## LYTICS Intellectual Property Analytics

## **Connecting The Dots Webinar Series Part 3:** SEPs and R&D – How to file valid and essential paints

**Tim Pohlmann IPlytics GmbH** 

**Recording:** <u>https://youtu.be/ta6-cjhlE4c</u>

## **IPlytics Webinar Series 2022**

- Connecting The Dots Part 1: "SEP Portfolio Management" May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2022
   Recording: https://www.iplytics.com/events/past/
- II. <u>Connecting The Dots Part 2:</u> "SEP Licensing, Transaction and Litigation" July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022 <u>Recording: https://www.iplytics.com/events/past/</u>
- III. Connecting The Dots Part 3: "SEP Research and Development" August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022 <u>Recording: https://www.iplytics.com/events/past/</u>



## Today's Speaker

## **P**LYTICS





- PhD & Post Doc. TU Berlin, CERNA, MINES ParisTech.
- 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> <u>Magazine</u>, <u>IPWatchdog</u> and <u>Managing IP</u>.



## Agenda

- Who to file valid and essential patents in an organization?
- **Why** to file valid and essential patents?
- III **How** to approach filing valid and essential patents?
- IV **How** to draft valid claims?
- **How** to determine essential claims?
- VI **How** to right-size a SEP portfolio?
- VII **How** to leverage access to patents and standards data cross-departmental?



# Who to file valid and essential patents in an organization?



#### **Corporate Layout of Personas**



## Key Events in the Life of a Patent by Persona



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### Key Events in the Life of a Patent by Use Case

	<u>INNOVATION</u> R&D, Patent Liason	PROSECUTION Legal IP Team, Searchers	PATENT GRANTS	PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS Portfolio Managers Attorneys, CI Pros, Head of IP, Searchers	STRATEGIC PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT Licensing Execs, Biz Dev, Deal Makers, Analysts
• • • •	Technology Landscaping New Idea Development Competitive Monitoring Technology Scouting New Standards Development Innovation Partnerships Search & Patent Review	<ul> <li>Prior Art</li> <li>Validity/invalidity</li> <li>Reporting</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>SWOT Analysis</li> <li>Gap Analysis</li> <li>Portfolio Comparison</li> <li>Portfolio Breakdown</li> <li>Landscaping</li> <li>Keep/Kill Decisions</li> <li>Risk Mitigation</li> <li>Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>License Target Identification</li> <li>Portfolio Due Diligence</li> <li>Portfolio Identification</li> <li>Target Portfolio Evaluation</li> <li>Claims Charting</li> <li>Landscaping</li> <li>Risk Assessment</li> <li>Licensing Negotiations</li> </ul>

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## Personas in Context – Innovation Leader

R&D

**Titles:** VP or Head of Innovation/R&D/Open Innovation, Technology Lead, Head of Research, Head of Product/Technology Strategy, Chief Innovation Officer, Head of Standardization.

#### What do they do:

- Set the **technology direction** for the organization
- Need to balance the commercial aspects of the project and technology with an understanding of IP.
- Needs to manage a pipeline of innovation/products all with a view to adding value to the company.
- Make Build vs Buy decisions, Go / No-Go decisions as it relates to R&D resources, standards development and product market needs.
- Understand the competitive landscape, new players, new innovations.
- Keep an eye on **newly developed internal technology** for potential IP risks. Liaises with **IP legal team.**
- Manage the speed and success of innovation.
- Report on this to business/C-Suite.

#### What are their Challenges/Goals:

- Getting to the **Go/No-Go or Build vs Buy** decision quickly.
- Avoiding wasted time on R&D projects that can't get to market due to FTO issues.
- Too much information available that needs to be understood or summarized e.g., new patents, new standards, competitors.
- Accurate summaries or reporting on portfolio and competitive comparisons.

#### **Use Cases**

- Technology Landscaping
- Competitive Intelligence
- Technology Scouting
- Partnerships
- Technical Standard Implementation

#### Decision Maker



## Personas in Context – Product/Standards Manager

Titles: Head of Product, Product Lead, New product development, Head of Standards, Standards Lead.

