

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

MOVING MEDIA NORDIC AB,

Plaintiff,

v.

BIG TEN NETWORK, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No.: _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Moving Media Nordic AB (“Moving Media”), for its Complaint against Defendant Big Ten Network, LLC (“BTN”), states 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.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284 and 285.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Moving Media Nordic AB is a company organized and existing under the laws of Sweden with its principal place of business in Stockholm, Sweden.

3. On information and belief, Defendant Big Ten Network, LLC is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the state of Delaware, and maintains a principal place of business at 600 W. Chicago Avenue, Suite 875, Chicago, IL.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this patent infringement action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant BTN because, on information and belief, Defendant's principal place of business is in the State of Illinois.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant BTN because it has systematic and continuous contacts with Illinois and this judicial district as Defendant has an office located in this judicial district, it regularly transacts business in the State of Illinois and this judicial district and it has thereby purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of the laws of the State of Illinois.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, as described further below, Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement giving rise to this action within the State of Illinois and has thus established minimum contacts such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over Defendant does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

8. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) because Defendant BTN maintains a regular and established place of business in this judicial district at its Chicago, Illinois headquarters, and on information and belief, Defendant's acts of patent infringement occurred in studios located at BTN's Chicago, Illinois headquarters.

THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

9. On February 2, 2016, U.S. Patent Number 9,253,417 ("the '417 Patent"), entitled "Remote Video Production," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '417 Patent is attached as Exhibit A to this Amended Complaint.

10. The '417 Patent was filed as a national stage application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty under 35 U.S.C. § 371, and claims priority to International Application No. PCT/SE2011/051308, filed on November 2, 2011, which in turn claims priority to Swedish Patent Application No. 1051176, filed on November 9, 2010.

11. The innovations disclosed in the '417 Patent "relate[] to a system for the remote video and/or audio production, said system comprising a first part related to the control room for

said video production and a second part on the site of an event to be recorded, where said first and second part communicate with each other by means of a data stream.” (’417 Patent at col. 1:5-10.)

12. The innovations disclosed in the ’417 Patent are directed toward solving challenges in live television broadcasting.

13. The ’417 Patent explains that as of the priority date of the patent, live broadcasting typically required an “Outside Broadcasting Van” or “OB Bus” positioned at the site of the event to be recorded, with a large number of crew members required to operate the OB Bus. (’417 Patent at col. 1:14-23; 1:51-62).

14. OB Buses are expensive and, because of their size, can be difficult to transport to an event. It is desirable to operate a live broadcasting system where most functions performed at the OB Bus could be instead performed from a remote control room. (’417 Patent at col. 2:18-32).

15. Using a remote control room for live broadcasting can be difficult because very large bandwidth may be required to transport all necessary information between the event site and the control room. (’417 Patent at col. 2:50-53).

16. The inventors of the ’417 Patent solved a technological problem of remote broadcasting by establishing separate signal paths through a wide area network (such as the Internet) between the event site and the remote control room, allowing only the primary data requiring real-time transmission (such as raw video and audio feeds) to be transmitted through a high quality signal path, while sending lower priority secondary data (such as camera control data and possibly crew communication) through a lower quality secondary path. (’417 patent at col. 3:4-32).

17. The claims of the ’417 Patent, including but not limited to Claims 1 and 15 of the ’417 Patent, claim an organized collection of improvements in techniques for remote broadcasting using specialized networking elements and communication devices not available in the prior art.

THE ACCUSED REMOTE INTEGRATION BROADCASTING SYSTEM

18. In the past few years, television broadcasting networks have begun using “remote integration,” “REMI,” or “At Home” broadcast technology to alleviate the cost of sending OB bus crews to events.

19. REMI broadcasting allows a much larger part of live broadcast production to be done from a remote control room, using a much smaller crew and vehicle at the live site to manage production gear.

20. Defendant BTN was one of the first collegiate sports league networks to begin using REMI broadcasting.

21. BTN’s website states that “Big Ten Network was the first collegiate sports network to initiate the ‘at home’ production model, allowing the network to produce hundreds of live events per year from their Chicago studios, rather than producing all live events solely on-site.” <http://btn.com/about/btn-executive-team/> (accessed March 26, 2018).

