

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DROPLETS, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
YAHOO! INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 12-cv-03733-JST

**ORDER DENYING YAHOO!’S  
MOTION FOR POST-TRIAL RELIEF  
AND GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DROPLETS’  
MOTION FOR POST-TRIAL RELIEF**

Re: ECF Nos. 1166, 1175

After a 14-day trial in March 2022, a nine-person jury found that Yahoo!’s Search Suggest product infringed claim 1 of Droplets’ ’745 patent and awarded Droplets \$15 million in reasonable royalties. ECF No. 1125 at 1-2. Both parties now bring post-trial motions: Yahoo! moves for judgment as a matter of law on Droplets’ infringement claim, ECF No. 1166; and Droplets moves for a new trial, as well as for attorney’s fees and pre- and post-judgment interest on the final judgment. ECF No. 1175.

For the reasons set forth below, the Court denies Yahoo!’s motion and grants in part and denies in part Droplets’ motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

**A. Factual Background**

In this patent infringement action, Droplets accuses Yahoo! of infringing U.S. Patent No. 6,687,745 (the “’745 Patent”). ECF No. 1-1 (the ’745 Patent). The ’745 patent is directed towards “an object-oriented approach for delivering interactive links to applications and information stored in remote sources of a network.” *Id.* at 1:27-30. Claim 1, which is illustrative, recites:

In a network configured computer processing system having a

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plurality of client computers and a plurality of host computers, a method for delivering interactive links for presenting applications and information from remote sources on the network, the method comprising:

retrieving, in response to a request of a client computer, over a first communication connection first information having computer program code embedded therein and executing the embedded computer program code for establishing a second communication connection to a second host computer;

sending second information relating to the operating environment of the client computer, from the client computer to the second host computer;

retrieving, over the second communication connection, third information including presentation information for presenting an application and fourth information, the presentation information being based on the second information;

presenting, at the client computer, the application and the fourth information based upon the presentational information; and

storing, on the client computer, an interactive link for selectively re-establishing the second communication connection to the second host computer for retrieving the third information and presenting the application and the fourth information.

*Id.* at 29:65-30:25.

Each asserted claim requires an “interactive link,” which the Court construed as:

computer code that (1) retrieves and presents applications and/or information stored at remote locations across the network when selected by an end user, and (2) includes facilities for restoring a particular user’s previous operating states of the application as the application is represented at a user’s computer. An interactive link cannot be a bookmark, cookie, shortcut, hyperlink or Internet address (URL) or use those elements to restore previous operating states.

ECF No. 801 at 11 (emphasis omitted). The Court also construed “previous operating state” to “refer to a particular user’s operating state and particularly to ‘modifications made to an application’ by the user,” ECF 792 at 10, and “‘selectively’ re-establishing a communication connection” to mean that “a user ‘is given an option of re-loading or not re-loading the state information’ of the last session,” *id.* at 17 n.10.

**B. Procedural Background**

After the Court denied Yahoo!’s motion for summary judgment on Droplets’ infringement claims, ECF No. 801, the parties proceeded to trial in March 2022. At the end of a 14-day trial, the jury found that Yahoo!’s Search Suggest product infringed claim 1 of the ’745 patent and awarded Droplets \$15 million in reasonable royalties. ECF No. 1125 at 1-2. The parties now move for post-trial relief. ECF Nos. 1166, 1175.

**II. DISCUSSION****A. Yahoo!’s Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law**

Yahoo! now renews its prior motion for judgment as a matter of law that its Search Suggest product does not infringe claim 1 of the ’745 patent. ECF No. 1166.

**1. Legal Standard**

A court may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against a party on a claim or issue where the party has been “fully heard on [that] issue during a jury trial” and the court finds that a “reasonable jury would not have a legally sufficient evidentiary basis” to find for that party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 50(a).

Judgment as a matter of law is appropriate where “the evidence, construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, permits only one reasonable conclusion, and that conclusion is contrary to that of the jury.” *White v. Ford Motor Co.*, 312 F.3d 998, 1010 (9th Cir. 2002); *see also Lakeside-Scott v. Multnomah Cnty.*, 556 F.3d 797, 803 (9th Cir. 2009) (“JMOL is appropriate when the jury could have relied only on speculation to reach its verdict.”). “A jury’s verdict must be upheld if it is supported by substantial evidence. Substantial evidence is evidence adequate to support the jury’s conclusion, even if it is also possible to draw a contrary conclusion from the same evidence.” *Johnson v. Paradise Valley Unified Sch. Dist.*, 251 F.3d 1222, 1227 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted).

A motion for judgment as a matter of law made under Rule 50(a) may be renewed after the jury returns a verdict against the moving party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 50(b). As the Ninth Circuit has explained:

[A] proper post-verdict Rule 50(b) motion is limited to the grounds

1 asserted in the pre-deliberation Rule 50(a) motion. Thus, a party  
 2 cannot properly ‘raise arguments in its post-trial motion for judgment  
 as a matter of law under Rule 50(b) that it did not raise in its preverdict  
 Rule 50(a) motion.’

3 *EEOC v. Go Daddy Software, Inc.*, 581 F.3d 951, 961 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Freund v. Nycomed*  
 4 *Amersham*, 347 F.3d 752, 761 (9th Cir. 2003)). “However, Rule 50(b) ‘may be satisfied by an  
 5 ambiguous or inartfully made motion’ under Rule 50(a).” *Id.* (quoting *Reeves v. Teuscher*, 881  
 6 F.2d 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1989)).

## 7 2. Analysis

8 Yahoo! argues that Droplets failed to prove the elements required by the Court’s  
 9 constructions for the term “an *interactive link* for *selectively re-establishing* the second  
 10 communication connection.” ECF No. 1166.

