is an address chosen by the user.

1 We believe that the difference is really that
2 an address chosen by the user could be an address from a
3 list of addresses that are available. Could be, say, you
4 only have 10 addresses, and you can select one of those
5 10 addresses. And that is a possibility under their
6 construction. Under our construction, it would cover the
7 situation where you have or you can access addresses that
8 are or that have not been assigned.

9 So, in other words, if you take, like, my
10 office at 350 Colorado, my office, if there was another
11 office down at the other end of the block, there would
12 only be two addresses for that list or for that block,
13 but under the system that is described in the patent,
14 one could plug in an address that does not actually exist
15 in the post office database, and pull up an image that
16 would correspond to the location of that address if it
17 had been assigned. Does that make sense?

18 THE COURT: Where does this appear in the patent?

19 MR. DILLARD: This is, for example, in the 316
20 patent, Claim 20.

21 THE COURT: I have 760 patent.

22 MR. DILLARD: It does not appear in the 760
23 patent.

24 THE COURT: It does not. Okay.

25 MR. DILLARD: If you want to take our opening

1 brief.

2 THE COURT: Yes. I have your copy here.

3 MR. DILLARD: Again, if we look at Exhibit A which
4 has all of the asserted claims.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. DILLARD: And we turn to -- it would be Page
7 29, down at the lower right-hand.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. DILLARD: And so we are looking at Claim 20.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. DILLARD: Where the first location specified
12 by the first user input is an arbitrary address entered
13 by the first user input.

14 And, then, this is to capture this ability to
15 store and retrieve images that don't have assigned
16 addresses. In other words, not a
17 one-to-one correspondence in the database.

18 THE COURT: So by arbitrary address, you mean an
19 address that is not actually assigned by the post office.

20 MR. DILLARD: It would include addresses, that is
21 any of addresses including those that are not assigned.

22 THE COURT: And what difference does this make in
23 terms of the breadth of the patent?

24 MR. DILLARD: The importance of this is that there
25 are -- there is prior art that has, for example, like a

1 drop-down list of addresses that a user can select. That
2 would be whatever is assigned, for example, by the post
3 office or whoever assigns addresses. This claim captures
4 the fact that under the Vederi system you could have a
5 larger database including unassigned addresses that
6 one could request.

7 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Shall we hear from
8 Google?

9 MR. HARNETT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Chris
10 Harnett. I will be arguing this limitation.

11 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Harnett. Yes.

12 MR. HARNETT: Yes, your Honor. The problem we
13 submit with Vederi's construction of arbitrary address
14 comes from a fundamental principle of claim construction,
15 and that is that a patent claim is in the nature of a
16 contract between the inventor and the patent office, as
17 part of the right to exclude, the patentee has to tell
18 the public exactly what the metes and bounds of the
19 invention are.

20 In the first place, a judge such as yourself
21 has to look to determine what the meaning of a claim is,
22 the claim language itself. It serves a public notice
23 function. So a member of the public deciding whether or
24 not I can invest in a product, I can bring something to
25 market, whether I am constrained by an existing property

1 right to build something, to sell something, I look first
2 to the language of the claims and say am I free to do
3 this.

4 And often times when one finds himself in a
5 patent infringement litigation, a patentee will attempt
6 to rewrite the claims effectively. They are dissatisfied
7 with the words of the claims that actually were
8 prosecuted with the patent office and actually issued and
9 attempt to rewrite them in such a way to include
10 extraneous limitations in some instances and rewrite them
11 in some instances to eliminate limitations that are
12 really there.

13 It is a game of if I want to make this, I want
14 to make it broader for purposes of infringement, and I
15 want to make it narrower for purposes of validity. And I
16 think what we see right here is an example of trying to
17 include extraneous verbiage within the claim language
18 specifically almost by admission right here to exclude
19 some prior art. These words "not preselected or
20 constrained by the system" are not in the patent.

21 THE COURT: Excuse me. We were looking at
22 arbitrary.

23 MR. HARNETT: Arbitrary address.

24 THE COURT: And when you say these words.

25 MR. HARNETT: The words of Vederi's proposed

1 construction. Vederi's proposed construction is any
2 potential address in the geographic area, not --

3 THE COURT: I'm sorry. You may go ahead. I just
4 wanted to know where you got those words.

5 MR. HARNETT: Yes.

6 THE COURT: I got it now.

7 MR. HARNETT: Not preselected or constrained by
8 the system. Those words aren't in the claim. That is
9 something Vederi is now, after the fact, adding to the
10 claim in an effort to avoid prior art. These words
11 existed in the English language at the time the
12 prosecution was being done. If Vederi wanted to claim
13 this as their invention, they were free to present this
14 to the patent office. But they didn't.

15 And when you look at Google's proposed
16 construction, address chosen by the user, it is
17 consistent with the public notice of the claims, it is
18 consistent with the plain language that the words of the
19 inventor chose to define the metes and bounds of his
20 invention. And it is also completely consistent with the
21 teaching of the specification.

22 If your Honor looks at Slide 86.

23 THE COURT: This is in your book here.

24 MR. HARNETT: This is the claim language itself.
25 The method -- I will wait until you catch up, but it is

1 Slide 86 in our binder, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right. This is the same language
3 up here as in Exhibit A, Page 29. I'm sorry. Yes,
4 Exhibit A, to Vederi's brief.

5 MR. HARNETT: It is the claim, part of the claim
6 language.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. HARNETT: And that is the first stop on the
9 intrinsic evidence that a court looks at when construing
10 the claims, and we look at the language itself, the first
11 user input. That is what the user of the computer
12 sitting in his or her house inputs via the keyboard or
13 the mouse, is an arbitrary address entered by the first
14 user input which is the PC sitting on their desk and the
15 arbitrary address specified in the information it selects
16 from a group, for example, street name, city, state, zip
17 code.

18 So the user, by the plain words of the claim,
19 sits there at his or her computer, mouse, keyboard,
20 however they do it, types in 31 Main Street or hits the
21 drop-down menu and selects Main Street, 31, now, zip
22 code, or however they do it, it doesn't matter. It is
23 not limited in the claim language how the user does it.
24 All that matters is that it is an arbitrary address
25 chosen by the user. It is an address chosen by the user.

1 It does not exclude drop downs. It does not mandate any
2 particular way of doing it. Just simple. Choose any
3 one of these street names, city, whatever. It is the
4 plain language of the claim.

5 THE COURT: What work do you think the word
6 arbitrary does there under your construction? It seems
7 to me we get to your construction if we delete the word
8 arbitrary; right?

9 MR. HARNETT: Yes.

10 THE COURT: And so the question is what do I do
11 with the word arbitrary? What work does it do? It may
12 not do the work that they --

13 MR. HARNETT: No.

14 THE COURT: You must have gotten it from Ms. Rao.
15 Listen. Don't talk.

16 It may not do the work that they claim, but it
17 has got to do something. It may or may not, but it has
18 got to do some work. I mean it is a word. It is a
19 limitation. So what do you think it does?

20 MR. HARNETT: The word "arbitrary address" in the
21 context of the entire claim says arbitrary address
22 specifying information from a group consisting of the
23 following: It is not like you are limited to
24 one address. It is not like you are limited only to zip
25 codes. It is not like you are limited only to a handful

1 of preselected addresses necessarily. It means that the
2 user can pick what the user wants to pick.

3 That is what arbitrary means.

4 THE COURT: I thought that is what they were
5 arguing.

6 MR. HARNETT: No.

7 THE COURT: I thought that was what Vederi was
8 arguing.

9 MR. HARNETT: No. Vederi is arguing that,
10 necessarily, and it is -- they are arguing that it
11 necessarily excludes drop-down menus, and it does not.
12 There is nothing in the specification that says it
13 excludes drop-down menus. There is nothing in the plain
14 language of the claim that says it excludes drop-down
15 menus.

16 It just says pick an address. Now, our
17 proposed "an address chosen by the user" doesn't exclude
18 what Vederi says it excludes. Vederi says somehow their
19 construction is important because it allows them to
20 select an address that doesn't exist. Nothing would
21 preclude us from that construction either. Drop-down
22 menu, you could pick, you know, tens, ones, Main Street,
23 Oak Street, whatever, city, state. You could pick a
24 number of a street that does not exist, and the same
25 thing would happen. You would get whatever the system

1 would show.

2 There is nothing in the words of the claim or
3 anywhere else in the intrinsic evidence that necessarily
4 excludes drop-down menus. It is a simple goal directed
5 construction, I would submit, of Vederi's point. They
6 are trying to avoid a piece of prior art that teaches
7 drop-down menus. That is not the point of claim
8 construction.