#### What do they do:

- Deliver new products / standards to markets with the product team usually through a 'stage-gate' process
- Works with IP Legal team to ensure standards/product/IP clearance
- Works with Legal to align product/standards IP strategy
- Responsible for getting a product/standards to market as quickly as possible
- Understands where the standards/product fits into the IP portfolio
- Keeps up to date information on the **competition's innovation** throughout product development and before each project.
- Must keep a solid commercial understanding of Innovation, both costs and revenue expected.

#### What are their Challenges/Goals:

- Getting to the Go/No-Go or Build vs Buy decision quickly
- Avoiding wasted time on R&D projects that can't get to market due to **FTO issues**
- Needs efficient competitive intelligence and market summaries
- Always in search of accurate and fast whitespace/ new technology / new standards projects: "Just tell me where I can invent!"

#### **Use Cases**

- Technology Landscaping
- Competitive Intelligence
- Technology Scouting
- Innovation Partnerships
- Technical Standard Implementation

#### Decision Maker/Influencer



#### Personas in Context – Inventor

Titles: inventor, engineer, scientist, researcher, principle.

#### What do they do:

- Work on **researching and developing** new technology to solve hard, technical problems that will eventually become products
- Work on **prototypes** of their ideas
- Collaborate with other engineers in the company or with others at institutes and universities
- Submitting invention disclosure to the Patent Review Board
- Working with IP Legal team on patent applications
- Gets involved in competitive monitoring if allowed by organization
- Stays up to date on **innovation activity** in their field of expertise

#### What are their Challenges/Goals:

- Not an IP expert, but needs to understand IP landscapes, uniqueness of working ideas, prior art, competitors.
- Needs to conduct quick, accurate IP searches
- Wants to understand if **invention makes it to a patent**.
- **IP is not the main focus** of the job; R&D is. Working with legal teams is often confusing, extra work, time consuming.

#### **Use Cases**

- Technology Landscaping
- Competitive Intelligence
- Technical Standard Implementation
- Search/Review Patents

#### Influencer



### Personas in Context – inhouse IP Attorney

Titles: IP Attorney, IP Counsel, Prosecution Attorney, Patent Agent, Patent Attorney

#### What do they do:

- Responsible for **review of invention disclosures** from R&D
- Prepare and process patent applications working with the PTO and/or Outside Counsel. Usually specialize in a certain technology area.
- Conduct preliminary **prior art/FTO searches**.
- Advise other departments on all things IP e.g., R&D, licensing.
- Is part of the **invention review committee** and can interface with portfolio managers/R&D for portfolio decisions e.g., patent abandonment decisions.
- Generally, tend to be very risk averse in nature and exacting when it comes to the accuracy of their work.

#### What are their Challenges/Goals:

- Accuracy in their work
- Maximizing and streamlining their internal processes
- Balancing the IP processes and systems with the commercial needs of the business
- Expected to go above and beyond their traditional role and responsibilities

#### U<u>se Cases</u>

- All Portfolio Management Use Cases dependent on responsibilities.
- Prior Art

#### > Influencer

**IP** Team



# II Why to file valid and essential patents?



## Why SEPs are important

#### As to a study published 2021:

- Over 75% of patent owners agree that a well-balanced patent portfolio reduces the risk of litigation.
- Further, strategic investment in patents mitigates exposure to damages and royalties at an estimated 5% of a company's revenue.
- > IP-owning companies spend over \$40 billion on patents worldwide each year.
- However, due to inflation and economic crises, companies are drastically reducing budgets available for R&D, standards and patent portfolio development, which makes it difficult for patent managers to further develop a company's IP assets.



## Why SEPs are important

#### SEPs more valuable than other patents?

- The SEP-related global royalty income in 2021 was estimated at \$20 billion, yet market researchers foresee a strong increase in the compound annual growth rate of this over the next years, due to the wide implementation of the next generation of standards in smartphones and beyond (automotive, IoT, manufacturing, home appliance, energy, healthcare).
- SEP holders (net-licensors) will actively monetize and enforce their SEP portfolios covering standards such as 4G/5G, Wi-Fi 6, VVC, Qi, ATSC and many more.
- Standard implementers (net-licensees) need SEPs as bargaining chips in complex SEP licensing negotiations and to have a seat at the table when connectivity technology is developed.