11 “To prove infringement, the plaintiff bears the burden of proof to show the presence of  
 12 every element or its equivalent in the accused device.” *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632  
 13 F.3d 1292, 1301 (Fed. Cir. 2011). “If any claim limitation is absent from the accused device, there  
 14 is no literal infringement as a matter of law.” *Bayer AG v. Elan Pharm. Rsch. Corp.*, 212 F.3d  
 15 1241, 1247 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

### 16 a. “selectively re-establishing”

17 Yahoo! moves for judgment as a matter of law that Search Suggest could not perform  
 18 “selectively re-establishing” as claimed by the ’745 patent and construed by the Court. ECF No.  
 19 1166 at 10.

20 The Court construed “selectively re-establishing a communication connection” as “a user  
 21 is given an option of re-loading or not re-loading the state information of the last session.” ECF  
 22 792 at 17 n.10 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

23 At trial, Droplets argued that Yahoo!’s Search Suggest met this limitation by re-loading  
 24 state information only when the user types in characters they have typed before and not re-loading  
 25 state information when the user types in new characters. Substantial trial evidence supports  
 26 Droplets’ theory of infringement. *See* Trial Tr. 895:1-896:8 (direct examination of Dr. Schmidt)  
 27 (“[I]f a user types a term they’ve typed before . . . the interactive link [] essentially restore[s] the  
 28 previous operating states.”); Trial Tr. 935:11-936:21 (same) (“[T]he user is always given the

1 option of reloading a particular set of search suggestions for a particular set of input or not doing  
2 that.”); Trial Tr. 2276:8-21 (same) (testimony that performance was by Search Suggest’s  
3 JavaScript code).

4 Yahoo! challenges the jury’s conclusion that Search Suggest performs “selectively re-  
5 establishing” because it does not “give[]” the user any “option of re-loading or not re-loading.”  
6 ECF No. 1166 at 7. None of Yahoo!’s arguments is compelling.

7 Yahoo! contends that Search Suggest cannot perform “selectively re-establishing” because  
8 the “option of re-loading or not re-loading” – as construed by the Court – comes not from an  
9 interactive link, but from a user’s “free will.” ECF No. 1166 at 14. To support its theory, Yahoo!  
10 points to Dr. Schmidt’s testimony that “the user is free to go wherever they want, to do things, to  
11 not do things, and so on.” Trial Tr. 935:7-936:3; Trial Tr. 2278:22-2279:14 (“And so in this  
12 particular case, the interactive link, again by its very nature of being interactive, gives the user the  
13 option of being able to do various things.”). However, that testimony is not conclusive evidence  
14 that Search Suggest could not infringe because it is a user’s “free will” that provides the claimed  
15 “option,” especially where Dr. Schmidt testified that he was not “pointing to human free will [to]  
16 satisfy[] the ‘selectively’ element.” Trial Tr. 2280:2-4. At its core, Yahoo!’s “free will theory”  
17 asks the Court to read the term “gives an option” as one “defined solely by the keyboard and the  
18 user’s mind.” ECF No. 1195 at 14. While that might be one way for the jury to have applied the  
19 Court’s claim construction, it was not the only way. And now is not the time for the Court to  
20 narrow its prior claim construction. *See ePlus, Inc. v. Lawson Software, Inc.*, 700 F.3d 509, 520  
21 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (“[I]f [defendant] desired such a narrow definition, it could (and should) have  
22 sought a construction to that effect.”). Without confining the jury to Yahoo!’s narrower  
23 construction, the jury could rely on the plain and ordinary meaning of the term “given an option”  
24 and conclude that the limitation was met where the Search Suggest interactive link re-loads state  
25 information only when the user types in characters they have typed before and does not re-load  
26 state information when the user types in new characters.

27 Yahoo!’s claim construction argument that the “given an option” construction requires a  
28 user be “presented with alternatives from which to choose,” ECF No. 1166 at 15, also fails. As

1 Droplets argues, Yahoo! did not raise this argument in its Rule 50(a) motion and therefore cannot  
2 raise it now. ECF No. 1183 at 27 n.11. Even if it had, such a claim construction argument is  
3 inappropriate at this stage.

4 Yahoo! contends that the Court's claim construction of "selectively re-establishing"  
5 excludes circumstances where "a content page is recreated from scratch." ECF No. 1166 at 19-20.  
6 Again, this claim construction argument is inappropriate at this stage: the Court considered and  
7 declined that interpretation when it construed "selectively re-establishing" to mean that "a user is  
8 given an option of re-loading or not re-loading the state information of the last session." ECF 792  
9 at 10 (internal quotation marks omitted). Evidence at trial also supported the conclusion that  
10 Search Suggest did not merely "recreate [any content] from scratch," but rather restored the  
11 previous operating state. See Trial Tr. 2286:9-15 (direct examination of Dr. Schmidt) ("[I]t's very  
12 clear that past searches are indeed taken into account within a session.").

13 Next, Yahoo! argues that Search Suggest does not infringe because since each "usage is a  
14 new session with new results," a "user is never given an 'option' to reload prior search  
15 suggestions." ECF No. 1195 at 14. "At most," Yahoo! contends, "the user 'is given the option' to  
16 either type the same input or a different input into the search box." ECF No. 1195 at 14. Yahoo!  
17 argues that claim 1's use of "the" ("an interactive link for selectively re-establishing the second  
18 communication connection to the second host computer for retrieving *the* third information and  
19 presenting the application and *the* fourth information," '745 Patent at 30:20-25) means that the  
20 claim is only infringed when the same output – here, the same search suggestions – is re-loaded  
21 after a user enters previously-entered characters. ECF No. 1195 at 15.

