

Bridging the Gap - Webinar Series Part 1:

Generating insights from SEP Declaration Data

Tim Pohlmann IPlytics GmbH

Recording: https://youtu.be/LzdlkHK2H00

IPlytics Webinar Series 2022

Bridging the Gap Part 1: "Generating insights from SEP Declaration Data" September 27th, 2022

Recording: https://www.iplytics.com/events/past/

Bridging the Gap Part 2: "Generating insights from SEP Litigation Data"
October 25th, 2022

Register: https://www.iplytics.com/events/upcoming/

III. <u>Bridging the Gap Part 3:</u> "Generating insights from Contribution Data" **November 29**th, 2022

Register: https://www.iplytics.com/events/upcoming/



Today's Speaker







- CEO and founder of IPlytics.
- 2022 IAM Strategist 300. Panel speaker thought leader.
- Economic expert and author of studies for the EU Commission, WIPO and German government.
- Appointed faculty lecturer (TU Berlin, EPF Lausanne, CEIPI Strasbourg, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law)
- Author of over 50 industry articles published at <u>IAM</u>
 Magazine, <u>IPWatchdog</u> and <u>Managing IP</u>.













Agenda

- How to retrieve declared SEP data
- Which SSOs provide SEP data for which standards?
- III Patent declaration enhancement, bridging the gab to patent data
- IV Pitfalls when counting patent declarations
- V Patent declarations and essentiality tests Claim Chart Sampling
- VI Patent declarations and essentiality tests Essentiality Prediction
- VII How to leverage access to patents and standards data cross-departmental?



I. How to retrieve declared SEP data?

I. How to retrieve declared SEP data?

Standard Setting Organization (SSO) Websites

- Declarations of potential SEPs are hosted on specific IPR databases on the SSO's websites such as IPR.ETSI.org, IEEE LOAs, IPR ITU-T, ISO Standards...
- SOO's websites list all declaration letters that were submitted by SSO's members.
- As to the SSO's bylaws members must submit declarations in a "timely fashion" about patents potentially essential to the standard.
 - > Some SSO's encourage specific declarations such as ETSI, ATSC, ISO, IEC
 - >Other SSO's allow blanket declarations such as IEEE or ITU-T



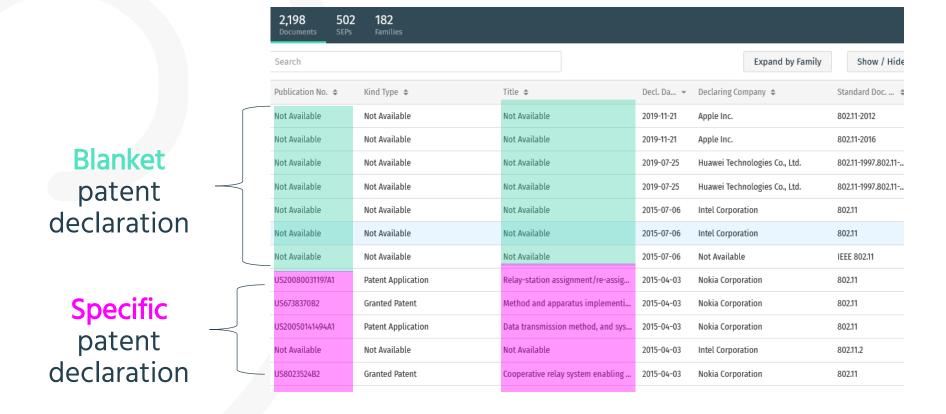
Databases format differences - IEEE example

	Std No.	Patent Owner	Patent Serial No. (if indicated)	Letter Date
	802.11be	NXP B.V.	not indicated	29 Sep 2020
Blanket declaration	802.11ah	KT Corporation	not indicated	24 Sep 2020
decidiation	802.11ax	LG Electronics Inc.	not indicated	27 Aug 2020
Specific declaration	802.11-2016	Google LLC	US7492753, US7165205, CA2564395, CN1934789, CN102647193, EP1747613, EP2405581, ES2400950, IL177439, IN2012KN00029, IN2012KN00028, IN253220, JP4558037, KR100861893, PL1747613, TWI348831, US7143333, BRPI0514179, CN101032082, EP2387157, ES2421942, IN260932, JP4516602, KR100884698, PL2387157, RU2370886, US7236477, AR052021, US7493548	<u>11 Mar 2020</u>
	802.11ac	Microsoft Technology Licensing, LLC	9,215,599 (US)	20 Dec 2019



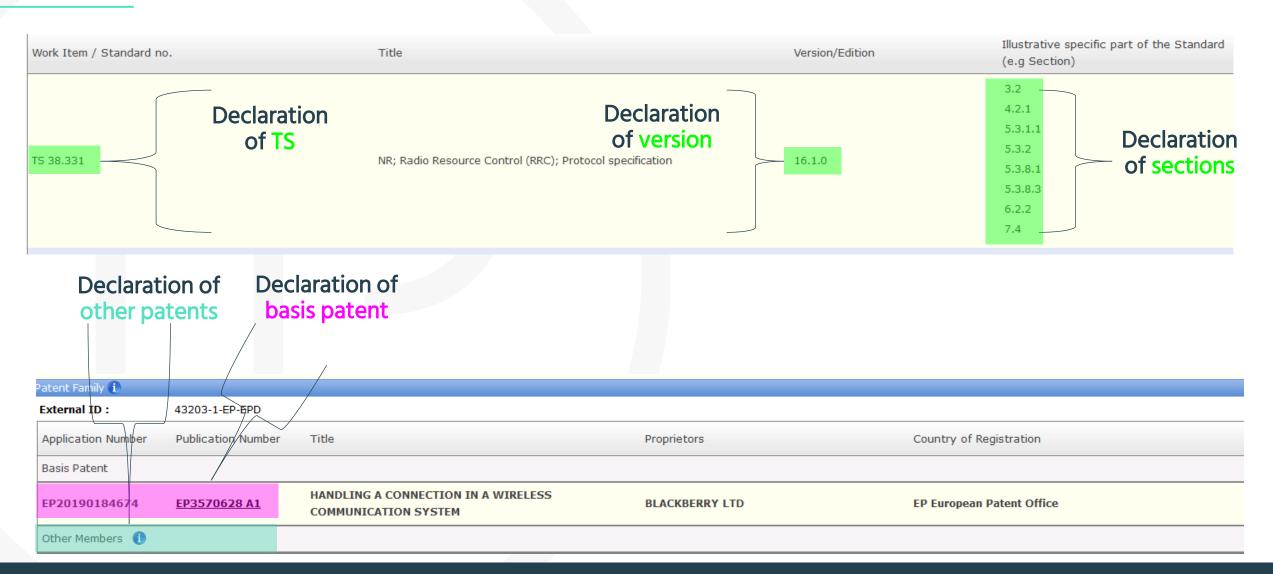
Databases format differences – IPlytics integration

