

Exhibit 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

UPF INNOVATIONS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

NXP SEMICONDUCTOR
NETHERLANDS B.V., *et al.*,

Defendants.

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Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-951-LY

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff UPF Innovations, LLC (“UPF”), by and through its attorneys, brings this action and makes the following allegations of patent infringement against Defendants NXP B.V. (“NXP Netherlands”) and NXP USA, Inc. dba NXP Semiconductors USA, Inc. (“NXP USA”) (collectively, “NXP”) relating to U.S. Patent No. RE40,188 (“the ’188 Patent” or “the patent-in-suit”).

PARTIES

1. UPF is a Texas Limited Liability Company with its principal place of business located at 3800 N. Lamar Blvd., Suite 200, Austin, TX 78756.
2. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands is a Netherlands private limited company with its principle place of business at High Tech Campus 60, 5656 AG Eindhoven, The Netherlands.
3. On information and belief, NXP USA is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business and corporate headquarters at 6501 William Cannon Dr. West, Austin, TX 78735. NXP USA can be served through its registered agent corporation, Corporation Service Company dba CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, located at 211 E. 7th Street Suite

620, Austin, TX 78701.

4. On information and belief, NXP USA is a wholly owned subsidiary of NXP Netherlands and is controlled by and/or acts as an agent of NXP Netherlands.

5. On information and belief, NXP USA is headquartered and maintains a physical office in Austin, Texas.¹

6. On information and belief, NXP conducts business, including design, research and development, manufacturing, and sales activities at its US headquarters, and in two wafer fabrication facilities, all in Austin, Texas, which is located in the Western District of Texas.²

7. On information and belief, NXP offers infringing products for sale throughout the United States, including in the Western District of Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. Accordingly, this Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

9. Upon information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over NXP in this action because NXP has committed acts within the Western District of Texas giving rise to this action and NXP has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over NXP would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. NXP, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among

¹ NXP WEBSITE, <https://www.nxp.com/about/about-nxp/about-nxp/worldwide-locations/nxp-in-the-united-states:USA> (last visited October 15, 2018).

² NXP WEBSITE, <https://www.nxp.com/about/about-nxp/about-nxp/worldwide-locations/nxp-in-the-united-states:USA> (last visited October 15, 2018).

other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the patent-in-suit. Moreover, NXP USA is registered to do business in the State of Texas, and has appointed Corporation Service Company dba CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, located at 211 E. 7th Street Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701, as its agent for service of process.³

10. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). On information and belief, NXP has a physical presence in the Western District of Texas, has its US headquarters in the Western District of Texas, and has a regular and established place of business in this judicial district, at 6501 William Cannon Dr. West, Austin, TX 78735.⁴ Consistent with its physical presence and regular and established place of business, NXP advertises its presence in the Western District of Texas on its website.⁵ Further, upon information and belief, NXP has transacted business in the Western District of Texas and has committed acts of direct infringement in the Western District of Texas.

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

11. Integrated circuits have become ubiquitous and continue to become smaller, more powerful, and more complex. Modern integrated circuits, such as processors, systems on a chip (“SOCs” or “Socks”), digital memory, application-specific integrated circuits (“ASICs”), and field-programmable gate arrays (“FPGAs”), are used in virtually all modern electronic devices.

12. Integrated circuits are often manufactured in batch processes intended to make all integrated circuit chips identical, thereby lowering manufacturing costs and improving quality. However, it is useful to be able to distinguish each individual integrated circuit from all others,

³ TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, TAXABLE ENTITY SEARCH, Texas Taxpayer Number 12004431826, Franchise Tax Details, As of: 10/15/2018, available at <https://mycpa.cpa.state.tx.us/coa> (last visited October 15, 2018).

⁴ See note 1, *supra* (NXP location at “6501 William Cannon Dr. West, Austin, TX 78735” listed as “Corporate Headquarters”).