22 This argument fails because Yahoo! again asks the Court to apply an interpretation  
23 narrower than the plain and ordinary meaning of the '745 patent claim language and the Court's  
24 construction, which require only that the interactive link has "facilities for restoring a particular  
25 user's previous operating states of the application." ECF No. 801 at 11. As Droplets responds,  
26 "[i]t does not matter whether the exact same suggestions are re-loaded." ECF No. 1183 at 27.  
27 The Court agrees that "what is important is that the interactive link has 'facilities' such that, when  
28 a user types in the same character string, it reloads the backend Search Suggest application into the

1 state of outputting suggestions for that character string.” *Id.* Yahoo! argues that Dr. Schmidt  
2 never stated as much at trial and Droplets’ argument thus constitutes impermissible post-trial  
3 attorney argument. ECF No. 1195 at 14. But at trial, Dr. Schmidt testified that the search  
4 suggestions were “the presentation of the previous operating state that’s returned from – from the  
5 gossip servers using the interactive link facilities.” Trial Tr. 2314:23-2315:9 (explaining that the  
6 list of suggestions “are a manifestation of the operating state that’s being restored”).

7 Yahoo!’s remaining arguments likewise do not support entry of judgment in its favor.  
8 Yahoo! asserts that Droplets lacks the requisite evidence of infringement because Dr. Schmidt  
9 never testified “that the user is given an option to reload or not reload the state information.” ECF  
10 No. 1166 at 15. However, Dr. Schmidt testified that Search Suggest met the claim language by  
11 giving an option to re-load (re-loading state information only when the user types in characters  
12 they’ve typed before) and an option to not re-load (not re-loading state information when the user  
13 types in new characters). *See* Trial Tr. 895:1-896:8, 935:11-936:21. And Yahoo!’s claim that  
14 Droplets’ theory makes the claim language’s use of the term “selectively” redundant, ECF No.  
15 1166 at 14, fails because, as Droplets correctly points out, ECF No. 1183 at 26, the word  
16 “selectively” here indicates that the interactive link gives a user options to choose from.

17 At best, Yahoo!’s arguments amount to a showing that it was possible for the jury to “draw  
18 a contrary conclusion from the same evidence,” which is insufficient to warrant judgment as a  
19 matter of law. *See Johnson*, 251 F.3d at 1227. The arguments do not indicate that “the evidence,  
20 construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, permits only one reasonable  
21 conclusion, and that conclusion is contrary to that of the jury.” *White*, 312 F.3d at 1010.  
22 Accordingly, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Droplets, and drawing all  
23 reasonable inferences in its favor, the Court finds that judgment as a matter of law as to this issue  
24 is not warranted.

25 **b. “interactive link”**

26 Yahoo! moves for judgment as a matter of law that Search Suggest could not perform the  
27 “interactive link” as claimed by the ’745 patent. ECF No. 1166 at 22.

28 The Court construed “interactive link” to mean, in relevant part, “computer code that . . .



1 includes facilities for **restoring** a particular user’s **previous operating states** of the application as  
2 **the application is re-presented at a user’s computer.**” ECF No. 749 at 10 (emphasis added).  
3 The Court construed “previous operating states” within the above construction to refer to “a  
4 **particular user’s** operating state and particularly to **modifications made to an application by**  
5 **the user.**” ECF 792 at 10 (emphasis added) (internal quotation marks omitted).

6 Droplets’ theory of liability is that Yahoo!’s Search Suggest, powered by JavaScript code,  
7 meets the construed “interactive link” as follows: after a user inputs characters into Search  
8 Suggest, Search Suggest sends the characters to an application stored on its “backend” gossip  
9 servers, where Search Suggest modifies the operating state of its application and re-presents it in  
10 the form of search suggestions. As Droplets states, Search Suggest’s operating state is “the state  
11 of the Search Suggest backend outputting suggestions for a given character string.” ECF No. 1183  
12 at 9.

13 Yahoo! argues that because the term “interactive link” requires that the restored “operating  
14 state” itself be “re-presented at the user’s computer,” Search Suggest cannot infringe since its  
15 backend outputting is never re-presented at the user’s computer. ECF No. 1195 at 5. Droplets  
16 contends that Yahoo! did not raise this argument in its Rule 50(a) motion, so this Court may not  
17 consider the argument now. ECF No. 1209 at 11.

18 In its Rule 50(a) motion, Yahoo! argued that Droplets failed to establish restoration of state  
19 as required by the Court’s construction of “previous operating state”. ECF No. 1091 at 3.  
20 Specifically, Yahoo! argued that: (1) Droplets failed to establish the restoration of “modifications  
21 made to an application by the user,” because its expert did not opine that the string the user typed  
22 into the search box was restored by any alleged “interactive link”; and (2) Droplets failed to  
23 establish the restoration of “a particular user’s operating state,” because the user’s location, type of  
24 device, keystrokes, and past searches are insufficient to establish a “particular user.” *Id.* at 3-4.  
25 Nowhere in its Rule 50(a) motion did Yahoo! argue that an “interactive link” requires that the  
26 restored “operating state” *itself* be “re-presented at the user’s computer,” as it does now. This  
27 argument was not made, even “ambiguous[ly] or inartfully,” in Yahoo!’s Rule 50(a) motion. *Go*  
28 *Daddy*, 581 F.3d at 961.



1 Because Yahoo! did not raise its argument that an “interactive link” requires that the  
2 restored “operating state” itself be “re-presented at the user’s computer” in its Rule 50(a) motion,  
3 the Court may not consider this argument now.

4 **i. “made . . . by the user”**

5 Yahoo! further argues that Search Suggest cannot infringe because Yahoo!’s gossip servers  
6 taking action cannot be the required modification “made . . . by the user.” ECF No. 1166 at 22.

7 Droplets contends that Yahoo! did not make this argument in its pre-verdict motion for  
8 judgment as a matter of law under Rule 50(a), and thus cannot do so now. ECF No. 1183 at 14  
9 n.5. In its pre-verdict motion for judgment as a matter of law, Yahoo! challenged the sufficiency  
10 of the evidence regarding “the restoration of ‘modifications made to an application by the user.’”  
11 ECF No. 1091 at 3. Read generously, this “ambiguous” argument may reasonably include a  
12 challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence that modifications are made by the user. *See Go*  
13 *Daddy*, 581 F.3d at 961.