IPlytics data integration of all specific and blanket patent declaration



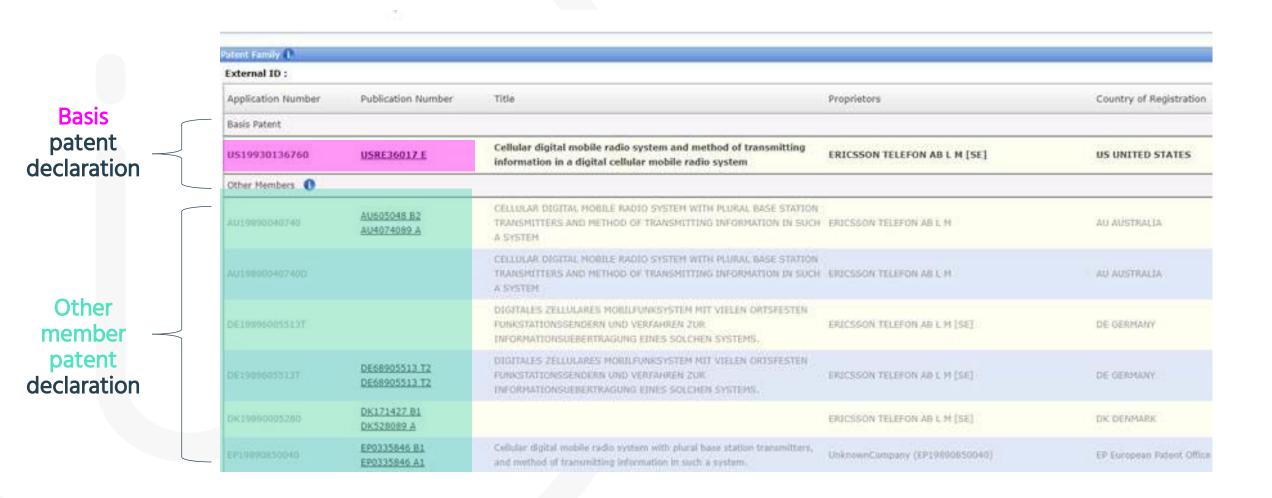


Databases format differences - ETSI example





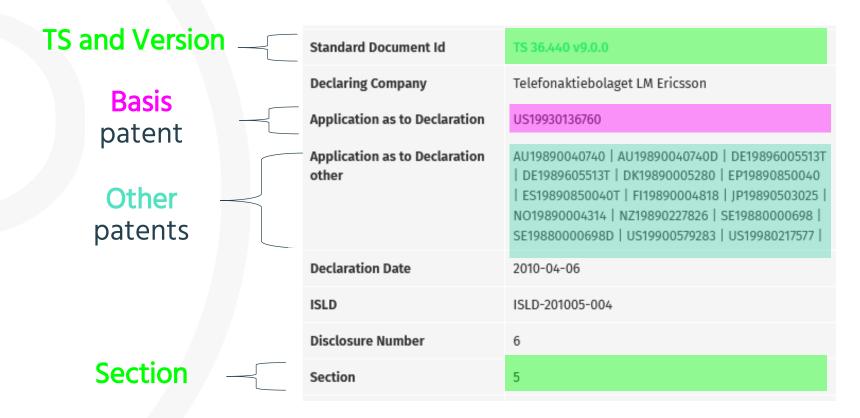
Databases format differences - ETSI example





Databases format differences – IPlytics integration

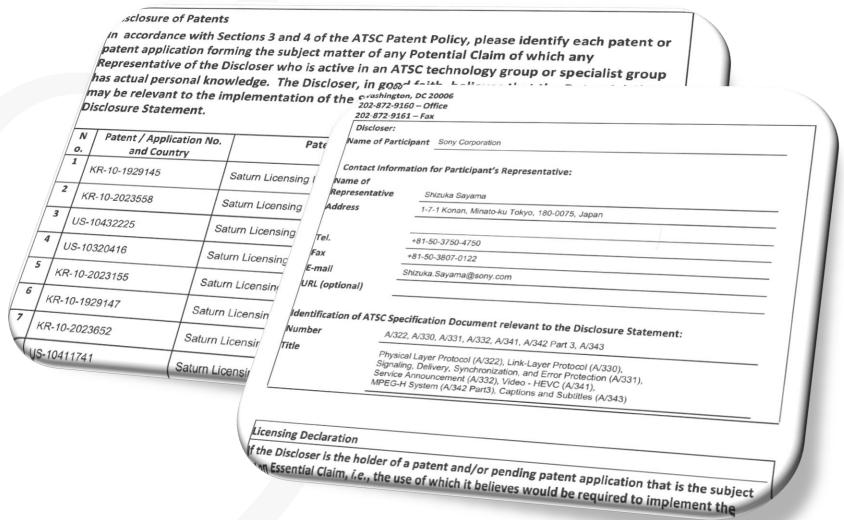
integration of basis and other patents as well as TS, version and section information.





Databases format differences

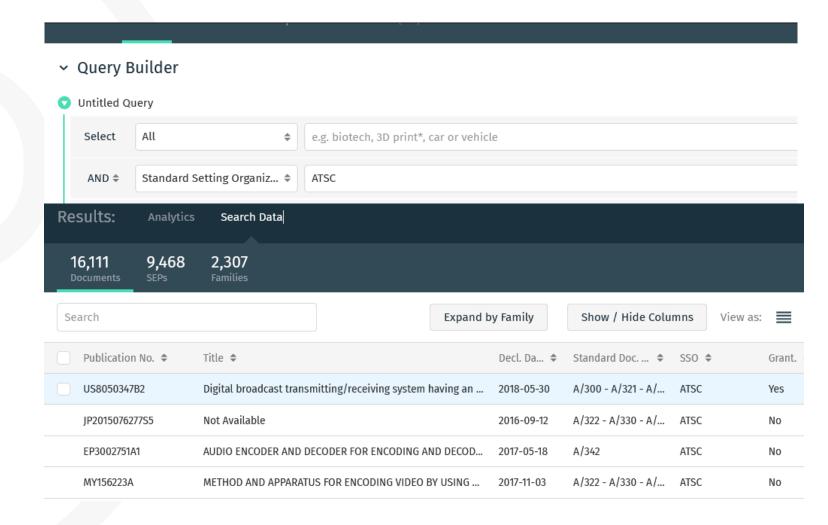
PDF scan of disclosure letters e.g. ISO, ATSC, ARIB





Databases format differences – IPlytics integration

Technology to parse PDF files and integrate and index all declared patent numbers





Which SSOs provide SEP data for which standards?

II. Which SSOs provide SEP data for which standards?

- Information about potential SEPs is only provided by a limited number of SSO that operate in standards areas where patents matter:
 - Communication technology e.g. Wi-Fi or cellular technology (3G, 4G, 5G)
 - Audio or video coding technology (ITUT HEVC, VVC, AAC)
 - ➢ Broadcasting (DVB, ATSC, SMPTE)
- Such standards are of highest importance for the next technology revolution where everything will be connected through the Internet of Things.
- New upcoming standard project outside of the commutation world (e.g. Society of Automotive Engineers) increasingly provide information on potential SEPs.



Standard Essential Patent Data (1978-2022)

SSO	Example Standards	Declared SEPs
ETSI	2G, 3G, 4G, 5G, NB IoT, LTE-E, ITS, C-V2X, DVB, DMR, DECT, TERA	320,000
ITUT	AVC H.264, HEVC H.265, VVC H.266	19,000
ATSC	ATSC -1.0- 3.0, Over the Air Internet TV Broadcasting	16,000
ISO	RFID, MPEG 1-4, mp3	7,000
ATIS	2G, 3G, 4G, 5G	4,700
IETF	Internet Protocol Standards	3,200
IEEE	Wi-Fi 1-7, DSRC, WAVE, LAN/MAN, Bluetooth, ZigBee, FireWire, WiMAX, Ethernet	2,520
ARIB	2G, 3G, 4G, 5G	2,500
IEC	Electric vehicle conductive charging, Industrial Networks, CQN series RF, RFID	1,500
Wireless Power Con.	Wireless Charging Qi Standard	1,400
OMA	GSM, UMTS or CDMA2000	1,300
ISO/IEC	MPEG Visual	1,100
SMPTE	Motion Picture and Television	950



Standard Essential Patent Data (1978-2022)

