

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

VISTA PEAK VENTURES, LLC,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
	§	
v.	§	
	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-00251
HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORPORATION,	§	(LEAD CASE)
HANNSPREE, INC., HANNSPREE	§	
EUROPE HOLDINGS B.V.,	§	
HANNSPREE EUROPE GMBH,	§	
HANNSTAR DISPLAY (NANJING)	§	
CORPORATION, and HANNSPREE	§	
DISPLAY (NANJING) CORPORATION,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

VISTA PEAK VENTURES, LLC,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-00255
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
TRULY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS	§	
LIMITED and TRULY	§	
SEMICONDUCTORS LIMITED,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

**PLAINTIFF’S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT IN
CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-00251**

Plaintiff Vista Peak Ventures, LLC (“VPV”) files this First Amended Complaint in Civil Action No. 2:20-cv-00251 against Defendants HannStar Display Corporation, HANNSpree, Inc., HANNSpree Europe Holdings B.V., HANNSpree Europe GmbH, HannStar Display (Nanjing) Corporation, and HANNSpree Display (Nanjing) Corporation (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,404,474 (“the ’474 patent”), U.S. Patent No. 6,657,699 (“the ’699 patent”), U.S. Patent No. 7,009,673 (“the ’673 patent”), U.S. Patent No.

6,078,375 (“the ’375 patent”), and U.S. Patent No. 6,513,943 (“the ’943 patent”), collectively, the “Asserted Patents.”

THE PARTIES AND RELATED BACKGROUND

1. Vista Peak Ventures, LLC is a Texas limited liability company, located at 1400 Preston Rd, Suite 472, Plano, TX 75093.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar Display Corporation (“HannStar”) is a multinational corporation organized under the laws of Taiwan, with its principal place of business located at 26th floor., No.1, Songzhi Road, Xinyi District, Taipei 110, Taiwan, R.O.C.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar Display (Nanjing) Corporation (“HannStar Nanjing”) is a company organized under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC” or “China”) and has its principal place of business located at No.18, Heng Fei Road, Nanjing Economic & Technology Development Zone, Nanjing 210038, China. HannStar Nanjing is a subsidiary and partner of HannStar that “specializes in the final stage assembling of Liquid Crystal Modules (LCM) and the production of Liquid Crystal Display Screens in aid of the production of LCD Monitors.” *See HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1>.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree, Inc. (“HANNspree”) is a company organized under the laws of Taiwan and has its principal place of business located at 4F, No. 15, Ln 168, Xing Shan Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan, R.O.C. HANNspree is a subsidiary and partner of HannStar. *See HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1>; *see also About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/> (HANNspree is “part of the HannStar Display Corporation, one of the largest glass panel manufacturers in the world, consequently the

HANNspree brand benefits from a rich heritage and world-class technological process in display technology”).

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree Europe GmbH (“HANNspree GmbH”) is a company organized under the laws of Germany and has its principal place of business located at Meerbuscher Str. 64 -78/ Haus 6b, 40670 Meerbusch, Germany. HANNspree GmbH is a subsidiary and partner of HannStar. *See HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1> (listing Defendant as one of its partners).

6. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree Europe Holdings B.V. (“HANNspree BV”) is a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands and has its principal place of business located at Newtonweg 25 5928 PN Venlo, The Netherlands. *See Contact Us, European Offices*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/contact-us/>. HANNspree BV also has offices located at least in Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree Display (Nanjing) Corporation (“HANNspree Nanjing”) is a company organized under the laws of China and has its principal place of business located in Shenzhen Br. 22nd Floor Bldg. A, Excellence City II, No. 126, Zhong Kang Rd., Shangmeilin, Futian District, Shenzhen, China 518000. HANNspree Nanjing is at least a related entity to HANNspree and HannStar and part of the manufacturing and distribution network of the Defendants.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar commenced operations in June 1998. HannStar and its subsidiaries and partners are “primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sale of thin film transistor liquid crystal display (“TFT-LCD”) panels, flat-panel displays, CCTV and related components.” *See Consolidated Financial Statements*, HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORP.

(December 31, 2019 and 2018), at p. 15, https://www.hannstar.com/HannstarUserFile/files/Quarterly/en/2019_Q4_e_con.pdf. HannStar was listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in September 2004. *See id.*

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar partners with Defendants HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree and its subsidiaries, including Defendant HANNspree B.V. and Defendant HANNspree GmbH (collectively referred to as “HANNspree Europe”) in a global manufacturing and supply network for TFT-LCD products. *See HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1> (listing HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree, and HANNspree GmbH as partners). On its European website, HANNspree indicates that it is “a global consumer electronics manufacturer specialising in visual technology.” *See About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/>. HannStar maintains a global market for TFT-LCD products that includes HANNspree and its subsidiaries. *See id.* (HANNspree listing the logos of several companies, including HannStar’s logo, under a map of the world, indicating that HANNspree is “part of the HannStar Display Corporation, one of the largest glass panel manufacturers in the world, consequently the HANNspree brand benefits from a rich heritage and world-class technological process in display technology”).

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar along with its subsidiaries and partners Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing maintain a corporate presence in the U.S. via at least unregistered corporate entities and employees of HannStar working in the U.S. Previously, HannStar maintained U.S.-based subsidiaries HANNspree North America Inc. (“HANNspree NA”) and HannStar USA Inc. (“HannStar USA”), which were each organized under the laws of Delaware. According to state records, HannStar USA was dissolved in about 2009, and HANNspree NA was dissolved in about

2014. Despite formal dissolution of HANNspree NA and HannStar USA, HannStar has continued to conduct business *de facto* in the United States via at least employees and unregistered companies who continue to conduct business in the United States on behalf of and for the benefit of HannStar by providing infringing TFT-LCD products to distributors, manufacturers, national retailers, and consumers via established channels. Furthermore, HannStar maintains unregistered corporate entities in the U.S., who continue to conduct business in the U.S. at least by receiving imported shipments of and distributing product from other HannStar companies and partners, including other Defendants, to the intended customer.