## Why SEPs are important

Economic patent research on validity and essentiality :

- SEPs are twice as likely to be subject to a change of title than other patents.
- SEPs have significantly more claims compared to other patents.
- SEP's claims are amended around 25% more often than other patents.
   However:
- Declared patents are twice as often challenged for validity compared to other comparable patents.
- Essentiality rates of declared patents for cellular technologies from 3G to 5G is estimated to have fallen from about 30% to 40% in 2015 to only 10% to 15% in 2022.



# III How to approach filing valid and essential patents?



## How to file valid and essential patents?

The challenge to file valid and essential patents:

- Filing and maintaining patents with claims that read on the implementation of a standard does not happen by accident.
- Filing SEPs requires long-term investment in standards development, supported by active and strategic patent prosecution.
- Patenting activities must be aligned with standards-development activities and integrated into its overall R&D and business plan.
- The importance of connectivity standards such as 5G and the potential value these will bring has triggered increasing investment in standards development and the filing of standards related patents.



> There have been more technical contributions submitted to 5G than in 2G, 3G and 4G combined



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> There have been more patent families to 5G than in 2G, 3G and 4G combined





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#### Number of unique SEP holders over time increase



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

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## Standards development and patent declarations



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## SEP filing process 1/7





## SEP filing process 2/7





## SEP filing process 3/7





## SEP filing process 4/7





## SEP filing process 5/7





## SEP filing process 6/7





## SEP filing process 7/7



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## **IV How** to draft valid claims?



## How to file valid claims?

#### Validity is not given:

- The immense amount of potential prior art documents create considerable risk for SEP owners of losing patents for good when prosecutors do not draft claims properly and patent offices fail to identify all prior art:
  - 76% of all IPRs filed against SEPs used non-patent literature (NPLs) as prior art
  - 66% of these proceedings specifically used NPLs that were produced explicitly for the purpose of developing and refining standards, e.g., technical specifications/standards contributions/reports or working group documents produced under the auspices of a standard-setting organization.

Source: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox March 2022: https://www.sternekessler.com/news-insights/publications/standard-essential-patents-ptab-are-seps-faring-any-differently-non-seps



## How to file valid claims?

Analysis of NPL-citations: 3GPP

▶ 81,383 patents citing 3GPP documents, including

26,702 citations to technical specifications (TS)

- 29,603 citations to technical contributions
- ▶ 9,249 citations to meetings (meeting minutes?)
- ▶ 5,969 citations to technical reports (TR)

Source: Justus Baron and Daniel F. Spulber: Technology Standards – An Introduction to the Searle Center Database, Journal of Economics and Management Strategy, 27-3, 2018



## Patent offices and access to standards data

#### Access to standards data:

- Patent offices such as the USPTO or the EPO have signed a Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).
- These agreements gave the patent offices access to a broad repository of relevant documents such as standards documents, preliminary standards drafts, other documents related to the temporary drafting of the standards, contributions or working groups minutes.
- At the EPO since 2004 the ETSI non-patent literature database was set up while the ITU and IEEE databases were then completed in 2006 and 2008, respectively.



## How to file valid claims?



Bekkers, Rudi, Arianna Martinelli, and Federico Tamagni. "The impact of including standards-related documentation in patent prior art: Evidence from an EPO policy change." *Research Policy* 49.7 (2020): 104007.

## **PTAB** and **SEP** invalidation

#### Fighting patents on validity:

- The number of technology standards implementers that find themselves entangled in SEP disputes has drastically increased.
- The biggest risk to potential infringers will always be the **threat of an injunction**.
- In the US, Filing an IPR (inter partes reviews) can be critical to the standards implementer's defense.
- Conversely, **mitigating the effect of an IPR** on a request for injunctive relief should be a primary focus of an **SEP holder**.
- We have **risks on both sides of the table**: Standards implementers risk of an injunction and the SEP holders' risk of SEP invalidation.