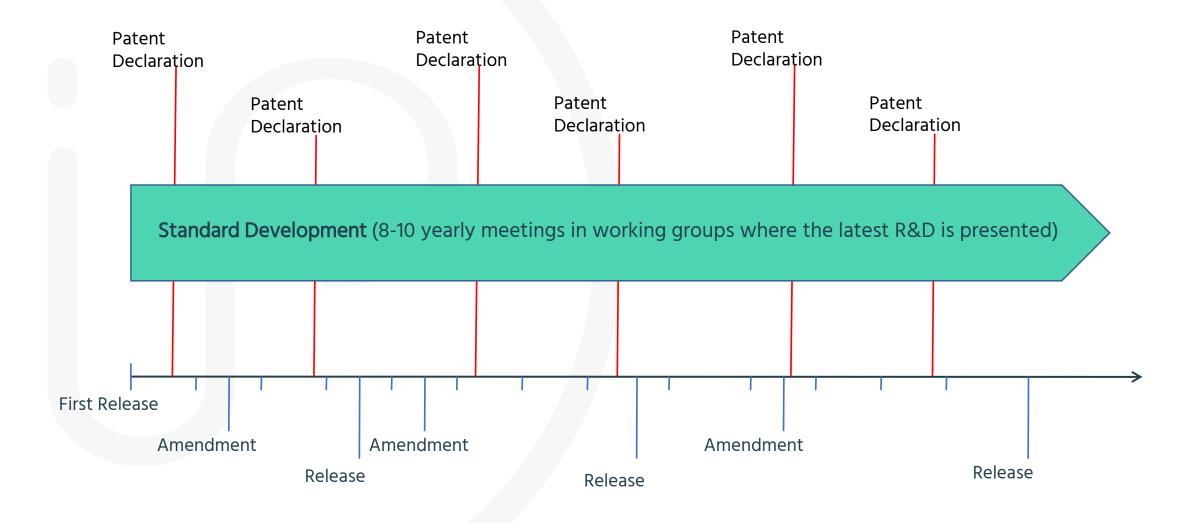
SSO	Example Standards	Declared SEPs
ANSI	Wi-Fi 1-7, LAN/MAN, Bluetooth, ZigBee, FireWire, WiMAX, Ethernet	450
IEEE / IEC	Wi-Fi 1-7, DSRC, WAVE, LAN/MAN, Bluetooth, ZigBee, FireWire, WiMAX, Ethernet	260
ITUR	Radio Transmission	120
VESA	DisplayPort	110
OASIS	XrML WSRP UOML UOML UDDI	100
Broadband Forum	Ethernet, ADSL, Optical Fiber	83
TIA	TDMA, CDMA, WCDMA	35
CEN	IST, Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trusted Services	35
SAE	Broadband PLC Communication for Plug-in Electric Vehicles, Mobile Fueling Station	8
ECMA	NFC	3



III Patent declarations practices and data implications



Standards development and patent declarations



Specific declarations with all details

Publication Number	Declaring Company	Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
US8837381B2	Ericsson	TS 38.213 v17.1.0	10.2A	19.05.2017
EP2208384B1	Panoptis	TS 38.213 v17.1.0	19.2	07.05.2020
EP1952549B2	Huawei Technologies	TS 38.212 v17.1.0	5.5	23.10.2018
EP2234452B2	ZTE	TS 23.292 v17.0.0	7.4.2.1.2	24.10.2019
EP3496334B1	InterDigital	TS 23.502 v17.4.0	4.15.2	30.09.2021
EP2124499B1	Innovative Sonic	TS 38.331 v17.0.0	8	09.07.2020
US8228827B2	Samsung Electronics	TS 38.321 v15.6.0	5.1.5	23.08.2019
EP3557938B1	Guangdong Oppo	TS 38.331 v17.0.0	5.7.10.5	25.05.2021
EP1705828B2	Nokia Technologies	TS 33.220 v15.3.0	3.2	29.10.2018
EP2289268B8	Xiaomi	TS 24.008 v17.6.0	4.4.4.5	05.06.2020
US8000717B2	QUALCOMM	TS 38.473 v17.0.0	9.3.1.271	16.03.2018
US7643456B2	Conversant Wireless	TS 24.008 v11.8.0	9.5.15a	21.08.2018
US9426697B2	BlackBerry UK Limited	TS 24.301 v17.6.0	5.5.1.2.5C	06.11.2014
US7782818B2	Core Wireless	TS 24.301 v8.8.0	5.3.2	09.06.2017



Specific declarations with no details

Publication Number	Declaring Company	Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
US8837381B2	Ericsson	TS 38.213		19.05.2017
EP2208384B1	Panoptis	TS 38.213		07.05.2020
EP1952549B2	Huawei Technologies	TS 38.212		23.10.2018
EP2234452B2	ZTE	TS 23.292		24.10.2019
EP3496334B1	InterDigital	TS 23.502		30.09.2021
EP2124499B1	Innovative Sonic	TS 38.331		09.07.2020
US8228827B2	Samsung Electronics	TS 38.321		23.08.2019
EP3557938B1	Guangdong Oppo	TS 38.331		25.05.2021
EP1705828B2	Nokia Technologies	TS 33.220		29.10.2018
EP2289268B8	Xiaomi	TS 24.008		05.06.2020
US8000717B2	QUALCOMM	TS 38.473		16.03.2018
US7643456B2	Conversant Wireless	TS 24.008		21.08.2018
US9426697B2	BlackBerry UK Limited	TS 24.301		06.11.2014
US7782818B2	Core Wireless	TS 24.301		09.06.2017



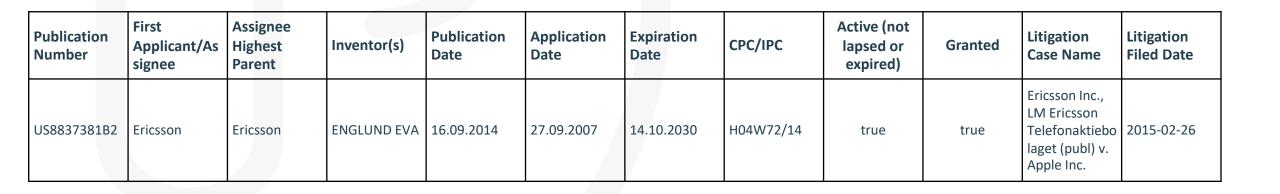
Blanket declarationswith no details

Publication Number	Declaring Company	Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
	Ericsson	TS 38.213		19.05.2017
	Panoptis	TS 38.213		07.05.2020
	Huawei Technologies	TS 38.212		23.10.2018
	ZTE	TS 23.292		24.10.2019
	InterDigital	TS 23.502		30.09.2021
	Innovative Sonic	TS 38.331		09.07.2020
	Samsung Electronics	TS 38.321		23.08.2019
	Guangdong Oppo	TS 38.331		25.05.2021
	Nokia Technologies	TS 33.220		29.10.2018
	Xiaomi	TS 24.008		05.06.2020
	QUALCOMM	TS 38.473		16.03.2018
	Conversant Wireless	TS 24.008		21.08.2018
	BlackBerry UK Limited	TS 24.301		06.11.2014
	Core Wireless	TS 24.301		09.06.2017



Specific declarations with all details

Publication Number	Declaring Company	Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
US8837381B2	Ericsson	TS 38.213 v17.1.0	10.2A	19.05.2017



Specific declarations with all details

Publication Number	Declaring Company	Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
US8837381B2	Ericsson	TS 38.213 v17.1.0	10.2A	19.05.2017



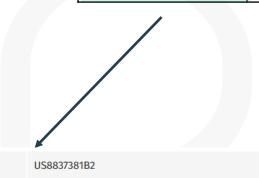
Standard Document ID	Standard Project	Technology Generation	Releases	Committee Groups	ISLD	Pooled?	FRAND	Reciprocity
TS 38.213 v17.1.0	3GPP NR Rel 17	5G	Release 17	RAN1	ISLD-201704- 009	not true	true	true



Specific declarations with all details

Publication Number

Publication Number Declaring Company		Standard Document	Section Number	Declaration Date
US8837381B2	Ericsson	TS 38.213 v17.1.0	10.2A	19.05.2017



CLAIM 13

13. A user equipment (UE) for providing channel state feedback from the UE to a base station, the UE comprising: a determining unit configured to determine whether the UE has received an uplink grant from the base station; and a transmitting unit configured to transmit a first type of channel state feedback information to the base station on the granted resource when the UE has received an uplink grant, wherein the first type of channel state feedback information is a high-resolution type, and a second type of channel state feedback information on a dedicated resource when the UE has not received an uplink grant, wherein said second type of channel state feedback information is a low-resolution type, using a smaller number of bits than the first, high-resolution type.



