1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Jennifer Ishimoto, SBN 211845 Banie & Ishimoto LLP 2100 Geng Road, Suite 210 Palo Alto, CA 94303 Telephone: 408-981-9472 Fax: 650-241-2770 Email: ishimoto@banishlaw.com  Attorney for Plaintiff Nitetek Licensing LLC  UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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11	Nitetek Licensing LLC,	CASE NO.	
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR	
13	v.	INFRINGEMENT	
14	ICP DAS USA, INC.,		
15	Defendant.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED	
16	Dorondant.		
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19	COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT		
20	1. Nitetek Licensing LLC ("Nitetek" or "Plaintiff"), by and through		
21	counsel, hereby brings this action for patent infringement against ICP DAS USA,		
22	Inc. ("ICP DAS" or "Defendant"), alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No.		
23	6,661,783 ("Patent-in-Suit" or the '783 Patent) titled "CDMA Transmission		
24	Apparatus" attached hereto as Exhibit A.		
25	NATURE OF THE ACTION		
26	2. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the United		
27	1 NITETEK LICENSING LLC V. ICP DAS USA, INC.		
28	COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT		

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NITETEK LICENSING LLC V. ICP DAS USA, INC. COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

States Patent Act 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq., including 35 U.S.C. § 271.

#### **PARTIES**

- 3. Plaintiff Nitetek Licensing LLC ("Nitetek") is a Texas company and has a principal place of business at 6001 W Parmer Ln, Ste 370 1070, Austin, TX 78727-3908.
- 4. On information and belief, Defendant ICP DAS USA, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having a principal place of business at 24309 Narbonne Ave., Suite 200, Lomita, California 90717.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. This is an action for patent infringement in violation of the Patent Act of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.
- 6. This Court has original and exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over the patent infringement claims for relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over ICP DAS because it maintains its principal place of business in the state of California. On information and belief, ICP DAS has transacted and is continuing to transact business in this District that includes, but is not limited to, the use of products and systems that practice the subject matter claimed in the patents involved in this action.
- 8. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because ICP DAS is formed under the laws of California and registered with the Secretary of State in the State of California; and thus resides in this district under the Supreme Court's opinion in *TC Heartland LLC v. Kraft Foods Group Brands LLC*, 137 S. Ct. 1514 (2017). Further, upon information and belief, ICP DAS has committed acts of infringement in this district and a regular and established place of business in this district.

- 9. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.
- 10. On December 9, 2003, the '783 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The '783 Patent is presumed valid and enforceable.
- 11. Plaintiff is the assignee of all right, title and interest in the '783 Patent, including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the '783 Patent.
- 12. The '783 Patent generally relates to asymmetric communication through CDMA mobile communication method. Specifically, the '783 Patent provides a method by which a CDMA communication apparatus in the CDMA cellular system can avoid a shortage of spreading codes on the downlink while carrying out open-loop transmition power control on the uplink.
- 13. The inventions disclosed in the Patent-in-Suit were not well-understood, routine, or conventional. At the time the '783 Patent was filed, there existed various problems in accommodating downlink signals because of a shortage of spreading codes while trying to secure the quality of the uplink through transmission power control. *See* Ex. A, '783 Patent, 1:10-11. While there were other methods for improving asymmetric communications through a CDMA system, the '783 Patent invented a method for resolving the issues were left unaddressed in prior art. *See* Ex. A, '783 Patent, 1:10-11.
- 14. The claimed invention addressed the problems detailed supra by providing a method of asymmetric communications through the use of a CDMA communication apparatus comprising a frame assembly section for assembling frames with a known reference signal and transmission power bit and a transmission rate control section for setting a lower transmission rate of a

transmission signal composed of the known reference signal and transmission power bit above than the transmission rate for symmetric communications. *See* Ex. A, '783 Patent, 1:10.

15. The claims of the Patent-in-Suit do not merely recite the performance of a familiar practice, and instead the claims recite one or more inventive concepts that are rooted in improving the asymmetric CDMA communications. The Patent- in-Suit addresses problems rooted in improving asymmetric communication by providing a method that avoids downlink failure and improves the quality and system capacity of the uplink, the solutions it teaches are not merely drawn to longstanding human activities. Thus, the Patent-in-Suit provides an invention that cannot be performed with pen and paper or in the human mind, nor are the solutions it teaches drawn from longstanding human activities.

#### **ACCUSED PRODUCTS**

- 16. Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale, sells in the U.S., and/or imports into the U.S. products, systems, and/or services that infringe the Patentin- Suit, including, but not limited to the ICP DAS G-4513 ("the Accused Product").
- 17. The Accused Product utilizes UMTS-FDD technology using WCDMA technology performing uplink and downlink on different frequencies over a CDMA system. A non-limiting exemplary claim chart comparing the Accused Product to Claim 4 of the '783 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B and is incorporated herein as if fully rewritten.

#### **COUNT 1 – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '783 Patent**

18. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

- 19. The '783 Patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") on December 9, 2003. The '783 Patent is presumed valid and enforceable. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 282.
- 20. Plaintiff is the owner by assignment of the '783 Patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '783 Patent, including the exclusive right enforce the '783 Patent and pursue lawsuits against infringers.
- 21. Without a license or permission from Plaintiff, Defendant has infringed, directly and indirectly, one or more claims of the '783 Patent by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented inventions, including, without limitation, one or more of the patented '783 systems and methods, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

### Direct Infringement – 35 U.S.C. § 271(a)

- 22. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference, the same as if set forth herein.
- 23. Without a license or permission from Plaintiff, Defendant has infringed one or more claims of the '783 Patent by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the patented '783 systems and methods, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 24. Defendant has infringed by, among other things, practicing all of the steps of the '783 Patent, for example, through internal testing, quality assurance, research and development, and troubleshooting. *See Joy Techs., Inc. v. Flakt, Inc.*, 6 F.3d 770, 775 (Fed. Cir. 1993); see also 35 U.S.C. § 271(2006).
- 25. By way of example, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe at least one or more claims of the '783 Patent, including at least Claim 4. Attached

hereto as Exhibit B is an exemplary claim chart detailing representative infringement of Claim 4 of the '783 Patent.

#### **Plaintiff Suffered Damages**

26. Defendant's acts of infringement of the Patent-in-Suit have caused damage to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 271. The precise amount of damages will be determined through discovery in this litigation and proven at trial.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- A. Judgment that Defendant has directly infringed one or more claims of the '783 Patent either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;
- B. Judgment awarding Defendant general and/or specific damages, including a reasonable royalty and/or lost profits, in amounts to be fixed by the Court in accordance with proof, including enhanced and/or exemplary damages, as appropriate, as well as all of Defendant's profits or gains of any kind from its acts of patent infringement;
- C. Judgment awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and
- D. Judgment awarding Plaintiff such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

#### **JURY DEMAND**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff respectfully requests a trial by jury on all issues triable to a jury.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Dated: November 30, 2022	Respectfully Submitted,  /s/ Jennifer Ishimoto Jennifer Ishimoto (#211845)  BANIE & ISHIMOTO LLP 2100 Geng Road, Suite 210 Palo Alto, CA 94303 Telephone: (408) 981-9472 Email: ishimoto@banishlaw.com  Attorney for Plaintiff Nitetek Licensing LLC
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