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9 Attorneys for Plaintiff and
10 Counterclaim-Defendant APPLE INC.

11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13 SAN JOSE DIVISION

14
15 APPLE INC., a California corporation,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., A
Korean business entity; SAMSUNG
19 ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York
corporation; SAMSUNG
20 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC, a
Delaware limited liability company.,

21 Defendants.
22

Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK

**APPLE'S OPENING
SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIM
CONSTRUCTION BRIEF**

Supplemental Claim Construction
Hearing: July 18, 2012
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Courtroom 4, 5th Floor
Judge: Honorable Lucy H. Koh

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Apple submits this opening brief regarding the construction of two claim terms, one from
3 U.S. Patent No. 7,469,381 (the “381 patent”) and one from U.S. Patent No. 7,864,163 (the “163
4 patent”).¹ These Apple patents relate to elegant user interface technologies that help to create the
5 intuitive Apple user experience.

6 **II. ARGUMENT**

7 Apple’s proposed claim constructions adhere to the guidelines established by the Federal
8 Circuit. Because the contested claim language is clear and unambiguous, Apple proposes that the
9 claim terms be given their full scope consistent with their ordinary meanings. Samsung’s likely
10 constructions, in contrast, deviate from explicit definitional language or propose definitions
11 inconsistent with the ordinary meanings of the disputed terms in light of the patents’
12 specifications.² In both cases, Samsung is attempting to advance its invalidity positions by
13 offering strained, litigation-driven constructions. The Court should adopt Apple’s proposed
14 constructions and reject Samsung’s definitions.

15 **A. Legal Standard**

16 As the Court is well aware, claim construction is “simply a way of elaborating the
17 normally terse claim language in order to understand and explain, but not to change, the scope of
18 the claims.” *Embrex, Inc. v. Serv. Eng’g Corp.*, 216 F.3d 1343, 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Not every
19 claim limitation requires construction. *See U.S. Surgical Corp. v. Ethicon, Inc.*, 103 F.3d 1554,
20 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (claim construction is appropriate to “clarify and when necessary to explain
21 what the patentee covered by the claims,” but is not an “obligatory exercise in redundancy”).
22 Claim terms that are not technical terms of art may not require construction. *See, e.g., Brown v.*
23 *3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Though a limitation may require express construction

24 ¹ In its Order on Samsung’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 1158), the Court
25 construed the term “invokes” from U.S. Patent No. 7,844,915, thereby rendering Samsung’s
request to construe this term moot.

26 ² Because Samsung declined Apple’s proposal to exchange proposed constructions in
27 advance of the opening briefs, Apple is making its best guess at Samsung’s proposed
28 constructions, which have varied over time. In this brief, Apple assumes that Samsung will assert
the positions taken in its unsuccessful Motion for Summary Judgment.

1 to resolve a genuine, material dispute over its meaning, “district courts are not (and should not be)
2 required to construe *every* limitation present in a patent’s asserted claims.” *O2 Micro Int’l Ltd. v.*
3 *Beyond Innovation Tech. Co.*, 521 F.3d 1351, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2008). This is especially true here,
4 where the proposed terms for construction are straightforward and do not require construction.

5 **B. The ’381 Patent**

6 **1. Background**

7 The Court previously construed the term “edge of the electronic document” from Apple’s
8 ’381 patent, finding that this claim language should be accorded its plain and ordinary meaning.
9 (Dkt. No. 849 at 23.) In doing so, the Court considered the parties’ proposed constructions, both
10 of which identified no ambiguity in the words “electronic document,” and recognized that the
11 only dispute between the parties relating to this phrase centered on the word “edge,” and whether
12 it meant only an “external edge.” *Id.*

13 **2. Disputed term: “electronic document”**

14 Samsung now argues that “electronic document” requires construction, and on summary
15 judgment proposed a definition that is ambiguous, plainly broader than an “electronic document,”
16 and not linked to anything in the ’381 specification.

