

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
TYLER DIVISION**

CHRIMAR SYSTEMS, INC.,  
d/b/a CMS TECHNOLOGIES and  
CHRIMAR HOLDING COMPANY, LLC,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AVIGILON CORP. and  
AVIGILON USA CORP.,  
Defendants.

Civil Action No. 6:17-cv-00682

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiffs Chrimar Systems, Inc. d/b/a CMS Technologies (“Chrimar Systems”) and Chrimar Holding Company, LLC (“Chrimar Holding”) (collectively, “Chrimar” or “Plaintiffs”) file this Complaint against Defendants Avigilon Corporation and Avigilon USA Corporation (collectively, “Defendants”) for infringement of U.S. Patents Nos. 8,942,107, 9,812,825, 8,902,760, and 9,019,838, and hereby allege as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, *et seq.*

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff Chrimar Systems, Inc. d/b/a CMS Technologies is a Michigan corporation with a place of business located at 36528 Grand River Avenue, Suite A-1, Farmington Hills, Michigan 48335.

3. Plaintiff Chrimar Holding Company, LLC is a Texas limited liability company with a place of business located at 911 NW Loop 281, Suite 211-30, Longview, Texas 75604.

4. Chrimar was the first company to employ DC current within a BaseT network in the early 1990s and has received a number of US patents for this very important technology.

Chrimar continues to market its EtherLock® family of products for asset control, management and security, including the including the EtherLock® II and EtherLock IDentification (ELID) products:

### **EtherLock® II**

EtherLock® II is a centralized piece of equipment which applies DC current to the physical layer, to continuously monitor the physical connection, receive distinguishing information about Ethernet end devices and provide notification, etc.



### **ELID**

The EtherLock IDentification device or ELID device works in conjunction with the EtherLock II unit allowing for real-time identification and tracking of a computers' physical location on an Ethernet network providing absolute control over what equipment connects to your data network. The ELID device also allows for a complete location-based inventory of all your assets even if the assets are powered off.



[http://cmstech.com/security\\_solutions/products/products.html](http://cmstech.com/security_solutions/products/products.html)

5. Chrimar's EtherLock® II product practices certain claims of the '838 Patent, and the installed ELID/NIC-Stick circuitry practice certain claims of the '107, '760, and '825 Patents. *See also* <http://www.cm spatents.com/>.

6. Chrimar has entered into numerous non-exclusive licenses for certain equipment under certain Chrimar patents including certain Power over Ethernet (PoE) equipment designed for deployment within a BaseT Ethernet network. *See, e.g.,*

<https://realtimepressrelease.com/press-releases-tagged-with/chrimar/>.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant Avigilon Corporation is a Canadian corporation having a place of business at 555 Robson Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1A6, Canada, and can be served through its registered agent, Avigilon USA Corp., 1717 McKinney Ave., Ste. 1590, Dallas, TX 75202.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant Avigilon USA Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal place of business at 4001 E. Plano Pkwy, Ste 100, Plano, TX 75074-1822, and can be served through its registered agent CT Corporation System at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201-3163.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Avigilon USA Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avigilon Corporation.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

11. Defendants are subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction due to their substantial business in this forum. For example, upon information and belief, Defendants are subject to the specific personal jurisdiction of this Court because Chrimar's claims for patent infringement arise from Defendants' acts of infringement in the State of Texas. These acts of infringement include selling infringing products in the State of Texas and placing infringing products into the stream of commerce through an established distribution channel with full awareness that substantial quantities of the products have been shipped into the State of Texas. Therefore, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants under the Texas long-arm statute, TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 17.042.

12. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). Defendant Avigilon USA Corporation has a regular and established place of business in this District at 4001

E. Plano Pkwy, Ste 100, Plano, TX 75074-1822, and has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District. For example, Defendant's regular and established place of business in this District is a physical building, depicted below, and according to the Collin County Central Appraisal District is 100% owned by Avigilon Corporation. *See In re Cray Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1355, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2017).



**Property Search**Property ID: 2736091 - Tax Year: **2018** ▼**General Information**

Property ID	2736091
Property Status	Active
Geographic ID	P-9000-216-5916-1
Property Type	Personal
Property Address	4001 E Plano Pkwy #00100 Plano, TX 75074
DBA Name	Avigilon
Total Land Area	n/a
Total Improvement Main Area	n/a
Abstract/Subdivision	
Primary State Code	L1 (Tangible Commercial Personal)
Legal Description	BPP at 4001 E Plano Pkwy

Certain information in appraisal records not available. [Click here for more information...](#)

**Owner Information**

Owner ID	988467
Owner Name(s)	 Avigilon Corporation
Exemptions	FR (Freeport)
Percent Ownership	100.00%
Mailing Address	Box 378 #101-1001 W Broadway Vancouver Bc V6H 4E4, Canada

<https://www.collincad.org/propertysearch?prop=2736091&year=2018>.

13. Further, Avigilon Corporation, a foreign corporation, can be sued in any district, including this District. *See Brunette Machine Works, Ltd. v. Kockum Industries, Inc.*, 406 U.S. 706, 714 (1972) (discussed in *TC Heartland LLC v. Kraft Foods Group Brands LLC*, 137 S. Ct. 1514, 1520, n.2 (2017)).

**PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

14. Chrimar Systems is the owner and the assignee of U.S. Patent No. 8,942,107 (the “107 Patent”), entitled “Piece of Ethernet Terminal Equipment” and Chrimar Holding holds the exclusive right to license the `107 Patent. Chrimar has ownership of all substantial rights in the

`107 Patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringement. A true and correct copy of the `107 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

15. The `107 Patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

16. Chrimar Systems is the owner and assignee of U.S. Patent No. 9,812,825 (the “`825 Patent”), entitled “Ethernet Device” and Chrimar Holding holds the exclusive right to license the `825 Patent. Chrimar has ownership of all substantial rights in the `825 Patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringement. A true and correct copy of the `825 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

17. The `825 Patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

18. Chrimar Systems is the owner and assignee of U.S. Patent No. 8,902,760 (the “`760 Patent”), entitled “Network System and Optional Tethers” and Chrimar Holding holds the exclusive right to license the `760 Patent. Chrimar has ownership of all substantial rights in the `760 Patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringement. A true and correct copy of the `760 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

19. The `760 Patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

20. Chrimar Systems is the owner and the assignee of U.S. Patent No. 9,019,838 (the “`838 Patent”), entitled “Central Piece of Network Equipment” and Chrimar Holding holds the exclusive right to license the `838 Patent. Chrimar has ownership of all substantial rights in the `838 Patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringement. A true and correct copy of the `838 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

21. The '838 Patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

22. The '107, '825, '760, and '838 Patents are collectively the "Patents-in-Suit."

23. The Patents-in-Suit generally cover plug and play automation and/or asset control capabilities employed by certain BaseT Ethernet equipment including powered devices ("PDs") and power sourcing equipment ("PSEs") that comply with or are compatible with certain portions of the IEEE Standards commonly referred to as PoE Standards (e.g., the IEEE 802.3af or IEEE 802.3at standards).