14 Nevertheless, based on the evidence presented, the jury could reasonably conclude that the  
15 user’s input – the character string the user types – modifies the operating state of the Search  
16 Suggest application on Yahoo!’s gossip servers. Dr. Schmidt testified at trial that the user’s input  
17 modifies the operating state of the Search Suggest application. Trial Tr. 2272:14-15 (“It is the  
18 user’s input that’s modifying the Search Assist application”). Viewing the evidence in the light  
19 most favorable to Droplets and drawing all reasonable inferences in its favor, the Court finds that  
20 judgment as a matter of law is not warranted.

21 **ii. any modifications**

22 Yahoo! also contends that Search Suggest cannot infringe because it does not restore any  
23 modifications but instead dynamically re-runs the accused algorithms and outputs the results  
24 afresh for each usage. ECF No. 1166 at 27. However, at trial, Dr. Schmidt testified that “the  
25 user’s input [is] modifying the Search Assist application . . . . The interactive link, after sending  
26 the user input over to the gossip application servers, will then take the results that come back and  
27 restore the results and present them to the user.” Trial Tr. 2272:14-20; *see also id.* 2221:14-17  
28 (“Those results will then come back, the search suggestions will come back from that, and the

1 interactive link will then go ahead and restore that modification and present it to the user.”).  
2 Based on the evidence presented at trial, the jury could reasonably conclude that Search Suggest  
3 does restore modifications: once the user’s input modifies the operating state of the Search  
4 Suggest application on Yahoo!’s gossip servers, those modifications are restored on the user’s  
5 screen in the form of search suggestions.

6 Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Droplets and drawing all reasonable  
7 inferences in its favor, the Court finds Yahoo! is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

8 **iii. “a particular user’s” previous operating state**

9 Finally, Yahoo! argues that Search Suggest cannot infringe because it does not restore “a  
10 particular user’s” previous operating state. Dr. Schmidt testified that Search Suggest does restore  
11 the operating state of a particular user. Trial Tr. 940:15-23 (“A user had previously typed in T-E-  
12 S, they’d previously got a set of search suggestions based on the gossip server’s operating state, in  
13 other words what it decided to return based on the input and this other user-specific data, and now  
14 the user’s typed it again. And so now what’s going to happen is once again the gossip application  
15 is going to restore the operating state corresponding to that user request plus that other user-  
16 specific data.”); *Id.* 939:16-940:11 (explaining that “the gossip server takes into account” user-  
17 specific data, including location, device type, keystrokes, and past searches within a given session,  
18 “in addition to the user input . . . when it decides to modify its operating state in order to come up  
19 with the suggestions to send back to the user”). Viewing the evidence presented at trial in the light  
20 most favorable to Droplets, and drawing all reasonable inferences in its favor, the Court finds that  
21 the jury could reasonably conclude that the restored operating state is particular to the user.

22 Accordingly, the Court concludes that Yahoo! is not entitled to judgment as a matter of  
23 law as to infringement of claim 1 of the ’745 patent.

24 **B. Droplets’ Motion for Attorney’s Fees, Pre- and Post-Judgment Interest, and a**  
25 **New Trial**

26 Droplets now moves for attorney’s fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, and for a new  
27 trial on its infringement claims regarding the Yahoo! Mail, My Yahoo!, and Search History  
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1 products. ECF No. 1175.<sup>1</sup>

2 **1. Attorney's Fees**

3 Droplets moves for attorney's fees, arguing this case falls within the class of "exceptional"  
4 cases for which courts may award reasonable attorney's fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285. ECF No.  
5 1175.

6 **a. Legal Standard**

7 "The court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing  
8 party." 35 U.S.C. § 285. In *Octane Fitness, LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.*, the Supreme  
9 Court explained that an exceptional case "is simply one that stands out from others with respect to  
10 the substantive strength of a party's litigating position (considering both the governing law and the  
11 facts of the case) or the unreasonable manner in which the case was litigated." 572 U.S. 545, 554  
12 (2014).

13 "District courts may determine whether a case is 'exceptional' in the case-by-case exercise  
14 of their discretion, considering the totality of the circumstances." *Id.*; *see also Eon-Net LP v.*  
15 *Flagstar Bancorp*, 653 F.3d 1314, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2011) ("[W]e are mindful that the district court  
16 has lived with the case and the lawyers for an extended period."). In considering the totality of the  
17 circumstances, district courts may consider "a 'nonexclusive' list of 'factors,' including  
18 'frivolousness, motivation, objective unreasonableness (both in the factual and legal components  
19 of the case) and the need in particular circumstances to advance considerations of compensation  
20 and deterrence.'" *Octane Fitness*, 572 U.S. at 554 n.6 (quoting *Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S.  
21 517, 534 (1994)).

22 As the Court has previously explained, "application of the American Rule remains the  
23 well-established presumption even in patent cases, and this Court will not depart from it lightly."  
24 *EON Corp. IP Holdings LLC v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, No. 12-cv-01011-JST, 2014 WL 3726170, at \*5  
25 (N.D. Cal. July 25, 2014). To receive attorney's fees, the moving party must demonstrate that the  
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27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> In its opening brief, Droplets included Yahoo! Maps in the list of products for which it seeks a  
new trial. ECF No. 1175 at 34. Droplets subsequently dropped Yahoo! Maps from this list on  
reply. ECF No. 1196 at 21 n.17.

1 case is “exceptional” by a preponderance of the evidence. *Octane Fitness*, 572 U.S. at 557-58.

2 **b. Analysis**

3 Droplets asserts it is entitled to attorney’s fees because Yahoo! litigated a meritless license  
4 defense, heavily litigated a prior art invalidity defense that it dropped during trial, and generally  
5 litigated this case in an unreasonable manner. ECF No. 1175.

