



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

OPTRONIC SCIENCES LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LTD.,

Defendant.

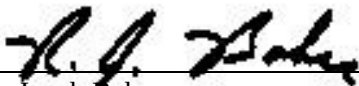
Case No. 2:23-cv-00549

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**OPENING EXPERT REPORT OF DR. BAKER REGARDING INVALIDITY OF U.S.
PATENT NO. 7,168,842**



Dated: August 25, 2025

By: 
R. Jacob Baker

[REDACTED]

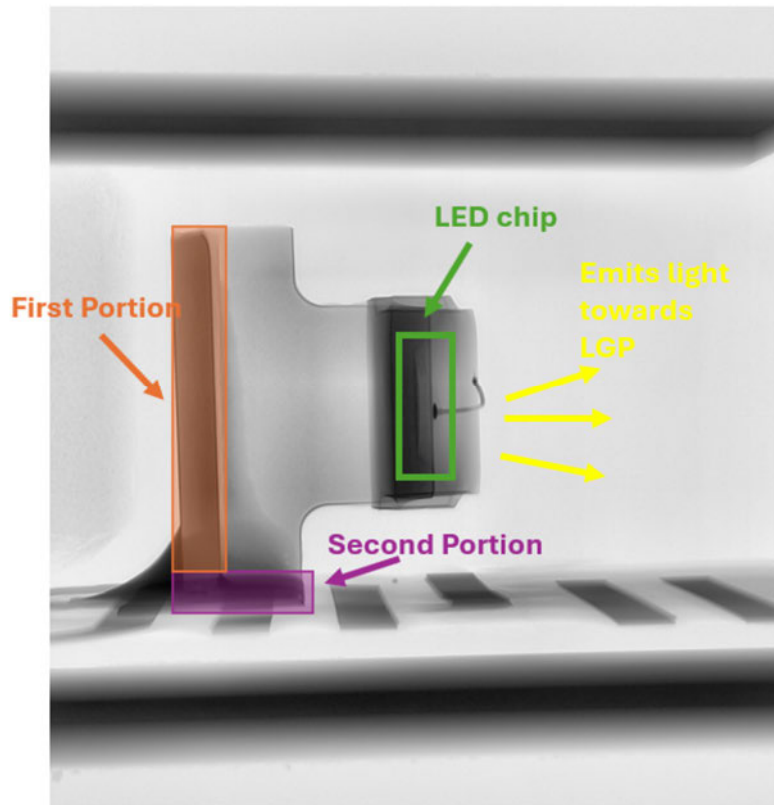
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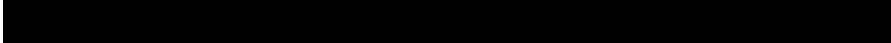
c. [3b]

168. The Nokia Communicator discloses “a first fastener having a first portion and a second portion, the first portion disposed adjacent to the first side of the light guiding plate, wherein the first portion and the second portion are arranged in a substantially perpendicular

