

Plaintiff Parthenon Unified Memory Architecture LLC (“PUMA” or “Plaintiff”) hereby submits this Complaint against Defendants HTC Corporation and HTC America Inc. (collectively “HTC” or “Defendants”) and states as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. PUMA is a Texas limited liability company, having a principal place of business at 2400 Dallas Parkway, Suite 200, Plano, Texas 75093.

2. On information and belief, Defendant HTC Corporation is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Taiwan, having a principal place of business at 23 Xinghau Road, Taoyuan 330, Taiwan, Republic of China.

3. On information and belief, Defendant HTC America Inc. is incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington, having a principal place of business at 13920 SE Eastgate Way, Suite 400, Bellevue, Washington 98005.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because this action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*

5. Venue is proper in this federal district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b)–(c) and 1400(b) in that Defendants have done business in this District, have committed acts of infringement in this District, and continue to commit acts of infringement in this District, entitling PUMA to relief.

COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,812,789

6. On September 22, 1998, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 5,812,789 (“the ’789 Patent”),

entitled “Video And/Or Audio Decompression And/Or Compression Device That Shares a Memory Interface.” PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the ’789 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the ’789 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

7. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the ’789 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the ’789 Patent. HTC’s infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

8. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC’s wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA’s exclusive rights under the ’789 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

9. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the ’789 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,960,464

10. On September 28, 1999, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 5,960,464 (“the ’464 Patent”), entitled “Memory Sharing Architecture For A Decoding In A Computer System.” PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the ’464 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the ’464 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

11. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the ’464 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the ’464 Patent. HTC’s infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

12. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC’s wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA’s exclusive rights under the ’464 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

13. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the ’464 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,058,459

14. On May 2, 2000, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 6,058,459 (“the ’459 Patent”), entitled “Video/Audio Decompression/Compression Device Including An Arbiter And Method For Accessing A Shared Memory.” PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the ’459 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the ’459 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

15. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the ’459 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the ’459 Patent. HTC’s infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

16. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC’s wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA’s exclusive rights under the ’459 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

17. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the ’459 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under

35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,427,194

18. On July 30, 2002, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 6,427,194 (“the ’194 Patent”), entitled “Electronic System And Method For Display Using A Decoder And Arbiter To Selectively Allow Access To A Shared Memory.” PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the ’194 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the ’194 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

19. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the ’194 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the ’194 Patent. HTC’s infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

20. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC’s wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA’s exclusive rights under the ’194 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

21. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the ’194 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue

of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,321,368

22. On January 22, 2008, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 7,321,368 ("the '368 Patent"), entitled "Electronic System And Method For Display Using A Decoder And Arbiter To Selectively Allow Access To A Shared Memory." PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the '368 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the '368 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

23. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the '368 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the '368 Patent. HTC's infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

24. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA's exclusive rights under the '368 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

25. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the '368 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT VI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,542,045

26. On June 2, 2009, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 7,542,045 ("the '045 Patent"), entitled "Electronic System And Method For Display Using A Decoder And Arbiter To Selectively Allow Access To A Shared Memory." PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the '045 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the '045 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

27. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the '045 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the '045 Patent. HTC's infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

28. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA's exclusive rights under

the '045 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

29. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the '045 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT VII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,777,753

30. On August 17, 2010, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 7,777,753 (“the '753 Patent”), entitled “Electronic System And Method For Selectively Allowing Access To A Shared Memory.” PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the '753 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the '753 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

31. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the '753 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the '753 Patent. HTC's infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

32. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC's wrongful

acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA's exclusive rights under the '753 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

33. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the '753 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT VIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,054,315

34. On November 8, 2011, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 8,054,315 ("the '315 Patent"), entitled "Electronic System And Method For Selectively Allowing Access To A Shared Memory." PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the '315 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the '315 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

35. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the '315 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the '315 Patent. HTC's infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

36. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA's exclusive rights under the '315 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

37. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the '315 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

COUNT IX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,681,164

38. On March 25, 2014, the USPTO duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 8,681,164 ("the '164 Patent"), entitled "Electronic System And Method For Selectively Allowing Access To A Shared Memory." PUMA holds all rights, title, and interest in and to the '164 Patent. HTC is not licensed to the '164 Patent, yet HTC knowingly, actively, and lucratively practices the patents.

39. Upon information and belief, HTC has infringed directly and continues to infringe directly the '164 Patent. The infringing acts include, but are not limited to, the manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products and/or methods encompassed by the claims of the '164 Patent. HTC's infringing products include, but are not limited to, at least the HTC 7 Pro, HTC Arrive, HTC 8XT, HTC Amaze, HTC Desire, HTC Droid Incredible, HTC Evo, HTC First, HTC Nexus One, HTC HD7, HTC HD7S, HTC Hero, HTC Imagio, HTC Inspire, HTC

Merge, HTC One, HTC Radar, HTC Titan, HTC Titan II, HTC Trophy, HTC Vivid, and HTC Wildfire.

40. The acts of infringement by HTC have caused damage to PUMA, and PUMA is entitled to recover from HTC the damages sustained by PUMA as a result of HTC's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of PUMA's exclusive rights under the '164 Patent by HTC has damaged and will continue to damage PUMA, causing irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

41. At least as early as its receipt of this Complaint, HTC has had knowledge of the '164 Patent and written notice of the infringement. PUMA intends to seek discovery on the issue of willfulness and reserves the right to seek a willfulness finding and increased damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

JURY DEMAND

42. PUMA hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PUMA requests entry of judgment in its favor and against HTC as follows:

- a. A declaration that HTC has infringed and is infringing the '789, '464, '459, '194, '368, '045, '753, '315, and '164 Patents;
- b. An Order permanently enjoining HTC, its officers, agents, employees, and those acting in privity with it, from further direct and/or indirect infringement of the '789, '464, '459, '194, '368, '045, '753, '315, and '164 Patents;

- c. An award of damages to PUMA arising out of HTC's infringement of the '789, '464, '459, '194, '368, '045, '753, '315, and '164 Patents, including enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest, in an amount according to proof;
- d. An award of attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 or as otherwise permitted by law; and,
- e. Granting PUMA its costs and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: June 12, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Demetrios Anaipakos

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