11. Upon information and belief, HannStar with its subsidiaries and partners, including Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree Nanjing, and the unregistered HANNspree NA, and its employees, as part of global network of overseas sales, distribution, and manufacturing subsidiaries, have operated as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in concert together and enter into agreements that are nearer than arm's length. HannStar, via at least its subsidiaries and/or partners HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing (who are each Defendants in this action), and the unregistered HANNspree NA's activities and HannStar's U.S. employees, conduct business in the United States, including in Texas and this judicial district. *See Trois v. Apple Tree Auction Center, Incorporated*, 882 F.3d 485, 490 (5th Cir. 2018) (“A defendant may be subject to personal jurisdiction because of the activities of its agent within the forum state....”); *see also Cephalon, Inc. v. Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 629 F.Supp.2d 338, 348 (D. Del. 2009) (“The agency theory may be applied not only to parents and subsidiaries, but also to companies that are ‘two arms of the same business group,’ operate in concert with each other, and enter into agreements with each other that are nearer than arm's length.”).

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants' TFT-LCD products are incorporated into consumer electronic devices by product manufacturers, including GPS devices and bridge terminals manufactured by TomTom International BV (referred to as "TomTom") and satellite radios manufactured by Sirius XM Radio Inc. (referred to as "SiriusXM"). These products are sold at online and physical locations of national retailers. Defendants also provide their TFT-LCD panels to distributors, such as Newhaven Display International Inc. ("Newhaven Display") and Mouser Electronics, Inc. ("Mouser"), located in the U.S., including in Texas.

13. HannStar also continues to engage with the U.S. market and U.S. consumer brands in the area of TFT-LCD products for automobiles. In 2019, HannStar shifted 20% of its automotive panel production line from China "back to Taiwan, according to Hsuh Wu, vice president of the company's logistics center." *See HannStar Display to move auto-use panel production back to Taiwan*, INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY PLANNING & EVALUATION (June 7, 2019), <https://www.iitp.kr/en/2/notice/globalNews/view.it?identifier=0007861633>. This bid was intended to "cushion impacts of the US-China trade war on its US brand clients." *Id.* Thus, Defendants, even after the alleged dissolution of HannStar's U.S.-based subsidiaries, continue to orient their production for its "US brand clients" and do business directly and indirectly with U.S. customers via at least their distributors, national retailers, employees, and unregistered entities, in the U.S., the state of Texas, and in the Eastern District of Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, namely 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284-285, among others.

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

HannStar

16. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers.

17. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HannStar, directly and/or through partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers, including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through direction and control of these entities, HannStar has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas such that personal jurisdiction over HannStar would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

18. Upon information and belief, HannStar has employees who continue to work in the United States on behalf of and for the benefit of HannStar by doing business with HannStar's distributors, manufacturers, national retailers, and consumers. For example, in a search of LinkedIn, search results reveal 24 employees working at HANNspree NA. *See 24 results,*

LINKEDIN,

https://www.linkedin.com/search/results/people/?currentCompany=%5B%2291564%22%5D&geoUrn=%5B%22103644278%22%5D&origin=FACETED_SEARCH (search results based on input “United States” and “Hannspree”). At least two employees work for HannStar and are located in the United States. *Compare Wang Juary*, LINKEDIN, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/wang-juary-747334105/> (indicating that Wang Juary is located in Chula Vista, California) *with About HannStar*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=95&tmid=1&modid=1> (indicating that “Juary Wang” works for HannStar in Taiwan in the “Quality Center”); *see also 2 results*, LINKEDIN, https://www.linkedin.com/search/results/people/?currentCompany=%5B%22153319%22%5D&geoUrn=%5B%22103644278%22%5D&origin=FACETED_SEARCH (search results based on input “United States” and “Hannstar Display”).

19. Upon information and belief, HannStar also has unregistered corporate entities in the U.S., who continue to conduct business in the U.S., including receiving shipments of product from HannStar and distributing such product to the intended customer. HannStar has confirmed, via its website, that HANNspree NA is the company’s partner in North America. *See About Hannstar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1> (last accessed August 2020).

20. Despite the apparent formal dissolution of HANNspree NA in 2014, upon information and belief, HANNspree NA continues to operate *de facto* in the U.S. at least as a recipient of imported products for Defendant HannStar and other Defendants and as an intermediary for distribution of TFT-LCD products to their intended customer. For example,

import records from Panijiva.com indicate that in 2020—6 years after it purportedly dissolved and ceased to do business in the U.S.—HANNspree NA continues to receive shipments of product in the U.S. from Defendant HannStar Display Corporation. *See Supply Chain Intelligence about: Hannspree North America Inc.*, PANJIVA, <https://panjiva.com/Hannspree-North-America-Inc/27810215> (listing HANNspree NA with a U.S. address as the consignee of a shipment from HannStar). Since at least May 2019 to the present, HANNspree NA has received 86 shipments from HannStar. Products received by HANNspree NA include at least computer drivers, monitors, and LED monitors, all of which are known TFT-LCD products—the subject technology of the Asserted Patents. Some of the containers of “computer drivers” are marked “DELL EL PASO,” indicating that their intended destination is the well-known Texas company Dell in El Paso, Texas. Indeed, Dell Technologies, a subsidiary company of Dell, Inc. which sells computer monitors, has an office located at 5822 Cromo Drive, Texas 79912. *See Dell Technologies Global Offices*, DELL TECHNOLOGIES, <https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-us/office-locations.htm>; *Dell Monitors*, DELL TECHNOLOGIES, <https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-us/monitors-for-work/index.htm>. Moreover, HANNspree NA receives direct import shipments from other subsidiaries and/or partners of HannStar, including HANNspree Europe. For instance, HANNspree NA receives products including computer drivers and LED monitors in containers marked with “HANNspree Europe Holdings BV,” indicating their source, and “COUNTRY: USA,” indicating their intended destination. Both HANNspree Europe Holdings BV and HANNspree Nanjing, which is one of HannStar’s manufacturing plants in China, also directly ship HannStar products to third party customers in the U.S. *See, e.g., Facts Sheet*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=29&tmid=1&modid=1> (indicating that Defendant HANNspree Nanjing is one of HannStar’s site[s] in China). Thus, HannStar and its subsidiaries

and partners supply HANNspree NA with HannStar TFT-LCD products so that HANNspree NA can then further distribute those products in the United States.