<u>Claim Term (relevant claims)</u>	<u>Apple’s Proposed Construction</u>	<u>Samsung’s Proposed Construction on MSJ</u>
electronic document (claim 19)	No construction necessary. If the Court believes construction is necessary, Apple proposes that “electronic document” means “a document stored in a digital format,” with the clarification that “an ‘electronic document’ could be, for example, a web page, a digital image, a word processing, spreadsheet or presentation document, or a list of items in a digital format.”	“information that is visually represented on a screen that has a defined set of boundaries” ³

26
27 ³ Declaration of Andries Van Dam in Support of Samsung’s Motion for Summary
28 Judgment (Dkt. No. 937 ¶ 32).

1 Apple proposes that this non-technical claim term be given its plain and ordinary
2 meaning. As noted above, Samsung previously acknowledged that no construction of “electronic
3 document” was necessary when it argued that “an edge of the electronic document” should be
4 construed to mean “[a] boundary of the electronic document.” (Dkt. No. 849 at 18) (emphases
5 added.)

6 In a recent hearing before the Court, counsel for Samsung admitted the absence of
7 ambiguity, and hence the lack of a genuine dispute, regarding the meaning of “electronic
8 document” when he acknowledged that “the actual term ‘electronic document’ we think is fairly
9 straightforward.” (Declaration of Deok Keun Matthew Ahn (“Ahn Decl.”), filed herewith, Ex. 1
10 at 73-74.) Indeed, the only purported construction of the term that Samsung offered at that
11 hearing was to suggest that certain exemplary embodiments enumerated in the specification be
12 offered as examples of what might pass as an “electronic document.” *Id.* Given this admission,
13 the Court is under no obligation to construe the term, especially where there is no indication that
14 the term was used in an unusual or atypical manner. *See O2 Micro*, 521 F.3d at 1361-1362. But
15 if the Court does construe the term, Apple has no objection to the Court instructing the jury using
16 the precise examples of an “electronic document” recited in the ’381 specification and dependent
17 claims.

18 The specification accords “electronic document” its plain and ordinary meaning and
19 provides consistent exemplary embodiments throughout for clarity. In particular, it states:

20 In some embodiments, the electronic document is a web page, as
21 illustrated in FIGS. 8A-8D. In some embodiments, the electronic
22 document is a digital image. In some embodiments, the electronic
23 document is a word processing, spreadsheet, email, or presentation
24 document.

25 ’381 patent⁴ col. 27:7-12 (emphases added);

26 In some embodiments, the electronic document is a web page (e.g.,
27 web page 3912, FIGS. 10A-10C). In some embodiments, the

28 ⁴ A copy of the ’381 patent was attached as Exhibits B-1 and B-2 to the Declaration of Deok Keun Matthew Ahn in support of Apple’s Opening Claim Construction Brief (Dkt. No. 462-2, 462-3).

1 electronic document is a digital image. In some embodiments, the
 2 electronic document is a word processing, spreadsheet, email or
 3 presentation document.

4 *Id.* at col. 30:21-26 (emphases added);

5 In some embodiments, the electronic document is a web page (e.g.,
 6 web page 3912, FIGS. 12A-12C). In some embodiments, the
 7 electronic document is a digital image (e.g., digital image 1302,
 8 FIGS. 13A-13C). In some embodiments, the electronic document is a
 9 word processing, spreadsheet, email or presentation document.

10 *Id.* at col. 31:40-45 (emphases added); *see also id.* at claims 6 – 9.

11 Thus, if the Court is inclined to construe this term, Apple proposes the construction “a
 12 document stored in a digital format,” with the additional clarification that an “electronic
 13 document could be, for example, a web page, a digital image, a word processing, spreadsheet or
 14 presentation document, or a list of items in a digital format.”⁵ Apple’s proposed construction
 15 draws directly from the examples delineated in the specification, which is “the single best guide
 16 to the meaning of a disputed term.” *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1315 (Fed. Cir.
 17 2005).