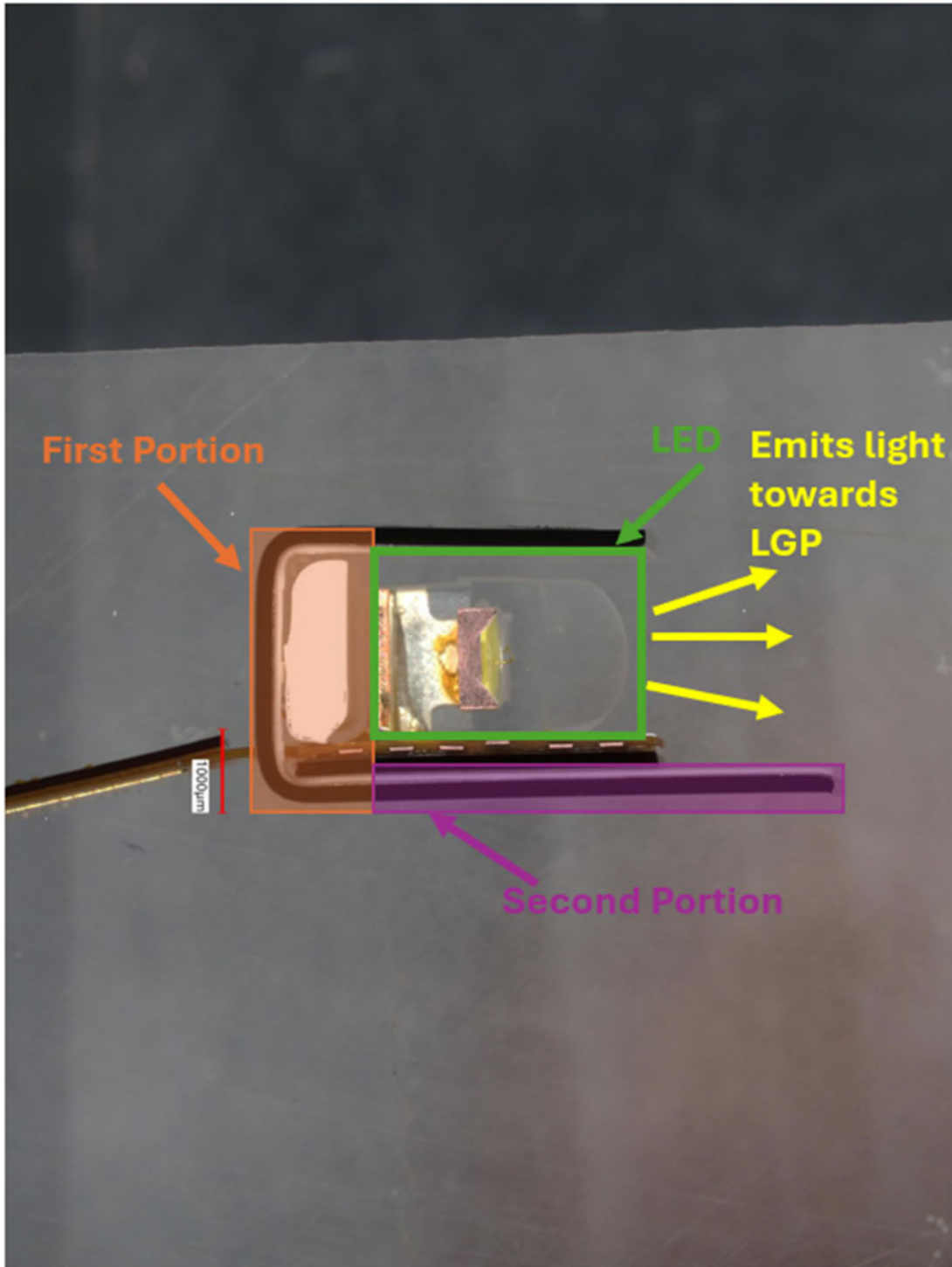
relationship to form a substantially L-shaped structure.” See BOE_549_00018790-BOE_549_00018810; BOE_549_00022271- BOE_549_00022284.

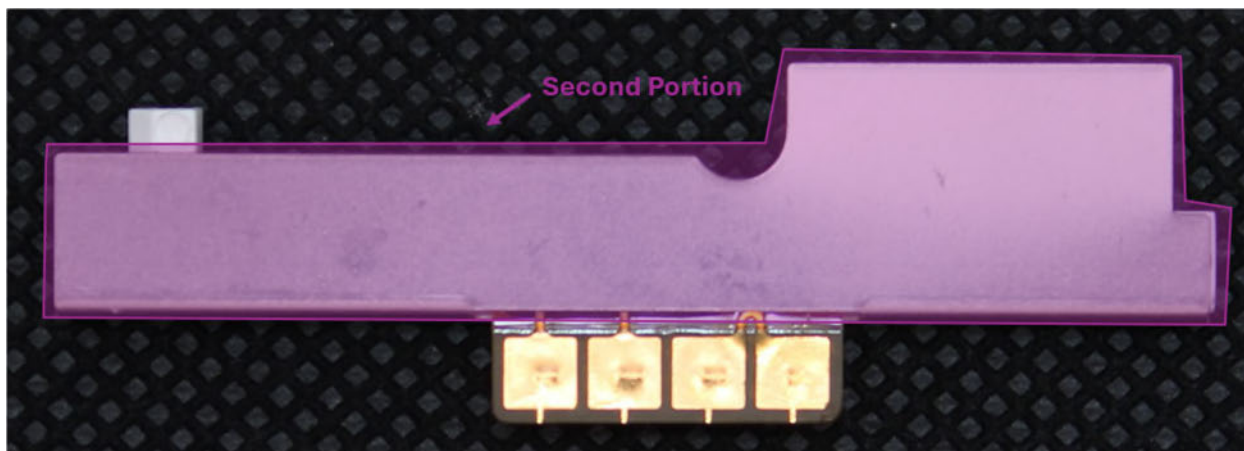


169. The figure above shows a first disclosure of claim [3b]. See BOE_549_00022282. The Nokia Communicator includes a first fastener having a **first portion**, the vertical portion of the lead frame. The claimed **second portion** is the horizontal portion of the lead frame. Under parties agreed construction fastener of “a feature that attaches or holds something in place” this limitation is met. Specifically, the mapped structure is a fastener that attaches or holds at least the circuit board and the light emitting diode package and structure in place. The first and second portions are arranged in a substantially perpendicular relationship to form a substantially L-shaped structure. The first portion is disposed adjacent to the first side of the **light guiding plate**, which is more specifically shown in paragraph 175.