22. On information and belief, there is no currently available way to perform “at home” or “REMI” broadcasting without infringing the ’417 Patent.

23. BTN, by using an “at home” broadcasting system to broadcast live sporting events, necessarily uses a system for remote video and/or audio production.

24. BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system necessarily requires a first part, or location, related to a control room for video production and a second part, or location, on a site of an event to be recorded.

25. BTN’s website states that live events are produced from its control rooms in Chicago, and the broadcast requires a second part on the site of the event to be recorded.

26. BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system necessarily requires that the first and second parts, or locations, communicate with each other by means of a data stream adapted to be sent between the two parts by means of a wide area network, and where a signal path is established through the wide area network between the first and second parts.

27. “At home” broadcasting involves transmission of data between the event site and the control room; that transmission occurs over the Internet, which is a wide area network; and the transmission requires establishing a signal path through the wide area network.

28. On information and belief, BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system requires that the signal path between the first part and second part comprises a first and a second logical path.

29. Because large bandwidth and high transmission speeds are necessary to transmit live video and audio, there is no commercially viable way to perform “at home” broadcasting while transmitting all necessary data through a single signal path.

30. On information and belief, BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system requires that the first logical signal path is adapted to transport primary data and is adapted to provide a quality of service with zero time delay in the transportation of the primary data, wherein the primary data transported through the first logical signal path is uncompressed.

31. Live event broadcasting, by its nature, requires transmission of video and audio data uncompressed and with zero time delay; if the data is compressed or there is a time delay, the broadcast is not live.

32. On information and belief, BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system requires that the second logical signal path is adapted to transport secondary data, wherein the secondary data is transported at a lower quality of service than the primary data through the first logical signal path.

33. The bandwidth requirements for live video broadcasting are so large that there is no commercially viable way to produce live video remotely without transmitting lower priority data (such as error correction signals or crew communication) along a separate, lower quality signal path than the signal path used for video and audio data.

34. On information and belief, BTN’s “at home” broadcasting system requires that the second logical signal path is adapted for two-way communication between the first and second part.

35. Remote broadcasting generally requires two-way communication between the crew in the remote control room and the crew at the event site, and that communication is generally sent at a lower priority than the live video and audio feeds.

36. On information and belief, BTN's "at home" broadcasting system sends as primary data, along the zero time delay signal path, real time data including video and audio signals.

37. Live television broadcasting requires sending video and audio signals as real time data with zero time delay.

COUNT I – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,253,417

38. The allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs 1 through 37 are hereby alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

39. The '417 Patent is valid and enforceable.

40. On information and belief, BTN has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '417 Patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing devices or systems, in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States (directly or through intermediaries), that perform "at home" broadcasting, which practices every element of at least claims 1 and 15 of the '417 Patent.

41. Moving Media provided notice to BTN that it is infringing by virtue of service or acknowledged delivery of this complaint, if not earlier.

42. Moving Media has been and continues to be damaged by BTN's infringement of the '417 Patent.

JURY DEMAND

43. Plaintiff Moving Media Nordic AB hereby requests a trial by jury of any and all issues triable of right before a jury, pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Moving Media Nordic AB respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendants, and that the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief:

- A. an adjudication that BTN has infringed the '417 Patent;
- B. an award of damages to be paid by BTN adequate to compensate Plaintiff for BTN's past infringement of the '417 Patent and any continuing or future infringement through the date such judgment is entered, including prejudgment and post-judgment interest, costs, expenses and an accounting of all infringing acts including, but not limited to, those acts not presented at trial;
- C. an injunction ordering BTN to pay an ongoing royalty in an amount to be determined for any continued infringement after the date judgment is entered; and,
- D. an award to Plaintiff of such further relief at law or in equity as the Court deems just and proper, including, but not limited to costs, fees, expenses, interest, and/or attorneys' fees.

Dated: April 3, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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