9 THE COURT: I don't think I made myself clear. So
10 let me ask the question one more time, and let me see if
11 I can get you to answer the question I am asking, not
12 something else. Okay. Okay. What -- and the way I
13 would like you to answer is by giving me an A and a B.
14 Okay. What construction is possible with the word
15 arbitrary or without the word arbitrary, that it is
16 possible with the word arbitrary? What work does the
17 word arbitrary do on the construction? Give me a case
18 that would be covered with or without arbitrary or vice
19 versa. Okay. So that is what I want to hear. I don't
20 want to hear any of that stuff. If you have an answer.
21 If you don't, you want to think about it, that is okay.

22 MR. HARNETT: Give me a second.

23 THE COURT: Absolutely. Silence is great.

24 (Pause in proceedings.)

25 MR. HARNETT: I would submit, your Honor, that the

1 word arbitrary allows for the possibility of the entry of
2 any numbers, any set of letters, any set of street
3 addresses, whatever.

4 If it was not arbitrary, it would have a
5 necessarily limited universe of things you could enter.
6 A drop-down menu does not do that. You could still type
7 in any 10 digit, any single digit, any thousand digit.
8 It is not -- the word arbitrary means that you, the user
9 are free to choose what the user wants.

10 Not arbitrary means the user is not free to
11 chose what the user wants. That is how I would answer
12 your Honor's question. And I think under our
13 construction --

14 THE COURT: So in terms of the A and B that I
15 asked for, let me see if I can understand correctly.
16 Mr. Dillard gave as an example, I forgot what his address
17 was, 350 Colorado, and then he said there is another
18 building 370 Colorado but maybe 360 is not assigned, may
19 or may not be, but let's assume it is not assigned by the
20 post office and does not exist.

21 And, under your construction, I take it you
22 are saying if the word arbitrary were absent, you could
23 only get a positive response by typing in 350 or 370
24 whereas if you add the word arbitrary you could get a
25 response by typing 350, 351, 352, 360.

1 Is that what you are saying?

2 MR. HARNETT: No. That is not what I am saying.

3 THE COURT: Because that is what he was saying.

4 So how is your answer different?

5 MR. HARNETT: My answer is different in that,
6 under my construction, a user can type in by any way he
7 or she wants, any address that he or she wants. Whether
8 it exists or not, it will come up.

9 THE COURT: Can we exclude the he or she?

10 MR. HARNETT: The user can type in whatever
11 address, number, click anything, and if it corresponds to
12 a post office address, the post office address will come
13 up. If it corresponds to an empty lot, the empty lot
14 will come up. That is what we submit arbitrary means.
15 The user has the freedom to enter in by whatever way,
16 mouse click, keyboard, anything, drop-down menu, an
17 address. That is what arbitrary means.

18 THE COURT: You know, I am not understanding how
19 your construction differs from Vederi's. I am just
20 completely baffled at this point. I am at a total loss.

21 MR. HARNETT: If I may try one more time to
22 explain.

23 THE COURT: What he said is if there is no address
24 between 350 and 370 and you type in the address, it will
25 come up with a picture of something in between. And you

1 say the answer to that is?

2 MR. HARNETT: Under my construction, that works as
3 well, but my construction does not include the extraneous
4 verbage in the claim that would eliminate something like
5 a drop-down menu simply for the purpose of avoiding a
6 prior art defense.

7 I submit that the extraneous language that
8 Mr. Dillard is trying to put in the claim doesn't belong
9 there. We don't reach a different end result about the
10 empty lot. That is what I am trying to say. We don't
11 reach a different result. That is a nonissue. We both
12 get to that result.

13 The difference is the extraneous language here
14 is simply an effort to exclude drop-down menus, and there
15 is no justification for that. We both get to the same
16 result about empty lots. We get to a different result is
17 whether or not the user has to type in or click in by way
18 of an empty field or a drop down menu. That is where we
19 differ. Everything else, I think we agree on except
20 perhaps principles of claim construction where you are
21 not supposed to add extraneous verbiage to a claim.

22 THE COURT: Okay, but let's leave drop-down menus
23 out of the discussion for the time being. Let's just not
24 talk about them. We will get to them in a minute. But
25 let me just deal with the filling in the address

1 question. Filling in the address question, you and he
2 are in agreement?

3 MR. HARNETT: I believe so.

4 THE COURT: I don't want to put words in your
5 mouth. If according to what I assume him to say is you
6 type in 360 and there is no 360 number there because it
7 is an empty lot or because it is a big building, 350, and
8 just takes up half a block or something, if you type it
9 in, it will come up with a picture of where 360 would be
10 or something of that sort. That is what I think he said
11 and what I think you are saying.

12 MR. HARNETT: I don't dispute that.

13 THE COURT: So on that much, you agree.

14 Now, let's not talk about the drop-down menus.
15 He did mention something about the drop-down menus, but I
16 thought it was just sort of by way of example. Give me
17 your view of what difference there is as far as drop-down
18 menus are concerned. How would it work? I mean,
19 drop-down menus have certain number of defined choices.
20 It doesn't have 350 and three quarters. So talk to me
21 about that.

22 MR. HARNETT: You have a drop-down menu. Let's
23 just assume we --

24 THE COURT: Excuse me.

25 MR. HARNETT: Let's just assume that we don't go

1 to the thousands place. Let assume we go hundreds, tens
2 units in terms of a number for an address. All right?

3 THE COURT: Yeah. That is fine. Right. So on
4 that side of the street, it will be all even numbers so
5 it will go from zero in two's until whatever the last is.

6 MR. HARNETT: I could conceivably have a drop-down
7 menu that says thousands digits, one to nine, I click
8 nine. Hundreds digits, one to zero, I click seven.
9 Single digits, three. It is an address that doesn't
10 exist. We get to the same place.

11 The words that I am taking issue with are "not
12 preselected or constrained by the system." That is just
13 being put there to try to exclude drop-down menus because
14 they don't like -- they don't want to face a prior art
15 challenge based on previous systems that did have
16 drop-down menus. We get to the same functional place in
17 terms of what the claim says what the invention does.
18 Doesn't matter to me, under my construction, whether
19 there is a building there. We are in agreement on that.

20 I just don't think it is proper under the
21 canons of claim construction to add extraneous
22 limitations to a claim simply to avoid prior art. That
23 is not what -- that is not the contract between the
24 patentee and the public. The patentee and the public
25 have a contract. The words of the claims tell you what

1 is in the claims. You don't get to rewrite them
2 specifically to avoid prior art years later.

3 THE COURT: Let me tell you what I think was -- I
4 will give you a chance to talk about it, but just to save
5 steps, what I thought you meant when you talked about
6 drop-down menus is that you had a drop-down menu that has
7 a list of all addresses assigned by the post office, and
8 you would be forced to choose one of the post office
9 addresses and he said no, no, no, that is not what we are
10 doing because ours has the ability to hit those
11 in-between addresses. I didn't think he was saying
12 anything about drop-down menus as such.

13 MR. HARNETT: I understood him differently, and I
14 understood the briefing differently because of the prior
15 art issue.

16 I would submit that Mr. Dillard is trying to
17 have excluded -- if you adopt those words, those words
18 exclude drop-down menus. That is what he is trying to
19 do.

20 THE COURT: Excuse me. Which slide is that? 43?

21 MR. HARNETT: Slide 85, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Okay. This is not their -- this is
23 not what they are proposing, but let me try out this
24 language for you and see whether you -- just so I
25 understand your position.

1 So if, instead of where it says not
2 preselected or constrained by the system, we said whether
3 or not it is a valid post office address, would that be
4 objectionable to you?

5 MR. HARNETT: No. That would not be
6 objectionable.

7 THE COURT: Or if it said whether or not this is
8 an actual address in the physical world. I am just sort
9 of making up terms here.

10 MR. HARNETT: Sure. The concept is simply the
11 user enters it.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Because that is what I think
13 the thing is.

14 Why don't we hear from Mr. Dillard and see
15 whether that would be problematic for him.

16 MR. HARNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Were you following that?

18 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: So instead of saying not preselected
20 or constrained by the system, it would be those phrases
21 like whether it is an address assigned by the post office
22 or whether or not it is an address that actually exists
23 in the physical world.

24 MR. DILLARD: I think that would work because it
25 would include --

1 THE COURT: I don't need a because. If we have
2 agreement on that, why don't we settle on that as my
3 construction.

4 MR. DILLARD: All right, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: I am not -- I am free to do that. I
6 am not required to adopt that. So if I get both sides to
7 think it is okay, I am free to select that construction.
8 So why don't we go with that and move on to the next
9 issue.