170. As described in the first alternative, under BOE’s proposed construction of substantially L-shaped structure of “plain and ordinary meaning, i.e., shaped substantially like an L. Comprising does not operate to literally encompass other shapes” this limitation is met. Under Optronic’s proposed construction and the Court’s preliminary construction of substantially L-shaped structure of “plain and ordinary meaning” this limitation is met. Whether this satisfies the Court’s final construction of “plain and ordinary meaning” will depend on the final claim construction order. I reserve the right to supplement my opinion if the Court’s claim construction order articulates a more narrow “plain and ordinary meaning” of L-shaped structure than Optronic’s construction. As can be seen from the annotated figure above lead frame is L-shaped.

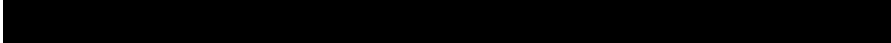




171. The figures above shows a second alternative. See BOE_549_00022274; BOE_549_00022277. The Nokia Communicator includes a first fastener having a **first portion** which is a combination of either or both of the vertical external metal frame and the molded plastic frame. The claimed **second portion** is the horizontal portion of the external metal frame. The mapped structure is a fastener that attaches or holds at least the circuit board and the light emitting diode package and structure in place. The first and second portions are arranged in a substantially perpendicular relationship to form a substantially L-shaped structure. The first portion is disposed adjacent to the first side of the **light guiding plate**, which is more specifically shown in paragraph 175.

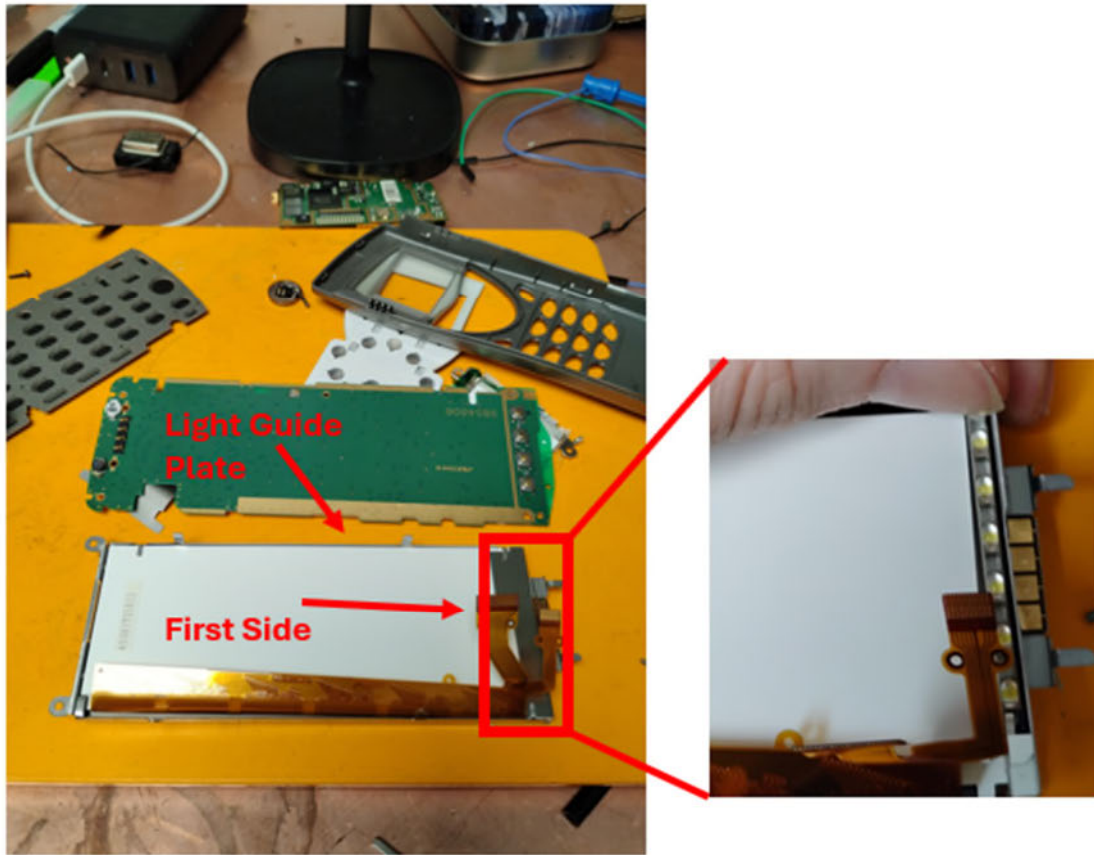
172. For the second alternative under BOE's proposed construction of substantially L-shaped structure of "Plain and ordinary meaning, i.e., shaped substantially like an L. Comprising does not operate to literally encompass other shapes" this limitation is not met because the fastener structure pointed to as a whole is shaped like a sideways U or a C, it is not L-shaped.