⁵ See note 2, *supra*.

for example, to track its source of manufacture, or to identify a system employing the integrated circuit, which are both useful strategies for avoiding counterfeiting.

13. While it takes incredible ingenuity to design advanced integrated circuits, and the electronic devices that run by them, such circuitry is nevertheless susceptible to counterfeit.

14. In general, a counterfeit electronic part is any unlawful or unauthorized reproduction, substitution, or alteration that has been knowingly mismarked, misidentified, or otherwise misrepresented to be an authentic, unmodified electronic part from the original manufacturer or a source with the express written authority of the original manufacturer or current design activity, including an authorized aftermarket manufacturer. Unlawful or unauthorized substitution may include used electronic parts represented as new, or the false identification of grade, serial number, lot number, date code, or performance characteristics.⁶

15. Counterfeit electronic parts cost American companies billions of dollars each year.⁷ But the danger of economic harm is not the only risk of counterfeit parts; rather, counterfeit parts also create significant health and safety risks due to their ubiquity in electronic devices of all sorts, including health and safety equipment.

16. As a result of the risks posed by counterfeit electronic parts, the U.S. government has enacted many laws to eliminate the introduction of counterfeit parts into the stream of commerce—especially where government contracts are concerned. For example, in 2012 the U.S. government enacted laws requiring regulations for contractors on detection and avoidance

⁶ See, e.g., U.S. Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation 202.101; SAE Int'l AS5553A and AS6081A.

⁷ See, e.g., Matthew R. Shindell et al., The ‘Ticking Time Bomb’ of Counterfeit Electronic Parts, *Industry Week* (Jul. 22, 2013), <http://www.industryweek.com/procurement/ticking-time-bomb-counterfeit-electronic-parts>.

of the use of counterfeit electronic parts.⁸

17. Many technological solutions for preventing and detecting counterfeit parts have been developed, including, for example, integrating radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags into electronic parts, creating hardware “fingerprints,” “watermarking” electronic parts, and others. Many of these technologies are referred to as “intrinsic security” measures because they are built into the electronic parts.

18. One intrinsic security technique is based on Physical Unclonable Functions (PUFs). PUFs allow an electronic part to be uniquely identified based on the unique properties of its microstructure, which depend on random physical factors introduced during manufacturing. PUFs are extremely useful for electronic devices because they are easy to produce, often requiring no special manufacturing steps, but very difficult if not impossible to duplicate, even if the exact manufacturing process that produced the PUF is known. PUFs are frequently implemented in electronic parts with high security requirements.

OVERVIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. RE40,188

19. U.S. Patent Application No. 09/251,692 (‘692 Application) was filed on February 17, 1999 and subsequently issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,161,213 (‘213 Patent), entitled “System and Method for Providing Integrated Circuit with a Unique Identification,” on December 12, 2000.

20. On December 12, 2002, the assignee of the ‘213 Patent filed U.S. Patent Reissue Application 10/318,583 (‘583 Application), entitled “System and Method for Providing Integrated Circuit with a Unique Identification,” based on the ‘213 Patent. The ‘583 Application

⁸ See Contractor Counterfeit Electronic Part Detection and Avoidance System, 48 CFR 252.246-7007 (May 2014), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2014-title48-vol3/pdf/CFR-2014-title48-vol3-sec252-246-7007.pdf> (last visited July 3, 2018).

was subsequently reissued as RE40,188 ('188 Patent) on March 25, 2008. The '188 Patent includes 164 claims total, of which 10 are independent claims. A true and correct copy of the '188 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

21. The '188 Patent recognizes that, while many methods exist for uniquely identifying an electronic part, those existing methods require special steps during manufacturing that add cost and time to the manufacturing process. To solve this problem, the '188 Patent teaches a novel method for reliably and easily identifying and authenticating individual integrated circuits that does not require any additional manufacturing steps or equipment. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 2:36-44.