10 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Okay. So you can have either of
12 those, either assigned by the post office, whether or not
13 assigned by the post office or whether or not it
14 corresponds to an actual address in the physical world,
15 either of those constructions.

16 MR. HARNETT: May I be heard with a suggestion?
17 We could take Mr. Dillard's claim construction and just
18 cross everything out after the comma.

19 THE COURT: Does that work for you? Because the
20 word potential suggests it might not be an actual
21 address. Do you want to think about it for a second,
22 talk to your client?

23 MR. DILLARD: If I could please.

24 THE COURT: This is not the court of appeals. I
25 don't have colleagues or anything. It is very different

1 than the appeals. Take your time. We can even take a
2 recess if you need it.

3 (Pause in proceedings.)

4 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, that would also be
5 acceptable.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Victory. Okay. Okay. Image
7 source. Who wants to speak to that first? Go ahead,
8 Mr. Dillard.

9 MR. DILLARD: Image source is the source of the
10 images. The issue -- Vederi's construction is a
11 computer-accessible storage of images linked to a
12 geographic locations, and Google's construction is a
13 source of recorded images.

14 One of the issues that has come up is whether
15 or not image source can be an image database, and I think
16 it is a very easy issue to resolve. Claim 18 of the 760
17 patent is a dependent claim, and it depends from Claim 1.
18 And it states the method of Claim 1 wherein the image
19 source is an image database.

20 Well, if you have a dependent claim, that says
21 that the --

22 THE COURT: Excuse me?

23 MR. DILLARD: I'm sorry?

24 THE COURT: You said claim, what?

25 MR. DILLARD: 18.

1 THE COURT: It is not in the joint appendix;
2 right?

3 MR. DILLARD: It is not an asserted claim.

4 Do you have a copy of the 760 patent?

5 THE COURT: I have a copy of the 760 patent.

6 MR. DILLARD: The appendix only has the claims
7 which would be necessary.

8 THE COURT: Okay. So where is this?

9 MR. DILLARD: Again, towards the end, in this case
10 Column 17.

11 THE COURT: Yes. Line 17.

12 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

13 THE COURT: The method of Claim 1 wherein the
14 image source is an image database.

15 You are using this as a -- in support of using
16 database, image database?

17 MR. DILLARD: Yes, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: I am not understanding what is at
19 stake here. I am not following.

20 MR. DILLARD: Okay. From Vederi's view, what is
21 at stake here is that Google's construction is a source
22 of recorded images, and recorded images would be single
23 frames, in other words, whatever was being recorded by
24 the video cameras. What is actually being stored are
25 composite images in the preferred embodiment of the

1 Vederi patents, and we do not want to see a claim
2 construction that would exclude the storage of composite
3 images which is the preferred embodiment. So that is the
4 real crux of the difference between these
5 two constructions in Vederi's view.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Let me try to translate in my
7 own words what I think you just said to make sure I
8 understand what you just said. So you want the claim to
9 include not just the individual images but the stitched
10 together panorama.

11 MR. DILLARD: Correct.

12 THE COURT: Okay. So I understand what you are
13 trying to achieve, but I am not understanding next is how
14 the two different constructions affect that result.

15 MR. DILLARD: In Google's arguments, they argue
16 that the image source must be something different than an
17 image database.

18 Actually, the basis for that argument is that
19 during prosecution of the claim, the claim was rejected.
20 This would be apparently Claim 1 of the patent was
21 rejected, and a number of amendments were made. One of
22 the amendments was that the term image database was
23 changed to image source.

24 Now, it turns out that that particular change
25 had nothing to do with the reasons for the rejection,

1 but, in any event, Google is arguing that there is a --
2 prosecution history, prosecution disclaimer that would
3 prevent the image source from including an image
4 database.

5 THE COURT: Do we -- I assume the prosecutor
6 history is available. Must be somewhere in the record.
7 I can't say I have it.

8 I mean it is not secret; right? Everybody has
9 that.

10 MR. DILLARD: It is absolutely available.

11 THE COURT: And what exactly do you recall what
12 the objections were? I mean, what the objection was
13 based on.

14 MR. DILLARD: Yes. It was based on a patent to a
15 gentleman named Levine, and Levine described a sort of
16 like what cars have in their navigation system now where
17 you have a map that comes on the display, this could be
18 either in the car or a hand-held device, but as you are
19 driving through an area, it would constantly update the
20 maps. And it described some of the -- or the map images
21 as exactly that, images, and there would be looking down
22 aerial images.

23 At the same time that the claims were rejected
24 on the basis of these images, it was explained what
25 Levine did, but the claims were also modified in several

1 ways. And one of the ways was the inclusion of this
2 language, substantial elevations, that we will get to
3 shortly I am sure. But the issue of the database being
4 converted to an image source had nothing to do with it.

5 In fact, Levine was not involved with
6 photographic images at all. This is just a matter of
7 updating the map as you went through an area, presumably
8 he wasn't concerned about images because you were right
9 there looking at the images.

10 So with respect to there being any kind of a
11 prosecution disclaimer where Vederi supposedly said, oh,
12 image source. We are changing it to image source because
13 image database has been rejected and we have to do
14 something different, that is not the case.

15 Image source is just a much more
16 understandable to, at least the lay public, than an image
17 database. But the key thing is that the same claim, what
18 became dependent claim 18 was added and a dependent claim
19 adds a limitation to your independent claim where it said
20 the image source is an image database. So image source
21 has got to be construed to be at least an image database.
22 Could be commensurate in scope. Could be broader. But
23 it wouldn't be narrower because that would make the
24 claims totally inconsistent.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we hear from Google.

1 MS. RAO: So why don't we look at Slide 67.

2 Sorry. 68.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MS. RAO: So I just want to begin by looking at
5 the two different proposals, and we say we propose that
6 image source means source of recorded images, and
7 Vederi's construction is a computer-accessible storage of
8 images linked to geographic locations.

9 And as Mr. Dillard alluded to,
10 computer-accessible storage of images linked to
11 geographic locations simply is another way of saying
12 image database.

13 Now, if you turn to Slide 69. This is an
14 excerpt from the file history amendment where we can see
15 how Vederi changed its claims in order to, when they were
16 prosecuting them, to remove the word "database" and
17 replace it with the word "source."

18 THE COURT: Are you claiming that this was done in
19 response to specific objection from the patent examiner?

20 MS. RAO: Yes, your Honor. In Exhibit K to our
21 declaration, we attached in support of our claim
22 construction brief is the office action where the
23 examiner issued a rejection.

24 THE COURT: Right. And can you point to where it
25 is?

1 MS. RAO: Yes. I can certainly do that. It is
2 Exhibit K, and it is Page 3 of the office action.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MS. RAO: And if you look at the top of Page 3, it
5 says Claims 1 through 9, 11 through 34, 36 through 38 are
6 rejected.

7 THE COURT: Hold on a second. This is Exhibit K.

8 MS. RAO: Yes. So maybe the fourth page, your
9 Honor.

10 THE COURT: Sorry?

11 MS. RAO: Maybe the fourth page of the exhibit,
12 but it is on the top right. It says Page 3.

13 THE COURT: I see page 3 at the top right, and it
14 starts with E.

15 MS. RAO: Yes. And then right below it, that is
16 just quoting the statute.

17 THE COURT: Okay. I am with you. Okay.

18 MS. RAO: So right after the examiner quoted the
19 statute, he says they are rejected under 35 U.S.C.,
20 Section 102(e) as being anticipated by Levine.

21 THE COURT: Right.

22 MS. RAO: And what he is saying is Levine
23 discloses all these elements of the then pending claim.
24 And, then, if you look further down that page, it says so
25 Levine discloses a system including an image database.

1 The first sentence at the top.

2 Do you see that, your Honor?

3 THE COURT: Yes.

4 MS. RAO: Okay. And he goes on to point out where
5 the image database is disclosed in Levine. And, then,
6 further down, he talks about Levine also disclosing
7 storing of plurality of images in the image database
8 representing objects within the geographic area and then
9 images providing a non aerial view of objects.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MS. RAO: All right. So those are the pertinent
12 pieces of it. I mean, there is a lot more.

13 THE COURT: How does changing database source
14 change any of that?

15 MS. RAO: Right, your Honor. We say that whatever
16 image source means, it can't mean exactly what it meant
17 before which is image database because typically when the
18 patent office issues a rejection saying this feature is
19 disclosed in the prior art and you amend your claims, you
20 are typically saying, okay, I am going to give up
21 something and get less than or something different. So
22 our position is whatever image source means, it can't
23 mean the same thing as image database. There must have
24 been some meaning.