6 Droplets first argues that Yahoo!’s license defense was frivolous and litigated in bad faith,  
7 rendering this case exceptional. ECF No. 1175 at 12. While it is true that the Court was  
8 ultimately not persuaded by Yahoo!’s license defense, vigorously litigating a defense before it is  
9 decided on the merits is not evidence of bad faith.

10 Droplets also contends that Yahoo! engaged in “vexatious” conduct concerning its  
11 invalidity defense during fact and expert discovery, then forced Droplets to prepare for the  
12 invalidity case at trial, before withdrawing the invalidity case during trial. ECF No. 1175 at 16.  
13 Yahoo!’s dogged pursuit of its invalidity theories “[is] consistent with their aggressive defenses  
14 but [is] not otherwise uncommon or exceptional.” *Illumina, Inc. v. BGI Genomics Co., Ltd.*, Nos.  
15 19-cv-03770-WHO & 20-cv-1465-WHO, 2022 WL 899421, at \*29 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2022); *see*  
16 *also Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Systems, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-3999-BLF, 2016 WL 3880774, at \*15  
17 (N.D. Cal. July 18, 2016) (“[A]s the accused infringer, Blue Coat was obligated to defend against  
18 Finjan’s numerous asserted patents and claims. Blue Coat did not choose to bring this lawsuit, but  
19 once sued, defended itself in a determined manner.”), *rev’d in part on other grounds*, 879 F.3d  
20 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

21 Finally, Droplets argues that Yahoo! engaged in an exceptional pattern of litigation  
22 misconduct before and during trial. ECF No. 1175 at 21. “Post-*Octane* decisions awarding fees  
23 have generally cited egregious behavior.” *Vasudevan Software, Inc. v. Microstrategy, Inc.*, No.  
24 11-cv-6637-RS, 2015 WL 4940635, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 2015). Yahoo!’s conduct “does  
25 not, in this Court’s view, rise to the level required to render the case exceptional under Section  
26 285.” *RideApp, Inc. v. Lyft, Inc.*, No. 18-cv-07152-JST, 2020 WL 1047378, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb.  
27 24, 2020) (denying attorney’s fees where party’s litigation positions were not so unreasonable as  
28 to make the case exceptional); *Vasudevan*, 2015 WL 4940635, at \*6 (denying attorney’s fees

1 where plaintiff “engaged in numerous questionable and overly aggressive litigation tactics”).

2 This case presented close questions throughout, and the jury verdict suggests neither  
3 party’s position was objectively unreasonable: the jury found that only one of the accused  
4 products infringed only one of the asserted claims. *See Illumina*, 2022 WL 899421, at \*29  
5 (denying attorney’s fees because the party’s “pursuit of their rejected theories was reasonable  
6 given that the conclusions were not straightforward” in light of jury verdict and close questions  
7 during claim construction and summary judgment).

8 Upon review of the totality of the circumstances, the Court concludes that Droplets has not  
9 shown that is “exceptional” case within the meaning of Section 285. As a result, the Court will  
10 not exercise its discretion to grant attorney’s fees in this case.

## 11 2. Pre-Judgment Interest

12 Droplets moves for pre-judgment interest. ECF No. 1175 at 30-34.

### 13 a. Legal Standard

14 A prevailing patentee is generally entitled to prejudgment interest. See 35 U.S.C. § 284  
15 (“Upon finding for the claimant the court shall award the claimant damages adequate to  
16 compensate for the infringement . . . together with interest and costs as fixed by the court.”); *Gen.*  
17 *Motors Corp. v. Devex Corp.*, 461 U.S. 648, 655-56 (1983) (“[P]rejudgment interest should  
18 ordinarily be awarded. . . to make the patent owner whole, since his damages consist not only of  
19 the value of the royalty payments but also of the forgone use of the money between the time of  
20 infringement and the date of judgment.”). Such interest is ordinarily awarded “from the earliest  
21 date of infringement for any patent issued at the time of the hypothetical negotiation” and is  
22 “based on the entire royalty award.” *Comcast IP Holdings I LLC v. Sprint Comms. Co., L.P.*, 850  
23 F.3d 1302, 1315 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

24 Because the purpose of awarding prejudgment interest is to fully compensate the patent  
25 holder for the infringement, courts are afforded wide latitude in the selection of interest rates in  
26 order to ensure this purpose is met. *Fujifilm Corp. v. Motorola Mobility LLC*, 182 F. Supp. 3d  
27 1014, 1042 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (“The rate of prejudgment interest is left to the discretion of the  
28 district court, which . . . may use the prime rate, the prime rate plus a percentage, the United States

1 Treasury Bill (“T-Bill”) rate, a state statutory rate, the corporate rate, or ‘whatever rate the court  
2 deems appropriate under the circumstances.’”) (internal citation omitted) (quoting *Junker v. HDC*  
3 *Corp.*, No. 07-cv-5094-JCS, 2008 WL 3385819, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. July 28, 2008)).

4 **b. Analysis**

5 Droplets moves for pre-judgment interest, applied from the date of first infringement in  
6 2005, at the California statutory rate of 7% simply compounded, or alternatively, at the prime rate  
7 compounded annually. ECF No. 1175 at 30-34; ECF No. 1196 at 16 n.9. Yahoo! does not dispute  
8 that Droplets is entitled to pre-judgment interest, but argues interest should be granted at the 52-  
9 week T-bill rate, compounded annually. ECF No. 1184 at 25. Yahoo! further contends that the  
10 accrual of pre-judgment interest should be limited to the periods from December 12, 2012, to  
11 April 12, 2016, and from November 1, 2018, through judgment, due to Droplets’ undue delay of  
12 these proceedings. *Id.* at 31.