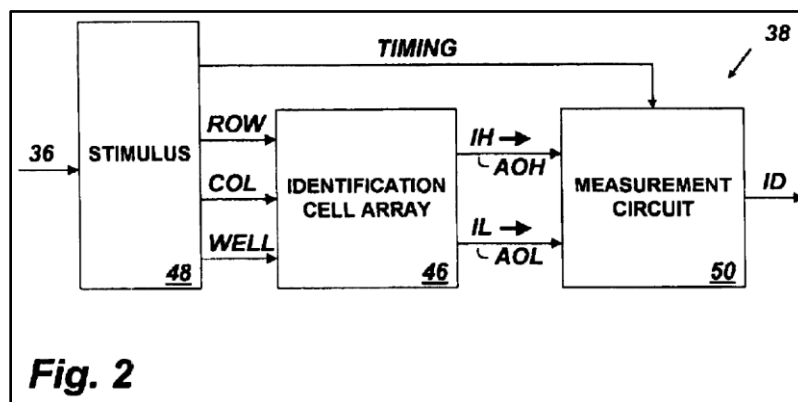
22. In particular, the '188 Patent teaches a method of producing integrated circuit identification (ICID) circuits, which produces a unique identification number or record (ID) for each chip in which the ICID is included, even though the ICID circuit is fabricated on all chips using identical masks. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 2:46-50.

23. Embodiments of ICID circuits include a set of cells that produce an output ID based on measurements of outputs of those cells, and the outputs of those cells are functions of random parametric variations that naturally occur when fabricating the ICID circuit. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 2:50-54. Embodiments of ICID circuits include arrays of cells and a circuit for selecting each cell of the array, measuring that cell's output, and producing the chip ID based on the pattern of measured outputs of all cells in the array. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 2:57-62. The chip ID is thus a unique "fingerprint" for the chip. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 3:1-4.

24. The '188 Patent teaches that when the number of ICID circuit cells is sufficiently large, then millions of chips can be provided with a unique identifying ID without having to customize each chip using costly and time-consuming additional processing steps during or after

chip fabrication. Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 2:54-56; 3:13-17.

25. Figure 2 of the '188 Patent depicts a functional block diagram of an embodiment of an ICID device:



Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at Fig. 2.

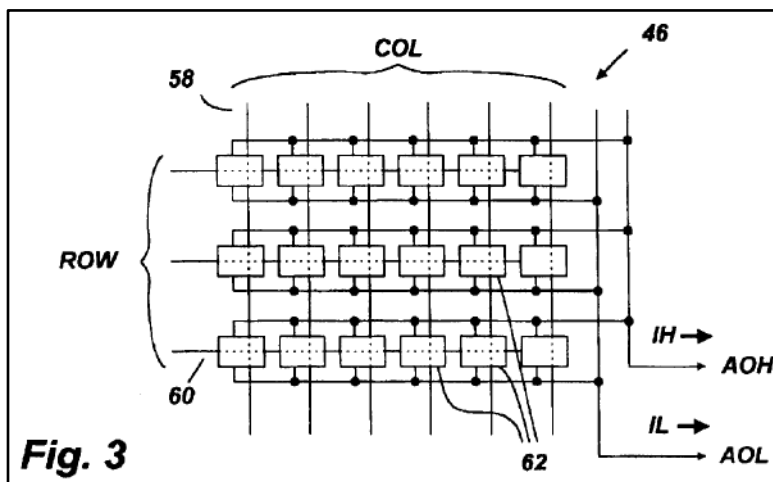
26. Referring to Figure 2, the specification explains: “ICID circuit **38** includes an array **46** of rows and columns of cells. Each cell of array **46**, when selected produces a pair of output currents I_H and I_L on array output lines AOH and AOL. The I_H and I_L currents are produced by similar transistors within the selected cell and are nearly equal. But due to differences in the transistors resulting from random parametric variations, the I_H and I_L currents will not exactly match. The difference between the I_H and I_L currents will vary from cell to cell. A stimulus circuit **48** responds to the control input **36** by supplying row select data (ROW) and a column select data (COL) to array **46** to individually select and stimulate each of its cells in turn. As it selects a cell, stimulus circuit **48** sends timing signals (TIMING) to a measurement circuit **50** telling it when to measure a difference between the currents I_H and I_L of the selected cell.”