25 THE COURT: What does it mean?

1 MS. RAO: In our view, it means source of recorded
2 images, and I don't believe that it violates the doctrine
3 of claim differentiation. If we look at Slide 72. We
4 are not excluding composite images in our construction.
5 In other words, you could still have an image source that
6 is an image database.

7 So if we think of it as supposing you have a
8 claim of transportation apparatus with motor and wheels,
9 and then you have a dependent claim which says the
10 apparatus of Claim 1 is a transportation apparatus which
11 is an aircraft. Now, you could have aircrafts that are
12 not a transportation apparatus with motor and wheels, and
13 you could have an aircraft that is within. So we say
14 that the image database is the aircraft here.

15 And so you could -- and there is an embodiment
16 in the patent that is discussed where, for example, in
17 the 760 patent at Column 4, Line 44, it talks about an
18 alternative embodiment where images are recorded and
19 composite images are created on the fly and they are
20 stored. So you could have an image database that is
21 storing images as they are being recorded in real time in
22 a database, and that would still be within the scope of
23 the invention and what they claim.

24 THE COURT: And how are they different from image
25 database?

1 MS. RAO: Well, it is different that it has a
2 different quality. They are focusing on the storage
3 aspect, and they are saying it has to have composite
4 images. We are saying, well, not only does it not have
5 to have composite images, it can have composite images,
6 but it must also be a recorded image.

7 So we are saying something different from what
8 Vederi is saying, and the way that is different is we are
9 saying whatever it means, it means it has to include
10 recorded images.

11 And as long as a composite image is also a
12 recorded image, it is included within the definition.

13 THE COURT: I'm sorry. If it is not a recorded
14 image, what else would it be? I don't get it. Are there
15 non-recorded images? I am completely lost.

16 MS. RAO: Okay. So recorded images are images
17 that are taken as they are captured like Vederi's Figure
18 2 shows, you know, each image frame that is recorded.
19 That is a recorded image.

20 THE COURT: Right.

21 MS. RAO: And you could have completely
22 synthesized images that have no relation to what was
23 recorded.

24 THE COURT: I have no idea what you are saying.
25 What does completely synthesized mean?

1 MS. RAO: Well, you can take recorded images, and
2 there is a lot of image processing that happens. And 20
3 steps later, you could create a synthetic image that had
4 nothing to do with where you started from. And we are
5 saying that their claims are talking about the images
6 that you --

7 THE COURT: You mean like pixelated, distorted or
8 something like that?

9 MS. RAO: Right. Image processing techniques that
10 are applied later on well after an image is recorded.

11 THE COURT: Okay. So now I know what you mean by
12 those terms so again.

13 MS. RAO: So our proposal is image source means
14 source of reported images because every time the patent
15 talks about it, it talks about, you know, going down the
16 street, taking, recording images, acquiring images,
17 recording them. It talks about an embodiment where you
18 record images and create and save them on the fly, and
19 create composite images on the fly.

20 We think that one possible explanation for
21 Vederi's amendment and the change of scope is that it
22 gave up the broad invention and was trying to claim
23 something narrow because Levine also had images that were
24 indexed to GPS locations. So if you look at Vederi's
25 proposed construction, the images of Levine and database

1 of Levine would fit that definition because they had map
2 images, and the user was driving and would get images
3 transmitted to their GPS.

4 Now, obviously, the image would have to be
5 linked to a location in order for the image to get
6 transmitted, the right image to get transmitted to a
7 user. So Levine had processed images that were linked to
8 geographical locations. Levine had them stored in an
9 image database. So what we have here is a situation
10 where Vederi is essentially saying that that amendment
11 didn't change anything and may, in fact, have broadened
12 the claims.

13 We don't think -- we respectfully submit that
14 it couldn't have been a broadening amendment. It had to
15 have narrowed the claims in some way, and the only
16 alternative embodiment disclosed in the patents is where
17 images are recorded on the fly and composite images are
18 created on the fly.

19 THE COURT: And what do you mean by on the fly?

20 MS. RAO: Meaning in real time as they are being
21 recorded. The image is captured during the capture
22 process. It is being processed, and a composite pixel by
23 pixel panorama is getting created right there.

24 THE COURT: As opposed to doing it later on the
25 server of a computer. Okay. Now, what difference does

1 that make in terms of this patent whether it is done on
2 the fly or it is done on --

3 MS. RAO: Well, Google doesn't do it on the fly.
4 Google's accused product is very different from the way
5 the patent works, and, you know, I think fundamentally
6 the patent is about efficient images using these flat
7 vertical panoramas that are created on a column by column
8 basis taking a snapshot of street segments and then
9 combining them together, and Google uses a very
10 computationally intensive approach where you can -- can I
11 have Slide 53, please.

12 Just to illustrate. So what we have in Figure
13 2, we looked at this earlier and Mr. Dillard alluded to
14 it, talked about street segment panoramas being combined
15 from different locations along a path to create a
16 panorama. And that is the technique taught by Vederi.
17 When you asked him what the invention was, he talked
18 about street segments and taking these signals, these
19 pictures along the path and combining them into a
20 panorama.

21 What Google does is at each point along the
22 path, it takes multiple pictures and creates a spherical
23 panorama around the whole point right from where the
24 picture was taken not at an imaginary point off the path
25 and very computationally intensive.

1 So they talk about efficiency. We are not
2 worried about efficiency. We are doing a completely
3 different technique to get a better user experience where
4 a user can stand in one space and look around them, all
5 around them and see the whole panorama like a sphere.

6 Can you turn to the next slide, the spherical
7 panorama unfolded.

8 So we have a picture showing the unfolding of
9 the panorama. If your Honor wants to go see the picture
10 of the Versailles Palace in Paris on the street, you get
11 a sense of how the things go up all around the picture,
12 and that is nowhere disclosed in the patent.

13 THE COURT: Okay. So let me just make sure I
14 follow all this. I mean, I understand this issue, but
15 this issue now before us, now I am trying to understand
16 how the two -- I mean, that is a question of whether
17 there is infringement if I understand correctly.

18 MS. RAO: Well, that has to do with the
19 substantial elevations term.

20 THE COURT: Right. But the way, the way Google
21 does it was the way Vederi does it, has to do with the
22 question of whether there is infringement. Different
23 technologies might not be infringing; right? So I
24 understand that is down the road, that is not something I
25 decide right now, and I am trying to come back to the

1 question we have here and understand how it is that this
2 issue, the image source issue bears on --

3 MS. RAO: On the recorded images issue.

4 THE COURT: Because this just seems to deal with
5 source, source of -- I mean, your construction is source
6 of recorded images which seems to actually be broader
7 than their term.

8 MS. RAO: Right, your Honor. It is broader in
9 some ways. That is why I showed the Venn diagram showing
10 that you could have image sources that are not image
11 databases.

12 THE COURT: So this is a situation where you want
13 their claim to be broad.

14 MS. RAO: No, your Honor. They narrowed it in the
15 way that it doesn't --

16 THE COURT: But I am looking at the two proposed
17 constructions, Google's claim construction and Vederi's
18 claim construction, and your construction seems to be
19 broader, include more things.

20 MS. RAO: Except that it says recorded images, and
21 theirs says images linked to geographic locations, and so
22 recorded images are actually narrower than what they
23 have.

24 THE COURT: I see. Because in your view, when you
25 say recorded, you are talking about images as snapped by

1 the camera and without further processing?

2 MS. RAO: There can be further processing as long
3 as it is happening during the recording process which is
4 discussed in the alternative embodiment of the patent.

5 THE COURT: Now, I am confused again.

6 MS. RAO: Right.

7 THE COURT: Start with the real world, right, and
8 light comes from the sun. Light bounces off an object,
9 enters a lens; right? It goes through an aperture and
10 then hits some medium that records it. Used to be
11 silver. Before that, used to be egg whites; right? Long
12 time ago, but it is no longer film. It is some sort of
13 medium that is electronic; right? And that is where I
14 get lost.

15 I don't know exactly happens at that point.
16 At which time does the recording stop and the processing
17 begin? In your view, it seems to me once it hits
18 whatever the recording is everything that happens after
19 that is processing. Whether it happens right there in
20 the car or if it happens a little bit later or it happens
21 a split second later. Seems to me once the light hits
22 the recordable medium, that recording ends, and at that
23 point everything that happens afterwards is processing;
24 no?

25 MS. RAO: It is my understanding that when --

1 actually, and forgive me if I get this wrong, but my
2 understanding is --

3 THE COURT: It is your client who is going to have
4 to forgive you.

5 MS. RAO: So my understanding is when you take a
6 picture on a digital camera, the picture hits the image
7 sensor, and then from the point at which it hits the
8 image sensor to the point at which it is stored on some
9 sort of a storage medium as a recorded image of what was
10 captured, the image frame, there is a lot of processing
11 that happens.