173. Under Optronic's proposed construction of substantially L-shaped structure of "plain and ordinary meaning," which Optronic interprets to encompass different shapes, such as U and C shapes as long as a subset of the structure is an L-shaped fastener. See 842 Infringement



Contentions at 8; Optronic’s Reply Claim Construction Br. at 2 (“For example, in BOE’s “E” hypothetical, the factual question is whether the claimed first fastener is the yellow L shape, black E shape, or some subset of the E shape. It may be that the entire E shape is part of the fastener, but it could also be that all (or part) of the upper two prongs of the E shape are not part of the fastener and are different structures such as other fasteners or heat dissipating elements.”). This limitation is met under Optronic’s construction because a subset of the claimed frame, specifically the portion highlighted above and labelled 1VP and 2HP, is a fastener that satisfies all the limitations of the claims as I describe for each claim limitation, and that subset is substantially L-shaped fastener. The other, non-highlighted subset of the frame (the top portion of the structure) only serves the more limited purpose of reflecting the light from LED toward the light guiding plate, which is an additional, unclaimed function that is not relevant to any other claim language related to the claimed fastener. Thus, under Optronic’s interpretation of “plain and ordinary meaning” as expressed in Optronic’s Reply claim construction brief that permits one to ignore portions of a structure that perform different functions (e.g., heat dissipating) one could ignore the top portion and be left with a fastener that is a substantially L-shaped structure.

174. The Court’s preliminary construction is “plain and ordinary meaning,” but it is not clear whether the Court agrees with Optronic’s interpretation of the “plain and ordinary meaning.” Given the Court selected Optronic’s proposed construction, I understand the Court agrees with Optronic’s interpretation and, therefore, the Court’s preliminary construction is met for the reasons I provide above for Optronic’s proposed construction. I reserve the right to supplement my opinion if the Court’s claim construction order articulates an understanding of “plain and ordinary meaning” that differs from Optronic’s interpretation.



175. For both the first and second reads above, the first portions are disposed adjacent to the first side of the **light guiding plate**, as shown in the annotated figures above. See BOE_549_00018802- BOE_549_00018803.

d. [3c]



[REDACTED]

D. Shinichi Anticipates and/or Renders Obvious the Asserted Claims of the '842 Patent

1. Claim 3

a. [3pre]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b. [3a]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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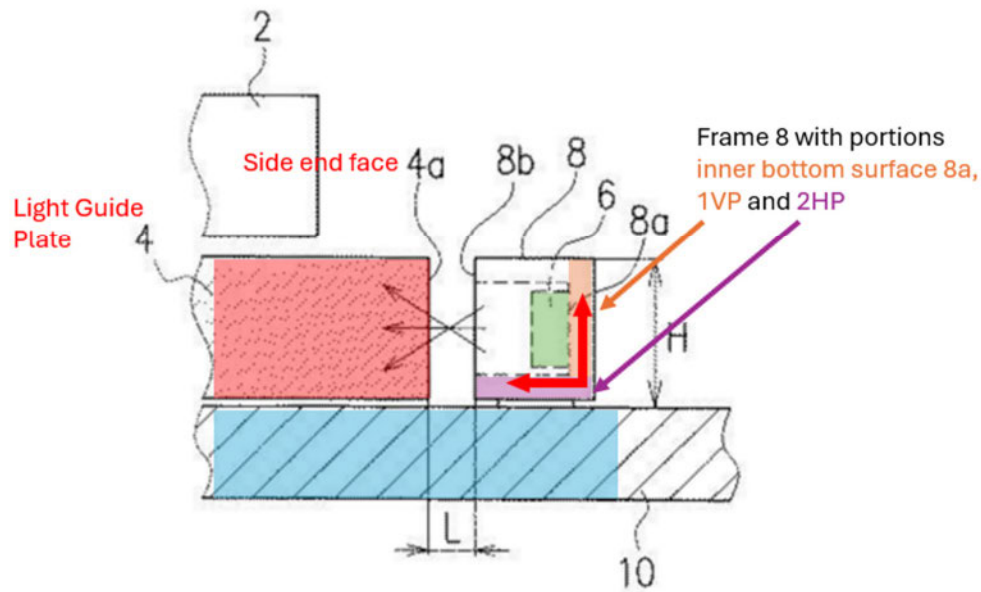
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c. [3b]