Ex. 1 ['188 Patent] at 5:22-37.

27. The specification further explains that: “[m]easurement circuit **50**, sequenced by TIMING strobes from stimulus circuit **48**, measures the current difference between I_H and I_L for each cell and ... produces a serial output ID having a value that is base[d] on the particular

pattern of measured current differences for all cells of array 46.” Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 5:51-56.

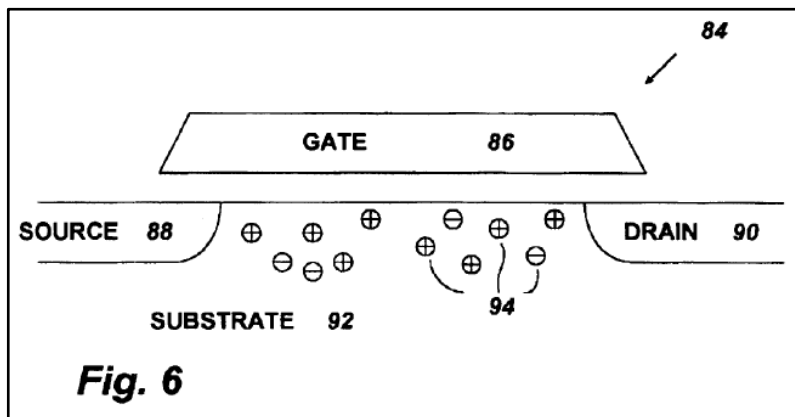
28. Figure 3 of the ’188 Patent depicts more detail regarding an embodiment of an identification cell array:



Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at Fig. 3.

29. Notably, Figure 3 is merely one example of a structure of such an array. As the specification teaches: “the number of cells 62 that should be included in array 46 is largely a function of the number of ICs to be uniquely identified.” Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 12:13-20.

30. The cells themselves may be formed in some embodiments from transistors, such as shown in basic form with respect to Figure 6:



Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] At Fig. 6.

31. As further described in the specification: ICID 38 (Figure 2) “may be adapted to

provide an output ID that not only uniquely identifies an IC in which it is installed but also includes a ‘type code’ indicating aspects of the IC that is has in common with other ICs sharing the same photomask, such as its type, source of manufacture, etc. Thus, an output ID of ICID **38** would include one field having a value that is unique to the IC in which it is installed and another field having a value that is common to all similar ICs.” Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 5:62-64.

32. Further, the specification explains that the output ID can be stored in a database and used to later identify the specific part. Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 14:55-15:8. Similarly, if a part is tested and found not to be in the database, then it may be determined to be a counterfeit. Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 15:12-13.

33. Additionally, an output ID “may be stored on the chip itself as a sequence of values in an on-chip Random Access Memory (RAM) which may be non-nonvolatile. The RAM may be part of a microprocessor on-board cache, and available to software executed by that microprocessor. This arrangement allows fast access to the ID during use” Ex. 1 [’188 Patent] at 16:5-10.

34. The innovativeness of the solutions taught in the ’188 Patent are clear from the industry’s myriad references to it and its predecessor patent.⁹ By way of example, the ’213 Patent (predecessor to ’188 Patent) has been cited in patent documents all over the world more

⁹ See, e.g., Erik Oliver et al., Finding the Best Patents – Forward Citation Analysis Still Wins, IPWatchdog (Mar. 24, 2016), <http://www.ipwatchdog.com/2016/03/24/finding-best-patents-forward-citation-analysis-still-wins/id=67192/> (“We’ve identified five primary factors for consideration in patent ranking (in order of weighting): Forward citations (45%) Age of patent from priority date (19%) Independent claim count (adjusted by number of means claims) (14%) Claim 1 word count (12%) Family size and international filings (10%) **We were surprised to discover that forward citations dominate the analysis. We evaluated millions of patents – and consistently forward citations were the biggest predictor of a higher value patent.**”) (emphasis added).

