

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

FUNDAMENTAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS  
INTERNATIONAL LLC,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

LG ELECTRONICS, INC. et al.,

*Defendants.*

Case No. 2:16-cv-01425-JRG-RSP

LEAD CASE

FUNDAMENTAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS  
INTERNATIONAL LLC,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

HUAWEI INVESTMENT & HOLDING CO.,  
LTD. et al.,

*Defendants.*

Case No. 2:16-cv-01424-JRG-RSP

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT  
AND JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff Fundamental Innovation Systems International LLC (“Plaintiff” or “Fundamental”), by and through its undersigned counsel, brings this action against Defendants Huawei Device Co., Ltd. and Huawei Device USA, Inc. (collectively, “Defendants” or “Huawei”) to prevent the Defendants’ continued infringement of Plaintiff’s patents without authorization and to recover damages resulting from such infringement.

## **PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business located at 2990 Long Prairie Road, Suite B, Flower Mound, Texas 75022.

2. Fundamental is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in U.S. Patent Nos. 7,239,111 (the “111 Patent”), 7,834,586 (the “586 Patent”), 8,232,766 (the “766 Patent”), 8,624,550 (the “550 Patent”), and 7,893,655 (the “655 Patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”).

3. On information and belief, Defendant Huawei Device Co., Ltd. is a Chinese corporation with a principal place of business at Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen 518129, People’s Republic of China.

4. On information and belief, Defendant Huawei Device USA, Inc., is a Texas corporation with a principal place of business located at 5700 Tennyson Parkway, Suite 600, Plano, Texas 75024. Huawei Device USA, Inc. is authorized to do business in Texas and may be served via its registered agent, CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201-3136.

5. All of the Defendants operate under and identify with the trade name “Huawei.” On information and belief, each of the Defendants directly or indirectly imports, develops, designs, manufactures, uses, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells products and services in the United States, including in this district, and otherwise purposefully directs activities to the same. On information and belief, the Defendants have been and are acting in concert and are otherwise liable jointly, severally or in the alternative for a right to relief with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences relating to the making, using, importing into the United States, offering for sale or selling of at least one infringing product.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the

United States of America, 35 U.S.C. §1, *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and §§ 1338(a).

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Huawei because it has substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts with this judicial district. On information and belief, Huawei regularly conducts business in the State of Texas and in this judicial district, and maintains facilities and employees within Texas and within this judicial district. On information and belief, Huawei has sold and offered to sell infringing products in this State and judicial district and has committed acts of patent infringement and/or contributed to or induced acts of patent infringement by others in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas. Huawei Device USA, Inc. and Futurewei Technologies, Inc. are incorporated in this state and headquartered in this District. Huawei also maintains an agent for service of process at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201, as well as the presence of authorized retailers/repair facilities for the Accused Products in this judicial district. For example, Huawei has authorized retailers for the Accused Products in this judicial district such as Fry's Electronics, Inc., including in Plano, Texas.

8. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) and 1400(b). Huawei resides in and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and has a regular and established place of business in this judicial district, including headquarters in Plano, Texas. Further, certain of the acts giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in this judicial district. Huawei has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district by, among other things, selling and offering for sale infringing products in this judicial district and through the business operations of Huawei entities in this judicial district.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### ***The Patents-in-Suit***

9. The Patents-in-Suit relate to, among other things, novel techniques for using Universal Serial Bus (“USB”) in connection with wireless mobile devices to both facilitate data

communication and allow for the charging of certain classes of devices. This technology represented a fundamental break from previous techniques for mobile device charging and has supported the rapid miniaturization of mobile devices, improved user experiences and led to a dramatic increase in performance and features.

10. The Patents-in-Suit resulted from a large scale research and development program at Research In Motion Limited (“RIM”), later reorganized as BlackBerry Limited (“BlackBerry”). At the time of invention, RIM was a global leader and pioneer in the field of wireless mobile communications. The company was founded in 1984 and revolutionized the mobile industry when it launched the BlackBerry® 850 in 1999. Fundamental is responsible for protecting and licensing seminal BlackBerry innovations in the field of USB charging.