#### **PTAB** and **SEP** invalidation

#### **SEP PTAB statistics:**

 IPRs involving electronics-based SEPs have similar claim cancellation rates as proceedings involving non-SEP electronics patents, and actually have higher chances of having all claims cancelled:

#### Figure 3: Claim Cancellation Outcomes at FWD (Electronics IPRs)12

	All Claims Cancelled	Some Claims Cancelled	No Claims Cancelled	Total Number of Claims
SEP Proceedings	78%	5%	17%	137
Electronics IPRs	71%	15%	14%	2506

Source: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox March 2022: https://www.sternekessler.com/news-insights/publications/standard-essential-patents-ptab-are-seps-faring-any-differently-non-seps



#### Access to standards data

#### Access to standards data:

- Multidimensional access to fully indexed standards contributions, standard documents, standards meeting minutes and email combinations is crucial for identifying prior art to ensure patent claims are novel and thus valid.
- There are several search strategies to **identify prior art:** 
  - Follow the corresponding standards meetings proceedings, minutes and contributions
  - Follow the **inventors**
  - Follow the claim elements disclosed





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#### **Results: Search Data**

Currently no documents visible. Please use the query builder above to construct a relevant search.

Need Help?

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Select	All \$	e.g. biotech, 3D print*, car or vehicle			
ANC ‡	Publication Number \$	e.g. EP2931721A1 OR US20150061859A1	(† ) († ) († )		
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# V How to determine essential claims?



## Challenges for top-down approaches

Patents and standards are two moving targets:

- Pending patents' claims change in the PTO granting process.
- New versions of standards are published where newly integrated sections are introduced

#### Combinations of claims and section are numerous:

- SEPs are declared to on average 6,84 standard specifications (as to 5-digit level not even considering the version).
- Standard specifications have on average 160 different sections and patents on average 5 independent claims.
- Only for ETSI declared patents we count 1.8 billion combinations of declared patents' claims and standards sections.

## 5G Standard specifications defined by 3GPP

				Portal						
			 General	Versions	Responsibility	Related	Speci	fication #:	23.008	\$
			<u>CT#88</u>	<u>l-e 16.3.0</u>	2020-07-06		00	ETSI IDoc CR	^	]
Ν	Different TS versions		<u>CT#87</u>	<u>'-e 16.2.0</u>	2020-03-30		66	ETSI TDoc CR		
	Different 13 versions		<u>CT#8</u>	<u>6 16.1.0</u>	2019-12-20		66	ETSI TDoc CR		
	are subject to		<u>CT#8</u>	<u>5 16.0.0</u>	2019-09-18		60	ETSI TDoc CR		
	are subject to		Release 15(S	Spec is UCC for th	is Release)	Latest Remark:				
	different releases	FC	Meetin	ngs Version	Upload date	Comment				
		56	<u>CT#8</u>	<u>3 15.7.0</u>	2019-03-22		66	ETSI TDoc CR		
	and to different	(Release 15 & 16)	<u>CT#8</u>	<u>15.6.0</u>	2018-12-22		60	ETSI TDoc CR		
	apparations	,	<u>CT#8</u>	<u>15.5.0</u>	2018-09-24		60	ETSI TDoc CR		
	generations.		<u>CT#8</u>	<u>0 15.4.0</u>	2018-06-18		66	ETSI TDoc CR		
			<u>CT#7</u>	<u>9 15.3.0</u>	2018-03-27		66	ETSI TDoc CR		
			<u>CI#/</u>	<u>8 15.2.0</u>	2017-12-21		<u>00</u>	ETSI TDec CR		
			<u>CT#7</u>	<u>7 15.1.0</u>	2017-09-18		50	ETSI TDoc CR		
				<u>o</u> <u>15.0.0</u>	2017 00 15					
			Release 14(S	Spec is UCC for th	is Release)	Latest Remark:				
		4G	Meetin	ngs Version	Upload date	Comment				
		(Dalaase 12, 0, 14)	<u>CT#7</u>	<u>14.4.0</u>	2017-12-21		60	ETSI TDoc CR		
		(Release 13 & 14)	<u>CT#7</u>	<u>14.3.0</u>	2017-09-18		60	ETSI TDoc CR		
			<u>CT#7</u>	<u>6 14.2.0</u>	2017-06-19		66	ETSI TDoc CR	~	

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#### Data enhancement – missing family counterparts

#### **ETSI Patent Family – basis patent**

 The FRAND obligation covers all ETSI family (simple family DOCDB) members of initially declared so called "basis patents". In other words, the ETSI FRAND obligation only requests the declaring company to declare at least one patent family member (ETSI family definition ) assuming all other family members are covered by the FRAND commitment.