SECTION 10.2A

A UE validates, for scheduling activation or scheduling release, a SL configured grant Type 2 PDCCH if - the CRC of a corresponding DCI format 3_0 is scrambled with a SL-CS-RNTI provided by sl-CS-RNTI, and - the new data indicator field in the DCI format 3_0 for the enabled transport block is set to '0' Validation of the DCI format 3_0 is achieved if all fields for the DCI format 3_0 are set according to Table 10.2A-1 or Table 10.2A-2. If validation is achieved, the UE considers the information in the DCI format 3_0 as a valid activation or valid release of SL configured grant Type 2. If validation is not achieved, the UE discards all the information in the DCI format 3_0. ETSI ETSI TS 138 213 V17.1.0 (2022-05)1603GPP TS 38.213 version 17.1.0 Release 17 Table 10.2A-1: Special fields for SL configured grant Type 2 scheduling activation PDCCH validation DCI format 3_0 HARQ process number set to all '0's Table 10.2A-2: Special fields for SL configured grant Type 2 scheduling release PDCCH validation DCI format 3_0 HARQ process number set to all '1's Frequency resource assignment (if present) set to all '1's



IPlytics Data Source

Worldwide Patents (USA, Europe, Korea, Japan, China, etc.) Extended patent families 120 M Legal status (pending/granted, lapsed/revoked/active/expired) **Patent** • Worldwide reassignment information **Documents** Worldwide litigation information **Declared Patents** 380.000 • 25 SDOs and 11 patent pools Patent and standards document ID **SEP** Licensing commitments (e.g. FRAND, reciprocity) declarations Patent Pools **Standards Documents** 4 M • 2,5 M standards documents (Full text, author, supporting company) Standards / • 1,5 M standards contributions (Full text, author, contributing company) • Type (TS, TR, CR, WI), Status (revised, agreed, approved, noted) **Contributions**



Data Sources

World-wide Patents

Standards & Contributions

EP1234567B2

Family Member

Active/Expired

Pending/Granted

Current Assignee

Inventor

Claim Number

Exp. 01.01.2024

EP1234567B2 TS 38

TS 38.213 v15.4.0

Company Inc.

01.01.2020

SEPs Declarations

TS 38.213 v15.4.0

Release 15

Group RAN1

Tech. Gen. 5G

18.04.2019

Section Number

Contributor

Author

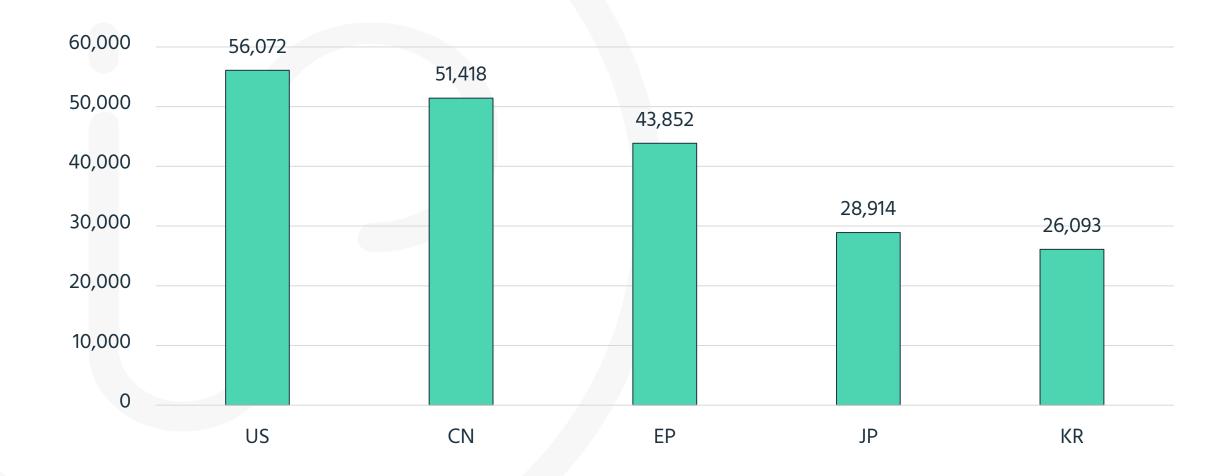


Patent family declarations by year of declaration



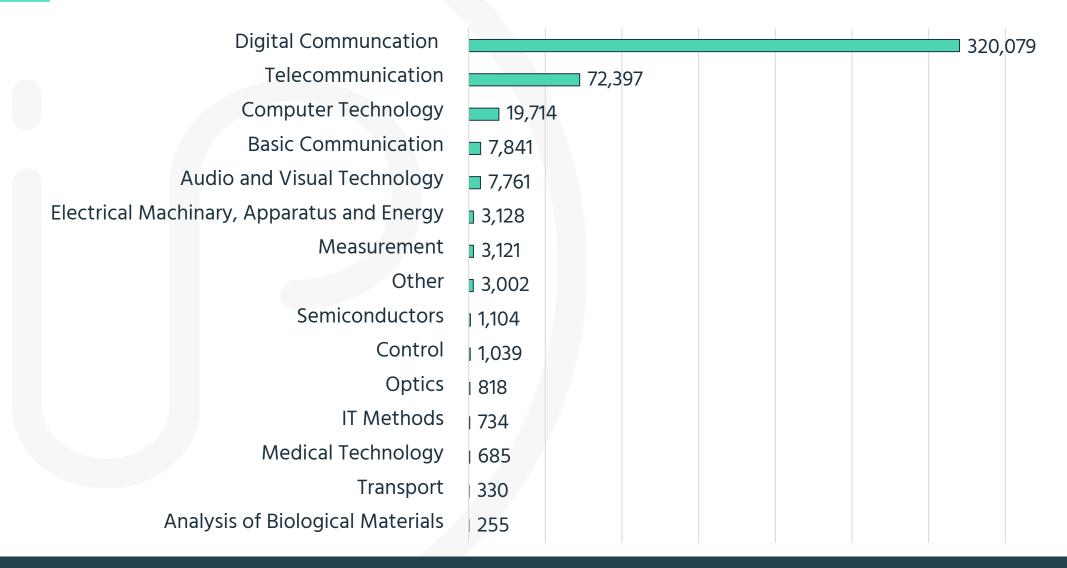


Patent declarations by patent office



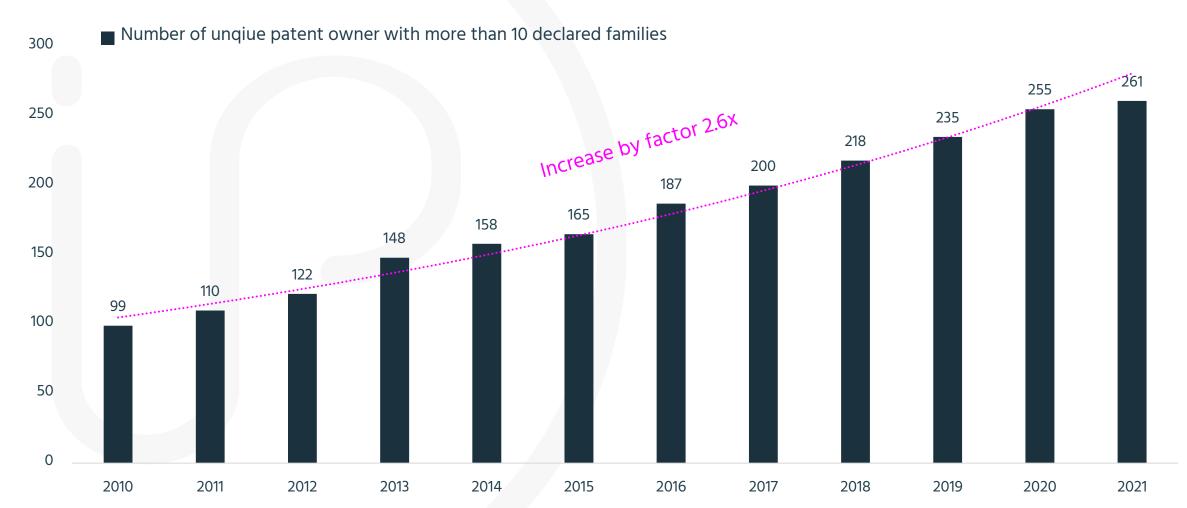


Patent declarations by technology/industry





Number of unique SEP holders over time increase



Source: https://www.iplytics.com/report/rise-standard-essential-patents/



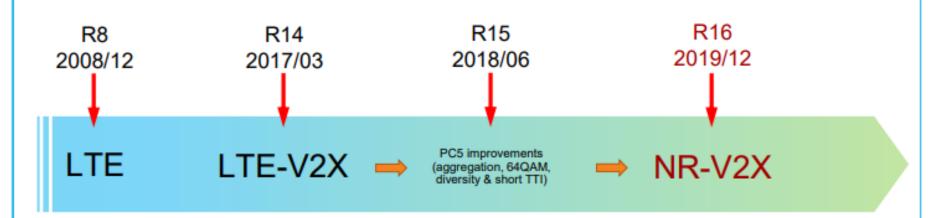
How to identify main SEP holders for a specific standards application e.g. V2X?