12 There is a computer in there in these digital
13 cameras, and so there is an embodiment discussed in the
14 patent which is even more complex than that. So you
15 could have a system --

16 THE COURT: Let me just stop you because I want to
17 understand that thought that you just put out before I
18 get to the next thought. So in your interpretation of
19 the technology, the recording happens at what point? At
20 the point it is stored in a medium?

21 MS. RAO: At a point where it can be retrieved
22 again as the recorded image. So it could be on a card in
23 the camera.

24 THE COURT: So the stuff that happens between the
25 aperture and the actual recording to essentially a hard

1 drive -- right -- card, whatever you have on your camera,
2 some sort of permanent storage medium, they are steps
3 that involve processing. Okay. And in your view, all of
4 that stuff would not be included in the idea of recorded
5 images. So recorded images is this thing that happens
6 after all that processing happens?

7 MS. RAO: Well, we are talking about the images.
8 Right. So I am saying whatever the end result of the
9 image capture process is, that is the recorded image.

10 THE COURT: Okay. And so, in your view, the
11 source involved those things, the things that are
12 actually stored, captured, whereas you believe in their
13 construction, it covers, what?

14 MS. RAO: That they are just focused on composite
15 images and processed images.

16 THE COURT: Well, they said talk about storage of
17 images linked to geographic location, so since they are
18 focusing on storage, I am not understanding how that is
19 different from your --

20 MS. RAO: Right.

21 THE COURT: I haven't finished talking. You can't
22 give an answer until I have finished talking.

23 You used the word recorded. They use the word
24 storage. And you must, as I understand it, you must
25 think those two things are different animals. Am I not

1 understanding you?

2 Now, you can talk.

3 MS. RAO: So when you -- you are just comparing
4 the word storage. The rest of their construction is
5 linked to geographic locations.

6 THE COURT: Let's not talk about the rest of it.
7 Let's just talk about those two words. We can then talk
8 about why the rest of the words may change everything,
9 but let's just focus on those two words because they are
10 different in the two constructions and I want to know if
11 they, in fact, mean different things.

12 If you want to talk to somebody here, that is
13 fine, take all the time you want, but this is important.
14 Are you following?

15 MS. RAO: I didn't follow your question.

16 THE COURT: Okay. You have got the
17 two constructions next to each other; right? One of them
18 used the word recorded; one of them uses the word
19 storage. They are different words. Do they have
20 different meanings?

21 MS. RAO: Yes.

22 THE COURT: Explain to me how.

23 MS. RAO: Recorded image was the original captured
24 image. Stored image doesn't have to be the originally
25 captured image.

1 THE COURT: You know, I always work better with,
2 for examples. Why don't you give me a for example?

3 MS. RAO: For example, if you look at Figure 2 of
4 their patent, a recorded image would be the image frames
5 that are captured, and the stored image would be the
6 panorama that was synthetically created, two different
7 things.

8 THE COURT: What about that whole discussion we
9 had about all the processing that happens before the
10 thing gets fixed or captured?

11 MS. RAO: Well, there is a lot of processing that
12 happens in order to get that individual image frame. As
13 you know, there is white balance, color correction, et
14 cetera, but the kind of processing they are talking about
15 which creates a panorama is completely different. It is
16 about now taking individual frames and stitching them
17 together.

18 THE COURT: You build all of that into the word
19 storage as opposed to recorded?

20 MS. RAO: Well, storage is -- I built it into the
21 word recorded, but the word storage doesn't say anything
22 about what kind of image is stored.

23 THE COURT: I have no idea what you are talking
24 about. I am just completely lost.

25 MS. RAO: I apologize, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Remember we had the whole discussion
2 about what happens, the lens, the light, the processing
3 that happens, and it eventually gets captured on a
4 permanent storage media; right?

5 MS. RAO: Right.

6 THE COURT: And you said that is what you think is
7 recorded in your construction; right?

8 MS. RAO: Right.

9 THE COURT: It is that image, this thing that
10 actually first gets captured.

11 MS. RAO: Right.

12 THE COURT: How is the word storage any different
13 from that?

14 MS. RAO: Because storage is not limited to
15 recorded image or originally captured image or acquired
16 image. It is simply storage. It is a function of, you
17 know, it is a computer drive is what they are saying. So
18 they are taking image storage and making it about the
19 database that is storing something, and we are focused on
20 the image.

21 THE COURT: Let me try one more time. You say
22 according to what I understand, what you say is source of
23 recorded images. This is now the Google construction.
24 You are talking about, I believe, as it first gets
25 captured in a permanent media; right? You are nodding,

1 but the reporter.

2 MS. RAO: Yes, sir. Yes, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. I got that. I
4 understand that. And you said this processing, that
5 happens before that, yes?

6 MS. RAO: Yes.

7 THE COURT: And that gets included in whatever.
8 So all the processing that happens before it gets
9 captured is included in the recorded images, and then
10 there could be processing that happens afterwards,
11 stitching, whatever. Yes?

12 MS. RAO: Yes.

13 THE COURT: Okay. So when you talk about storage
14 here, and you say the two things are different because
15 the Google construction includes the image as captured,
16 includes all the processing that happens this side of the
17 medium. So it has the aperture, has the length but not
18 after it as been recorded. Storage includes something
19 else?

20 MS. RAO: Yes, your Honor. It includes the
21 linking to the GPS coordinates.

22 THE COURT: But, no, that is the rest of the
23 description. I am trying to focus on those two words.
24 As I said we will get to the rest of the words as soon as
25 I understand what the difference is between these

1 two terms. If you want to now talk about linked to
2 geographic locations, we can talk about that. I am
3 trying to understand the difference between storage and
4 recorded. And so far you have succeeded not at all in
5 explaining it to me.

6 MS. RAO: A stored image can be a recorded, I
7 believe, but it does not necessarily have to be a
8 recorded image.

9 THE COURT: Give me an example of something that
10 is a stored image but not a recorded image.

11 MS. RAO: Right. A stored image could be an image
12 that is captured with the camera, and that is a stored
13 image and that is a recorded image, but -- if you take
14 that same image and add to it information about where you
15 got that image from and now put it in a database saying,
16 okay, this image goes to this street address and belongs
17 here, that is a stored image but not a recorded image
18 because there is a lot of processing that happens after
19 recording to alter the image.

20 THE COURT: Let me just make sure for purposes of
21 your argument here, does anything else matter except the
22 addition of those words linking it to a specific
23 geographic location? You don't care about the white
24 balance.

25 MS. RAO: No, we don't.

1 THE COURT: You don't care about brightness or any
2 of that stuff. Right? What you care about is the fact
3 that it gets -- it involves linkage to a particular
4 location.

5 MS. RAO: Well, may I have a moment, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Sure.

7 (Counsel confer.)

8 THE COURT: I'm sorry. You are back.

9 MS. RAO: Sorry. So the modifier we have a
10 dispute with, we need the word recorded in Vederi's
11 proposed construction. So we would have a dispute with
12 simply just storage without any modifier.

13 THE COURT: You would not?

14 MS. RAO: We would.

15 THE COURT: Okay. That is the part I am trying to
16 understand.

17 MS. RAO: So we believe the storage is a very
18 broad term, broad enough to encompass any way to store
19 any kind of image, and we believe that in light of what
20 happened in the prosecution history and in light of what
21 is disclosed, that it has to have something to do with
22 the image that was originally captured.

23 THE COURT: Okay. I don't get it, but why don't
24 you go ahead and talk about the linked to geographic
25 locations. What about that language?

1 MS. RAO: So in terms of linked to geographic
2 locations, we think that is just something that was
3 already in the prior art in the Levine patent. They
4 added this phrase to overcome Levine, and their proposal
5 would make no difference than between image database and
6 what is proposed. It means the same thing.

7 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Dillard, why do you need
8 this linked to geographic locations?

9 MR. DILLARD: In the context of the invention in
10 the claims, it seemed to make perfect sense. We can
11 withdraw it. The construction would be broader with just
12 computer accessible storage of images. As long as it is
13 understood that the images are both recorded images and
14 processed images, for example, composite images as shown
15 in the --

16 THE COURT: Yes. I don't see anything that
17 suggests they have to be linked to the geographic
18 location. I don't see anything about the images that
19 suggest that, but I don't have any problem with the rest
20 of it. So computer-accessible storage of images is fine.

21 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: We will go with that construction.
23 Okay. Next item.