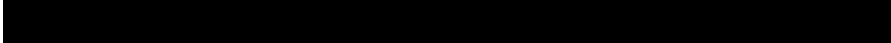
188. Shinichi discloses “a first fastener (reflective frame 8) having a first portion (inner bottom surface 8a, 1VP) and a second portion (2HP), the first portion disposed adjacent to the first side of the light guiding plate (light guide plate 4), wherein the first portion and the second

portion are arranged in a substantially perpendicular relationship to form a substantially L-shaped structure.” Shinichi, Summary, Solution, Figs. 1-17, [0001]-[0004], [0005]-[0008], [0009]-[0023], [0025]-[0027], [0029]-[0030].

[FIG. 17]



189. As shown in annotated Fig. 17 above, first fastener (frame 8) is comprised of a first vertical portion (inner bottom surface 8a, 1VP) and a second horizontal portion (2HP), with the first vertical portion disposed adjacent to the first side of a light guiding plate 4, and the first portion and the second portion are arranged in a substantially perpendicular relationship to form a substantially L-shaped structure. See *id.* at [0002]-[0004]. Under parties agreed construction fastener of “a feature that attaches or holds something in place” this limitation is met as described here and below. The claimed fastener (frame 8 with portions inner bottom surface 8a 1VP and 2HP) acts as a fastener because it is a feature that attaches or holds the LED 6 and substrate 10 as the specification notes that LED 6 is “mounted on” [0003] inner bottom surface



8a and additionally frame 8 “mounted on a substrate 10.” *Id.* at [0002]-[0004], Fig. 17. Further, the first vertical portion is disposed adjacent to the first side of light guide plate 4 as shown in Fig. 17 and is “arranged on the side of the light guide plate 4.” *Id.*

190. Under BOE’s proposed construction of substantially L-shaped structure of “Plain and ordinary meaning, i.e., shaped substantially like an L. Comprising does not operate to literally encompass other shapes” this limitation is not met because frame 8 as a whole is shaped like a sideways U or backwards C. It is not L-shaped.

191. Under Optronic’s proposed construction of substantially L-shaped structure of “plain and ordinary meaning,” which Optronic interprets to encompass different shapes, such as U and C shapes as long as a subset of the structure is an L-shaped fastener. *See* 842 Infringement Contentions at 8; Optronic’s Reply Claim Construction Br. at 2 (“For example, in BOE’s “E” hypothetical, the factual question is whether the claimed first fastener is the yellow L shape, black E shape, or some subset of the E shape. It may be that the entire E shape is part of the fastener, but it could also be that all (or part) of the upper two prongs of the E shape are not part of the fastener and are different structures such as other fasteners or heat dissipating elements.”). This limitation is met under Optronic’s construction because a subset of frame 8, specifically the portion highlighted above and labelled 1VP and 2HP, is a fastener that satisfies all the limitations of the claims as I describe for each claim limitation, and that subset is substantially L-shaped fastener. The other, non-highlighted subset of frame 8 (the top portion 8b) only serves the more limited purpose of reflecting the light from LED toward the light guiding plate 4, which is an additional, unclaimed function that is not relevant to any other claim language related to the claimed fastener. Thus, under Optronic’s interpretation of “plain and ordinary meaning” as

[REDACTED]

expressed in Optronic’s Reply claim construction brief that permits one to ignore portions of a structure that perform different functions (e.g., heat dissipating) one could ignore the top portion 8b and be left with a fastener that is a substantially L-shaped structure.

192. The Court’s preliminary construction is “plain and ordinary meaning,” but it is not clear whether the Court agrees with Optronic’s interpretation of the “plain and ordinary meaning.” Given the Court selected Optronic’s proposed construction, I understand the Court agrees with Optronic’s interpretation and, therefore, the Court’s preliminary construction is met for the reasons I provide above for Optronic’s proposed construction. I reserve the right to supplement my opinion if the Court’s claim construction order articulates an understanding of “plain and ordinary meaning” that differs from Optronic’s interpretation.

d. [3c]

[REDACTED]