***Huawei’s Accused Products***

11. On information and belief, Huawei, makes, uses, sells, offers for sale and/or imports infringing products in the United States, including but not limited to infringing mobile devices and power adapters (the “Accused Products”). Examples of the Accused Products include, but are not limited to, the Honor 8, P9, Mate 8, Mate S, P8, Ascend Mate 7, Ascend P6, MediaPad M2, HW-050100C2W, HW-050200U3W, HW-050100U01, HW-050100U3W, HW-059200CHQ, HW-059200UHQ, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

12. On information and belief, certain of the Accused Products are mobile devices that can be used with a wireless telecommunications network. The mobile devices include USB interfaces, USB communication paths and charging sub-systems that are operably connected to the USB interface. The charging sub-systems are configured to receive power and use the power to charge a battery. The mobile devices are able to detect an identification signal received via the USB interface, which may be an abnormal USB data condition and is different than USB enumeration. The identification signal enables the mobile device to draw current unrestricted by a USB specification limit.

13. On information and belief, certain of the Accused Products are devices that

include a rechargeable battery and USB-compliant charging and power supply circuits. The Accused Products include switch-mode battery charging circuitry that receives power from an external source and supplies power through an output node of the switch-mode battery charging circuitry to the device and via a switch to the rechargeable battery. The switch-mode battery charging circuitry is able to supply output power with a current that is greater than the current from the external power source. The Accused Products also include battery isolation circuitry that can receive a reference voltage from the device, determine a minimum voltage value, sense that an output voltage at the output node is below the minimum value, and control the switch to restrict current to the rechargeable battery in order to increase power allocated to the device.

14. On information and belief, certain of the Accused Products are USB adapters that are designed to provide power to a mobile device through a USB port. The Accused Products receive power from a power socket and include a power converter that regulates the received power to generate a DC power output. The Accused Products are configured to generate an identification signal that indicates to the mobile device that it is receiving power from a source that is not a USB host or hub. The Accused Products are able to supply current to a mobile device without regard to at least one associated condition specified in a USB specification.

***Huawei's Knowledge of the Patents-in-Suit and Infringement***

15. No later than December 14, 2015, Huawei had first received specific notice that it infringes the Patents-in-Suit via a letter from Fundamental to Mr. Charles Ding, Corporate Senior Vice President of Defendant Huawei Technologies USA, Inc. and Chief Huawei Representative in the United States.

16. On information and belief, subsequent to December 14, 2015, Huawei has continued to make, use, sell, offer for sale, and import into the United States the Accused Products. As an example, Huawei has continued to sell, offer to sell and import Accused Products via its own web sites, including <http://www.huawei.com/us/>, and through authorized retailers and distributors. Huawei's making, using, selling, offering to sell and importing of the Accused Products into the United States constitute direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

On information and belief, Huawei also directly infringes one or more method claims in the Patents-in-Suit by testing, repairing, and using the Accused Products in the United States.

17. On information and belief, subsequent to December 14, 2015, Huawei has continued to make, use, sell, offer for sale, and import into the United States the Accused Products with knowledge that these Accused Products are a material part of inventions claimed by the Patents-in-Suit and are especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the Patents-in-Suit. On information and belief, Huawei knows that the Accused Products are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). For example, the Accused Products include battery charging adapters, which are a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process. Furthermore, such components are a material part of the invention and are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

18. On information and belief, subsequent to December 14, 2015, Huawei has continued to advertise and distribute the Accused Products, offer technical assistance, and publish user manuals, specifications, promotional literature or instructions to customers, partners, and/or end users, advising them to use the Accused Products in a manner that directly infringes the Patents-in-Suit. On information and belief, by such acts, Huawei actively induced, and continues to actively induce, direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). For example, Defendants' customers who purchase the Accused Products and operate the Accused Products in accordance with instructions provided by Huawei, directly infringe one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit. Huawei provides such instructions through, for example, user guides, including user guides located at: <http://consumer.huawei.com/en/support/>.