than 260 times by the likes of Advanced Micro Devices,¹⁰ Analog Devices Inc.,¹¹ Fujitsu,¹² Hewlett Packard,¹³ Hitachi,¹⁴ IBM,¹⁵ Intel,¹⁶ Intrinsic ID,¹⁷ MIT,¹⁸ National Semiconductor,¹⁹ Nokia,²⁰ Panasonic,²¹ Philips,²² Samsung,²³ STMicroelectronics,²⁴ Synaptics,²⁵ Texas Instruments,²⁶ and Verayo.²⁷ And despite the '188 Patent issuing more than eight years after the '213 Patent, and almost a decade after the original filing date, it continues to be cited in contemporary patents and patent applications.²⁸

35. UPF is the owner and assignee of the patent-in-suit as recorded by the USPTO at Reel/Frame: 042956/0213.

COUNT I
DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. RE40,188
(AGAINST NXP NETHERLANDS)

36. UPF restates and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

37. UPF is the owner by assignment of the '188 Patent.

¹⁰ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,968,303.

¹¹ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,480,136.

¹² See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,862,725; 7,062,346.

¹³ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,960,753; 6,889,305.

¹⁴ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,941,536; 7,665,049.

¹⁵ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,214,169; 8,619,979.

¹⁶ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,813,507; 7,102,358.

¹⁷ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,840,803.

¹⁸ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,681,103; 7,757,083.

¹⁹ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,602,666; 7,482,657.

²⁰ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,356,627.

²¹ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,655,483; 8,510,608.

²² See, e.g., WIPO Pub. Nos. WO/2004/017408, WO/2004/105125.

²³ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,600,686.

²⁴ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,745,107; 7,334,131.

²⁵ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,698,594; 9,697,411.

²⁶ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,952,623.

²⁷ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,782,396; 8,683,210.

²⁸ See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,506,983; 9,568,540.

38. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports Products employing SRAM PUF technology, including but not limited to: the NXP SmartMX2 Family, including: P60C128y, P60C145y, P60D025y, P60D042y, P60D128y, and P60: Single/Dual Contact Interface Controllers including: the P60D145, P60D081, P60D042 and P60D025; the NXP SmartMX3 Family, including the P71D320; the LPC5556x MCU Family; the LPC540xx Family; the LPC54018 IoT Microcontroller (MCU) Solution with Amazon FreeRTOS; the LPC5500 MCU series; and the IMX RT600 Family of Crossover Processors (the “NXP Accused Products”) in the United States, on its own and through its agent NXP USA.

39. On information and belief, to the extent the preamble of claim 21 of the ’188 Patent is limiting, the NXP Accused Products comprise an apparatus in an integrated circuit (IC) for generating an identification number (ID) identifying the IC. For example, the NXP Accused Products contain design security systems to protect against tampering, cloning, overbuilding, reverse engineering, and counterfeiting, as well as providing traceability through the entire lifetime of the system. Among these design security features are physically unclonable functions (“PUFs”). On information and belief, the “PUF” technology incorporated into the NXP Accused Products make use of SRAM cells (“an apparatus in an integrated circuit (IC)”) that generate startup values of SRAM memory, these values forming a unique device fingerprint called the SRAM PUF response (“generating an identification number identifying the IC”).

40. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products comprise an identification circuit formed within the IC, the identification circuit outputting signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products have transistors in SRAM cells that have random electric properties due to

sub-micro process variations in the manufacturing process (“an identification circuit formed within the IC . . . random parametric variations in the IC”). On information and belief, these random electric properties are expressed in the startup values of uninitialized SRAM memory or blocks into a unique pattern of 0’s and 1’s, forming a unique fingerprint called the SRAM PUF response (“the identification circuit outputting signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC”).

41. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products comprise a measurement circuit, the measurement circuit receiving the signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC, wherein the measurement circuit generates the ID, wherein the ID is a substantial function of the random parametric variations. For example, on information and belief the NXP Accused Products turn the electronic fingerprint or footprint into a strong secret cryptographic key (“receiving the signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC, wherein the measurement circuit generates the ID, wherein the ID is a substantial function of the random parametric variations”). On information and belief, these secret cryptographic keys are not stored on the chip. On information and belief, these secret cryptographic keys can be used to encrypt and decrypt user data.

42. By making, using, testing, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing integrated circuits, including but not limited to the NXP Accused Products, NXP Netherlands has injured and continues to injure UPF and is liable to UPF for directly infringing one or more claims of the ’188 Patent, including at least Claim 21, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

43. As a result of NXP Netherlands’s infringement of the ’188 Patent, UPF has suffered and is suffering monetary damages, and seeks recovery in an amount adequate to compensate for NXP Netherlands’s infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty

for the use made of the invention by NXP Netherlands together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

44. Upon information and belief, NXP Netherlands has had knowledge of the '188 patent since at least September 25, 2017, when its agent NXP USA was given notice by letter of the '188 Patent and of NXP's need to obtain a patent license from UPF. NXP Netherlands has also had knowledge of the '188 Patent since the date of service of this Complaint or shortly thereafter, and, on information and belief, NXP Netherlands knew of the '188 Patent and of its infringement as of that date.

45. Upon information and belief, NXP Netherlands's direct infringing activities have continued and are continuing with knowledge of the '188 Patent, and with knowledge of its infringement of the '188 Patent. These infringing activities are, at a minimum, done with reckless disregard and/or willful blindness of UPF's rights under the '188 Patent. NXP Netherlands's continuing acts of infringement are therefore intentional, deliberate, and willful.

COUNT II
DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO RE40,188
(AGAINST NXP USA)

46. UPF restates and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

47. UPF is the owner by assignment of the '188 Patent.

48. On information and belief, NXP USA makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports the NXP Accused Products in the United States, on its own and/or as an agent of NXP Netherlands.

49. On information and belief, to the extent the preamble of claim 21 of the '188 Patent is limiting, the NXP Accused Products comprise an apparatus in an integrated circuit (IC)

for generating an identification number (ID) identifying the IC. For example, the NXP Accused Products contain design security systems to protect against tampering, cloning, overbuilding, reverse engineering, and counterfeiting, as well as providing traceability through the entire lifetime of the system. Among these design security features are physically unclonable functions (“PUFs”). On information and belief, the “PUF” technology incorporated into the NXP Accused Products make use of SRAM cells (“an apparatus in an integrated circuit (IC)”) that generate startup values of SRAM memory, these values forming a unique device fingerprint called the SRAM PUF response (“generating an identification number identifying the IC”).

50. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products comprise an identification circuit formed within the IC, the identification circuit outputting signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products have transistors in SRAM cells that have random electric properties due to sub-micro process variations in the manufacturing process (“an identification circuit formed within the IC . . . random parametric variations in the IC”). On information and belief, these random electric properties are expressed in the startup values of uninitialized SRAM memory or blocks into a unique pattern of 0’s and 1’s, forming a unique fingerprint called the SRAM PUF response (“the identification circuit outputting signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC”).

51. On information and belief, the NXP Accused Products comprise a measurement circuit, the measurement circuit receiving the signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC, wherein the measurement circuit generates the ID, wherein the ID is a substantial function of the random parametric variations. For example, on information and belief the NXP Accused Products turn the electronic fingerprint or footprint into a strong

secret cryptographic key (“receiving the signals that are a substantial function of random parametric variations in the IC, wherein the measurement circuit generates the ID, wherein the ID is a substantial function of the random parametric variations”). On information and belief, these secret cryptographic keys are not stored on the chip. On information and belief, these secret cryptographic keys can be used to encrypt and decrypt user data.