- ☐ Current version of C-V2X is called LTE-V2X as part of 3GPP Rel-14 & 15
- NR-V2X as part of Rel-16 comes as an improvement to support autonomous driving
- NR-V2X will complement and co-exist with LTE-V2X i.e. operation of NR-V2X alone is not considered.





- NR-V2X study item started in June 2018.
- Subsequent NR-V2X work item by December 2019.



> V2X Technical Specification (TS) and V2X Technical Reports (TR)

V2X Technical Specification	V2X Technical Reports
TS 22.185	TR 22.885
TS 23.285	TR 36.785
TS 23.286	TR 22.886
TS 24.385	TR 37.985
TS 24.386	TR 23.786
TS 29.388	TR 38.885
TS 29.389	TR 38.886
TS 24.486	TR 23.776
TS 33.185	
TS 33.536	
TS 22.186	
TS 23.287	
TS 24.587	
TS 24.588	
TS 29.486	
TS 36.300	
TS 38.300	
TS 38.101	
TS 38.331	



Pitfalls when analyzing and counting declared SEPs





Patent declarations may be declared more than once!





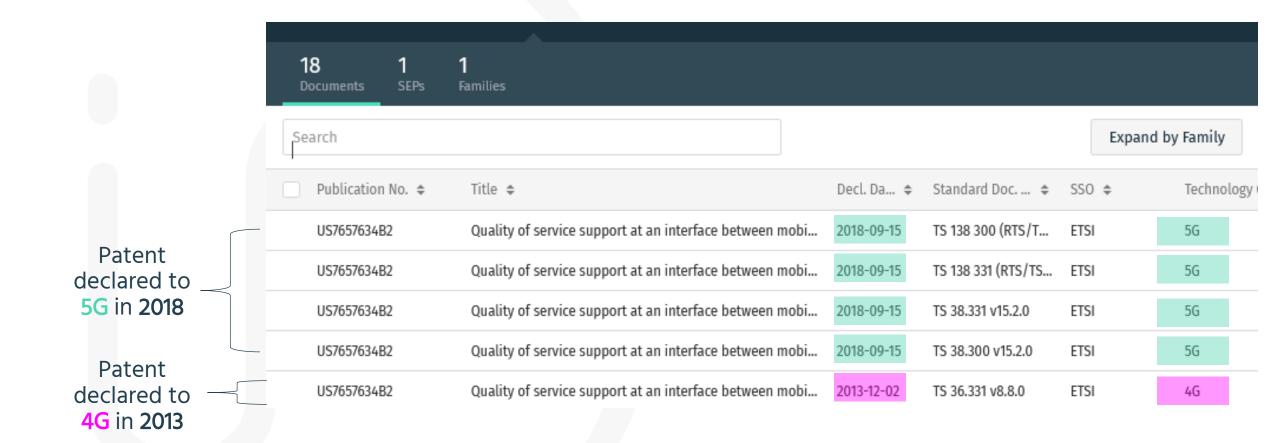
Common pitfalls when analyzing and counting declared SEPs

Redeclaration of patents

- Companies may "re-declare" patents they have already declared a years ago.
 - Some patents' claims are relevant across different generations of standard e.g. 4G as well as 5G. These patents may be again declared to a new standard version or generation.
 - > Sometimes patent ownership changes and the new owner again declares the patent.
- The "re-declaration" of patents e.g. across different generations of standards or across different patent owners may cause double counting of patents.



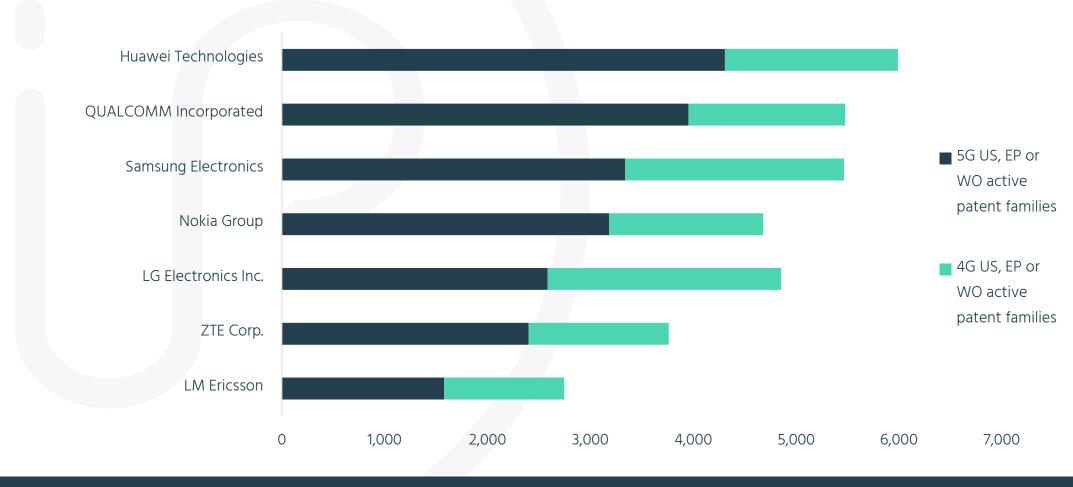
SEP declaration the matter of redeclaration