19. On information and belief, Huawei has further actively induced infringement by remaining willfully blind to its customers' infringement despite believing there to be a high probability its customers, among others, infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,232,766)**

20. Fundamental re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

21. The '766 Patent, titled "Multifunctional Charger System and Method," was duly and legally issued on July 31, 2012. A true and correct copy of the '766 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

22. The '766 Patent names Daniel M. Fischer, Dan G. Radut, Michael F. Habicher, Quang A. Luong, and Jonathan T. Malton as co-inventors.

23. The '766 Patent has been in full force and effect since its issuance. Fundamental owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '766 Patent, including the exclusive right to seek damages for past, current and future infringement thereof.

24. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, directly infringing the '766 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States Accused Products including, for example, the Honor 8, P9, Mate 8, Mate S, P8, Ascend Mate 7, Ascend P6, MediaPad M2, MediaPad T1, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

25. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, inducing infringement of the '766 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by knowingly encouraging or aiding others to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, or to import the Accused Products into the United States, without license or authority from Fundamental, with knowledge of or willful blindness to the fact that Huawei's actions will induce others, including but not limited to its customers, partners, and/or end users, to directly infringe the '766 patent. Huawei induces others to infringe the '766 patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions that Huawei knows to be acts of infringement of the '766 patent with intent that those performing the acts infringe the '766 patent.

26. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, contributorily

infringing the '766 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by selling or offering for sale, in this judicial district and throughout the United States, components that embody a material part of the inventions described in the '766 Patent, are known by Huawei to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '766 Patent, and are not staple articles of commerce or commodities suitable for substantial, non-infringing use, including at least the Accused Products. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

27. As a result of Huawei's infringement of the '766 Patent, Fundamental has been damaged. Fundamental is entitled to recover for damages sustained as a result of Huawei's wrongful acts in an amount to be determined.

28. In addition, Huawei's infringing acts have caused and are causing immediate and irreparable harm to Fundamental.

29. Huawei has had actual knowledge of its infringement of the '766 Patent since no later than December 14, 2015. On information and belief, Huawei's infringement of the '766 Patent has been and continues to be deliberate and willful, and, therefore, this is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble damages and attorney's fees to Fundamental pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284-285.

### **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,834,586)**

30. Fundamental re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

31. The '586 Patent, titled "Multifunctional Charger System and Method," was duly and legally issued on November 16, 2010. A true and correct copy of the '586 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

32. The '586 Patent names Daniel M. Fischer, Dan G. Radut, Michael F. Habicher, Quang A. Luong, and Jonathan T. Malton, as co-inventors.

33. The '586 Patent has been in full force and effect since its issuance. Fundamental owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '586 Patent, including the right to seek damages for past, current and future infringement thereof.

34. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, directly infringing the '586 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products including, for example, the Honor 8, P9, Mate 8, Mate S, P8, Ascend Mate 7, Ascend P6, MediaPad M2, MediaPad T1, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

35. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, inducing infringement of the '586 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by knowingly encouraging or aiding others to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, or to import the Accused Products into the United States, without license or authority from Fundamental, with knowledge of or willful blindness to the fact that Huawei's actions will induce others, including but not limited to its customers, partners, and/or end users, to directly infringe the '586 patent. Huawei induces others to infringe the '586 patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions that Huawei knows to be acts of infringement of the '586 patent with intent that those performing the acts infringe the '586 patent.

36. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '586 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by selling or offering for sale, in this judicial district and throughout the United States, components that embody a material part of the inventions described in the '586 Patent, are known by Huawei to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '586 Patent, and are not staple articles of commerce or commodities suitable for substantial, non-infringing use, including at least the Accused Products. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

37. As a result of Huawei's infringement of the '586 Patent, Fundamental has been damaged. Fundamental is entitled to recover for damages sustained as a result of Huawei's

wrongful acts in an amount to be determined.