### **ACCUSED PRODUCTS**

24. Upon information and belief, Defendants make, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Power over Ethernet powered devices and/or power sourcing equipment. Such products include, but are not limited to:

<b>PRODUCT TYPE</b>	<b>MODEL NUMBER</b>
Network Camera (PD)	8L-H4PRO-B
Network Camera (PD)	12L-H4PRO-B
Network Camera (PD)	16L-H4PRO-B
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-B1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-B2
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-B3
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-B1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-B2
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-B3
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-B1

Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-B2
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-B3
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-B2
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-B3
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-B2
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DC2
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DC2
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DC2
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DC2
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DP2
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DP2
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DP2
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DP2
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-DO2
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-DO2
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-DO2
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	5.0L-H4A-DO2
Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-DO1



Network Camera (PD)	8.0-H4A-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	24L-H4PRO-B
Network Camera (PD)	30L-H4PRO-B
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-12G-B1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-25G-B1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-25G-B1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-12G-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-12G-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-25G-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-25G-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-25G-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-25G-BO2-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-12G-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-25G-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-25G-DP1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4A-12G-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4A-25G-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4A-25G-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4SL-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4SL-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4SL-BO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4SL-D1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4SL-D1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4SL-D1
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4SL-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4SL-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4SL-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4SL-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4SL-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4SL-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4M-D1
Network Camera (PD)	1.3C-H4M-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4M-D1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4M-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4M-D1
Network Camera (PD)	3.0C-H4M-D1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	6.0L-H4F-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	12.0-H4F-DO1-IR
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4PTZ-DC45
Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4PTZ-DC30
Network Camera (PD)	1.0C-H4PTZ-DP45

Network Camera (PD)	2.0C-H4PTZ-DP30
Network Camera (PD)	1L-HD-LP-35
Network Camera (PD)	1L-HD-LP-50
Network Camera (PD)	1L-HD-LP-75
Network Camera (PD)	1L-HD-LP-100
Network Camera (PD)	1.0-H3M-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0-H3M-DC1-BL
Network Camera (PD)	1.0-H3M-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0-H3M-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	1.0-H3M-DP1-BL
Network Camera (PD)	2.0-H3M-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0-H3M-DC1-BL
Network Camera (PD)	2.0-H3M-DO1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0-H3M-DP1
Network Camera (PD)	2.0-H3M-DP1-BL 2
Network Camera (PD)	9W-H3-3MH-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	12W-H3-4MH-DC1
Network Camera (PD)	9W-H3-3MH-DO1-B
Network Camera (PD)	12W-H3-4MH-DO1-B
Network Camera (PD)	9W-H3-3MH-DP1-B
Network Camera (PD)	12W-H3-4MH-DP1-B
Network Camera (PD)	8.0MP-HD-DOME-180
Network Camera (PD)	8.0MP-HD-DOME-180-H
Network Camera (PD)	8.0MP-HD-DOME-360
Network Camera (PD)	8.0MP-HD-DOME-360-H
Power Injector (PSE)	ES-HD-HWS
Power Injector (PSE)	ES-HD-HWS-LG
Power Injector (PSE)	ES-HD-CWS
Power Injector (PSE)	ES-HD-CWS-LG
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS2-8P2
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS2-8P4
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-8P2
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-8P4
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-16P06
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-16P09
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-16P12
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-24P09
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-24P12
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-HDDP02
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-HDDP03
HD Video Appliance (PSE)	VMA-AS1-HDDP04

25. These products, and any of Defendants' other similar products, are collectively referred to herein as the "Accused Products." Defendants' Accused Products that employ plug and play automation and/or asset control capabilities as claimed in the Patents-in-Suit are referred to as the "Accused PD Products" and "Accused PSE Products."

26. Upon information and belief, the Accused Products are offered for sale and sold throughout the United States, including within this District.

27. Upon information and belief, Defendants have purposefully and voluntarily placed the Accused Products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that these products will be purchased and used by end users in the United States, including end users in this District.

28. Upon information and belief, Defendants provide direct and indirect support concerning the Accused Products to end users, including end users within this District.

**COUNT I**  
**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,942,107**

29. Chrimar alleges and hereby incorporates by reference every allegation made in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if each were separately set forth herein.

30. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '107 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused PD Products in the United States, including within this District, that infringe at least claim 103 across claims 5, 6, 16, 56, and 71, and claim 125 across claims 113 and 122 of the '107 Patent without the authority of Chrimar.

31. The identified claims of the '107 Patent are presumed valid.

32. Each of the Accused PD Products is a piece of BaseT Ethernet data terminal equipment. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera is a device that can originate and terminate Ethernet data and Ethernet data transmissions, and is configured to communicate with other devices over a BaseT Ethernet network.



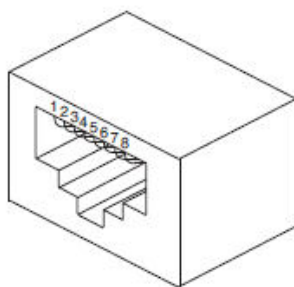
datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 1.

33. Each of the Accused PD Products has an Ethernet connector comprising first and second pairs of contacts. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera has an RJ-45 connector (labelled “Ethernet (LAN) port”), which has four pairs of contacts:

**NETWORK**

Network	100BASE-TX
Cabling Type	CAT5
Connector	RJ-45

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.



**Figure 33-5—PD and PSE eight-pin modular jack**

IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33-5

34. Each of the Accused PD Products uses an Ethernet connector’s first and second pairs of contacts to carry Ethernet communication signals. For example, the pairs of contacts of the Ethernet connector of the 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera can carry 10BaseT and 100BaseTX Ethernet communication data signals:

<b>NETWORK</b>	Network	100BASE-TX
	Cabling Type	CAT5
	Connector	RJ-45

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

35. Each of the Accused PD Products is a powered-off end device prior to receiving its operational power. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera is a powered-off end device when requesting its operational power or when it is not physically connected to the network.

36. Each of the Accused PD Products has at least one path for the purpose of drawing DC current, the at least one path coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of its Ethernet connector.

For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard:

<b>ELECTRICAL</b>	Power Consumption	5 W
	Power Source	VDC: 12 V +/- 10%, 6 W min VAC: 24 V +/- 10%, 8 VA min PoE: IEEE802.3af Class 3 compliant
	Power Connector	2-pin terminal block

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

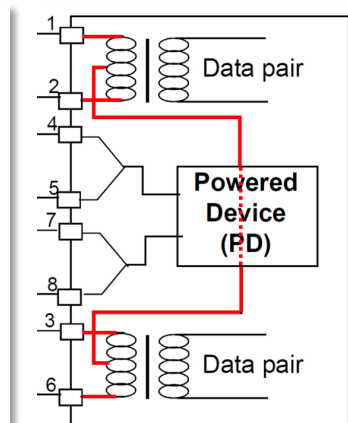
37. The IEEE 802.3af standard explains:

**33.3.1 PD PI**

The PD shall be capable of accepting power on either of two sets of PI conductors. The two conductor sets are named Mode A and Mode B. In each four-wire connection, the two wires associated with a pair are at the same nominal average voltage. Figure 33-5 in conjunction with Table 33-7 illustrates the two power modes.

Table 33-7—PD pinout

Conductor	Mode A	Mode B
1	Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$	
2	Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$	
3	Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$	
4		Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$
5		Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$
6	Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$	
7		Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$
8		Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$



IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.1, Table 33-7, and Figure 33-4 (annotated, emphasis added).

38. Each Accused PD Product draws different magnitudes of DC current flow via the at least one path, the different magnitudes of DC current flow to result from at least one condition applied to at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. See datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2. IEEE 802.3af explains:

### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which is it not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V-I \text{ slope} = (V_2 - V_1) / (I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.3

39. Each of the Accused PD Products can convey information about itself (e.g., while powered-off) via the magnitudes of the DC current flow. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. *See* datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2. IEEE 802.3af explains:

The Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) is located at an endpoint or midspan, separate from and between the MDIs, and provides power to the Powered Device (PD) over the Link Section. The PSE detection protocol distinguishes a compatible PD from non-compatible devices and precludes the application of power and possible damage to non-compatible devices.”