18 Moreover, extrinsic evidence in the form of technical dictionaries also provides additional
 19 support for Apple’s construction, which reinforces the notion that an “electronic document” is a
 20 separate unit such as a web page or a digital image:

- 21 • document: “in word processing, text that can be named and stored as a separate
 22 entity.” (Ahn Decl. Ex. 2);
- 23 • document: “[a] named, structural unit of text that can be stored, retrieved, and
 24 exchanged among systems and users as a separate unit.” (Ahn Decl. Ex. 3);
- 25 • electronic document: “[a] document that is stored on a computer, instead of printed
 26 on paper.” *Id.*;

27 ⁵ The example of a “list of items” also appears in the specification and in dependent claim
 28 9 of the patent. Apple would have no objection to the substitution of the word “electronic” for the
 word “digital” in the claim definition, as it believes that further definition of “electronic” may be
 unnecessary.

- 1 • document: “[a] file created by a computer application, especially that of a word
2 processor.” (Ahn Decl. Ex. 4); and
- 3 • electronic document: “a document intended to be read as it is displayed on a
4 monitor. An electronic document can use HYPERTEXT to create an interactive
5 environment for the reader . . . WEB PAGES are a type of electronic document; so
6 are catalogs, documentation, and MULTIMEDIA presentations distributed on CD-
7 ROM.” (Ahn Decl. Ex. 5.)

8 Samsung’s motive for its definition of “electronic document” is to attempt to manufacture
9 an invalidity read with the Tablecloth reference. As discussed in greater detail in its summary
10 judgment motion, Samsung admitted that Tablecloth [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] See Declaration of Clifton Forlines in Support of
12 Samsung’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 938 ¶ 8) [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]; Ahn Decl. Ex. 6 at 77:11-13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]. Apple’s expert Dr. Balakrishnan confirmed in the
15 Tablecloth source code that [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED] See Declaration of Ravin
17 Balakrishnan, Ph.D. in Support of Apple’s Opening Supplemental Claim Construction Brief, filed
18 herewith, at ¶¶ 2-3. Nevertheless, Samsung contended that [REDACTED] should be treated as a
19 single, unitary electronic document. (See Dkt. No. 937 ¶¶ 56-57) (noting “electronic document
20 consists of primary image plus secondary image”). Samsung’s contention that anything that
21 could be displayed on a screen and has defined boundaries could be an “electronic document”
22 could of course embrace multiple documents or visual elements that are not “documents” at all.

23 Samsung’s attempt to conflate [REDACTED] into one “electronic
24 document” is reflected in its manipulation of the syntax of Claim 19 to blur the distinction
25 between the plural and singular forms of the term “electronic document.”

26 Claim 19 of the ’381 patent reads, in part:

27 instructions for displaying a first portion of an electronic document;

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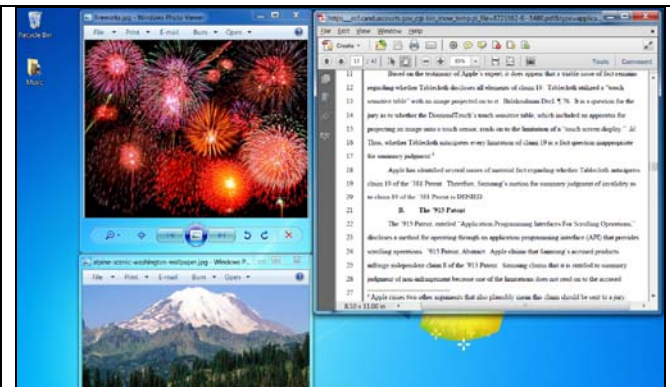
instructions for translating the electronic document displayed on the touch screen display in a first direction to display a second portion of the electronic document . . .

instructions for displaying an area beyond an edge of the electronic document and displaying a third portion of the electronic document, wherein the third portion is smaller than the first portion, in response to the edge of the electronic document being reached while translating the electronic document . . .

instructions for translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the electronic document is no longer displayed to display a fourth portion of the electronic document . . .