38. In addition, Huawei's infringing acts have caused and are causing immediate and irreparable harm to Fundamental.

39. Huawei has had actual knowledge of its infringement of the '586 Patent since no later than December 14, 2015. On information and belief, Huawei's infringement of the '586 Patent has been and continues to be deliberate and willful, and, therefore, this is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble damages and attorney's fees to Fundamental pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284-285.

### **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,893,655)**

40. Fundamental re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

41. The '655 Patent, titled "Charging And Power Supply For Mobile Devices," was duly and legally issued on February 22, 2011. A true and correct copy of the '655 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

42. The '655 Patent names Dusan Veselic as the inventor.

43. The '655 Patent has been in full force and effect since its issuance. Fundamental owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '655 Patent, including the exclusive right to seek damages for past, current and future infringement thereof.

44. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, directly infringing the '655 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products including, for example, the Honor 8, P9, Mate S, P8, Ascend Mate 7, Ascend P6, MediaPad M2, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

45. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, inducing infringement of the '655 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by knowingly encouraging or

aiding others to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, or to import the Accused Products into the United States, without license or authority from Fundamental, with knowledge of or willful blindness to the fact that Huawei's actions will induce others, including but not limited to its customers, partners, and/or end users, to directly infringe the '655 patent. Huawei induces others to infringe the '655 patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions that Huawei knows to be acts of infringement of the '655 patent with intent that those performing the acts infringe the '655 patent.

46. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '655 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by selling or offering for sale, in this judicial district and throughout the United States, components that embody a material part of the inventions described in the '655 Patent, are known by Huawei to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '655 Patent, and are not staple articles of commerce or commodities suitable for substantial, non-infringing use, including at least the Accused Products. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

47. As a result of Huawei's infringement of the '655 Patent, Fundamental has been damaged. Fundamental is entitled to recover for damages sustained as a result of Huawei's wrongful acts in an amount to be determined.

48. In addition, Huawei's infringing acts have caused and are causing immediate and irreparable harm to Fundamental.

49. Huawei has had actual knowledge of its infringement of the '655 Patent since no later than December 14, 2015. On information and belief, Huawei's infringement of the '655 Patent has been and continues to be deliberate and willful, and, therefore, this is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble damages and attorney's fees to Fundamental pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284-285.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,239,111)**

50. Fundamental re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

51. The '111 Patent, titled "Universal Serial Bus Adapter For A Mobile Device," was duly and legally issued on July 3, 2007. A true and correct copy of the '111 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

52. The '111 Patent names Daniel M. Fischer, Dan G. Radut, Michael F. Habicher, Quang A. Luong, and Jonathan T. Malton as co-inventors.

53. The '111 Patent has been in full force and effect since its issuance. Fundamental owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '111 Patent, including the right to seek damages for past, current and future infringement thereof.

54. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, directly infringing the '111 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, including, for example, the HW-050100C2W, HW-050200U3W, HW-050100U01, HW-050100U3W, HW-059200CHQ, HW-059200UHQ, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

55. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, inducing infringement of the '111 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by knowingly encouraging or aiding others to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, or to import the Accused Products into the United States, without license or authority from Fundamental, with knowledge of or willful blindness to the fact that Huawei's actions will induce others, including but not limited to its customers, partners, and/or end users, to directly infringe the '111 patent. Huawei induces others to infringe the '111 patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions that Huawei knows to be acts of infringement of the '111 patent with intent that those performing the acts infringe the '111 patent.

56. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '111 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by selling or offering for sale, in this judicial district and throughout the United States, components that embody a material part of the inventions described in the '111 Patent, are known by Huawei to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '111 Patent, and are not staple articles of commerce or commodities suitable for substantial, non-infringing use, including at least the Accused Products. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

57. As a result of Huawei's infringement of the '111 Patent, Fundamental has been damaged. Fundamental is entitled to recover for damages sustained as a result of Huawei's wrongful acts in an amount to be determined.