**Table 33–8— Valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V-I Slope (at any 1V or greater chord within the voltage range conditions)	2.7V to 10.1V	23.75	26.25	K $\Omega$
V offset			1.9	V
I offset			10	$\mu$ A
Input capacitance	2.7V to 10.1 V	0.05	0.12	$\mu$ F
Input inductance	2.7V to 10.1 V		100	$\mu$ H

A non-valid detection signature shall have one or both of the characteristics in Table 33–9

**Table 33–9— Non-valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Range of values	Unit
V-I Slope	V < 10.1V	Either greater than 45 or less than 12	K $\Omega$
Input Capacitance	V < 10.1V	Greater than 10	$\mu$ F

IEEE 802.3af standard, Abstract, Table 33-8, and Table 33-9

40. Upon information and belief, discovery will show that the at least one path is integrated into each of the Accused PD Products.

41. Each of the Accused PD Products (e.g., while powered-off) can draw different magnitudes of DC current flow via at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. *See* datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2. The IEEE 802.3af standard prescribes the presentation of valid detection signatures by drawing different magnitudes of DC current flow in response to at least one electrical connection (e.g. a voltage or current) applied to a contact:



### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which is it not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V-I \text{ slope} = (V_2 - V_1)/(I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

**Table 33-8— Valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V-I Slope (at any 1V or greater chord within the voltage range conditions)	2.7V to 10.1V	23.75	26.25	K $\Omega$
V offset			1.9	V
I offset			10	$\mu$ A
Input capacitance	2.7V to 10.1 V	0.05	0.12	$\mu$ F
Input inductance	2.7V to 10.1 V		100	$\mu$ H

A non-valid detection signature shall have one or both of the characteristics in Table 33-9

**Table 33-9— Non-valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Range of values	Unit
V-I Slope	V < 10.1V	Either greater than 45 or less than 12	K $\Omega$
Input Capacitance	V < 10.1V	Greater than 10	$\mu$ F

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.3, Table 33-8, and Table 33-9

42. Upon information and belief, discovery will show that each Accused PD Product has at least one path and the at least one path comprises at least two different impedances.

43. The DC current can comprise a first magnitude of DC current for a first interval followed by a second magnitude of DC current for a second interval, wherein the second magnitude is greater than the first magnitude. For example:

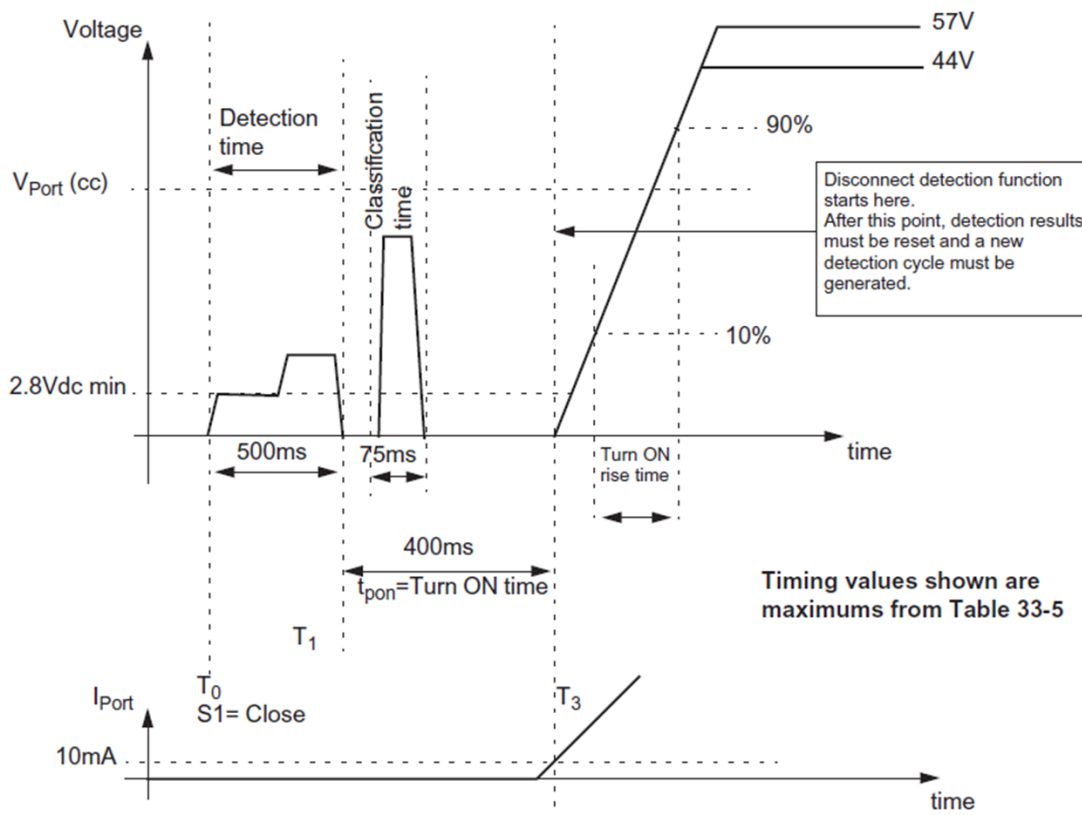


Figure 33C.11—Detection, classification, turn on, and total cycle timing relationships

IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33C.11

44. The first and second magnitudes of DC current can generally be used, for example, to distinguish a PD like the Accused PD Products from a non-PD or legacy device, and to identify each Accused PD Product's power requirements.

45. Accordingly, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '107 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by

making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar.

46. Defendants have been on notice of the `107 Patent since at least filing of this Complaint. *See Script Sec. Sols. L.L.C. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 170 F. Supp. 3d 928, 937 (E.D. Tex. 2016).

47. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the `107 Patent by inducing their customers to directly infringe the `107 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least by providing their customers with instructions on using the Accused Products and by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing devices in the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera's Installation Guide instructs:

4. Connect power using one of the following methods:

- Power over Ethernet (PoE) Class 3 — If PoE is available, the LEDs will turn on.

PDFH3-DC10212014.pdf, p. 7-8.

48. Upon information and belief, and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the `107 Patent by contribution knowing that the Accused Products would be combined with other components to infringe the `107 Patent and that the Accused Products have no substantial non-infringing use.

49. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the `107 Patent.

50. Because of Defendants' infringing activities, Chrimar has suffered damages and will continue to suffer damages in the future.

**COUNT II**  
**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,812,825**

51. Chrimar alleges and hereby incorporates by reference every allegation made in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if each were separately set forth herein.

52. The '825 Patent is presumed valid.

53. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '825 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused PSE Products in the United States, including within this District, that infringe at least claims 5, 13, 15, 16, and 17 of the '825 Patent without the authority of Chrimar. In further violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '825 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused PD Products in the United States, including within this District, that infringe at least claims 40, 45, 49, 50, and 64 of the '825 Patent without the authority of Chrimar.

54. The Accused PD Products are powered-off BaseT Ethernet devices prior to receiving their operational power and configured to be interrogated for a predetermined response via at least one direct current (DC) signal.