21. Upon information and belief, HannStar and HANNspree NA continued to participate as a litigant in lawsuits, including in this judicial district, beyond the date of HANNspree's purported dissolution in 2014. *See, e.g., Hilltop Technology LLC v. Hannstar Display Corporation and Hannspree North America, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 2:14-cv-00590, Dkt Nos. 53, 54 (E.D. Tex. 2015) (stipulation of dismissal based on settlement); *Eidos Display, LLC et al. v. AU Optronics Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 6:11-cv-00201, Dkt. No. 818, 819 (E.D. Tex. 2017) (showing that HANNspree NA participated and litigated until dismissal in 2017). In *Hilltop*, HANNspree NA answered that it was "indirectly owned by Hannstar Display Corporation." *Eidos*, -00590, Dkt. Nos. 11 (corporate disclosure statement of HANNspree NA) and 12 (answer, dated September 10, 2014). HANNspree NA continued to litigate until 2015, when it apparently settled the lawsuit. In *Eidos*, HANNspree NA continued to defend along with HannStar in a patent infringement lawsuit, well past 2014, until 2017 when the parties were dismissed from the case. *See e.g., Eidos*, -00201, Dkt. No. 819; *see also Hannstar Display Corporation and Hannspree North America, Inc. v. Ironshore Specialty Insurance Company*, Civil Action No. 16-mc-00489, Dkt No. 1 (S.D. N.Y. 2016) (motion to compel filed by HannStar and HANNspree NA in 2016 related to *Eidos*); *In re: TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litigation*, Nos. 13-17408, 13-17618, 14-16144 (9th Cir. Jan. 7, 2016) (court's memorandum finding that "HannStar's foreign conduct [was] within the reach of American antitrust law" supported by substantial evidence).

22. Upon information and belief, HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, manufactures

and purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via, for example, electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM. Such products include HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). HannStar contracts to manufacture TFT-LCD products for TomTom and Sirius XM, who are themselves national retailers and distribute their products through other national retailers. HannStar contracts with these companies with the expectation that HannStar TFT-LCD products will be further assembled and incorporated into electronic devices, distributed, advertised, offered for sale, sold, and used in the U.S. market, including under the brands of the respective electronic device manufacturers. For example, TomTom and Sirius XM import, distribute, advertise, offer for sale, and sell HannStar TFT-LCD products incorporated into electronic devices, such as GPS and satellite radios, in the U.S. market, via their own websites or via distribution to national retailers, including retailers located in and selling their products to consumers in Texas and this judicial district, e.g., Walmart, Amazon, and Best Buy. *See also TomTom Rider*, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/#productLineup; *see also Our Featured Radios*, SIRIUSXM, <https://shop.siriusxm.com/radios/>. Moreover, HannStar knows that SiriusXM services, which are accessed by its satellite radios, “are available” exclusively “in the continental United States and its coastal regions as well as Southern Canada.” *See Coverage Map*, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap> (showing map of SiriusXM satellite services). Based on HannStar’s connections and relationship with these electronic device manufacturers, including its knowledge that SiriusXM radios can only be used, primarily, in the U.S., HannStar knows and has known that Texas is a termination point of the established distribution channel, namely online and

brick and mortar stores offering TomTom and SiriusXM products incorporating infringing HannStar TFT-LCD products. HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis. *See Icon Health & Fitness, Inc. v. Horizon Fitness, Inc.*, 2009 WL 1025467, at (E.D. Tex. 2009) (finding that “[a]s a result of contracting to manufacture products for sale in” national retailers’ stores, the defendant “could have expected that it could be brought into court in the states where [the national retailers] are located”).

23. Upon information and belief, HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, manufactures and purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. For example, HannStar imports to Texas or through a related entity and directly sells and offers for sale infringing liquid crystal display products in Texas to distributor Mouser Electronics, Inc. (“Mouser”), located 1000 North Main Street Mansfield, TX 76063. Mouser offers infringing HannStar Display LCD products for sale at least on its website. *See, e.g., NIT6X_10.2HANNSTAR*, Mouser Electronics, https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/Boundary-Devices/NIT6X_101HANNSTAR/?qs=%2Fha2pyFadujCMp%252B5YHfwoERUZ8N0ZFr6fF6hsUnjrTA%3D. Via this website, HannStar TFT-LCD products can and have been purchased from buyers in the state of Texas and shipped from the state of Texas to addresses in the state. Also, HannStar imports, directly sells and offers for sale infringing TFT-LCD products in Texas to supplier Newhaven Display located at 2661 Galvin Ct., Elgin, IL 60124, who provides HannStar TFT-LCD products to distributors, such as Mouser and Allied Electronics (“Allied,” located in

