

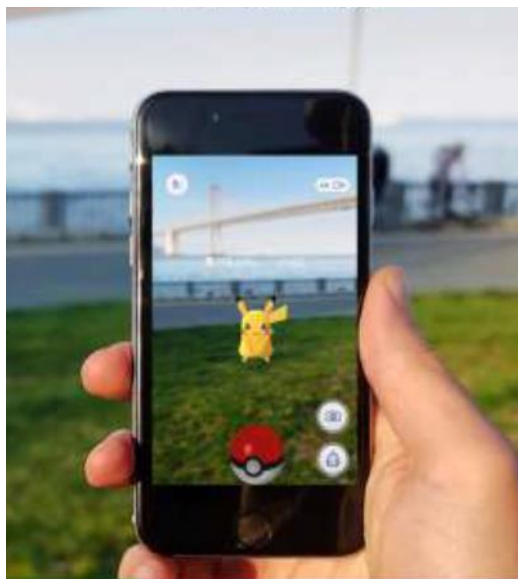
IP Alert: Blackbird Techs. v. Niantic, Inc.



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By Aseet Patel

Video game developer Niantic recently experienced a setback in its defense of a patent infringement suit brought by Blackbird Technologies in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. See *Blackbird Techs. v. Niantic, Inc.*, C.A. No. 17-cv-1810 (Del. Oct. 31, 2018). Niantic is best known for its Pokémon Go video game. In December 2017, Blackbird accused the location-based, augmented reality features (see graphic below from Blackbird's complaint filing) of Niantic's Pokémon Go smartphone application of infringing Blackbird's U.S. Patent No. 9,802,127 (the '127 patent).



Blackbird alleged that the '127 patent, which has a priority filing date of April 2011, claims improvements in the video game field that made augmented reality more practical to execute.

Niantic sought to dismiss the suit in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Alice Corp. Pty Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014), decision. Niantic argued that the ’127 patent was invalid as patent ineligible subject matter under *Alice* and should be dismissed at the pleading stage. The Delaware court disagreed—leaving Blackbird’s ’127 patent intact and leaving Niantic to defend the suit or consider settlement.

Two-Part Test under Alice

In *Alice*, the Court laid out a two-part test to determine whether inventions are directed to patent ineligible subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101. First, the court must determine whether the claims at issue are directed to abstract ideas. Second, if the claims are directed to abstract ideas, the court then considers the elements of each claim both individually and as an ordered combination, to determine whether the additional elements transform the nature of the claim into a patent-eligible application—i.e., a search for an “inventive concept.” The *Alice* Court stated that in applying the § 101 exception, courts must distinguish between patents that claim the “building blocks” of human ingenuity versus those that integrate the building blocks into something more, thereby transforming them into a patent-eligible invention.

Mapping Limitation Saves Blackbird’s ’127 Patent

The Blackbird court held that because the ’127 patent claims are not directed to ineligible subject matter under *Alice* step one, they need not even reach *Alice* step two. See *Blackbird*, slip op. at 8. The Blackbird court followed a framework similar to that which the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit followed in *McRO, Inc. v. Bandai Namco Games Am. Inc.*, 837 F.3d 1299, 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2016). Courts must be wary of describing the claims at such a high level of abstraction and “untethered from the language of the claims” lest the exceptions to § 101 swallow the rule. See e.g., *McRO*, 837 F.3d at 1313. Similarly, the Blackbird court concluded Niantic oversimplified the claims of the ’127 patent to an inappropriate level of abstraction. Representative claim 1 of the ’127 patent is reproduced below:

1. A computer-implemented method comprising:
receiving a first position indicator representing a first current physical location for a user of a video game, wherein said first position indicator is determined at least in part by taking a global navigation satellite system reading of said first current physical location;
obtaining image data relating to said first current physical location, said image data comprising two or more camera images of said first current physical location;
mapping said image data into a virtual environment of said video game by displaying said image data as a video, wherein said user experiences within said virtual environment real life objects from said first current physical location, and said user simultaneously encounters within said virtual environment virtual objects that are not physically present in said first current physical location;
receiving a second position indicator representing a second current physical location for said user as said user navigates a geographic area surrounding said first current physical location;
saving at least said second position indicator to a memory;
and
storing at least said second position indicator in said memory when said video game is not executing.

The Blackbird court found that the mapping step in claim 1 is tethered to specific instructions about which images are to be mapped (e.g., camera images from the user’s physical location), where those images are to be mapped (e.g., the video game virtual

environment), and how those images are to be displayed (e.g., as a video wherein the user experiences both real and virtual objects within the video game virtual environment).

The '127 patent allegedly solves the problem in the industry of being confined to a “predetermined and merely virtual location” in a video game by “incorporating a user’s physical location as part of the game environment.” And solves it with specific ways of first taking camera images of the user’s physical location (i.e., a real physical space) and then mapping those images as a video into the virtual game environment. The Blackbird court concluded that the '127 patent claims, [like the claims directed to lip-sync technology in McRO](#), are “directed to the creation of something physical”—the display of camera images depicting the user’s location overlaid with the virtual images from the video game “for viewing by human eyes.” The claimed improvement is to how the physical display operated, that is, to “produce better quality images” by simultaneously displaying real and virtual objects, creating a more interactive video game environment. See Blackbird, slip op. at 7-8. Moreover, the Blackbird court found persuasive that the '127 patent claims include “specific instructions on how the mapping is done,” and were not merely result-focused. See Blackbird, slip op. at 7 (citing to *Electric Power Group, LLC v. Alstom S.A.*, 830 F.3d 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).

Click [here](#) to download the decision in *Blackbird Tech. v. Niantic, Inc.*

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