55. For example, each Accused PD Product has pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector that are used to carry 10BaseT and/or 100BaseTX Ethernet communication signals. Additionally, each Accused PD Product implements Section 33.3.5.1 of the 802.3af standard, or a similar provision of another standard, which defines that a PD is powered off and shall “turn on” when certain conditions are met. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera datasheet states:

**ELECTRICAL**

Power Consumption	5 W
Power Source	VDC: 12 V +/- 10%, 6 W min VAC: 24 V +/- 10%, 8 VA min PoE: IEEE802.3af Class 3 compliant
Power Connector	2-pin terminal block

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

56. Each Accused PD Product complies or is compatible with the portions of the IEEE 802.3af standard that prescribe the presentation of valid detection signatures by drawing different magnitudes of DC current flow in response to at least one electrical connection (e.g., a voltage or current) applied to contacts of an Ethernet connector described in the below excerpts:

### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which it is not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V-I \text{ slope} = (V_2 - V_1) / (I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

**Table 33-8— Valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V-I Slope (at any 1V or greater chord within the voltage range conditions)	2.7V to 10.1V	23.75	26.25	KΩ
V offset			1.9	V
I offset			10	μA
Input capacitance	2.7V to 10.1 V	0.05	0.12	μF
Input inductance	2.7V to 10.1 V		100	μH

A non-valid detection signature shall have one or both of the characteristics in Table 33-9

**Table 33-9— Non-valid PD detection signature characteristics, measured at PD input connector**

Parameter	Conditions	Range of values	Unit
V-I Slope	V < 10.1V	Either greater than 45 or less than 12	KΩ
Input Capacitance	V < 10.1V	Greater than 10	μF

IEEE 802.3af standard, Abstract, Table 33-8, and Table 33-9

57. Each Accused PD Products is a BaseT Ethernet device that comprises an Ethernet jack connector. The Ethernet jack connector comprises first and second pairs of contacts (1,2 & 3,6). Each of the first and second pairs are configured to carry BaseT Ethernet communication signals wherein the first pair of contacts consists of a transmit pair of the Ethernet jack connector and wherein the second pair of contacts consists of the receive pair of the Ethernet jack connector.

58. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera has an RJ-45 connector with four pairs of contacts:

<b>NETWORK</b>	Network	100BASE-TX
	Cabling Type	CAT5
	Connector	RJ-45

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

59. Each Accused PD Product is a BaseT Ethernet device that comprises at least one path. The at least one path is for the purpose of drawing at least one direct current (DC) signal. The at least one path is coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair (1,2) and at least one of the contacts of the second pair (3,6) of the Ethernet jack connector.

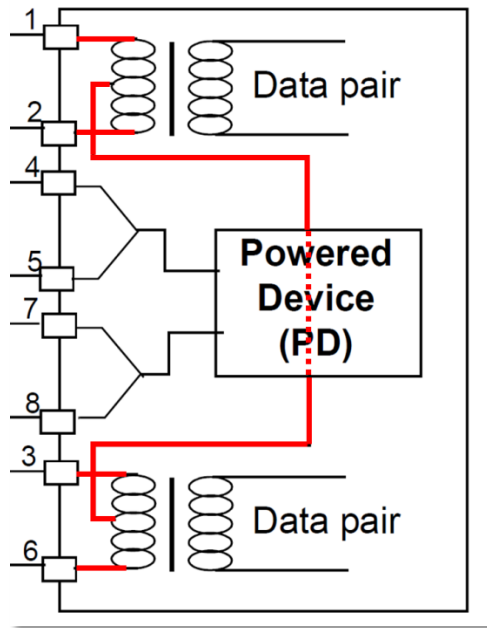
60. For example, because each of the Accused PD Products comply with the PoE Standards, each “shall be capable of accepting power on either of two sets of PI conductors (1,2 & 3,6 or 4,5 & 7,8). The two conductor sets are named Mode A and Mode B. In each four-wire connection, the two wires associated with a pair are at the same nominal average voltage. Figure 33–5 in conjunction with Table 33–7 illustrates the two power modes.” IEEE 802.3af standard, p. 49.

**Table 33–7—PD pinout**

Conductor	Mode A	Mode B
1	Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$	
2	Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$	
3	Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$	
4		Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$
5		Positive $V_{Port}$ , Negative $V_{Port}$
6	Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$	
7		Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$
8		Negative $V_{Port}$ , Positive $V_{Port}$

IEEE 802.3af standard, Table 33-7. *See also, e.g.*, 802.3af Standard, p. 30, Figure 33-4 showing examples of PDs (referred to as Powered End Stations with respect to Figure 33-4) having paths coupled across the contacts of the Ethernet connector to be used for detection and classification. Because each Accused PD Product claims IEEE 802.3af/at compliance or compatibility, each

has at least one path coupled across the contacts of the Ethernet connector as shown in the simplified example below.



IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33-4 (annotated, emphasis added)

61. Each Accused PD Product implements detection and classification protocols requiring at least one path for the purpose of drawing DC current, the at least one path coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts of the Ethernet connector and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet connector as explained in the 802.3af standard:



### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which is it not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V\text{-I slope} = (V_2 - V_1)/(I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

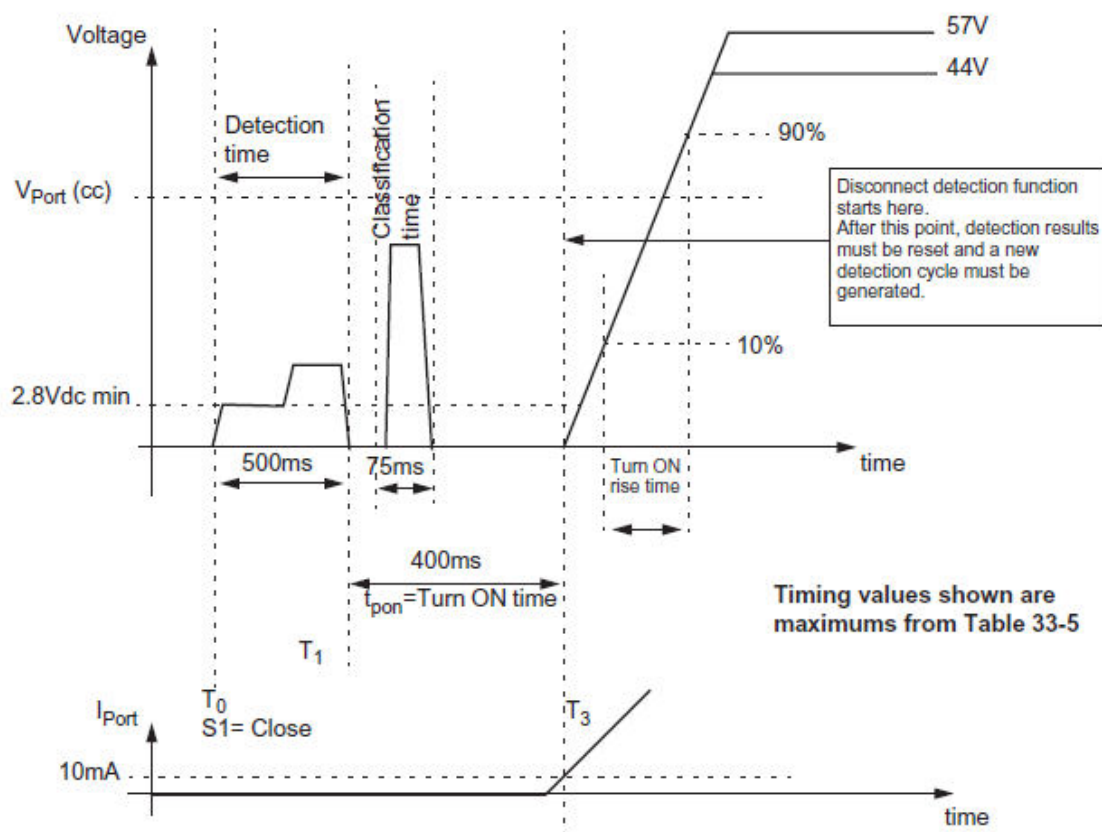
where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.3

62. The Accused PD Products are powered-off BaseT Ethernet devices prior to receiving their operational power and configured to receive or return at least one direct current (DC) signal via at least one of the contacts of the first pair and configured to return or receive the at least one direct current (DC) signal via at least one of the contacts of the second pair of the Ethernet connector. The predetermined response is carried by at least two different magnitudes in the flow of the at least one direct current (DC) signal.