13 The Court finds it reasonable to award Droplets prejudgment interest at the prime rate,  
14 compounded annually. A patentee need not offer proof of borrowing at or above the prime rate  
15 “to be entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the prime rate.” *Studiengesellschaft Kohle,*  
16 *m.b.H. v. Dart Indus., Inc.*, 862 F.2d 1564, 1580 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Nevertheless, Droplets has  
17 submitted evidence that it did, in fact, need to borrow money at rates far exceeding the prime rate  
18 during the period of infringement. ECF No. 1180-10 at 2 (10%); ECF No. 1180-14 at 2 (15%);  
19 ECF No. 1180-18 at 2 (15%). In light of this evidence, the Court finds that “the prime rate ‘more  
20 nearly approximates the position [Droplets] would have been in had [Yahoo!] entered into a  
21 reasonable royalty agreement.’” *Asetek Danmark A/S v. CMI USA, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-0457-JST,  
22 2015 WL 5568360, at \*24 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 22, 2015), *rev’d in part on other grounds*, 852 F.3d  
23 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (quoting *A&L Tech. v. Resound Corp.*, No. 93-cv-0107-CW, 1995 WL  
24 415146, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. June 29, 1995)).

25 “Typically, ‘prejudgment interest should be awarded from the date of the infringement to  
26 the date of the judgment.’” *Schwendimann v. Arkwright Advanced Coating, Inc.*, 959 F.3d 1065,  
27 1076 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (quoting *Nickson Indus., Inc. v. Rol Mfg. Co.*, 847 F.2d 795, 800 (Fed. Cir.  
28 1988)). Droplets contends, and Yahoo! does not dispute, that the jury awarded a lump sum

1 amount as compensation for infringement in this case. “Where a jury awards a lump-sum amount  
 2 as compensation for infringement, the prejudgment interest is properly applied to the entire  
 3 amount beginning on the first date of the infringement.” *Id.* at 1076. “In general, the date of the  
 4 hypothetical negotiation is the date that the infringement began.” *LaserDynamics, Inc. v. Quanta*  
 5 *Comput., Inc.*, 694 F.3d 51, 75 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Although the parties stipulated that the date of  
 6 the hypothetical negotiation was September 2005, Trial Tr. 1515:25-1616:01, Droplets  
 7 acknowledges that Search Suggest did not begin infringing until July 2007, ECF No. 1196 at 19  
 8 (“2007 . . . was when Search Suggest began infringing”); *id.* (“July 2007 . . . was the stipulated  
 9 date of first infringement”) (emphasis omitted). The Court finds no undue delay in Droplets’  
 10 prosecution of this suit and thus finds no reason to deviate from the typical temporal scope of  
 11 prejudgment interest in this case.

12 The Court therefore awards Droplets prejudgment interest at the prime rate, compounded  
 13 annually, from July 2007 to the date of the entry of the judgment.<sup>2</sup>

### 14 3. Post-Judgment Interest

15 Droplets argues that it is entitled to post-judgment interest under 28 U.S.C. § 1961. ECF  
 16 No. 1175 at 34. Droplets requests that the calculation of post-judgment interest be deferred until  
 17 the entry of final judgment. ECF No. 1175 at 34. Yahoo! does not object.

18 Section 1961 provides that post-judgment interest “shall be calculated from the date of the  
 19 entry of the judgment, at a rate equal to the weekly average 1-year constant maturity Treasury  
 20 yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar  
 21 week preceding.”

22 Yahoo! shall pay Droplets post-judgment interest at the statutorily mandated rate.

### 23 4. New Trial

24 Droplets seeks a new trial under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59 on what it calls “the  
 25 cookied products” – Yahoo! Mail, My Yahoo!, and Search History – due to erroneous jury  
 26 instructions. ECF No. 1175 at 37. In particular, Droplets argues that: (1) the Court should have  
 27

28 <sup>2</sup> As of July 15, 2022, this amount was \$12,038,602. *See* ECF No. 1196-1 ¶ 6.



1 instructed the jury that peripheral uses of cookies are permitted; and (2) the Court should not have  
2 instructed the jury that “previous operating states” means modifications made to an application by  
3 the user. *Id.* at 42, 44.

4 **a. Legal Standard**

5 Under Rule 59, the Court may grant a new trial, “after a jury trial, for any reason for which  
6 a new trial has heretofore been granted in an action at law in federal court.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
7 59(a)(1)(A). In the Ninth Circuit, a court may grant a new trial under Rule 59 “only if the verdict  
8 is contrary to the clear weight of the evidence, is based upon false or perjurious evidence, or to  
9 prevent a miscarriage of justice.” *Molski v. M.J. Cable, Inc.*, 481 F.3d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 2007)  
10 (quoting *Passantino v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Prods.*, 212 F.3d 493, 510 n.15 (9th Cir.  
11 2000)). “[T]he district court, in considering a Rule 59 motion for new trial, is not required to view  
12 the trial evidence in the light most favorable to the verdict. Instead, the district court can weigh  
13 the evidence and assess the credibility of the witnesses.” *Experience Hendrix L.L.C. v.*  
14 *Hendrixlicensing.com Ltd*, 762 F.3d 829, 842 (9th Cir. 2014).

15 Incorrect jury instructions may present grounds for a new trial. “An erroneous instruction  
16 regarding claim interpretation that affects the jury’s decision on infringement is grounds for a new  
17 trial. A party seeking to alter a judgment based on erroneous jury instructions must establish that  
18 ‘those instructions were legally erroneous,’ and that ‘the errors had prejudicial effect.’” *Ecolab,*  
19 *Inc. v. Paraclipse, Inc.*, 285 F.3d 1362, 1373 (Fed Cir. 2002) (quoting *Advanced Display Sys., Inc.*  
20 *v. Kent State Univ.*, 212 F.3d 1272, 1281 (Fed. Cir 2000)).

21 **b. Cookies**

22 Droplets first argues that a new trial should be granted because the Court should have  
23 instructed the jury that “peripheral” uses of cookies were not prohibited by the negative limitation  
24 forbidding the use of cookies to restore state. ECF No. 1175 at 42.