#### Data enhancement – missing family counterparts

#### Patent Family Expansion - ETSI

- ETSI expands its database by ETSI family members through the API of the worldwide.espacenet.com, however this extension does not cover many declared "basis patent" from offices such as WO, JP, KR and CN.
- IPlytics therefore matches the missing "basis patent" family members to IP 5 granted patent family counterparts.
- As of June 2022, IPlytics added 56,882 US, EP, CN, KR and JP patent counterparts where at least one family member (ETSI family definition) was declared.



#### 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 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
Е	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

#### SEP determination is a challenge

What is your biggest challenge with regards to SEP determination?

#### Multiple answers possible, N=245



## 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



6. A wireless transmit receive unit (WTRU) comprising: a PDCP entity configured to: receive a PDCP service data unit (SDU) from an upper layer entity, start a PDCP discard timer upon receiving the PDCP SDU from the upper layer entity, process the PDCP SDU to form a PDCP protocol data unit (PDU), send the PDCP PDU to a radio link control (RLC) entity for transmission, and discard the PDCP SDU based on either the PDCP discard timer expiring or receiving a PDCP status report that acknowledges receipt of the PDCP SDU by a receiving PDCP entity; and the RLC entity configured to discard an RLC SDU corresponding to the PDCP PDU based on either receiving an indication of PDCP discard from the PDCP entity or re-establishment of RLC.

#### When indicated from upper layer (i.e. PDCP) to discard a particular RLC SDU, the transmitting side of an AM RLC entity or the transmitting UM RLC entity shall discard the indicated RLC SDU, if neither the RLC SDU nor a segment thereof has been submitted to the lower layers. The transmitting side of an AM RLC entity shall not introduce an RLC SN gap when discarding an RLC SDU.



## SES – Sort and refine patents as to essentiality score

						No.	SES 🖨		
Declaring Co 🜲	SSO 🜩	SE Publ. No.	SE Stand. Doc. ID	SE Section No.	SE Claim No.			Yes 🜲	15
Samsung Electron ics Co. Ltd.	ETSI	US9049718B2	TS 38.322 v16.2.0	5.2.2.1	17	82	82%	Yes 🖨	15
Samsung Electron ics Co. Ltd.	ETSI	US9049718B2	TS 38.322 v16.2.0	5.2.2.1	17	82%	LITIGATED	Yes 🜲	0
InterDigital Holdin gs, Inc.	ETSI	US9641655B2	TS 38.322 v16.2.0	5.4	6	80%	POOLED	Yes 🌲	0
Samsung Electron ics Co. Ltd.	ETSI	US10805048B2	TS 38.322 v16.2.0	5.6.1	5	79%	<ul> <li>ESSENTIALITY SCORE</li> </ul>	62-1	00% 😒
Samsung Electron ics Co. Ltd.	ETSI	US10602563B2	TS 38.322 v15.5.0	5.2.2.1	1	81%	0%     50%       62     Image: Control of the second seco		100% 100 🗘
Samsung Electron ics Co. Ltd.	ETSI	US10602563B2	TS 38.322 v16.2.0	5.2.2.1	1	81%	<b>0</b> documents without Esse	entiality Score	(j

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# VI **How** to right-size a SEP portfolio?



#### How many SEPs are enough?

#### How to right-size a SEP portfolio:

- A properly managed SEP portfolio should generate revenue for an organization by protecting its investments and balancing its maintenance costs.
- This requires an organization to make critical and often risky decisions about where and when to invest in R&D, standards development and patent prosecution.
- This is true for both sides of the table as a SEP portfolio is often used also by net-licensees to cross-license.