63. For example, the below excerpts of the PoE Standards demonstrate that a compliant product, such as the Accused PD Products, will draw different magnitudes of DC current flow in response to at least one electrical connection applied to a contact, as required to comply with the detection and classification protocols.

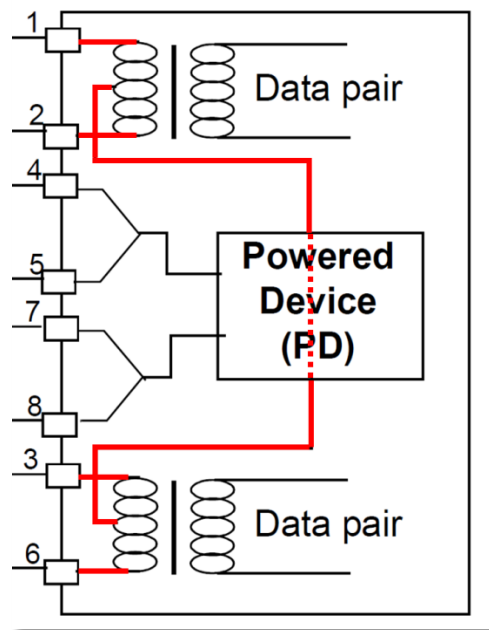


**Figure 33C.11 – Detection, classification, turn on, and total cycle timing relationships**

IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33C.11 This signature impedance is within the at least one path and distinguishes an Accused PD Product from non-PoE Ethernet devices.

64. Each of the Accused PD Products is a powered-off BaseT Ethernet device prior to receiving its operational power wherein the at least one path is physically coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet jack connector.

65. For example, because each Accused PD Product is 802.3af/at compliant or compatible, each has at least one path coupled across the contacts of the Ethernet connector as shown in the simplified example below.



IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33-4 (annotated, emphasis added)

66. Each of the Accused PD Products comprises a controller coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet jack connector.

67. For example, each of the Accused PD Products employs a controller coupled across the recited contacts as described above.

68. Upon information and belief, discovery will show that each of the Accused PD Products has firmware for the controller described above.

69. Each of the Accused PSE Products is a piece of BaseT Ethernet equipment configured to interrogate for predetermined response via at least one direct current (DC) signal.

70. For example, each Accused PSE Product searches the Ethernet data link for PDs as required by 802.3af:

### 33.2 Power sourcing equipment

PSE, as the name implies, is the equipment that provides the power to a single link section. The PSE's main functions are to search the link section for a PD, optionally classify the PD, supply power to the link section (only if a PD is detected), monitor the power on the link section, and scale power back to the detect level when power is no longer requested or required. An unplugged link section is one instance when power is no longer required.

A PSE is electrically specified at the point of the physical connection to the cabling. Characteristics, such as the losses due to overvoltage protection circuits, or power supply inefficiencies, after the PI connector are not accounted for in this specification.

IEEE 802.3af Standard, 33.2.

71. Each Accused PSE Product has an Ethernet jack connector of the BaseT Ethernet device. The Ethernet jack connector comprising first and second pairs of contacts, each of the first and second pairs configured to carry BaseT Ethernet communication signals wherein the first pair of contacts consists of a transmit pair of the Ethernet jack connector and wherein the second pair of contacts consists of a receive pair of the Ethernet jack connector.

72. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance is described as having 8 PoE+ ports used to connect to a PD or non-PoE end device via a connection cable employing modular plugs at each end:

PoE Ports

8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

73. Each Accused Ethernet PSE Product has at least one direct current (DC) supply coupled to at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet jack connector.

74. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance's datasheet states that the device has "8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+" ports. HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2. A device that is compliant IEEE 802.3at is backwards compatible with IEEE 802.3af. An

IEEE 802.3af compliant Accused PSE Product must also include a DC supply in order to perform detection, classification, and control of the provision of operational power to a PD:

### 33.2 Power sourcing equipment

PSE, as the name implies, is the equipment that provides the power to a single link section. The PSE's main functions are to search the link section for a PD, optionally classify the PD, supply power to the link section (only if a PD is detected), monitor the power on the link section, and scale power back to the detect level when power is no longer requested or required. An unplugged link section is one instance when power is no longer required.

A PSE is electrically specified at the point of the physical connection to the cabling. Characteristics, such as the losses due to overvoltage protection circuits, or power supply inefficiencies, after the PI connector are not accounted for in this specification.

**Table 33-5—PSE output PI electrical requirements for all PD classes, unless otherwise specified**

Item	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Max	Additional information
1	Output voltage	$V_{Port}$	Vdc	44	57	See 33.2.8.1
2	Load regulation		V	44	57	See 33.2.8.2
3	Power feeding ripple and noise:					
	f < 500Hz		$V_{pp}$		0.5	See 33.2.8.3
	500Hz to 150kHz		$V_{pp}$		0.2	
	150KHz to 500KHz		$V_{pp}$		0.15	
	500KHz to 1MHz		$V_{pp}$		0.1	
4	Maximum output current in normal powering mode at PSE min output voltage	$I_{Port\_max}$	mAdc	350		See 33.2.8.4

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2, Table 33-5.

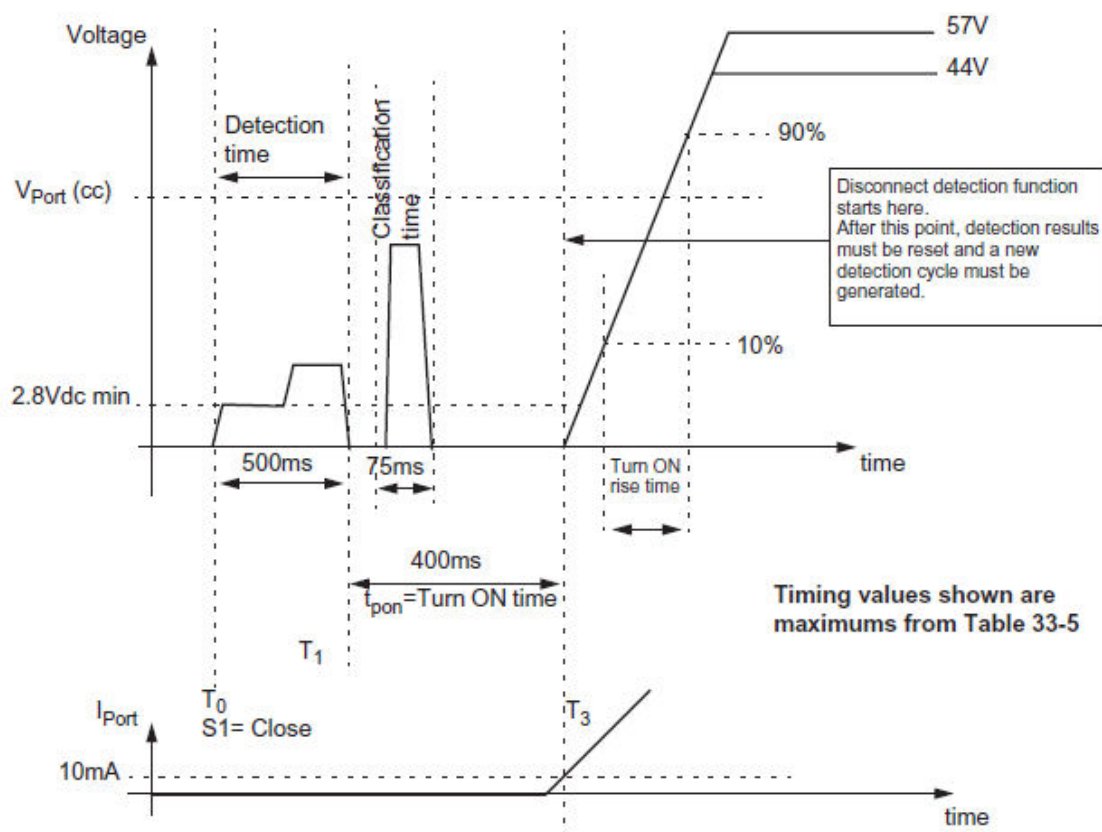
75. Each Accused PSE Device is configured to provide or receive at least one direct current (DC) signal via at least one of the contacts of the first pair and configured to receive or provide the at least one direct current (DC) signal via at least one of the contacts of the second pair of an Ethernet connector, the predetermined response carried by at least two different magnitudes in the flow of the at least one direct current (DC) signal.