24 Depicting views, the views being substantial
25 elevations. I know this is a biggy, although I have no

1 idea what it means. But I am sure you will enlighten me.

2 Well, I have some idea what it means. I am
3 sure I will first be more confused before I am
4 enlightened.

5 What is at stake here?

6 First of all -- excuse me -- can you help me
7 find it in context in Joint Appendix A or some anywhere.
8 I would like to see the language in context.

9 MR. DILLARD: If we have the 760 patent.

10 THE COURT: 760 patent. That is fine. That works
11 for me.

12 MR. DILLARD: And, again, going to Column 15.

13 THE COURT: I am with you. Page? I'm sorry.
14 Line?

15 MR. DILLARD: The claim element in Claim 1 starts
16 around 63.

17 THE COURT: Right. I do have them at home, but,
18 never mind, go ahead.

19 MR. DILLARD: Well, so this element reads
20 receiving from the image source a first image associated
21 with the first location. The image source providing a
22 plurality of images depicting views of objects in the
23 geographic area, the views being substantially elevations
24 of the objects in the geographic area wherein the images
25 are associated with image frames acquired by an image

1 recording device moving along a trajectory.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. DILLARD: So we have this phrase, the views
4 being substantially elevations of the objects in the
5 geographic area.

6 And the different constructions, we propose
7 front back or side views. And, actually, in preparing
8 for the hearing, it occurs to me that if you are taking a
9 picture from a camera, you will certainly get the front
10 of whatever object you are looking at. You may get some
11 of the side, but you would never get the back of that.
12 So I think our claim construction ought to be modified to
13 remove back views just from a practical standpoint.

14 THE COURT: That makes sense, but the operative
15 difference between your construction and Google's
16 construction is you agree on the front. Back, you now
17 say, the front -- I'm sorry -- the front and side. That
18 is all the front and side views, but they say, our
19 pictures actually go up, and you can actually sort of see
20 up whereas this is a flat picture.

21 MR. DILLARD: In the embodiments, they are very
22 long, certainly need to be that long.

23 What is agreed upon is both the composites
24 shown in the patent as well as Google's images are both
25 composites. In other words, you are stitching together

1 photographs.

2 Now, in the Vederi preferred way, they will
3 stitch together splices of various recorded images in
4 order to get a nice wide angle, but as shown in, for
5 example, that Figure 16 of the Scout Tool, you do get
6 angles, so you can see sides of buildings and so forth.

7 The Vederi composites are stored as
8 rectangular composites. Google's, they do have
9 360-degree composites, and they are apparently mapped on
10 the sphere and then stored on a flat plain, sort of like
11 if you had a globe, you made it flat. So the question is
12 should the views being substantially elevations be
13 limited to flat vertical orientations.

14 And we know that both the Vederi system and
15 their composites and Google's composites if you look at
16 them, if you pull up the street view, it is an
17 elevational view of a building if you are looking out
18 from the side camera, but it is an elevational view of
19 whatever the camera is pointed at.

20 Now, the basis for the claim that the Google
21 style 360-degree panoramas is that there is a prosecution
22 disclaimer, and, basically, they are saying that because
23 of something said in the background of the invention
24 section of the patent, that the spherical-type mapping
25 that Google does is something that has been excluded from

1 the scope of the claims. And we couldn't disagree more.

2 THE COURT: Well, but there is really no claim to
3 anything other than it says substantially elevations, and
4 I haven't looked up the term elevations, but my
5 understanding from the days when I was doing construction
6 on my house is that and here in the building, that they
7 are just flat images. There are some perspective images
8 of other locations.

9 MR. DILLARD: Well, the fact that if you pull up
10 street view, you might be able to pan up or down doesn't
11 alter the fact that when you pull it up for an address,
12 you are getting an elevational view of whatever is right
13 in front of or the address.

14 Now, so what Google said has happened that in
15 the background section, the inventors were discussing
16 prior art and they made this disavowal. The problem is
17 that the Google expert has misread the language and came
18 to a conclusion that it just does not follow.

19 If I could call the court's attention to
20 Column 1 of the 760 patent.

21 THE COURT: Column 1?

22 MR. DILLARD: Yes.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. DILLARD: There is two prior art methods that
25 the inventors are distinguishing. One is not as critical

1 to us, but it is this three dimensional rendering where
2 you create a virtual -- what do they call it --
3 electronically piecing photographs on a polygonal mesh
4 that provides the framework of a three dimensional
5 rendering. That is shown and described in Dr. Goncalves'
6 declaration. But the more important one and the one that
7 Google claims provides a disclaimer is the paragraph that
8 starts at Line 63.

9 It reads, "the prior art further teaches the
10 dense sampling of images of an object scene to provide
11 different views of the object, slash, scene. The
12 sampling is either done in two dimensions either within a
13 plain or on the surface of an imaginary sphere
14 surrounding the object, slash, scene.

15 Now, Google's expert appears to have read that
16 as not a imaginary sphere surrounding the object or scene
17 but an imaginary sphere surrounding the camera and this
18 is quite a different situation. If you have an object in
19 the scene whether it is a tree or building, you can
20 imagine a giant bubble around it. And what the inventors
21 are talking about is there would be cameras all around
22 this object and taking enough photographs so that you
23 could go to any other view, any other location on this
24 sphere and be able to see that object from that view.

25 So it is -- there was an example of a piece of

1 art that had images taken all around it, and it was
2 museum art. And people were able to basically look all
3 the way around, spin it on the computer based on all
4 these different camera angles. And it would be just, you
5 know, like being able to turn it and look up and down and
6 so forth if you had enough cameras.

7 This is a technique referred to as light
8 rendering. That particular language is not used in the
9 patent but this dense sampling is. And that is a whole
10 lot different than having six or eight cameras all
11 looking out in different directions and just taking
12 photographs.

13 And so the inventors describe this sampling of
14 looking toward an object from different view points as
15 such sampling, however, is computationally intensive and
16 hence cumbersome and inefficient in terms of time and
17 cost. You can just imagine if you were trying to, you
18 know, do this spherical looking in on every object in a
19 scene, it would be incredibly expensive as opposed to
20 just taking photographs.

21 So that is what the inventors were talking
22 about when they said computationally intensive as opposed
23 to what Ms. Rao indicated that the Google system is
24 computationally intensive. There are worlds of
25 difference.

1 Now, did the inventors have in mind 360-degree
2 panoramas when they filed their application? And the
3 answer to that is yes. And they actually disclose the
4 possibility of 360-degree panoramas in addition to their
5 long panoramas.

6 THE COURT: Where is that?

7 MR. DILLARD: That is in the provisional patent
8 application which was filed in August of 2000 -- a few
9 months before the regular application, but it is
10 incorporated by reference in all of the patents. So it
11 is as though the disclosure there is part of all the
12 patent.

13 And this is -- the quote that we have been
14 looking at is in our responsive brief it is at Page 21,
15 describes -- see, that would be Document 56, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: What does it say?

17 MR. DILLARD: The paragraph of interest is future
18 embodiments of the invention could produce video, slash,
19 image data in different formats, for example, rather than
20 using a camera facing.

21 THE COURT: I got it. What page?

22 MR. DILLARD: I'm sorry. 21.

23 THE COURT: Okay. What line are you reading from.

24 MR. DILLARD: I started at 13. Where I was
25 getting to --

1 THE COURT: Future embodiments?

2 MR. DILLARD: Yes. And, in particular, the second
3 sentence in that paragraph, also, if sufficient cameras
4 to cover all viewing directions are used so as to provide
5 360 degrees of view, images and synthetic panoramas where
6 the direction of view is user controllable can be
7 provided.

8 So clearly they had in mind 360 degrees
9 panoramic views, but, of course, that was far more
10 expensive at the time, but they certainly had, you know,
11 synthetic 360-degree panoramas in view which is what
12 Google is saying. You can spin 360 degrees.

13 There is no question that they are composites.
14 It is admitted in their papers that those are composite
15 images, and there is, really, we see no reason other than
16 Google finding a noninfringement argument to restrict the
17 language, substantially elevations to being flat
18 vertical.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we hear from Google?

20 MR. DILLARD: I'm sorry?

21 THE COURT: We will hear from Google.

22 MS. RAO: Before I begin, the substance of the
23 technical merits of the arguments and the terms, I would
24 like to say that the disclaimer we are relying on is a
25 disclaimer in the specification and that the law for a

1 specification disclaimer is that when the inventor
2 dictates the correct claims code in their specification
3 that that should govern the claim construction process.

4 And so I will get to that. That is from the
5 Phillips case, Phillips v. AWH, and so we are relying an
6 a specification disclaimer not a prosecution disclaimer.
7 So looking at the two constructions.