As demonstrated above, every instance of the term “electronic document” in Claim 19 is in the singular. During the recent summary judgment hearing, however, Samsung stated that “web pages and digital images [are] examples of electronic documents,” again blurring the line between “electronic document” (singular) and “electronic documents” (plural), and between a single digital image and multiple digital images.

As demonstrated in the following screen shots, Apple’s proposed construction is consistent with the ’381 patent’s description of an “electronic document” and the Court’s Markman Order, while Samsung’s proposed definition would encompass information displayed on a computer that is not limited to a coherent “electronic document” so long as it constitutes “information that is visually represented on a screen that has a defined set of boundaries”:



A web page is an “electronic document” according to the ’381 patent

A Windows desktop with three open windows is an “electronic document” according to Samsung

1 Samsung has failed to demonstrate why “electronic document” requires construction, and
 2 its attempt to transform an unambiguous phrase into a self-serving and inaccurate exposition
 3 should be rejected. Because Samsung’s attempt to change the plain meaning of the term
 4 “electronic document” to encompass multiple files with separate identities has no foundation in
 5 either the intrinsic or extrinsic evidence, the Court should either conclude that this term has its
 6 plain and ordinary meaning, or adopt Apple’s construction.

7 C. The ’163 Patent

8 1. Background

9 Apple’s ’163 patent⁶ relates to the navigation of structured electronic documents, such as
 10 web pages, on a touch screen display through the use of touch gestures like tapping or double
 11 tapping on boxes of content in that document. The Court recently denied Samsung’s motion for
 12 summary judgment regarding the invalidity of the ’163 patent. (*See* Dkt. No. 1158 at 28.)

13 2. Disputed term: “structured electronic document”

<u>Claim Term (relevant claims)</u>	<u>Apple’s Proposed Construction</u>	<u>Samsung’s Proposed Construction on MSJ</u>
Structured electronic document (claim 50)	No construction necessary. If the Court believes construction is necessary, Apple proposes that a “structured electronic document” means “an ‘electronic document,’ as previously defined, that is formatted to differentiate particular blocks or boxes of content in the document from one another,” with the clarification that “a ‘structured electronic document’ could be, for example, a web page, an HTML or XML document, or a document in which the blocks or boxes of content are defined by a style sheet language.”	“any type of two-dimensional information space containing embedded coding that provides some meaning or ‘structure’ to the document” ⁷

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26 ⁶ A copy of the ’163 patent is attached as Exhibit 7 to the Ahn Declaration.

27 ⁷ Declaration of Stephen Gray in Support of Samsung’s Motion for Summary Judgment
 28 (Dkt. No. 931 ¶ 60).

1 Apple proposes that the claim language be given its plain and ordinary meaning. In the
2 alternative, Apple proposes that the jury be provided with examples from the specification.
3 Samsung again proposes a claim construction that is itself ambiguous, does not add clarity to the
4 plain language, appears to include things that no person of ordinary skill would understand to be
5 “documents,” and is designed solely to support another strained prior art invalidity read.

6 In its Order Denying Samsung’s Motion for Summary Judgment, the Court recognized
7 that the dispute between the parties revolves around whether a set of conceptually independent
8 application tiles arranged onto a grid for display contains sufficient structure to meet the
9 limitation of a “structured electronic document,” and not how the claim language should be
10 construed. (Dkt. No. 1158 at 27-28.) Accordingly, despite Samsung’s best attempts to frame the
11 dispute as one of claim construction, the Court is under no obligation to construe this
12 unambiguous term. *See O2 Micro*, 521 F.3d at 1362.