76. For example, each of the Accused PSE products use the magnitude in the flow of the current through the loop to interrogate the piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal Equipment. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance's datasheet explains:

Embedded managed switch with high powered PoE+ outputs provide up to 15 Watts per port on all ports

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 1. Devices compliant with IEEE 802.3at, such as the representative product, interrogate the terminal equipment to determine the amount of power to supply.

77. The Accused PSE Products detect the different magnitudes of DC current flow in response to at least one electrical connection applied to contacts of an Ethernet connector, as required to comply with the detection and classification protocols as illustrated here:



**Figure 33C.11 – Detection, classification, turn on, and total cycle timing relationships**

IEEE 802.3af standard, Figure 33C.11 This signature impedance is within the at least one path and distinguishes a PD device from a non-PoE Ethernet device.

78. Each of the Accused PSE Products comprise a controller coupled across at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet jack connector.

79. For example, in order for the Accused PSE Products to detect the different magnitudes of DC current flow as described above, the Accused PSE Devices necessarily have a controller coupled to the recited contacts to perform the detection.

80. Upon information and belief, discovery will show that each of the Accused PSE Products has firmware for the controller described in paragraphs 77-78.

81. Accordingly, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '825 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar.

82. Defendants have been on notice of the '825 Patent since at least the filing of this Complaint. *See Script Sec. Sols. L.L.C. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 170 F. Supp. 3d 928, 937 (E.D. Tex. 2016).

83. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the '825 Patent by inducing their customers to directly infringe the '825 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least by providing their customers with instructions on using the Accused Products and by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing devices in the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera's Installation Guide instructs:

4. Connect power using one of the following methods:

- Power over Ethernet (PoE) Class 3 — If PoE is available, the LEDs will turn on.

PDFH3-DC10212014.pdf, p. 7-8.

84. Upon information and belief, and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the '825 Patent by contribution knowing that the Accused Products would be combined with other components to infringe the '825 Patent and that the Accused Products have no substantial non-infringing use.

85. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the '825 Patent.

86. Because of Defendants' infringing activities, Chrimar has suffered damages and will continue to suffer damages in the future.



**COUNT III**  
**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,902,760**

87. Chrimar alleges and hereby incorporates by reference every allegation made in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if each were separately set forth herein.

88. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the `760 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products in the United States, including within this District, that infringe at least claims 166, 177, and claim 219 across claims 158, 179, and 182 of the `760 Patent without the authority of Chrimar.

89. The identified claims of the `760 Patent are presumed valid.

90. Each of the Accused PD Products is a piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal equipment. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera is a piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal equipment.



datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 1.

91. Each of the Accused PSE Products is a piece of central network equipment. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance is a piece of central network equipment.

PoE Ports	8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+
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HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

92. The Accused Products comprise a BaseT Ethernet system where Ethernet cabling can physically connect a piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal equipment to a piece of central network equipment. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera can be physically connected to the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance with an Ethernet cable.

<b>NETWORK</b>	Network	100BASE-TX
	Cabling Type	CAT5
	Connector	RJ-45

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

PoE Ports	8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+
-----------	---------------------------

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

93. The Ethernet cabling has at least first and second pairs of conductors used to carry BaseT Ethernet communication signals, and the first and second pairs of conductors can physically connect between a piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal equipment and a piece of central network equipment:

PoE Ports	8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+
-----------	---------------------------

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

94. Each of the Accused PSE Products has at least one DC supply to provide at least one DC condition across at least one of the conductors of the first pair of contacts and at least

one of the contacts of the second pairs of contacts of an Ethernet connector. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3at standard:

PoE Ports

8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

95. A device that is compliant IEEE 802.3at is backwards compatible with IEEE 802.3af. An IEEE 802.3af compliant Accused PSE Product must also include a DC supply in order to perform detection, classification, and control of the provision of operational power to a PD:

### 33.2 Power sourcing equipment

PSE, as the name implies, is the equipment that provides the power to a single link section. The PSE's main functions are to search the link section for a PD, optionally classify the PD, supply power to the link section (only if a PD is detected), monitor the power on the link section, and scale power back to the detect level when power is no longer requested or required. An unplugged link section is one instance when power is no longer required.

A PSE is electrically specified at the point of the physical connection to the cabling. Characteristics, such as the losses due to overvoltage protection circuits, or power supply inefficiencies, after the PI connector are not accounted for in this specification.

Table 33-5—PSE output PI electrical requirements for all PD classes, unless otherwise specified

Item	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Max	Additional information
1	Output voltage	$V_{Port}$	Vdc	44	57	See 33.2.8.1
2	Load regulation		V	44	57	See 33.2.8.2
3	Power feeding ripple and noise:					
	f < 500Hz		$V_{pp}$		0.5	See 33.2.8.3
	500Hz to 150kHz		$V_{pp}$		0.2	
	150KHz to 500KHz		$V_{pp}$		0.15	
	500KHz to 1MHz		$V_{pp}$		0.1	
4	Maximum output current in normal powering mode at PSE min output voltage	$I_{Port\_max}$	mAdc	350		See 33.2.8.4

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2, Table 33-5

96. Each of the Accused PD Products has at least one path to change impedance within a loop formed over the at least one of the contacts of the first pair of contacts and the at least one of the contacts of the second pair of contacts of the Ethernet connector by changing impedance within the at least one path in response to the at least one DC condition across the at least one path. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard:

<b>ELECTRICAL</b>	Power Consumption	5 W
	Power Source	VDC: 12 V +/- 10%, 6 W min VAC: 24 V +/- 10%, 8 VA min PoE: IEEE802.3af Class 3 compliant
	Power Connector	2-pin terminal block

datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

97. IEEE 802.3af explains:

### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which is it not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V-I \text{ slope} = (V_2 - V_1) / (I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.3

98. Upon information and belief, discovery will show that the at least one path is integrated into each of the Accused PD Products.

99. Each of the Accused PD Products is a powered-off end device prior to receiving its operational power. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera is a powered-off end device when requesting power or when it is not connected to the network.

100. Each of the Accused PSE Products can detect at least one impedance condition within the loop with the piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal equipment powered-off. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. *See* datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2.

101. IEEE 802.3af explains:

**33.2.4 PD detection**

In an operational mode, the PSE shall not apply operating power to the PI until the PSE has successfully detected a PD requesting power.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2.4

102. Each of the Accused PSE Products has an integrated DC power source. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance datasheet explains:

Embedded managed switch with high powered PoE+ outputs provide up to 15 Watts per port on all ports

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 1.

