semiconductor, in this case an LED.

Judge Saris said the university had asked for

the court to overturn the decision based on a

federal court rule meant to correct "a clerical

"But this is not a simple clerical mistake in the

judgment," the judge said. "Plaintiff is asking

the court to re-interpret the trial record in a

for the substantive rights of the parties."

"foreclosed by the 'mandate rule' which

Judge Saris mostly granted a request to

rescind an earlier award of attorney fees

against the companies, Taiwan-based Epistar

Corp. and its customers Everlight Electronics

"prevailing parties," the judge said, though she

Co. Ltd. and Lite-On Inc. After the Federal

Circuit's ruling, the LED makers are the

did award some attorney fees to the

misrepresentations by Everlight.

"happy" with the ruling.

of law," he said.

comment on Thursday.

university that were related to alleged

Jeffrey T. Lindgren of Vasquez Benisek &

Lindgren LLP, who represents the companies,

told Law360 on Thursday that his clients are

"We're pleased that the judge recognized that

Circuit's determination that the patent claim

that was taken to trial was invalid as a matter

there is no basis to overturn the Federal

Counsel for the university declined to

Epistar, Everlight and Light-On in

BU first sued in December 2012, accusing

Massachusetts federal court of infringing the

\$13.7 million verdict in favor of the university

'738 patent. The three faced a joint trial in

2015, which ended with a jury returning a

alongside its willful infringement finding.

But the Federal Circuit reversed the jury's

finding, saying that the claim in Boston

University's patent that the companies

allegedly infringed describes something

Specifically, the claim in the '738 patent

describes growing a monocrystalline layer

directly on an amorphous layer, or in layman's

terms, growing a single-crystalline structure

called epitaxy, the opinion said. That process

semiconductor material onto the noncrystal

crystal lattice structure as they grow, the

But experts for Taiwan-based Epistar Corp.

and its customers Everlight Electronics Co.

Ltd. and Lite-On Inc. testified that growing a

structure epitaxially is impossible, and BU's

expert agreed, the Federal Circuit said.

"We can now safely conclude that the

specification does not enable what the

Judge Sharon Prost wrote for the panel.

experts agree is physically impossible," Circuit

BU argued that the patent also covers doing

epitaxy, but the panel disagreed, finding the

The patent-in-suit is U.S. Patent Number

this in ways to create a direct layer other than

university was unable to back up its argument.

The university was represented as recently as

April by Erik Paul Belt of McCarter & English

Chan and Christopher L. Evans of Shore Chan

The companies were represented as recently

as January by Richard C. Vasquez, Jeffrey T.

Glovsky of Hamilton Brook Smith Reynolds.

The consolidated case is Trustees of Boston

University v. Everlight Electronics Co. Ltd. et

--Additional reporting by Dani Kass. Editing by

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**Attached Documents** 

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al, case number 1:12-cv-11935, in the U.S.

District Court for the District of

Lindgren and Eric W. Benisek of Vasquez

Benisek & Lindgren LLP, and Susan G.L.

LLP, and Michael W. Shore, Alfonso Garcia

monocrystalline film directly on an amorphous

surface, which then try to copy the underlying

onto a noncrystal region, using a process

involves depositing molecules of the

patent protection.

court wrote.

5,686,738.

DePumpo LLP.

Massachusetts.

Emily Kokoll.

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Electronics Co., Ltd. et al

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Massachusetts

Technology

Case Title

**Case Number** 1:12-cv-11935

Massachusetts

Nature of Suit

Court

**Patent** 

Judge

Patti B. Saris

Date Filed

Law Firms

**Shore Chan** 

October 17, 2012

Hamilton Brook

McCarter & English

Vasquez Benisek

Massachusetts

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5,686,738 - Highly insulating

U.S. District Court for the District of

monocrystalline gallium nitride thin films

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'May I Just Ask': Era Of Civility Passes With Justice

Trials

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physically impossible, making it ineligible for

way that would have significant ramifications

Moreover, she said, Boston University's bid is

governs the court's authority to take further

actions following an appellate disposition."

mistake" or other "mistake arising from

oversight or omission."

By Mike LaSusa

Law360 (July 18, 2019, 10:40 PM EDT) -- A Massachusetts federal judge on Thursday shut down Boston University's bid to reinstate a \$14 million patent infringement verdict against three LED manufacturers that was overturned by the Federal Circuit last year. U.S. District Judge Patti B. Saris cited "several" reasons for rejecting the university's request to undo the Federal Circuit ruling in the case over U.S. Patent No. 5,686,738, which covers a certain way of growing layers on a

**BU Loses Bid To Reinstate** \$14M LED Patent Win

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