25 As part of its construction of “interactive link,” the Court issued the following negative  
26 limitation: “An interactive link cannot be a bookmark, cookie, shortcut, hyperlink or Internet  
27 address (URL) or use those elements to restore previous operating states.” ECF No. 801 at 11.  
28 The Court denied Yahoo!’s motion for summary judgment, explaining:

1           The relevant operation in the accused products is not disputed: the  
 2           interactive link restores previous operating states from a remote  
 3           server using “B cookies” that store user IDs necessary to retrieve user  
 4           information. . . . Yahoo claims that this constitutes restoring previous  
 5           operating states using a cookie, as prohibited by the claim  
 6           construction for “interactive link.” Although Yahoo’s construction of  
 7           the claim term is correct, **the Court is not convinced that the  
 8           peripheral use of cookies in this instance defeats infringement. . . .  
 9           . [A] reasonable jury could find that the use here does not  
 10           constitute “restoring operating states” because it is only a  
 11           peripheral use of cookies to perform the equivalent function of  
 12           obtaining user log-in.**

13           ECF No. 801 at 9-11 (emphasis added). Droplets now argues that, through the above language,  
 14           the Court “further construed its own construction to carve out peripheral uses of cookies from its  
 15           negative construction,” and that the Court therefore erred in failing to instruct the jury that  
 16           peripheral uses of cookies were not prohibited by the negative limitation. ECF No. 1175.

17           Droplets mischaracterizes the nature of this excerpt of the Court’s summary judgment  
 18           order. The order denied Yahoo! summary judgment because a reasonable jury could find that the  
 19           way the accused products use cookies does not constitute “restoring operating states.” The  
 20           excerpted language cannot plausibly be read to further modify, as a matter of law, the court’s  
 21           construction of “interactive link”. In the conclusion of the same order, the Court *did* explicitly  
 22           modify its construction of “interactive link,” defining it as:

23           computer code that (1) retrieves and presents applications and/or  
 24           information stored at remote locations across the network when  
 25           selected by an end user, and (2) includes facilities for restoring a  
 26           particular user’s previous operating states of the application as the  
 27           application is re- presented at a user’s computer. An interactive link  
 28           cannot be a bookmark, cookie, shortcut, hyperlink or Internet address  
 (URL) or use those elements to restore previous operating states.

29           ECF No. 801 at 11 (emphasis omitted). If the Court intended to further construe the negative  
 30           limitation of “interactive link” through its analysis of Yahoo!’s summary judgment motion, it  
 31           would have included that language in its revised construction of “interactive link,” issued in the  
 32           same order.

33           Droplets contends that it “was not permitted to press the issue and argue that peripheral  
 34           uses were permitted—which would have amounted to arguing to the jury under a different  
 35           construction than that provided by the Court.” ECF No 1175 at 43. But the Court’s claim  
 36           construction did not prohibit argument about infringing uses of cookies. And Droplets did, in fact,

1 raise the issue of infringing uses of cookies throughout trial—in opening, expert testimony, and  
 2 closing:

- 3 • “We’re also going to hear an excuse that Yahoo!’s product uses cookies . . . that  
 4 any use of cookies allows them to get out of jail. . . . [Y]ou don’t infringe if  
 5 you use cookies, but only in a very specific way. Not any way. In a very  
 6 specific way. And is [sic] not how they’re using cookies.” Trial Tr. 291:7-17  
 7 (opening statement of Mr. Reichman);
- 8 • “The products only use the cookie, if they use it at all, peripherally in order to  
 9 be able to authenticate the user. But if the cookie were used to restore or store  
 10 the state, then all user history would be stored in a cookie, which it is not.” Trial  
 11 Tr. 984:19-985:12 (direct examination of Dr. Schmidt);
- 12 • “So it’s a difference between a peripheral application of something, which in  
 13 this case is a cookie versus actually using it to do a particular task like restore  
 14 state.” Trial Tr. 1216:15-18 (re-direct of Dr. Schmidt);
- 15 • “So with Mail and search – the search history variant of Search Assist, the  
 16 cookies are used in order to identify a user, not to restore prior operating state.”  
 17 Trial Tr. 1226:06-13 (same);
- 18 • “In listening to the testimony that the engineers gave, they confirmed what I  
 19 had mentioned in my direct examination last week that, for example, uses of  
 20 cookies by Yahoo! are peripheral and involve essentially keeping track of user  
 21 identity . . . I don’t believe the Yahoo! engineers ever said anything about  
 22 cookies being used to restore previous operating state.” Trial Tr. 2187:17-  
 23 2188:01 (same);
- 24 • “What they all testified to is that cookies are used to get a user I.D. Well, the  
 claim construction doesn’t say you can’t use a cookie to get a user I.D. It says  
 you can’t use a cookie to restore the operating state. . . . Yahoo! says, well,  
 actually you can’t restore the operating state without the cookies, without the  
 user I.D. . . . Of course you can’t operate it without a user I.D., but the cookie is  
 used to get – to identify the user. It’s not used to restore state. And this is what  
 Dr. Schmidt testified to.” Trial Tr. 2492:25-2493:05 (closing argument of Mr.  
 Reichman);
- “And the fundamental point is cookies are not used to restore state.” Trial Tr.  
 2495:09-11 (same).

25 Droplets could—and did—argue to the jury that Yahoo!’s uses of cookies were “peripheral” and  
 26 therefore not excluded from the scope of the invention.

27 To be granted a new trial on the basis of an erroneous jury instruction, Droplets must  
 28 show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the jury instruction was legally erroneous and that

1 the error had prejudicial effect. *See Ecolab*, 285 F.3d at 1373. Droplets has not shown that the  
2 jury instruction regarding the Court’s claim construction of “interactive link” was legally  
3 erroneous: the jury was instructed correctly regarding the Court’s claim construction of  
4 “interactive link.” *Compare* Trial Tr. 2435:22-2436:08 (jury instruction) *with* ECF No. 801 (claim  
5 construction). The Court had no need to further instruct the jury regarding the negative limitation  
6 in the Court’s construction of “interactive link,” because the limitation is not a “blanket  
7 prohibition on the use of cookies,” as Droplets suggests. ECF No. 1175 at 44. It is a prohibition  
8 on an interactive link being or using a cookie *to restore previous operating states*. The negative  
9 limitation states that an interactive link “cannot be a . . . cookie . . . or use those elements to restore  
10 previous operating states”; peripheral uses of cookies, so long as they do not constitute  
11 “restor[ing] previous operating states,” fall outside that negative limitation. The negative  
12 limitation thus does not conflict with the Court’s analysis in the summary judgment order.