Fort Worth, TX), among other U.S.-based distributors. *See Our Distributors*, NEWHAVEN DISPLAY INTERNATIONAL, https://www.newhavendisplay.com/authorized_disty.html. These suppliers and distributors import, advertise and offer for sale and sell HannStar TFT-LCD products via their own websites to U.S. consumers, including to consumers in Texas. *See, e.g.*, www.mouser.com and www.alliedelec.com. Based on HannStar’s connections and relationship, including supply contracts and other agreements with the U.S. and Texas-based distributors and suppliers, such as Newhaven Display, Allied, and Mouser, HannStar knows and has known that Texas is a termination point of the established distribution channels for HannStar TFT-LCD products. HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis. *See Ultravision Technologies, LLC v. Holophane Europe Limited*, 2020 WL 3493626, at *5 (E.D. Tex. 2020) (finding sufficient to make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction allegations that “Defendants either import the products to Texas themselves or through a related entity”); *see also Bench Walk Lighting LLC v. LG Innotek Co., Ltd et al.*, Civil Action No. 20-51-RGA, 2021 WL 65071, at *7-8 (D. Del., Jan. 7, 2021) (denying motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction based on the foreign defendant entering into supply contract with U.S. distributor and the distributor sold and shipped defendant’s products from the U.S. to the a customer in the forum state).

24. HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, also utilizes “selling agents” to provide its products to end customers. *See Consolidated Financial Statements*, HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORP. (December 31, 2019 and 2018), at p. 74, https://www.hannstar.com/HannstarUserFile/files/Quarterly/en/2019_Q4_e_con.pdf (identifying

its major customers as “A” and “B”). Upon information and belief, HannStar’s major customers, accounting for about a 50% share in sales revenue in 2019, are “selling agents” and not end customers. *Id.* These selling agents “reduce the risk of collection of accounts and provide better customer services” for the benefit of HannStar. *Id.* HannStar, in concert with other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HANNspree Nanjing, utilizes these selling agents via supply contracts and other agreements, as related entities, to place and continue to place into the stream of commerce using established distribution channels infringing products with the knowledge and understanding that such products are, will be, and continue to be sold, offered for sale, and/or imported into the U.S., the State of Texas, and this judicial district.

25. In addition, HannStar has been sued for patent infringement in this judicial district related to its display products, and has not contested jurisdiction. *See e.g., Eidos Display, LLC et al. v. AU Optronics Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 6:11-cv-00201, Dkt. No. 818, 819 (E.D. Tex. 2017) (case resolved June 16, 2017).

26. Upon information and belief, HannStar controls or otherwise directs and authorizes all activities of its subsidiaries, agents, and intermediaries, including, but not limited to other Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing and also employees of HannStar and the unregistered entity HANNspree NA operating in the U.S. Via at least these subsidiaries, employees, and intermediaries, and/or directly, HannStar has placed and continues to place infringing TFT-LCD products into the U.S. stream of commerce via established distribution channels, by importing, distributing, marketing, offering for sale, selling, servicing infringing TFT-LCD products. Thus, HannStar has substantially the business advantages that it would have enjoyed if it conducted its business through its own offices or paid other agents in the state of Texas.

27. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HannStar under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HannStar is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HannStar is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

28. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HannStar is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court’s recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

29. Upon information and belief, HannStar has significant ties to, and presence in, the State of Texas and the Eastern District of Texas, making venue in this judicial district both proper and convenient for this action.

HANNspree

30. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. For example, HANNspree, its parent and/or partner

HannStar, and its subsidiaries and partners HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree Europe and HANNspree Nanjing manufacture, import, offer for sale, and sell the Defendants' TFT-LCD products to electronic device manufacturers for incorporation into, for example, TomTom and Sirius XM products, which are distributed to national retailers, and to U.S. distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display, and to customers and end users in the U.S.

31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree, directly and/or indirectly via partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through partnership with other related entities and as part of the same group of companies, including other Defendants, HANNspree has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas. For example, HANNspree is a partner with HannStar and its subsidiaries Defendant HANNspree B.V., Defendant HANNspree GmbH, and Defendant HANNspree Nanjing in a global network of sales and distribution of Defendants' TFT-LCD products. *See About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/>. HANNspree directly and via direction and control of its subsidiaries has shipped and imported TFT-LCD products to the U.S., including delivering product to HannStar NA (HannStar's unregistered entity operating *de facto* in the U.S.) and directly to customers such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC. Such shipments include delivering computer drivers and LED monitors to HannStar NA in containers marked with "HANNspree Europe Holdings BV," indicating their source is HANNspree's subsidiaries, and "COUNTRY: USA," indicating their

intended destination. As a part of HannStar’s global manufacturing and distribution network, HANNspree also purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM, via national retailers, and via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. Therefore, HANNspree, in concert with other Defendants HannStar, HANNspree Europe, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis.

32. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HANNspree is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HANNspree is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

33. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HANNspree is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court’s recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

HANNspree BV

34. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree BV is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits

itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. For example, HANNspree BV, its parent and/or partner HannStar, and its subsidiaries and partners HANNspree, HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree GmbH, and HANNspree Nanjing manufacture, import, offer for sale, and sell the Defendants' TFT-LCD products to electronic device manufacturers for incorporation into, for example, TomTom and Sirius XM products, which are distributed to national retailers, and to U.S. distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display, and to customers and end users in the U.S.

35. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree BV, directly and/or indirectly via partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through partnership with other related entities and as part of the same group of companies, including other Defendants, HANNspree BV has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas. For example, HANNspree BV is a partner with HannStar and its subsidiaries Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree GmbH, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing in a global network of sales and distribution of Defendants' TFT-LCD products. *See About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/>; *Contact Address*,

European Offices, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/de/about-us/contact-us/> (showing that HANNspree BV is the “Europe Headquarters” for HANNspree). HANNspree BV directly and via direction and control by its parent entities and/or partners HannStar and HANNspree has shipped and imported TFT-LCD products to the U.S., including participating in delivering product to HannStar NA (HannStar’s unregistered entity operating *de facto* in the U.S.) and directly to customers such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC. Such shipments include delivering computer drivers and LED monitors to HannStar NA in containers marked with “HANNspree Europe Holdings BV.,” indicating their source is HANNspree’s subsidiaries, and “COUNTRY: USA,” indicating their intended destination. As a part of HannStar’s global manufacturing and distribution network, HANNspree BV also purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM, via national retailers, and via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. Therefore, HANNspree BV, in concert with other Defendants HannStar, HANNspree GmbH, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis.

36. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree BV under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HANNspree BV is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HANNspree BV is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

37. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HANNspree BV is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court’s recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

HANNspree GmbH

38. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree GmbH is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. For example, HANNspree GmbH, its parent and/or partner HannStar, and its subsidiaries and partners HANNspree, HannStar Nanjing, HANNspree BV, and HANNspree Nanjing manufacture, import, offer for sale, and sell the Defendants’ TFT-LCD products to electronic device manufacturers for incorporation into, for example, TomTom and Sirius XM products, which are distributed to national retailers, and to U.S. distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display, and to customers and end users in the U.S.

39. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree GmbH, directly and/or indirectly via partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through partnership with other related entities and as part of the same group of companies, including other Defendants, HANNspree GmbH has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas. For example, HANNspree GmbH is a partner with HannStar and its subsidiaries Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree BV, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing in a global network of sales and distribution of Defendants' TFT-LCD products. *See About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/>; *HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1> (listing Defendant as a partner); *Contact Address, European Offices*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/de/about-us/contact-us/> (showing that HANNspree GmbH is the "Europe Head Office" for HANNspree). HANNspree GmbH directly and via direction and control by its parent entities and/or partners HannStar and HANNspree participated in the manufacture and supply of imported TFT-LCD products to the U.S., including participating in delivering product to HannStar NA (HannStar's unregistered entity operating *de facto* in the U.S.) and directly to customers. As a part of HannStar's global manufacturing and distribution network, HANNspree BV also purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM, via national retailers, and via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. Therefore, HANNspree GmbH, in concert with other

Defendants HannStar, HANNspree, HANNspree BV, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis.

40. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree GmbH under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HANNspree GmbH is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HANNspree GmbH is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

41. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HANNspree GmbH is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court’s recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

HannStar Nanjing

42. Upon information and belief, Defendant HannStar Nanjing is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers,

customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. For example, HannStar Nanjing, its parent and/or partner HannStar, and its parents, subsidiaries, and partners HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HANNspree Nanjing manufacture, import, offer for sale, and sell the Defendants' TFT-LCD products to electronic device manufacturers for incorporation into, for example, TomTom and Sirius XM products, which are distributed to national retailers, and to U.S. distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display, and to customers and end users in the U.S.

43. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HannStar Nanjing, directly and/or indirectly via partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through partnership with other related entities and as part of the same group of companies, including other Defendants, HannStar Nanjing has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas. For example, HannStar Nanjing is a partner with HannStar and its subsidiaries Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HANNspree Nanjing in a global network of sales and distribution of Defendants' TFT-LCD products. *See About Us*, HANNSPREE, <https://www.hannspree.eu/about-us/>; *HannStar Partners*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=96&tmid=1&modid=1> (listing Defendant as a partner); *Facts Sheet*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=29&tmid=1&modid=1> (showing that Defendant HannStar Nanjing is one of HannStar's "site[s]" in China along with Defendant HANNspree Nanjing). HannStar Nanjing directly and via direction and control by its parent entities and/or

partners HannStar and HANNspree participated in the manufacture and supply of imported TFT-LCD products to the U.S., including participating in delivering product to HannStar NA (HannStar's unregistered entity operating *de facto* in the U.S.) and directly to customers. As a part of HannStar's global manufacturing and distribution network, HannStar Nanjing also purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM, via national retailers, and via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. Therefore, HannStar Nanjing, in concert with other Defendants HannStar, HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HANNspree Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis.

44. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HannStar Nanjing under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HannStar Nanjing is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HannStar Nanjing is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

45. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HannStar Nanjing is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court's recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

HANNspree Nanjing

46. Upon information and belief, Defendant HANNspree Nanjing is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long

Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and this judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein which purposefully avail the Defendant of the privilege of conducting those activities in this state and this judicial district and, thus, submits itself to the jurisdiction of this court; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct targeting residents of Texas and this judicial district, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing goods offered for sale, sold, and imported and services provided to and targeting Texas residents and residents of this judicial district vicariously through and/or in concert with its partners, alter egos, intermediaries, agents, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. For example, HANNspree Nanjing, its parent and/or partner HannStar, and its parents, subsidiaries, and partners HANNspree, HannStar Nanjing, and HANNspree Europe, manufacture, import, offer for sale, and sell the Defendants' TFT-LCD products to electronic device manufacturers for incorporation into, for example, TomTom and Sirius XM products, which are distributed to national retailers, and to U.S. distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display, and to customers and end users in the U.S.