52. By making, using, testing, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing integrated circuits, including but not limited to the NXP Accused Products, NXP USA has injured and continues to injure UPF and is liable to UPF for directly infringing one or more claims of the ’188 Patent, including at least Claim 21, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

53. As a result of NXP USA’s infringement of the ’188 Patent, UPF has suffered and is suffering monetary damages, and seeks recovery in an amount adequate to compensate for NXP USA’s infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by NXP USA together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

54. Upon information and belief, NXP USA has had knowledge of the ’188 patent since at least September 25, 2017, when it was given notice by letter of the ’188 Patent and of NXP’s need to obtain a patent license from UPF. NXP USA has also had knowledge of the ’188 Patent since the date of service of this Complaint or shortly thereafter, and, on information and belief, NXP USA knew of the ’188 Patent and of its infringement as of that date.

55. Upon information and belief, at least since the filing and service of this Complaint, NXP USA’s direct infringing activities have continued and are continuing with knowledge of the ’188 Patent, and with knowledge of its infringement of the ’188 Patent. These infringing activities are, at a minimum, done with reckless disregard and/or willful blindness of UPF’s rights under the ’188 Patent. NXP USA’s continuing acts of infringement are therefore

intentional, deliberate, and willful.

COUNT III
INDUCING INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. RE40,188
(AGAINST NXP NETHERLANDS)

56. UPF restates and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

57. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands has had knowledge of the '188 Patent since at least September 25, 2017, when its agent NXP USA was given notice of the '188 Patent and of NXP's need to obtain a patent license from UPF. NXP Netherlands has also had knowledge of the '188 Patent since the date of service of this Complaint or shortly thereafter, and on information and belief, NXP Netherlands knew of the '188 Patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

58. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands intended to induce patent infringement by NXP USA, third-party customers, and users of the NXP Accused Products and has knowledge that the inducing acts will cause infringement or is willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts will cause infringement. NXP Netherlands specifically intends and is aware that the normal and customary use of the NXP Accused Products infringes the '188 Patent. NXP Netherlands performs the acts that constitute induced infringement, and will induce actual infringement, with knowledge of the '188 Patent and with knowledge that the induced acts will constitute infringement. For example, NXP Netherlands directs NXP USA to manufacture, offer for sale, sell and use the NXP Accused Products, which are capable of operating in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '188 Patent, including at least claim 21. By directing NXP USA to manufacture, offer for sale, sell, and use the NXP Netherlands Accused Products, NXP Netherlands specifically intends to induce infringement of the '188 Patent,

including at least claim 21. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands engages in such inducement to promote the sales of the NXP Accused Products and to actively induce its subsidiary to infringe the '188 Patent. Accordingly, NXP Netherlands has induced and continues to induce NXP USA to manufacture, offer for sale, sell, and use the NXP Netherlands Accused Products, knowing that such activity constitutes infringement of the '188 Patent. As a further example, NXP Netherlands provides the NXP Accused Products, which are capable of operating in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '188 Patent, including at least claim 21, and NXP Netherlands further provides documentation and training materials that cause customers of the NXP Accused Products to utilize the products and services in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '188 Patent. By providing instruction and training to customers on how to use the NXP Accused Products, NXP Netherlands specifically intends to induce infringement of the '188 Patent, including at least claim 21. On information and belief, NXP Netherlands engages in such inducement to promote the sales of the NXP Accused Products and to actively induce its customers to infringe the '188 Patent. Accordingly, NXP Netherlands has induced and continues to induce users of the NXP Accused Products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way to infringe the '188 Patent, knowing that such use constitutes infringement of the '188 Patent.