13 Because the Court finds that Droplets has not established that this jury instruction was  
14 legally erroneous, the Court denies Droplets’ motion for a new trial.

15 **c. Previous Operating States**

16 Droplets argues that the Court should not have instructed the jury that “previous operating  
17 states” means modifications made to an application by the user because the claim construction was  
18 erroneous. ECF No. 1175 at 44.

19 In the disputed construction, the Court found that “‘previous operating state’ must refer to  
20 a particular user’s operating state and particularly to ‘modifications made to an application’ by the  
21 user.” ECF No. 792. In reaching this conclusion, the Court first noted that collateral estoppel  
22 applied to the SDNY court’s interpretation of “previous operating state” (in its construction of  
23 “interactive link”), in which that court found that “previous operating state” must refer to a  
24 particular user’s operating state. ECF No. 792 at 9 n.5; ECF No. 749 at 9. The Court also  
25 reviewed the intrinsic evidence, finding further support for this position in the language of the  
26 ’745 patent. ECF No. 792 at 10 (reasoning that, because bookmarks are disparaged for failing to  
27 maintain previous operating state information, showing a previously displayed web page does not  
28 constitute “restoring a previous operating state” unless data provided by the user is displayed).

1 Thus, the Court reasoned, “previous operating state” must refer to a particular user’s operating  
2 state.

3 The Court then noted that, with respect to the exemplary Stock Watcher application, the  
4 specification explains that the invention avoids the disadvantage of existing state tracking  
5 methodologies, namely that “modifications made to an application invoked by a user at one client  
6 computer are not apparent when the user re-invokes the same application at another client  
7 computer”; this invention permits user actions and settings to be restored when the user re-invokes  
8 the application at another device. ECF No. 792 at 10; ’745 Patent at 25:62-65. The specification  
9 further describes retrieving operating state via user id, storing state information to account for  
10 delays in user activity, and resolving conflicts when a user opens multiple sessions. *Id.* at 10.  
11 Thus, the Court found that “previous operating state” “must refer to a particular user’s operating  
12 state and particularly to ‘modifications made to an application’ by the user.” ECF No. 792 at 10.

13 Droplets argues that the latter part of this claim construction—specifically, that the term  
14 must refer to “‘modifications made to an application’ by the user”—improperly imports  
15 limitations from an embodiment into the claim and redefines a claim term based on parts of the  
16 specification that reflect no intent to limit the claim.

17 The Court agrees that it erred in relying on the specification’s description of an example in  
18 construing “previous operating state.” The Federal Circuit has “cautioned against limiting the  
19 claimed invention to preferred embodiments or specific examples in the specification.” *Teleflex,  
20 Inc. v. Ficoso N. Am. Corp.*, 299 F.3d 1313, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2002). “Although the specification  
21 may aid the court in interpreting the meaning of disputed claim language, particular embodiments  
22 and examples appearing in the specification will not generally be read into the claims.” *Comark  
23 Comms., Inc. v. Harris Corp.*, 156 F.3d 1182, 1187 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (quoting *Constant v.  
24 Advanced Micro-Devices, Inc.*, 848 F.2d 1560, 1571 (Fed. Cir. 1988)). The Court’s reliance on  
25 the ’745 patent’s description of the Stock Watcher application was misplaced; because this was an  
26 example appearing in the specification, the Court should not have relied on this description to  
27 construe “previous operating state.”

28 Nonetheless, Droplets has failed to establish prejudice. As Droplets acknowledges,

1 “[b]ecause the jury rejected Yahoo’s modification argument as to the search suggest product, it  
2 must have rejected the same argument for the cookie products.” ECF No. 1175 at 44. Droplets  
3 argues that the Court’s jury instruction “error was more pronounced based on Yahoo’s  
4 interpretation of the construction at trial [sic] Droplets was prejudiced by the jury receiving an  
5 errant construction, which led the jury [sic] misapprehending the nature of the claimed invention  
6 and left the jury with an unduly narrow view of the claim.” *Id.* at 48. If, as Droplets suggests, the  
7 jury rejected Yahoo!’s modification argument—which Droplets argues was based on an  
8 interpretation that left the jury with an unduly narrow view of the claim—it is not clear how  
9 Droplets was prejudiced by the result. And Droplets does not suggest the jury could have reached  
10 a different result if the Court had only instructed the jury that that “previous operating state” “must  
11 refer to a particular user’s operating state.”

12 Because the Court finds that Droplets has not established that it was prejudiced by the  
13 erroneous jury instruction, the Court denies Droplets’ motion for a new trial.

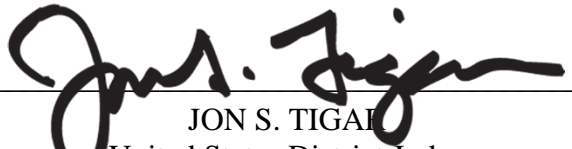
14 **CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, the Court rules as follows:

- 16 1. The Court DENIES Yahoo!’s Rule 50 motion.
- 17 2. The Court DENIES Droplets’ motion for attorney’s fees.
- 18 3. The Court GRANTS Droplets’ motion for pre- and post-judgment interest.
- 19 4. The Court DENIES Droplets’ motion for a new trial.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 Dated: March 1, 2023

22   
23 JON S. TIGAI  
24 United States District Judge