47. This Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree Nanjing, directly and/or indirectly via partners, intermediaries, agents, related entities, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers including other Defendants in this action and its unregistered entities and employees located in and conducting business on behalf of HannStar in the U.S. Through partnership with other related entities and as part of the same group of companies, including other Defendants, HANNspree Nanjing has committed acts of direct and/or indirect patent infringement within Texas, and elsewhere within the United States, giving rise to this action and/or has established minimum contacts with Texas. For example, HANNspree Nanjing is a

partner with HannStar and its subsidiaries Defendants HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HannStar Nanjing in a global network of sales and distribution of Defendants' TFT-LCD products. *See, e.g., Facts Sheet, HANNSTAR*, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=29&tmid=1&modid=1> (showing that Defendant HANNspree Nanjing is one of HannStar's "site[s]" in China along with Defendant HannStar Nanjing). HANNspree Nanjing directly and via direction and control by its parent entities and/or partners HannStar and HANNspree has shipped and imported TFT-LCD products to the U.S., including delivering product directly to customers such as Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC. Such shipments include delivering computer drivers and LED monitors to Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC in the United States in containers marked with "HANNspree Europe Holdings BV," indicating their source is HANNspree's subsidiaries. *See, e.g., Supply Chain Intelligence about: Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC, PANJIVA*, <https://panjiva.com/Yellow-Matter-Entertainment-Llc/63515762>. As a part of HannStar's global manufacturing and distribution network, HANNspree Nanjing also purposefully places infringing TFT-LCD products in established distribution channels in the stream of commerce, including in Texas, via electronic device manufacturers, such as TomTom and Sirius XM, via national retailers, and via distributors and suppliers, such as at least Mouser and Newhaven Display. Therefore, HANNspree Nanjing, in concert with other Defendants HannStar, HANNspree, HANNspree Europe, and HannStar Nanjing, has purposefully directed its activities at Texas, and should reasonably anticipate being brought in this Court, at least on this basis.

48. In the alternative, the Court has personal jurisdiction over HANNspree Nanjing under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2), because the claims for patent infringement in this action arise under federal law, HANNspree Nanjing is not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts

of general jurisdiction of any state, and exercising jurisdiction over HANNspree Nanjing is consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

49. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, HANNspree Nanjing is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district, including this one, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). *See also In re HTC Corporation*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“The Court’s recent decision in *TC Heartland* does not alter” the alien-venue rule.).

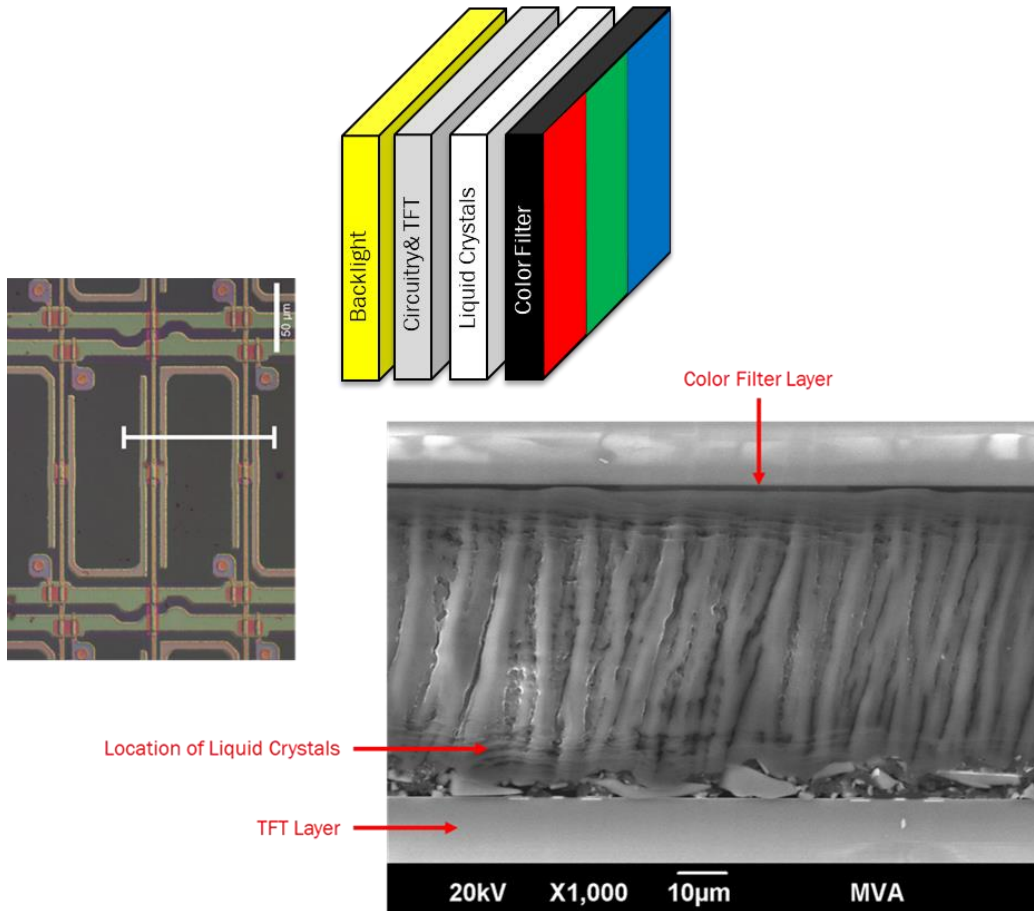
THE ASSERTED PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY

50. Upon information and belief, a significant portion of operating revenue of Defendants is derived from the manufacture and sale of TFT-LCD flat panel displays and related components, which are imported into the United States, distributed, and ultimately sold to U.S. consumers. For example, HannStar “acquired [] state-of-the-art TFT-LCD manufacturing technology with the highest efficiency for mass production.” *See Company Profile*, HANNSTAR, <https://www.hannstar.com/Common.aspx?mid=28&tmid=1&modid=1>. HannStar reported over 16 billion NT\$ (about 544 million US\$) in sales revenue in 2019 of which 99% came from the “production and sale of TFT-LCD panels, flat-panel displays and CCTV.” *See Consolidated Financial Statements*, HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORP. (December 31, 2019 and 2018), at pp. 73-74, https://www.hannstar.com/HannstarUserFile/files/Quarterly/en/2019_Q4_e_con.pdf. HannStar’s “customers include leading electronics companies both in Taiwan and overseas.” *Id.* Defendants’ partners, subsidiaries, selling agents, customers and distributors having a significant U.S. business presence, such as unincorporated HANNspree NA, employees, distributors Newhaven Display, Allied, and Mouser, and customers TomTom and SiriusXM, receive HannStar TFT-LCD products, including incorporated into electronic devices, and distribute and sell those products to consumers in the U.S.