13 The specification accords “structured electronic document” its plain and ordinary meaning
14 and provides consistent exemplary embodiments throughout for clarity. In particular, it states:

- 15 • “structured electronic documents such as web pages” (Col. 1:47-48);
- 16 • “Structured electronic documents (e.g., web pages)” (Col. 2:12-13);
- 17 • “the structured electronic document comprises a plurality of boxes of content”
18 (Col. 2:59-60; 18:44-45);
- 19 • “Web page 3912 or other structured document, which is made of blocks 3914 of
20 text content and other graphics” (Col. 16:27-28);
- 21 • “In some embodiments, the structured electronic document is a web page” (Col.
22 18:48-50); *see also* Claim 4;
- 23 • “In some embodiments, the structured electronic document is an HTML or XML
24 document” (Col. 18:50-52); *see also* Claim 5.

25 Figures from the patent also confirm what was intended by this claim language:
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1 Determine borders, margins, and/or paddings for a plurality of boxes that
 2 are specified in a structured electronic document (e.g., a web page) (e.g.,
 an HTML or XML document).

3 Fig. 6A.

4 Display, on a touch screen display of a portable electronic device, at least
 5 a portion of a structured electronic document (e.g., a web page) (e.g., an
 HTML or XML document) comprising content.

6 Fig. 8.

7 Though there is no ambiguity in the '163 patent's use of the term "structured electronic
 8 document," if the Court is inclined to construe this term, Apple proposes that a "structured
 9 electronic document" means "an 'electronic document,' as previously defined, that is formatted to
 10 differentiate particular blocks or boxes of content in the document from one another," with the
 11 clarification that "a 'structured electronic document' could be, for example, a web page, an
 12 HTML or XML document, or a document in which the blocks or boxes of content are defined by
 13 a style sheet language." Apple's proposed construction draws directly from the examples
 14 delineated in the specification (including the examples of a web page and HTML or XML
 15 document, as well as the "boxes of content" language) which is "the single best guide to the
 16 meaning of a disputed term." *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1315.

17 Samsung's persistent attempts to redefine this term to the point where it could be satisfied
 18 by almost anything, including, unsurprisingly, the asserted LaunchTile prior art, betrays its effort
 19 to depart from the claim language and the patent's specification. Particularly troubling is
 20 Samsung's replacement of the "electronic document" portion of the claim term with the
 21 ambiguous language "two-dimensional information space." There are no citations to the
 22 specification or prosecution history, or even any extrinsic evidence, that support this construction.
 23 Indeed, Samsung's expert Mr. Gray offered no support for this construction beyond making the
 24 bald assertion that this is how the term would have been "understood by those in the art." (Dkt.
 25 No. 931 ¶ 60.) Given the indefinite nature of this proposed construction, it would appear that
 26 anything from a computer desktop, to a movie theatre screen, to a laser light show, or to the
 27 surface of a sheet of paper, could qualify as a "two-dimensional information space." Such a
 28 broad and ambiguous definition would run counter to the explicit disclosure in the '163 patent of

1 “structured electronic documents” like web pages and HTML documents. Furthermore,
2 Samsung’s repetition of the term “structure” in its proposed construction underscores the fact that
3 its definition does not seek to clarify the meaning of the claim language, but rather to distort the
4 meaning of an “electronic document” so that it would cover the programmatically assembled
5 (when the application is executed) display of grids of distinct application program tiles in
6 LaunchTile.

7 Because Samsung’s proposed construction can only introduce ambiguity and confusion by
8 utilizing language found nowhere in the specification, and because its definition is at odds with
9 both the plain meaning and the specification’s description of a “structured electronic document,”
10 Samsung’s construction should be rejected.

11 **III. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, Apple requests that the Court adopt its proposed constructions
13 and reject Samsung’s unsupported definitions.

14 Dated: July 5, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

15
16 By: /s/ Michael A. Jacobs
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17 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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