59. As a result of NXP Netherlands's infringement of the '188 Patent, UPF has suffered and is suffering monetary damages, and seeks recovery in an amount adequate to compensate for NXP Netherlands's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by NXP Netherlands together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

60. Upon information and belief NXP Netherlands's activities that induce

infringement have continued and are continuing with knowledge of the '188 Patent, and with knowledge of its infringement of the '188 Patent. These infringing activities are, at a minimum, done with reckless disregard and/or willful blindness of UPF's rights under the '188 Patent. NXP Netherlands's continuing acts of infringement are therefore intentional, deliberate, and willful.

COUNT IV
INDUCING INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. RE40,188
(AGAINST NXP USA)

61. UPF restates and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

62. NXP USA has had knowledge of the '188 Patent since at least September 25, 2017, when it was given notice of the '188 Patent and of NXP's need to obtain a patent license from UPF. NXP USA has also had knowledge of the '188 Patent since the date of service of this Complaint or shortly thereafter, and on information and belief, NXP USA knew of the '188 Patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

63. On information and belief, NXP USA intended to induce patent infringement by third-party customers and users of the NXP Accused Products and has knowledge that the inducing acts will cause infringement or is willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts will cause infringement. NXP USA specifically intends and is aware that the normal and customary use of the NXP Accused Products infringes the '188 Patent. NXP USA performs the acts that constitute induced infringement, and will induce actual infringement, with knowledge of the '188 Patent and with knowledge that the induced acts will constitute infringement. For example, NXP USA provides the NXP Accused Products, which are capable of operating in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '188 Patent, including at least claim 21, and

NXP USA further provides documentation and training materials that cause customers of the NXP Accused Products to utilize the products and services in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '188 Patent. By providing instruction and training to customers on how to use the NXP Accused Products, NXP USA specifically intends to induce infringement of the '188 Patent, including at least claim 21. On information and belief, NXP USA engages in such inducement to promote the sales of the NXP Accused Products and to actively induce its customers to infringe the '188 Patent. Accordingly, NXP USA has induced and continues to induce users of the NXP Accused Products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way to infringe the '188 Patent, knowing that such use constitutes infringement of the '188 Patent.

64. As a result of NXP USA's infringement of the '188 Patent, UPF has suffered and is suffering monetary damages, and seeks recovery in an amount adequate to compensate for NXP USA's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by NXP USA together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

65. Upon information and belief NXP USA's activities that induce infringement have continued and are continuing with knowledge of the '188 Patent, and with knowledge of its infringement of the '188 Patent. These infringing activities are, at a minimum, done with reckless disregard and/or willful blindness of UPF's rights under the '188 Patent. NXP USA's continuing acts of infringement are therefore intentional, deliberate, and willful.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff UPF respectfully requests that this Court enter:

1. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff UPF that NXP Netherlands has directly infringed the '188 Patent, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;
2. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff UPF that NXP USA has directly infringed the

'188 Patent, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;

3. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff UPF that NXP Netherlands has induced infringement of the '188 Patent;

4. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff UPF that NXP USA has induced infringement of the '188 Patent;

5. A judgment and order requiring NXP Netherlands to pay UPF its damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for NXP Netherlands's infringement of the '188 Patent as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict or post-judgment infringement with an accounting as needed;

6. A judgment and order requiring NXP USA to pay UPF its damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for NXP USA's infringement of the '188 Patent as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict or post-judgment infringement with an accounting as needed;

7. A finding of willful infringement by NXP Netherlands and an award to UPF of enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

8. A finding of willful infringement by NXP Netherlands and an award to UPF of enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

9. A judgment and order finding this case exceptional and requiring NXP Netherlands and/or NXP USA to pay UPF its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this litigation pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereon; and

10. Any and all other relief to which UPF may show itself to be entitled.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), UPF requests a trial by jury of all issues so triable by right.

Dated: December 26, 2018



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on December 26, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all CM/ECF participants. No non-CM/ECF participants have entered an appearance in this matter.



Debra Coleman