8 THE COURT: And what packet exactly does the
9 disclaimer say?

10 MS. RAO: So I will -- can I have Slide 41,
11 please. So what we are saying is the background is
12 talking about a method of visual navigation going down
13 the street. So it is saying it is discussing different
14 prior art approaches to get a wider field of view or
15 images, and in that sense, it talks about using a shorter
16 focal length of a video camera to get a wider angle, and
17 then it talks about dense sampling of images right after
18 discussing the visual navigation and going to shorter
19 focal length to get a wider range of view.

20 And, then, it says, the prior art teaches
21 dense sampling, and the sampling can be done in
22 two dimensions in a plane or on the surface of an
23 imaginary sphere surrounding the object or scene. And
24 such a sampling is computationally intensive and, hence,
25 cumbersome and inefficient in terms of time and cost.

1 And so this language explicitly disclaims circle
2 projections on an imaginary sphere.

3 It doesn't say light field rendering here. It
4 doesn't say light field rendering anywhere in the patent.
5 Vederi agrees that there was a disclaimer. They are
6 disputing the scope of the disclaimer. They are saying
7 it was limited to inward looking views because it is
8 about light field rendering.

9 Now, we took a look at the evidence they cited
10 to us, and I would like to direct the court to Slide 59.
11 Here, Vederi's inventor says that our expert confused a
12 spherical reference frame around a camera that is inward
13 looking with an outward looking view, and the inward
14 looking view is used for light field rendering, and that
15 is the method we were distinguishing.

16 And if you then skip ahead to Slide 62, Vederi
17 cites to a Levoy article and talks about a Levoy patent
18 they submitted to the patent office saying this is about
19 light field rendering and that is different from what we
20 are doing.

21 THE COURT: Let me say this. Why is this an
22 infringement issue? Why isn't this a claims construction
23 issue?

24 MS. RAO: Because there is a specification
25 disclaimer and so they are trying to say substantially

1 elevations.

2 THE COURT: I mean, what you are trying to do is
3 add an exclusion to the claim.

4 MS. RAO: That's correct, your Honor. And we
5 believe, in this instance, it is proper to do that
6 because it is a specification disclaimer, and it is
7 permissible under Phillips. In fact, where the
8 specification says an intentional when the specification
9 reveals an intentional disclaimer which this is not what
10 my patent is about. I don't do this. This is not
11 covered by my invention. It is entirely proper to put
12 that as a limitation on the claim. So we believe that it
13 is a proper issue for claim construction.

14 THE COURT: And you say this is --

15 MS. RAO: I'm sorry.

16 THE COURT: You are saying this supersedes the
17 provisional application which opposing counsel was citing
18 me?

19 MS. RAO: The provisional application is not
20 relevant to this issue. The provisional application is
21 talking about looking up the street, looking down the
22 street and then talking about panning 360 degrees along
23 an equator, not along a sphere.

24 So if we look at that disclosure in the
25 provisional, Slide 50, it is talking about going up the

1 street, down the street, all round the street.

2 THE COURT: It doesn't say that.

3 MS. RAO: Well --

4 THE COURT: I mean, you tell me that is what it
5 says, but, in fact, it just says 360 degrees.

6 MS. RAO: 360 degrees doesn't make a spherical
7 projection. While this says 360 degrees, the disclaimer
8 says we disclaim spherical projections that that is
9 computationally intensive, and that is not what we do.

10 THE COURT: I guess I am having trouble
11 understanding. So what you are saying is so this was
12 meant to say you could do a 360-degree view on a
13 horizontal plane?

14 MS. RAO: That's right.

15 THE COURT: And how is that different from
16 stitching together images? Does that mean that you can
17 look up the street and down the street?

18 THE WITNESS: Well, it is simply saying take the
19 segments of the images and you can stitch them together.
20 Our position --

21 THE COURT: Right. We are talking about stitching
22 them together. And I understand that is what they are
23 doing. They are stitching together the image. How is
24 that different from this 360-degree view that you talk
25 about here? You say, oh, no, here, it talks about if you

1 have enough cameras, you could get a 360-degree view.
2 You are saying, well, that means a rotational view. What
3 does that have to do with stitching?

4 MS. RAO: All that adds is a slice of a sphere.
5 It doesn't add the sphere. So if I stand in one spot and
6 I turn around and take pictures all around, 360 degrees,
7 I stitch them together using the Vederi claim method of
8 the column by column approach.

9 THE COURT: See, that is what comes from not
10 listening to the question. I understand the difference
11 between 360-degrees and a horizontal plane. I understand
12 that so telling me that distinction again is not going to
13 help. What I am saying is if I accept your view that
14 this is a 360-degree image on a horizontal plane, how is
15 that different than just stitching together a bunch of
16 images? What does that add? You say you can also do
17 this other thing, but you have already agreed that they
18 are talking about stitching images together. So what
19 does this other thing they are saying they could do add?

20 MS. RAO: I am not following your question. I'm
21 sorry.

22 THE COURT: What is it they are saying here they
23 could do in addition to what they claim otherwise? See,
24 this where they are saying if you have sufficient
25 cameras, you could provide 360-degree views. What is the

1 additional? What is the incremental thing we are talking
2 about there?

3 MS. RAO: All they are talking about is having
4 more pictures and more viewing directions. You would
5 still have the panorama along the flat vertical. So it
6 wouldn't look like a sphere. It wouldn't look like a
7 spherical projection. So they are simply talking about
8 having a user be able to view different viewing
9 directions.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Try column A. Column B, again,
11 what could you do without this that you could do with
12 this? Give me an example of something that would fit
13 into this that wouldn't fit into that?

14 MS. RAO: What is the that?

15 THE COURT: You are saying this is an addition,
16 they claim here they can do this if they have more
17 cameras. You are saying that is all in one. You are
18 talking, again, always one angle. Right. Okay. And so
19 what are they adding? What is it more than the -- they
20 said if you had more cameras, you could do more. What is
21 that more you are talking about here?

22 MS. RAO: I don't believe they are claiming more
23 than what is already in the spec.

24 THE COURT: Well, on the other hand, if I read it
25 to mean 360 degrees up and down, then it does mean more,

1 and then this makes sense. To say, oh, it doesn't really
2 claim anything more, that sort of defeats your
3 construction. It means you are wrong about what it must
4 mean because it must mean something. It must mean you
5 could do something here more if you have more cameras.
6 So what is that more as you see it?

7 MS. RAO: More as I see it, it is more images to
8 put into the database so that if a viewer says I want to
9 look in that direction, it can pull up an image from that
10 view.

11 THE COURT: You just pointed at a particular
12 direction, but I don't know what direction you are
13 talking about.

14 MS. RAO: If we are talking about a horizontal
15 plane, I am saying that the side views are the ones that
16 are stitched together into the panorama. The front, the
17 back or the angular views may simply be views that are
18 stored in the database for retrieval, not necessarily
19 stitched into one panorama.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MS. RAO: The technique they disclosed was about
22 taking flat images and stitching them together, and they
23 said --

24 THE COURT: Give me one thing you could see under
25 this addition that you couldn't see without this

1 addition. Give me one thing.

2 MS. RAO: One thing here is that --

3 THE COURT: Just one thing.

4 MS. RAO: Pictures of the front and back of the
5 road.

6 THE COURT: So up the street, down the street.
7 Okay.

8 MS. RAO: Now, getting back to their point about
9 the Levoy patent, and they said that that was
10 distinguished. I would like to turn to Slide 63.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MS. RAO: And this field of light field rendering
13 talks about both inward looking and outward looking
14 views, that is said right in the abstract of the Levoy
15 patent. They say is an example of the light field
16 rendering that we are distinguishing. So it is not
17 simply inward looking views, it is also outward looking
18 views.

19 If you look at the next slide, Slide 64, they
20 focus on a picture of a lion being photographed from
21 multiple directions, but, here, in the Levoy patent,
22 there is a picture of a hallway showing that you could
23 use --

24 THE COURT: Well, that is fine. Thank you.

25 I don't think the patent disclosed anything

1 about spherical views. So I will go with Google's
2 construction on this one. Okay. Except take out the
3 backs. Okay.

4 Next item.

5 MR. DILLARD: That is the "associated with," your
6 Honor.

7 THE COURT: I think that is what I have on my
8 list.

9 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, Vederi doesn't believe
10 that "associated with" actually needs construction.
11 "Associated with" is a broader term than what Google
12 proposed which is "corresponding to." One of the uses of
13 "associated with" is in Claim 1 of the 316 patent which
14 just says displaying an icon associated with an object in
15 a geographic area.