#### Likelihood of validity and essentiality

Estimating the statistical likelihood of a portfolio including at least one essential and valid patent shows at even in pessimistic scenarios a portfolio of 250 patents includes at least one enforceable SEP:

Validity	pessimisti	c (30% valid)		optimisti	c (80% valid)	
Essentiality	Essentiality low mediu		high (50%)	low	medium	high (50%)
	(10%)	(25%)		(10%)	(25%)	
Portfolio size						
5	0.1413	0.3228	0.5563	0.3409	0.6723	0.9222
10	0.2626	0.5414	0.8031	0.5656	0.8926	0.9940
25	0.5330	0.8576	0.9828	0.8756	0.9962	1.0000
50	0.7819	0.9797	0.9997	0.9845	1.0000	1.0000
100	0.9524	0.9996	1.0000	0.9998	1.0000	1.0000
250	0.9995	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



## Using data to right-size your SEP portfolio

#### The subject matter expert approach:

- It undisputable that manually determining SEP essentiality and SEP value is economically not feasible for all declared patents.
- SMEs are also not always right and when claim charting is not rigorous (e.g. only a 20 min look-up) and may even be subject to a systematic bias.

#### The data approach:

- Semantic claim section essentiality scores are not perfect (error rate) but they can be a first step analysis before conducting expensive and lengthy claim charting
   → SES will not replace the SME but enable more efficient claim charting.
- Semantic essentiality score (SES) is used as a proxy for patent portfolio value.



## Increasing complexity

- Connectivity is everywhere, and it heavily relies on standards that are subject to SEPs.
- The number and variety of use case of standardized connectivity technology has increased over the past 5 years with a growing number of newly implemented standard subject to SEPs (e.g. SAE standards, Qi standard)
- It is challenging to keep up with technology trends, new standards projects as well as SEPs or new pool license programs.
- Multidimension access to patents and standards data is crucial to file valid and essential patents by aligning strategic standard development, patent prosecution and patent portfolio management.
- Also, standards implementors need to make sure to have a seat at the table when technologies such as V2X, M2M or IoT are developed.



## VII How to leverage access to patents and standards data cross-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 world-wide licensing campaigns.
- Compare SEP portfolios and monitor competition making sure to invest in the right technologies that justify the costs of prosecution, filing and maintenance
- Monitor competitors' standards development investments (contribution count) and identify new standards groups to maintain leading positions in standards development.



#### **Use Cases**

#### Standards and R&D team:

- Use IPlytics to monitor the competition helping to identify novel technologies to be introduced in standards development.
- Use IPlytics to identify prior art early in the process.
- Use IPlytics to align standards development with the patent board and patent prosecution team.



#### Patent prosecution:

- Use the IPlytics standards database make sure to consider the dynamic nature of standards development adapting claim drafting to the changing standard versions.
- Use the IPlytics to identify potential prior art to ensure the drafting of valid and essential claims.



## SEP licensees (standards implementers)



**SEP licensees use of IPlytics Platform:** 

- 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.
- Align standards development activities with the patent board and patent prosecution teams to steer patent filing towards SEP filing.



#### **Use Cases**



#### Technology/ Standards Manager

- Use IPlytics to monitor the implementation of standards subject to SEPs in early technology investment decisions.
- Use IPlytics to identify industry related (e.g. V2X or M2M) standards development initiatives to have a seat at the table when future connectivity technology is developed.



#### Patent teams:

- > Use IPlytics to identify prior art of risky patents for **invalidation**.
- Use IPlytics to align standards development activities with the patent board and patent prosecution teams to steer patent filing towards SEP filing.



## **IPlytics Europe and US**

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

https://www.iplytics.com/requ est-a-demo/

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## Meet the IPlytics team in person

- Wiesn IP Forum in Munich Germany, September 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>, 2 022
- IAM SEP Summit online, September 21<sup>st</sup> -22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022
- LES Annual Meeting in San Francisco USA, October 16-19, 2022
- Solution Content of Co
- IPBC Asia in Tokyo Japan, 31 October -2 November 2022
- Patent Information Fair & Conference Tokyo Japan, 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> November 2022



### Next Webinar Series to start in late September





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#### Contact

## **Questions?**

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