103. Each of the Accused PSE Products uses the magnitude in the flow of current through the loop to interrogate the piece of BaseT Ethernet terminal Equipment. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance's datasheet explains:

Embedded managed switch with high powered PoE+ outputs provide up to 15 Watts per port on all ports|

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 1.

104. Each of the Accused PD Products relates information about itself to at least one impedance condition within the at least one path. For example, each of the Accused PD Products relates its power class to an impedance signature within at least one path and during classification conveys that information via different magnitudes of DC current in response to an electrical condition applied to at least one of the contacts of its Ethernet connector. The representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera Network Camera, for example, claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. *See* datasheet1.3L-H3-DC.pdf, p. 2. IEEE 802.3af explains:

### 33.3.3 PD valid and non-valid detection signatures

A PD shall present a valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will accept power via the PI, but is not powered via the PI.

A PD shall present a non-valid detection signature at the PI between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode A and between Positive  $V_{Port}$  and Negative  $V_{Port}$  of PD Mode B as defined in 33.3.1 while it is in a state where it will not accept power via the PI.

When a PD becomes powered via the PI, it shall present a non-valid detection signature on the set of pairs from which is it not drawing power.

The valid and non-valid detection signature regions are separated by guardbands. The guardbands for the V-I slope are the ranges 12K $\Omega$  to 23.75K $\Omega$  and 26.25K $\Omega$  to 45K $\Omega$ . A PD that presents a signature in a guardband is non-compliant.

V-I slope is the effective resistance calculated from the two voltage/current measurements made during the detection process.

$$V-I \text{ slope} = (V_2 - V_1) / (I_2 - I_1) \quad (33-1)$$

where  $(V_1, I_1)$  and  $(V_2, I_2)$  are measurements made at the PD PI.

The valid PD detection signature shall have the characteristics of Table 33-8.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.3.3

105. The information can generally be used, for example, to distinguish a PD like the Accused PD Products from a non-PD or legacy device, and/or to identify each Accused PD Product's power requirements or class.

106. Accordingly, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the `760 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar.

107. Defendants have been on notice of the `760 Patent since at least filing of this Complaint. *See Script Sec. Sols. L.L.C. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 170 F. Supp. 3d 928, 937 (E.D. Tex. 2016).

108. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the `760 Patent by inducing their customers to directly infringe the `760 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least by providing their customers with instructions on using the Accused Products and by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing devices in the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar. For example, the representative 1.3L-H3-DC1 Network Camera's Installation Guide instructs:

4. Connect power using one of the following methods:

- o Power over Ethernet (PoE) Class 3 — If PoE is available, the LEDs will turn on.

PDFH3-DC10212014.pdf, p. 7-8.

109. Upon information and belief, and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the `760 Patent by contribution knowing that the Accused Products would be combined with other components to infringe the `760 Patent and that the Accused Products have no substantial non-infringing use.

110. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the `760 Patent.

111. Because of Defendants' infringing activities, Chrimar has suffered damages and will continue to suffer damages in the future.

**COUNT IV**  
**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,019,838**

112. Chrimar alleges and hereby incorporates by reference every allegation made in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if each were separately set forth herein.

113. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the `838 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused PSE Products in the United States, including within this District, that infringe at least claims 6 and 76 of the `838 Patent without the authority of Chrimar.

114. The identified claims of the `838 Patent are presumed valid.

115. Each of the Accused PSE Products is a piece of central network equipment. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance is a piece of central network equipment.

PoE Ports

8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

116. Each of the Accused PSE Products is an Ethernet device. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance is a central piece of Ethernet equipment:

PoE Ports

8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+



HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

117. Each of the Accused PSE Products has at least one Ethernet connector comprising first and second pairs of contacts used to carry BaseT Ethernet communication signals. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance has at least one RJ-45 Ethernet connector comprising first and second pairs of contacts and is used to carry 10BaseT and 100BaseTX Ethernet communication signals:

PoE Ports	8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+
-----------	---------------------------

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

118. Each of the Accused PSE Products is configured to detect different magnitudes of DC current flow via at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector and configured to control application of at least one electrical condition to at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of an Ethernet connector in response to at least one of the magnitudes of the DC current flow. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3at standard:

PoE Ports	8 x 10/100 (802.3at) PoE+
-----------	---------------------------

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2.

119. A device that is compliant IEEE 802.3at is backwards compatible with IEEE 802.3af. The IEEE 802.3af standard describes detecting different magnitudes of current flow that occur as part of the detection and classification protocols:

### 33.2.4 PD detection

In an operational mode, the PSE shall not apply operating power to the PI until the PSE has successfully detected a PD requesting power.

#### 33.2.5.1 Detection probe requirements

The detection voltage  $V_{\text{detect}}$  shall be within the  $V_{\text{valid}}$  voltage range at the PSE PI as specified in Table 33–2 with a valid PD detection signature connected. The PSE shall make at least two measurements with  $V_{\text{detect}}$  values that create at least a  $\Delta V_{\text{test}}$  difference as specified in Table 33–2 between the two measurements with a valid PD detection signature connected.

NOTE—Settling time before voltage or current measurement: the voltage or current measurement should be taken after  $V_{\text{detect}}$  has settled to within 1% of its steady state condition.

The PSE shall control the slew rate of the probing detection voltage when switching between detection voltages to be less than  $V_{\text{slew}}$  as specified in Table 33–2.

The polarity of  $V_{\text{detect}}$  shall match the polarity of  $V_{\text{Port}}$  as defined in 33.2.1.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2.4, 33.2.5.1

120. Each of the Accused PSE Products is configured to provide at least one DC current via at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector and configured to detect identifying information within the DC current via the at least one of the contacts of the first and second pairs of contacts of its Ethernet connector. For example, the representative VMA-AS2-8P HD Video Appliance claims compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard. HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 2. A device that is compliant IEEE 802.3at is backwards compatible with IEEE 802.3af. The IEEE 802.3af standard explains, for example:

### 33.2.5 PSE validation circuit

The PSE shall detect the PD by probing via the PSE PI. The Thevenin equivalent of the detection circuit is shown in Figure 33–8. PSE requirements are stated for a Thevenin circuit only; they may be transformed via circuit theory into other circuit parameters in specific implementations.

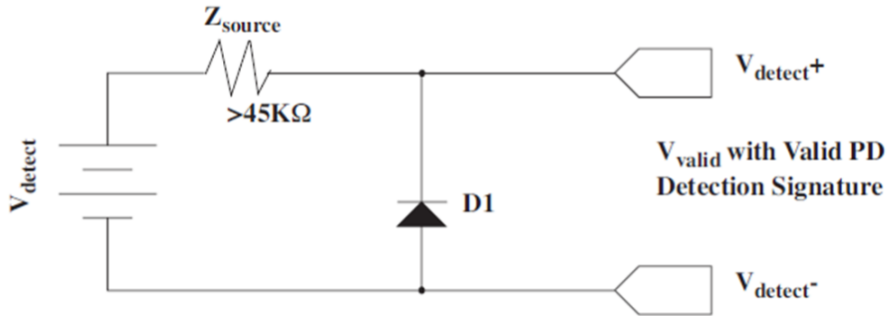


Figure 33–8—PSE detection source

#### 33.2.7.1 Classification power levels

PDs provide information that allow a PSE to classify their power requirements. The classifications are listed in Table 33–3.

Class 4 is reserved for future use. PDs classified as Class 4 shall be treated as Class 0 for powering purposes.