16 An icon wouldn't correspond to the geographic
17 area, it is just associated with it. So this is
18 something where I think associated with is adequately
19 understood by anyone reviewing the patents.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me hear from Google
21 as to why they think it needs construction.

22 MR. HARNETT: Afternoon, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Mr. Harnett again.

24 MR. HARNETT: Yes, your Honor. I will be brief on
25 this. It is simply a matter of getting the appropriate

1 claim scope and making the words mean what we think they
2 should be in view of the specification. It is very
3 simple. If you look at Page 76 of our presentation, we
4 look at the claim language.

5 THE COURT: Wait. Which one?

6 MR. HARNETT: I am focusing on our presentation.

7 THE COURT: The slide. We are talking about
8 slides here. 76. Okay.

9 MR. HARNETT: Going to very quickly go through the
10 sources of intrinsic evidence when you look at the way
11 the words are written, "first image associated with the
12 first location."

13 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Let me just step back.
14 Where do we find this? This is Claim 1 of the 316
15 patent?

16 MR. HARNETT: Claim 1 of the 760 patent.

17 THE COURT: Of the 760 patent?

18 MR. HARNETT: Yes, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Maybe you can help me find it.
20 There is a lot of words there.

21 MR. HARNETT: Well, the entirety of the claim, if
22 it is easier for your Honor, the entirety of the claim is
23 on Slide 76.

24 THE COURT: That is the claim. Okay.

25 MR. HARNETT: It is the entirety of the claim.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. HARNETT: And we have highlighted the relevant
3 language where the word "associated with" appears. We
4 just think when you look at the words of the claim, it
5 means more than somehow related to. There is a
6 correspondence in the syntax of the claim. "Associated
7 with" in our mind is a nonlimitation. I mean, I'm sorry,
8 related to Vederi's construction is a nonlimitation.
9 One can imagine any relationship between any two things.

10 I am related to this podium because we are
11 composed primarily of carbon. This is linguistically a
12 correspondence not simply some relation. And I can -- in
13 terms of additional intrinsic evidence, if we flip to
14 Slide 77, the specification which informs the
15 construction of the claims also shows linguistically
16 correspondence rather than simple or ambiguous relations.
17 These all linguistically talk about correspondence, and
18 we have a simple example on Slide 80 to illustrate the
19 point.

20 We look at -- if you put up Slide 80, looking
21 at a table identifying all the In-N-Out Burger
22 restaurants around here.

23 Okay. I will say when you come out west, you
24 always try to get one. These, if you put two images in a
25 table, they are related to each other, but this

1 photograph down here in the left corresponds only to the
2 mountain view.

3 You can relate anything you want in terms of
4 any characteristic, but when you read this in the context
5 of the patent, the words "associated with" imply a
6 correspondence, just a matter of linguistics.

7 THE COURT: But what I understand Mr. Dillard to
8 be saying is I think he was saying the "related to"
9 construction just doesn't need any construction.
10 "Associated with" is good enough. So you are sort of
11 arguing against a, I mean, I think he moved on in the
12 language and says just go with "associated with". And
13 how is "corresponding to" different from or superior to
14 "associated with."

15 MR. HARNETT: As long as the associated with is --
16 any words, you can dig out dictionaries, and Vederi did
17 it. There is different definitions for every word. But
18 when you look at the intrinsic evidence, the "associated
19 with" always includes a correspondence. That is what
20 this is about. You have got an image.

21 THE COURT: You should be happy with "associated
22 with."

23 MR. HARNETT: Provided that we don't, later on,
24 when we are talking about infringement, turn it back into
25 "related to."

1 THE COURT: I think you have what is called a
2 file-wrapper estoppel.

3 MR. HARNETT: I will take it, your Honor.
4 Judicial estoppel.

5 THE COURT: Do they still call it that?

6 MR. HARNETT: Prosecution estoppel?

7 THE COURT: They always change all the terms.

8 MR. HARNETT: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

9 THE COURT: We will just go with "associated
10 with", and you will have a transcript of this hearing
11 because I am sure you are going to order a transcript.
12 So if there is any doubt about it, there it will be.
13 Okay. Associated with.

14 MR. HARNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Well, the final item, first display
16 area, second display area. As I said as we got closer to
17 the end of the claims, I got less and less familiar with
18 them, but I am catching up.

19 MR. DILLARD: Your Honor, this is the language is
20 first display area on the screen and second display area
21 on the screen. We suggest that the use of these terms
22 indicates that you have got a map in one display area,
23 and an image in another, and they are shown at the same
24 time. In other words, it would be different if you
25 toggled between two different -- well, it would be

1 two different screens.

2 So that is what I understand Google is
3 advocating, and I think, you know, it hardly needs
4 further construction, but to the extent that we would not
5 have simultaneous images on the screen.

6 THE COURT: Well, they think it doesn't need
7 construction. You say it doesn't need construction. Why
8 don't we just leave it at that?

9 MR. DILLARD: Let me withdraw the I don't think it
10 needs construction because they have indicated that
11 toggling between two different screens would meet the
12 limitation. I do think that simultaneous presence of the
13 two displays is warranted.

14 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we hear from the
15 other side?

16 MR. HARNETT: Okay. Your Honor, I will be brief
17 again. The problem with --

18 THE COURT: Okay. What are we now looking at?

19 MR. HARNETT: We are looking at Slide 89, the
20 parties' respective constructions.

21 THE COURT: Okay. I am with you. 89.

22 MR. HARNETT: Right. We said there should be no
23 construction. First display area and second display area
24 are self explanatory. The problem we have is Vederi is
25 proposing to include rewrite the claim to include a

1 temporal limitation, a limitation about at the same time.
2 It is just not there. It is not in the intrinsic
3 evidence.

4 THE COURT: I agree. It is not there.

5 MR. HARNETT: Thank you.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Are we done?

7 MR. HARNETT: I believe we are, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: You have my rulings. What is normally
9 done in this case? Does somebody prepare an order? Do I
10 prepare an order?

11 MR. HARNETT: It depends on the court's
12 preference. Ordinarily, the court will issue a formal
13 Markman ruling. Other times the court will say look at
14 the transcript.

15 THE COURT: I have made my rulings. I am not
16 inclined to cite any authority. As I said, I don't think
17 there is any directly on point. So it will just go into
18 minute order referencing the transcript which I think is
19 abundantly clear.

20 MR. HARNETT: Okay. And if there is any issue, we
21 could properly notify you?

22 THE COURT: Of course. If the two of you want to
23 get together and embody what I said to something in
24 writing that you can all agree on and you would rather
25 have something like that to hold onto, that is fine too.

1 MR. HARNETT: We will confer.
2 MR. DILLARD: Thank you, your Honor.
3 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Very long hearing.
4 I'm sorry I am so slow on this, but this is complicated
5 stuff and I try to get it right.
6 Thank you very much. Very good argument by
7 counsel.
8 MR. HARNETT: Thank you, your Honor.
9 (Proceedings concluded.)
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Date: December 7, 2011

/s/ Katie Thibodeaux, CSR No. 9858, RPR, CRR.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT 5
PAGE 142

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

I certify that on October 25, 2012, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document described as **NOTICE OF APPEAL** was served on the parties in this action by **EMAIL & U.S. MAIL** addressed as follows:

Sasha G. Rao
Andrew J. Koning
ROPES & GRAY, LLP
1900 University Avenue
East Palo Alto, CA 94303-2284
(650) 617-4000 (Telephone)
(650) 617-4090 (Facsimile)
sasha.rao@ropesgray.com
drew.koning@ropesgray.com

*Attorneys for Defendant
Google, Inc.*

Gary L. Bostwick
Kevin L. Vick
BOSTWICK & JASSY, LLP
12400 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(310) 979-6059 (Telephone)
(310) 314-8401 (Facsimile)
gbostwick@bostwickjassy.com
kvick@bostwickjassy.com

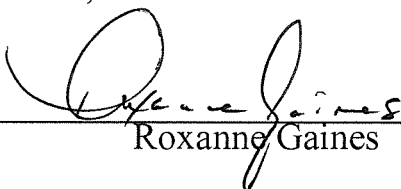
*Attorneys for Defendant
Google, Inc.*

Christopher J. Harnett, Esq.
Todd M. Simpson, Esq.
ROPES & GRAY, LLP
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036-8704
(212) 596-9000 (Telephone)
(212) 596-9090 (Facsimile)
todd.simpson@ropesgray.com
christopher.harnett@ropesgray.com

*Attorneys for Defendant
Google, Inc.*

I declare that I am employed by a member of the bar of this Court, at whose direction this service was made.

Executed on October 25, 2012 at Glendale, California.



Roxanne Gaines