SEP declaration- the matter of redeclaration

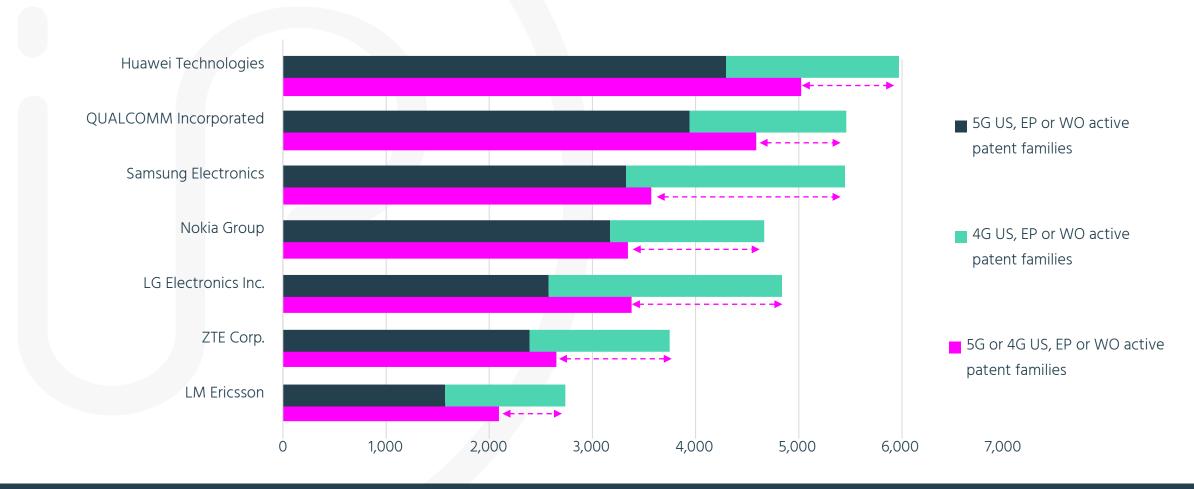






SEP declaration- the matter of redeclaration

4G vs 5G declared uniquely counted patent families





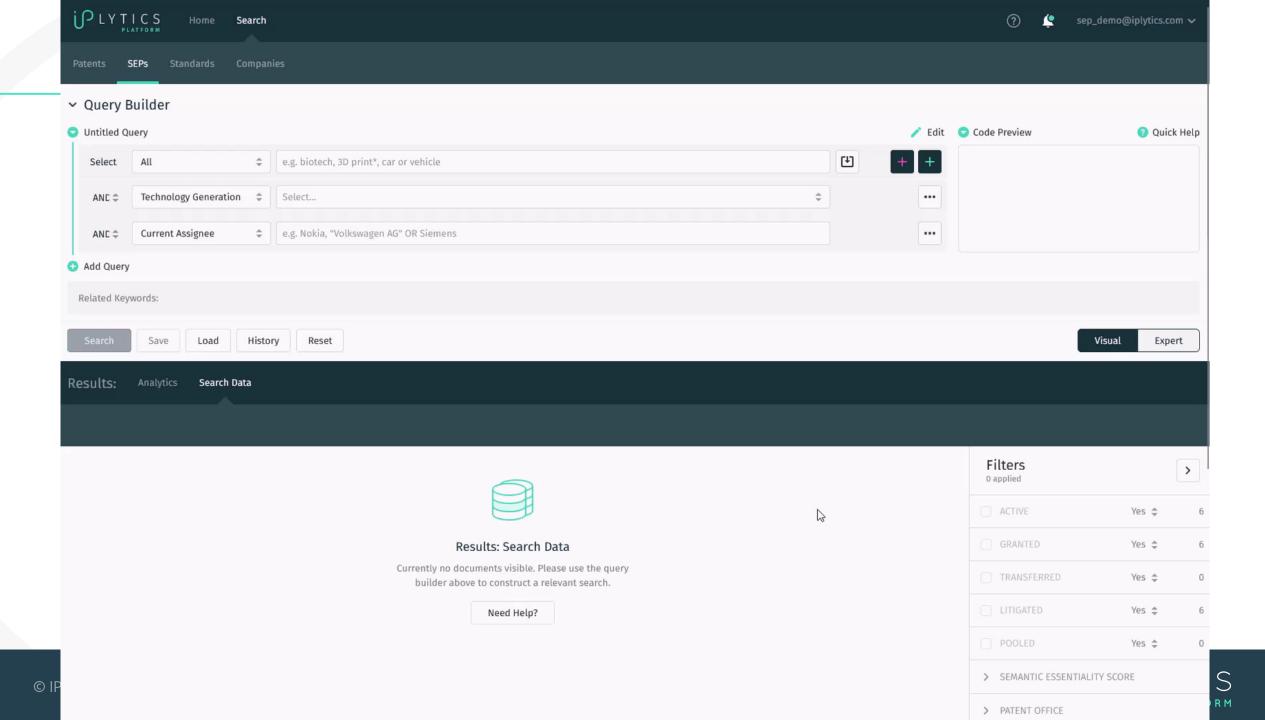
SEP declaration to multiple standards

- The patent has been declared at 3 different SSO databases
- The patent has been declared at 4 different standards
- The patent has been declared at 9 different releases
- The patent has been declared at 7 different technical specs

Declaration Overview						
Publication Number	SE198800698D0					
Standard Setting Organization	ARIB ETSI ITUR					
Standard Project	UMTS M.1225 LTE IMT-2000 MC-CDMA System					
Technology Generation	4G					
Releases	Release 8 Release 13 Release 12 Release 9 Release 11 Release 10 Release 16 Release 15 Release 14					
Groups	RAN3					
Standard Document Id	M.1225 TS 136 440 (DTS/TSGR-0336440v900) v9.0.0 TS 136 300 (RTS/TSGR-0236300v920) v9.2.0 ARIB STD-T64 Ver.1.30 TS 36.440 v9.0.0 TS 36.300 v9.2.0 ARIB STD-T64 Ver.1.00					
Declaring Company	Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson Ericsson Ericsson Inc.					



How to check single patents or a list of patents?





Patent declaration data must not be interpreted as verified standard essential patent data!



SEP Definition

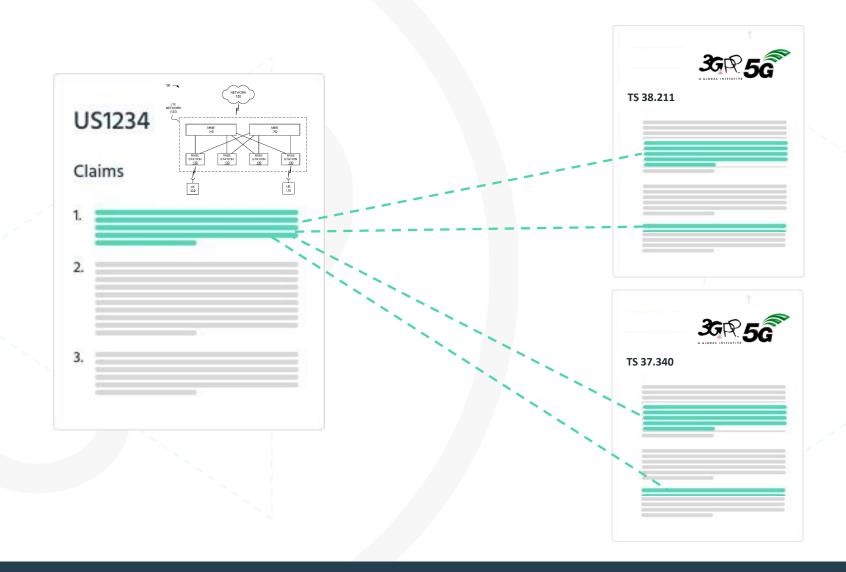
"A standard-essential patent (SEP) is a patent that claims an invention that must be used to comply with a technical standard"



SEP Definition – Legal/Technical

"A SEP is a patent that has at least one independent claim of which each element can be mapped on the standard specification."

SEP Definition – Legal/Technical





Patent declaration

- 1. A patent owner self-declares a patent to be potentially standard essential for the declared standard to comply with the FRAND obligation.
- 2. Not the SSO nor the patent owner update the declaration.
- 3. Not the SSO nor any other third party validates if the patent is standard essential.



SSO declaration practice: "maximal declaration" situation

- Often companies submit patent declarations when patents are still pending, and the standard is still evolving.
 - Thus, patent **claims** as well as **standards** specifications are likely **subject to change** after the declaration has already been submitted. By design of the declaration practice some of these self-declared **patents** end up being **not essential**.
 - Approximately only about <u>20-47%</u> of all <u>ETSI</u> declared **2G/3G/4G** patents are essential (*Unwired Planet v. Huawei, TCL v. Ericsson*)
 - Approximately only about <u>10-15%</u> of all <u>ETSI</u> declared **5G** patents are essential (*IPlytics sample data, Bird & Bird report*)



"...in assessing a FRAND rate counting patents is inevitable..."

Justice Birss concludes in Unwired Planet vs. Huawei



SEP determination is a challenge

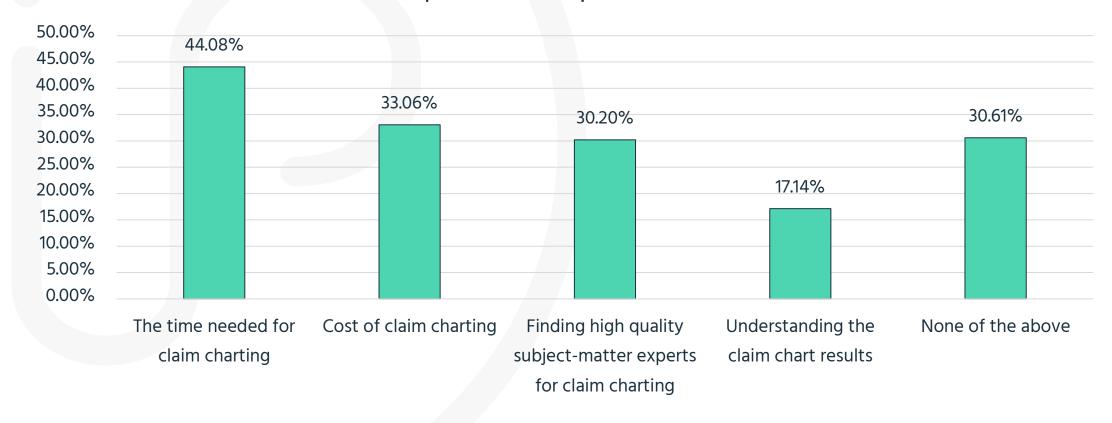
- Understanding whether a patent is essential or not is expensive and timeconsuming requiring:
 - > SME review, claim charting, attorney legal opinion and review is very expensive when done rigorously
 - > Slow manual human processes Legal teams and SMEs are limited resources
- Claim charting a portfolio of e.g. 200 patents takes almost a year (for one SME) and may need budgets of \$500k-\$600k for outside SME and counsel.



SEP determination is a challenge

What is your biggest challenge with regards to SEP determination?