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2.5, Figure 33-8, and 33.2.7.1

121. The detection and classification protocols employ different magnitudes of current flow via specific contacts of an Ethernet connector:

### 33.2.2 PI pin assignments

A PSE device may provide power via one of two valid four-wire connections. In each four-wire connection, the two conductors associated with a pair each carry the same nominal current in both magnitude and polarity. Figure 33–5, in conjunction with Table 33–1, illustrates the valid alternatives.

**Table 33–1 – PSE pinout alternatives**

Conductor	Alternative A (MDI-X)	Alternative A (MDI)	Alternative B (All)
1	Negative $V_{Port}$	Positive $V_{Port}$	
2	Negative $V_{Port}$	Positive $V_{Port}$	
3	Positive $V_{Port}$	Negative $V_{Port}$	
4			Positive $V_{Port}$
5			Positive $V_{Port}$
6	Positive $V_{Port}$	Negative $V_{Port}$	
7			Negative $V_{Port}$
8			Negative $V_{Port}$

IEEE 802.3af standard, 33.2.2, Figure 33-1

122. Accordingly, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '838 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar.

123. Defendants have been on notice of the '838 Patent since at least filing of this Complaint. *See Script Sec. Sols. L.L.C. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 170 F. Supp. 3d 928, 937 (E.D. Tex. 2016).

124. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the '838 Patent by inducing their customers to directly infringe the '838 Patent, both literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least by providing their customers with instructions on using

the Accused Products and by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing devices in the United States the Accused Products without the authority of Chrimar. For example:

Embedded managed switch with high powered PoE+ outputs provide up to 15 Watts per port on all ports|

HD-VideoAppliance2-8P3.pdf, p. 1.

125. Upon information and belief, and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), Defendants have indirectly infringed the '838 Patent by contribution knowing that the Accused Products would be combined with other components to infringe the '838 Patent and that the Accused Products have no substantial non-infringing use.

126. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the '838 Patent.

127. Because of Defendants' infringing activities, Chrimar has suffered damages and will continue to suffer damages in the future.

#### **APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION**

128. Chrimar alleges and hereby incorporates by reference each and every of the allegations made in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if each were separately set forth herein.

129. As discussed above, Chrimar was the first company to employ DC current within a BaseT network in the early 1990s and has received a number of US patents for this very important technology, and continues to market its products including the EtherLock® II and ELID products. See [http://cmstech.com/security\\_solutions/products/products.html](http://cmstech.com/security_solutions/products/products.html). Chrimar's EtherLock® II product practices certain claims of the '838 Patent, and the installed ELID/NIC-

Stick circuitry practice certain claims of the `107, `760, and `825 Patents. *See also* <http://www.cmspatents.com/>.

130. Upon information and belief, Defendants, unless enjoined, will continue to infringe Chrimar's intellectual property rights in the `107, `825, `760, and `838 Patents as described in this Complaint.

131. These actions entitle Chrimar to a preliminary injunction and, upon hearing, permanent injunction enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, users, and attorneys, and all those persons in active concert or in participation with them from:

- (i) Making, using, offering to sell, or selling any product that infringes the `107, `825, `760, and `838 Patents, including the Accused Products and all other similar infringing products; and
- (ii) Otherwise infringing any rights of Chrimar.

132. For these actions, there is no adequate remedy at law. The Patents-in-Suit cover the core technology of Chrimar's and Defendants' businesses. Defendants' efficient infringement gives them an unfair advantage in the marketplace by allowing Defendants to make infringing alternatives available to the marketplace. In view of this, the injury to Chrimar greatly outweighs any injury to Defendants that the requested injunction may cause, and the balance of hardships tips strongly in favor of Chrimar.

133. Further, Chrimar is substantially likely to prevail on the merits of these claims. For example, in *Chrimar Systems, Inc., et al., v. Alcatel-Lucent Enterprise, USA, Inc.*, Alcatel-Lucent stipulated to infringement of certain claims of the `107, `760, and `838 Patents and the jury rejected Alcatel-Lucent's validity challenge to the `107, `760, and `838 Patent's claims asserted in that case. Civil Action No. 6:15-cv-163-JDL, Dkt No. 349 (Verdict Form, Oct. 10, 2016), Dkt No. 423 (Final Judgment, February 2, 2017) (E.D. Tex.).

134. Finally, the injunction will not disserve the public interest. Here, the public interest favors entry of a permanent injunction because the detrimental effect of inhibiting innovation, coupled with the public's general interest in the judicial protection of property rights in inventive technology, outweighs any interest the public has in purchasing cheaper infringing products.

135. Therefore, Chrimar is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against Defendants.

### **ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS**

136. Chrimar has complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287.

### **NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT OF LITIGATION HOLD**

137. Defendants are hereby notified they are legally obligated to locate, preserve, and maintain all records, notes, drawings, documents, data, communications, materials, electronic recordings, audio/video/photographic recordings, and digital files, including edited and unedited or "raw" source material, and other information and tangible things that Defendants know, or reasonably should know, may be relevant to actual or potential claims, counterclaims, defenses, and/or damages by any party or potential party in this lawsuit, whether created or residing in hard copy form or in the form of electronically stored information (hereafter collectively referred to as "Potential Evidence").

138. As used above, the phrase "electronically stored information" includes without limitation: computer files (and file fragments), e-mail (both sent and received, whether internally or externally), information concerning e-mail (including but not limited to logs of e-mail history and usage, header information, and deleted but recoverable emails), text files (including drafts, revisions, and active or deleted word processing documents), instant messages, audio recordings

and files, video footage and files, audio files, photographic footage and files, spreadsheets, databases, calendars, telephone logs, contact manager information, internet usage files, and all other information created, received, or maintained on any and all electronic and/or digital forms, sources and media, including, without limitation, any and all hard disks, removable media, peripheral computer or electronic storage devices, laptop computers, mobile phones, personal data assistant devices, Blackberry devices, iPhones, video cameras and still cameras, and any and all other locations where electronic data is stored. These sources may also include any personal electronic, digital, and storage devices of any and all of Defendants' agents, resellers, or employees if Defendants' electronically stored information resides there.

139. Defendants are hereby further notified and forewarned that any alteration, destruction, negligent loss, or unavailability, by act or omission, of any Potential Evidence may result in damages or a legal presumption by the Court and/or jury that the Potential Evidence is not favorable to Defendants' claims and/or defenses. To avoid such a result, Defendants' preservation duties include, but are not limited to, the requirement that Defendants immediately notify their agents and employees to halt and/or supervise the autodelete functions of Defendants' electronic systems and refrain from deleting Potential Evidence, either manually or through a policy of periodic deletion.

### **JURY DEMAND**

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Chrimar demands a trial by jury on all issues triable as such.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Chrimar requests that this Court find in its favor and against Defendants, and that this Court grant Chrimar the following relief:



A. An adjudication that Defendants have infringed the `107, `825, `760, and `838 Patents;

B. An award of damages to be paid by Defendants adequate to compensate Chrimar for Defendants' past infringement of the Patents-in-Suit and any continuing or future infringement through the date such judgment is entered (but in no event less than a reasonable royalty in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284), including interest, costs, expenses and an accounting of all infringing acts including, but not limited to, those acts not presented at trial;

C. A preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, users, attorneys, and all those persons in active concert or participation with Defendants from the acts described in this Complaint;

D. Alternatively, an order requiring Defendants to pay an ongoing royalty in an amount to be determined for any continued infringement after the date judgment is entered;

E. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full extent allowed under the law, as well as their costs;

F. A declaration that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and an award of Chrimar's reasonable attorneys' fees;

G. An award to Chrimar of such further relief at law or in equity as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 8, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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