58. In addition, Huawei's infringing acts have caused and are causing immediate and irreparable harm to Fundamental.

59. Huawei has had actual knowledge of its infringement of the '111 Patent since no later than December 14, 2015. On information and belief, Huawei's infringement of the '111 Patent has been and continues to be deliberate and willful, and, therefore, this is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble damages and attorney's fees to Fundamental pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284-285.

#### **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

##### **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,624,550)**

60. Fundamental re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

61. The '550 Patent, titled "Multifunctional Charger System and Method," was duly and legally issued on January 7, 2014. A true and correct copy of the '550 Patent is attached as Exhibit E.

62. The '550 Patent names Daniel M. Fischer, Dan G. Radut, Michael F. Habicher,

Quang A. Luong, and Jonathan T. Malton as co-inventors.

63. The '550 Patent has been in full force and effect since its issuance. Fundamental owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '550 Patent, including the right to seek damages for past, current and future infringement thereof.

64. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, directly infringing the '550 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products including, for example, the HW-050100C2W, HW-050200U3W, HW-050100U01, HW-050100U3W, HW-059200CHQ, HW-059200UHQ, and other models that include similar functionality to the extent not licensed to the Patents-in-Suit.

65. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, inducing infringement of the '550 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by knowingly encouraging or aiding others to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, or to import the Accused Products into the United States, without license or authority from Fundamental, with knowledge of or willful blindness to the fact that Huawei's actions will induce others, including but not limited to its customers, partners, and/or end users, to directly infringe the '550 patent. Huawei induces others to infringe the '550 patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions that Huawei knows to be acts of infringement of the '550 patent with intent that those performing the acts infringe the '550 patent.

66. On information and belief, Huawei has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '550 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by selling or offering for sale, in this judicial district and throughout the United States, components that embody a material part of the inventions described in the '550 Patent, are known by Huawei to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '550 Patent, and are not staple articles of commerce or commodities suitable for substantial, non-infringing use, including at least the Accused Products. Huawei's actions contribute to the direct infringement of the Patents-in-Suit by others, including customers of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

67. As a result of Huawei's infringement of the '550 Patent, Fundamental has been

damaged. Fundamental is entitled to recover for damages sustained as a result of Huawei's wrongful acts in an amount to be determined.

68. In addition, Huawei's infringing acts have caused and are causing immediate and irreparable harm to Fundamental.

69. Huawei has had actual knowledge of its infringement of the '550 Patent since no later than December 14, 2015. On information and belief, Huawei's infringement of the '550 Patent has been and continues to be deliberate and willful, and, therefore, this is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble damages and attorney's fees to Fundamental pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284-285.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Fundamental prays for judgment against Huawei as follows:

- A. That Huawei has infringed, and continues to infringe, each of the Patents-in-Suit;
- B. That Huawei pay Fundamental damages adequate to compensate Fundamental for Huawei's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, together with interest and costs under 35 U.S.C. § 284.
- C. That Huawei be ordered to pay pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages assessed;
- D. That Huawei be ordered to pay supplemental damages to Fundamental, including interest, with an accounting, as needed;
- E. That Huawei's infringement is willful and that the damages awarded to Fundamental should be trebled;
- F. That this is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and that Huawei pay Fundamental's attorney's fees and costs in this action; and
- G. That Fundamental be awarded such other and further relief, including other monetary and equitable relief, as this Court deems just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Fundamental hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by jury.

Dated: January 3, 2018

*/s/ S. Calvin Capshaw*

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff Fundamental Innovation  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing document was filed electronically in compliance with Local Rule CV-5(a). As such, this document was served on all counsel who are deemed to have consented to electronic service. Local Rule CV-5(a)(3)(A). Pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 5(d) and Local Rule CV-5(d) and (e), all other counsel of record not deemed to have

consented to electronic service were served with a true and correct copy of the foregoing by email, on this the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January, 2018.

/s/ S. Calvin Capshaw