Multiple answers possible, N=245





SEP Claim Charting according to international experts

	SEP evaluation rigorousness level description	Average costs in €	Median costs in €	Min. costs in €	Max costs in €
А	Light SEP evaluation: Rough determination whether any TS could be relevant for given patent at all	355 €	184 €	31 €	1,285 €
В	Quick SEP evaluation: Rough determination, which TS could be relevant for which claim features of the given patent	789 €	367 €	92 €	2,753 €
С	Specific SEP evaluation: Determination of specific standard sections for each claim feature of the given patent	1,486 €	734 €	734 €	3,670 €
D	Claim chart: Specific SEP evaluation plus arguments on mapping, i.e., specific correspondence	4,159 €	3,670 €	734 €	8,808 €
Е	Claim chart as to d) covering 2 different standards (e.g. 4G/5G)	6,117 €	6,239 €	4,404 €	8,808 €
F	Claim chart as to d) with potential objections on essentiality	7,095 €	7,707 €	2,936 €	8,808 €
G	Claim chart as to d) with potential objections on novelty, inventive step, and/or added subject-matter	7,860 €	8,533 €	5,872 €	8,808 €



SEP Claim Charting according to international experts

	SEP evaluation rigorousness level description	Average minutes	Median minutes	Min minutes	Max minutes
A	Light SEP evaluation: Rough determination whether any TS could be relevant for given patent at all	58	30	5	210
В	Quick SEP evaluation: Rough determination, which TS could be relevant for which claim features of the given patent	129	60	15	450
С	Specific SEP evaluation: Determination of specific standard sections for each claim feature of the given patent	243	120	120	600
D	Claim chart: Specific SEP evaluation plus arguments on mapping, i.e., specific correspondence	680	600	120	1,440
Ε	Claim chart as to d) covering 2 different standards (e.g. 4G/5G)	1,000	1,020	720	1,440
F	Claim chart as to d) with potential objections on essentiality	1,160	1,260	480	1,440
G	Claim chart as to d) with potential objections on novelty, inventive step, and/or added subject-matter	1,285	1,395	960	1,440



V Patent declarations and essentiality tests → Claim Chart Sampling

Statistical Sampling Methods

- ✓ Most statisticians agree that the **minimum sample size** to get any kind of meaningful result is **100**:
 - If your SEP declaration portfolio is less than 100 assets, then you really need to claim chart all of them.
- ✓ A good maximum sample size is usually around 10% of the population, as long as this does not exceed 1,000:
 - For example, in a population of 5,000 patents, 10% would be 500. In a population of 200,000, 10% would be 20,000. This exceeds 1,000, so in this case the maximum would be 1,000.
 - > Claim charting more than 1,000 patents won't add much to the accuracy given the extra time and money it would cost.



Statistical Sampling Methods

- The selection of patents to be mapped followed a **Statistical Sampling Methods** (used in Political Polling) ensuring no selection bias and providing both:
 - true <u>positive values</u>, patents fully mapped to a standard specification (verified SEPs) as well as
 - true <u>negative values</u>, patents that could not be mapped to any standard specification (verified non-SEPs).
- This method ensures a balanced training data set randomly selected proportionally across:
 - ✓ Patent owners,
 - ✓ **Technology modules** (as to groups e.g. RAN1, RAN2 and so on)
 - ✓ IPC/CPC main classes
 - ✓ Patent priority dates



IPlytics 5G Essentiality Sample

- ➤ IPlytics hosts a data set of **2,000** 5G declared **patent families (EP or US granted)** mapped by independent experts.
- The claim charting followed a **double-blind checking approach** where for each patent at least 2 experts mapped the patents:
 - 1. Cellular technology expert had on average 6 hours to conduct the initial claim section mapping.
 - 2. US or EP patent attorneys had on average 3 hours to double check and verify the mapping.
- In cases of disagreement both experts set up a call to discuss and conclude on a final mapping status: fully mappable, partially mappable, not mappable
- In total 18,000 hours were spent on the mapping of the 2,000 5G declared patent families



Level of essentiality

- a) Full Mapped: All the claim elements were found in the standard specification. A claim chart was made to justify that the patent is <u>essential</u> (100% Mapping).
- b) Partial Mapped: Most of the claim elements were found in the standard specification, except one or two concepts. A mapping chart was made to justify that the patent is <u>relevant</u> (More than 60 % Mapping).
- c) Not Mapped: All the claim elements were not found in the standard specification and the patent is found to be <u>not relevant</u> (If less than 50% Mapped).



Statistical Sampling Methods

Random Sampling results:

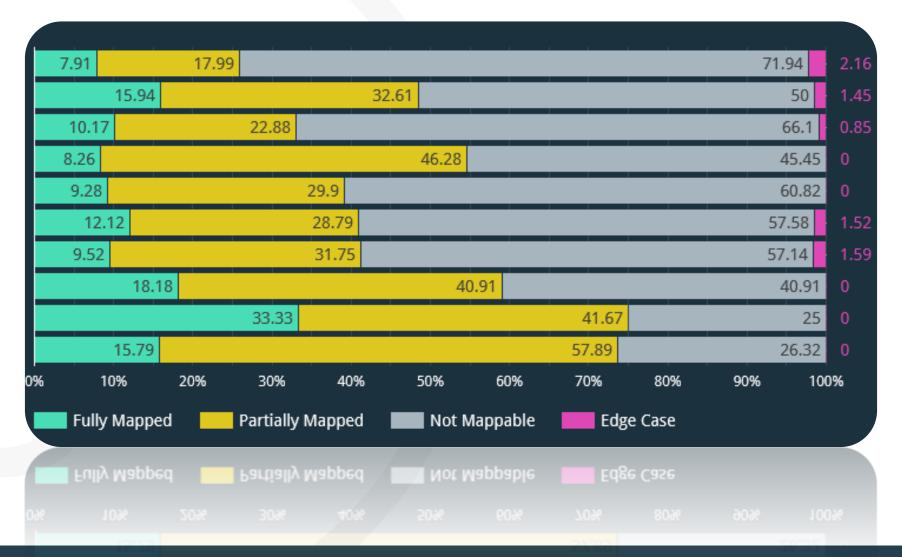
- ✓ As to our random sampling of 2,000 5G declared EP or US granted patents we identify an overall:
 - > essentiality rate of 15% for 5G declared patents, compared to about
 - > 25% for 4G declared patents.
- ✓ The essentiality rate very much differs across patent owners.

Random Sampling limitations:

- ✓ The essentiality rate only related to EP or US granted patents declared to 5G up until October 2021.
- ✓ Only the top 10 5G patent owner portfolios deliver accurate results as here more than 100 patents have been mapped.



Essentiality Rate Across top 10 SEP owners





Patent declarations and essentiality tests Data Drivon Essentiality

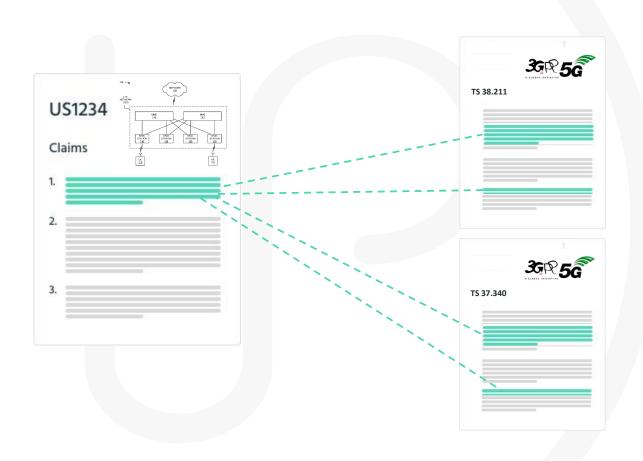
Data Driven Essentiality
Prediction



Semantic Essentiality Scores (SES) can be a first efficient step towards SEP portfolio determination



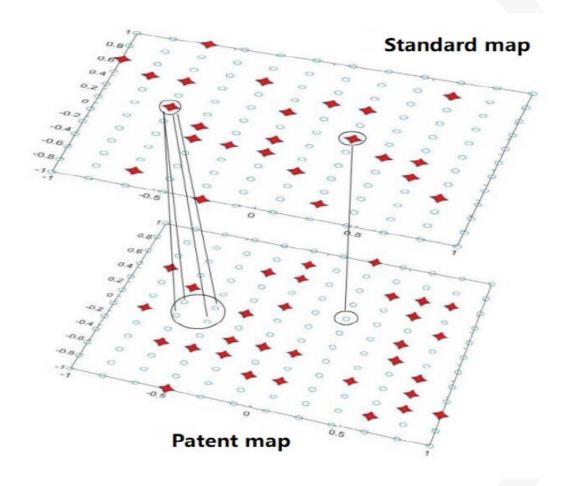
Claim language vs. standards language



Claim language and language in standard specifications may be very **different**:

- Patent claims are drafted by patent attorneys using broad terminology so that the claims apply to as many applications possible.
- Standard specifications or standards contributions are written by technical engineers that develop the standard and use very specific language.

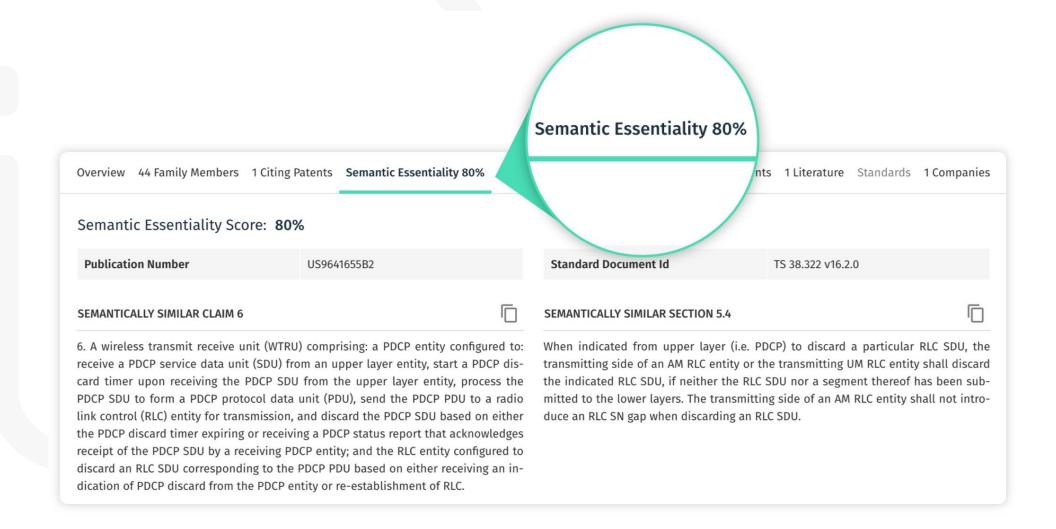
Semantic analysis of patent claims and standards



- While claims and standards describe the very same topic and thus can be mapped and charted by experts the actual language used can be very different.
- To overcome this, we train a semantic model that understands the context of claims and standards and recognizes the use of different expressions for certain concepts to identify claim elements.
- We use claim charts manually created by experts as training data.

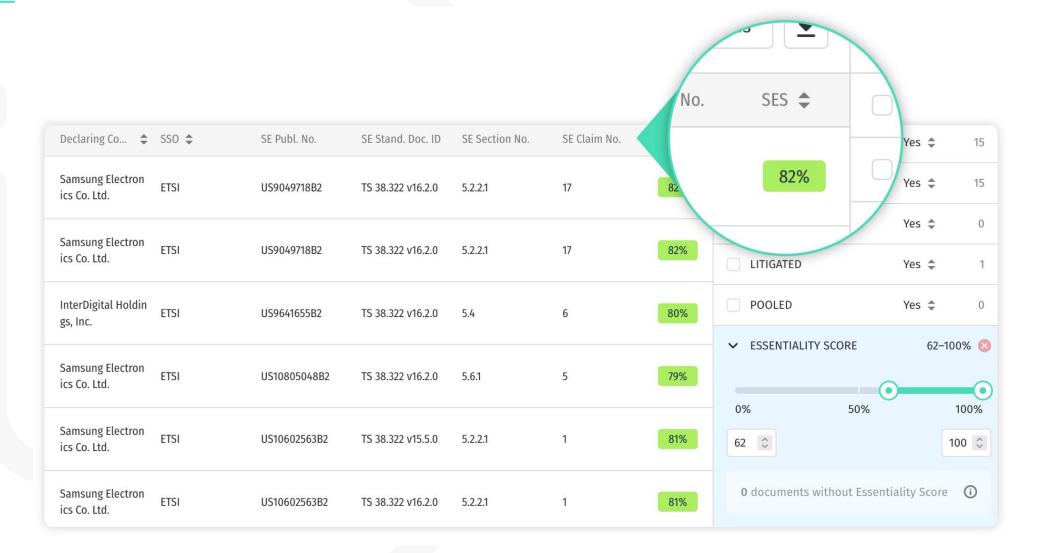


SES - Patent claim and standard section side by side





SES – Sort and refine patents as to essentiality score





Connecting the data points

Correlating patents and standards – First Applicant Contributor comparison

- First applicant (Company Inc.)
- US1234567B1 declared to TS 38.473 RAN3



- Submitted accepted and approved contribution for TS 38.473 at RAN3 meeting









Connecting the data points

Correlating patents and standards – Inventor Attendee comparison

- Inventor (Peter Brown, Company Inc.)
- US1234567B1 declared to TS 38.473 RAN3 Attended RAN3 Meetings
- Attendee (Peter Brown, Company Inc.)











Connecting the data points

Scoreboard to valuate declared patents:

Claim sections similarity, inventor attendee overlap, first applicant contribution overlap, FWD citation, NPL citation, timing and classification.





How to use SES to value SEP portfolios?

VII How to make use of IPlytics across departmental

SEP licensors (patent owners)



SEP licensors use of IPlytics Platform:

- Align R&D investments, standards development, patent prosecution, patent portfolio management and licensing/monetarization strategy to **file valid and essential patents** and to **commercialize SEPs** in worldwide licensing campaigns.
- Compare SEP portfolios for cross-license negotiations and monitor competition making sure to sustain revenues both on the downstream product market as well as upstream licensing market.
- Monitor competitors' standards development investments (contribution count) and identify new standards groups to maintain leading positions in standards development.

Use Cases



Patent portfolio manager:

- Compare and value your portfolios against competitors
- Identify strength and weaknesses to further develop your portfolio
- Support keep/kill decisions in patent portfolio pruning analysis



Licensing executives / deal maker:

- Find gold nuggets in your portfolio to prepare licensing negotiations
- Identify patent portfolios to commercialize/license or use for acquisition
- Use SES to weed out 'weaker' patents, focusing resources on higher ranked patents



SEP licensees (standards implementers)

SEP licensees use of IPlytics Platform:

- Value and determine SEP portfolios offered for license. Prepare for FRAND negotiation. Identify the numerator and denominator to measure the patent holder's market share.
- ➤ Identify standards subject to SEPs in the complex value chain of suppliers as SEP holder approach OEMs or at least Tier 1 supplier
- Monitor SEP filing, SEP change of ownership and litigation to quantify risks and plan royalty payments.
- ▶ Identify industry related (e.g. V2X or M2M) standards development initiatives to have a seat at the table when future connectivity technology is developed.



Use Cases



Strategic IP attorneys / legal divisions:

- Use IPlytics PES in discovery
- Use PES before claim charting/review to focus on most important patents first
- Make use of objective data to consider for FRAND preparation, negotiations, argument formulation



Licensing executives / deal maker:

- Use IPlytics to prepare for FRAND negotiations
- Use IPlytics to understand the share of third-party SEP portfolios
- Identify litigation trends in your industry for standards you integrate



IPlytics Europe and US

For more information on IPlytics Products and Services, please contact us on:

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Meet the IPlytics team in person

- LES Annual Meeting in San Francisco USA, Oct. 16th-19th, 2022
- Global FRAND Symposium in Palo Alto USA, Oct. 21st, 2022
- ❖ IPBC Asia in Tokyo Japan, 31 October -2 November 2022
- Patent Information Fair & Conference Tokyo Japan, 9th-11th November 2022
- ❖ IPWatchdog Masters Standardization & Patents in Ashburn Virginia USA, Nov. 14th ,2022



IPWatchdog Webinar

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