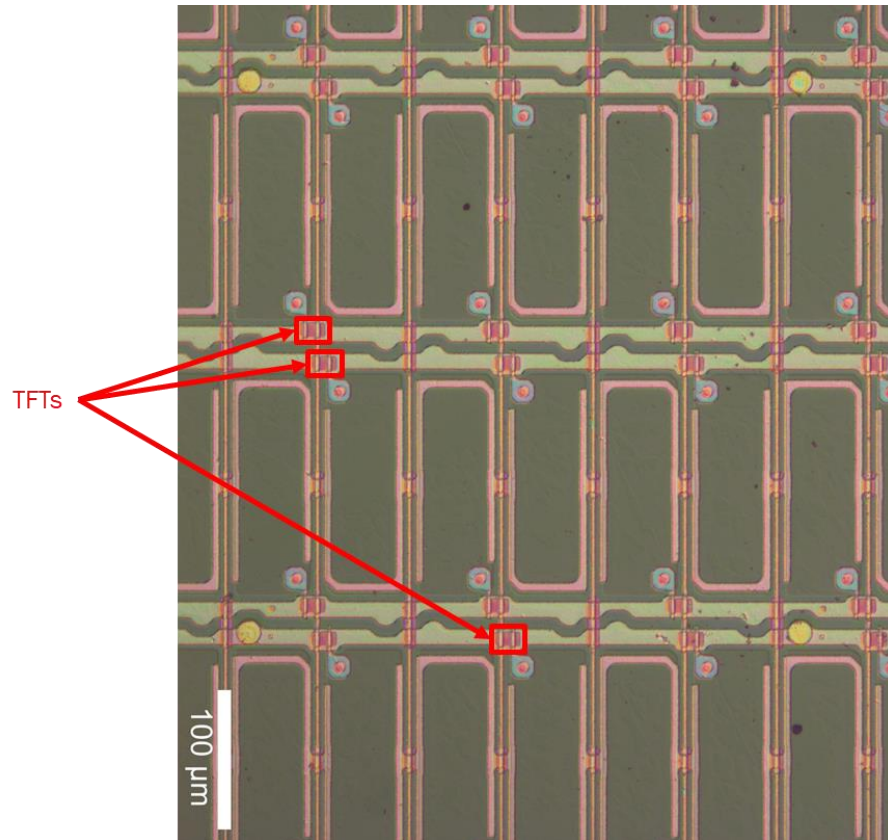
51. The Asserted Patents cover TFT-LCD panels, their components, including infringing TFT-LCD panels made by Defendants distributed in the U.S. to distributors such as Newhaven Display, Allied, and Mouser, and also those incorporated, for example, into TomTom and SiriusXM-branded products, and processes related to the same (referred to as the “Accused Products”) for importation, distribution, and sale in the U.S. Examples of Defendants’ Accused Products are HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). As one exemplary Accused Product, the labels for model no. HannStar A4HSN55003093 and the TomTom Rider 400 product are shown below:



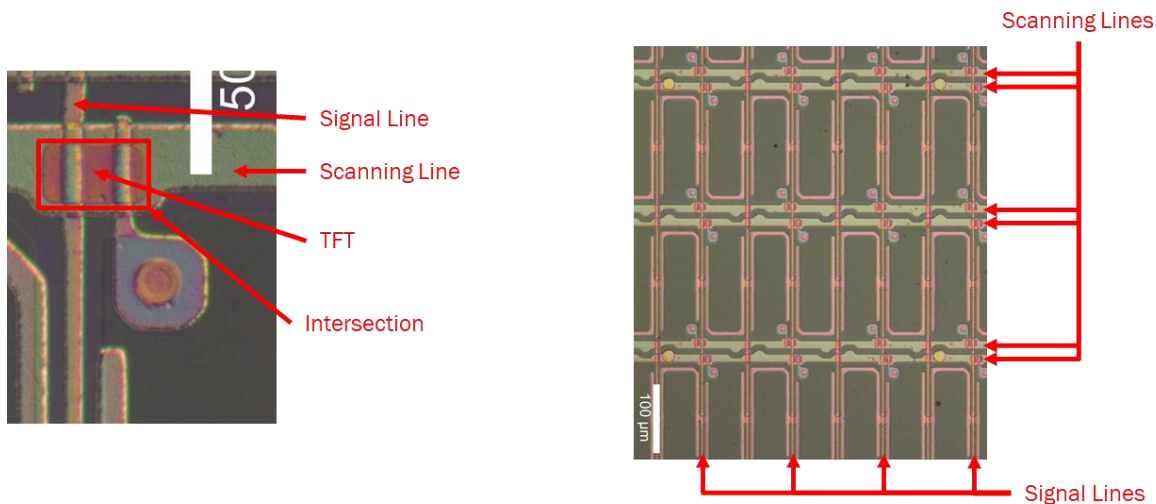
52. Typically, a TFT-LCD has the following structure shown below for the HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093, comprising of a backlight, a TFT/circuitry layer, a liquid crystal layer, and a color filter:



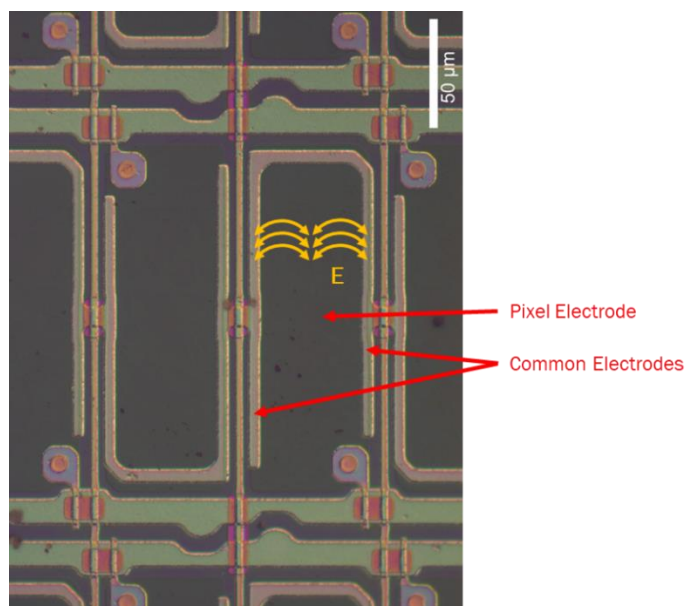
53. As shown above, the TFT-LCD panel contains a TFT array substrate and many TFTs. A teardown image below from the HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093 shows a sampling of TFTs.



54. As shown above, the TFT-LCD panel contains a TFT array substrate and many TFTs. The teardown image below shows that the Accused Product has scanning lines on the first substrate, orthogonal signal lines, and a TFT near the intersections of scanning and signal lines.

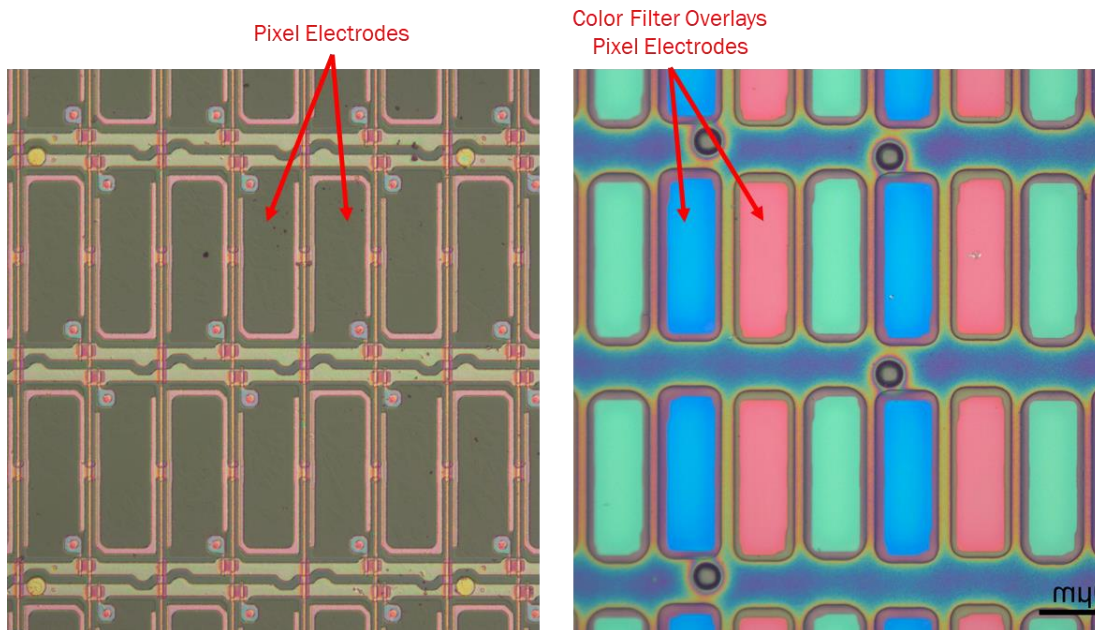


55. The liquid crystal is controlled by an electric field generated by a voltage applied between pixel electrodes and common electrodes on the first substrate.

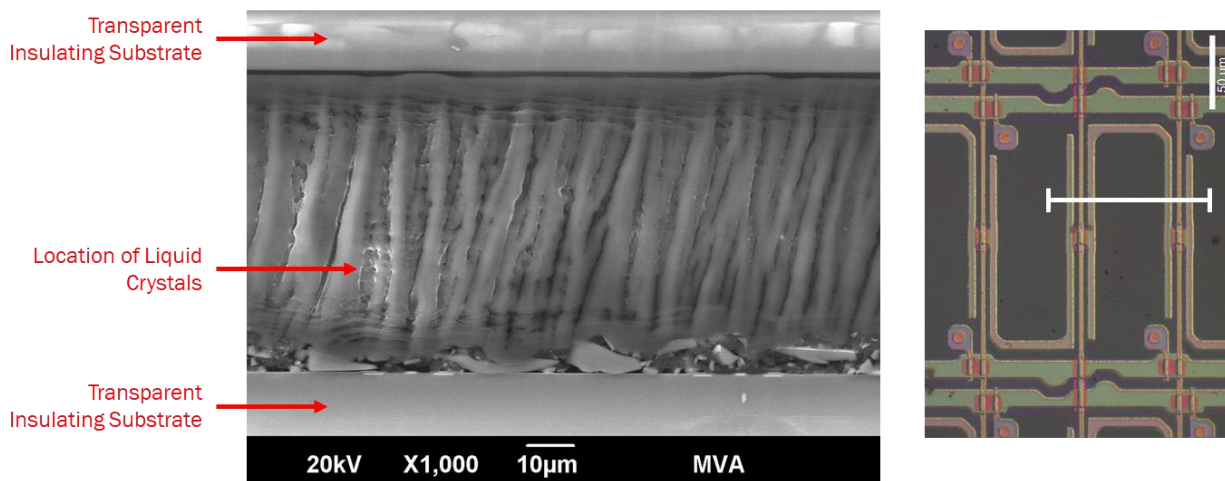


56. Each TFT acts as a switch that operates its respective individual pixel using the circuitry lines. In that way, the pixels can be turned on and off to create an image on an LCD by

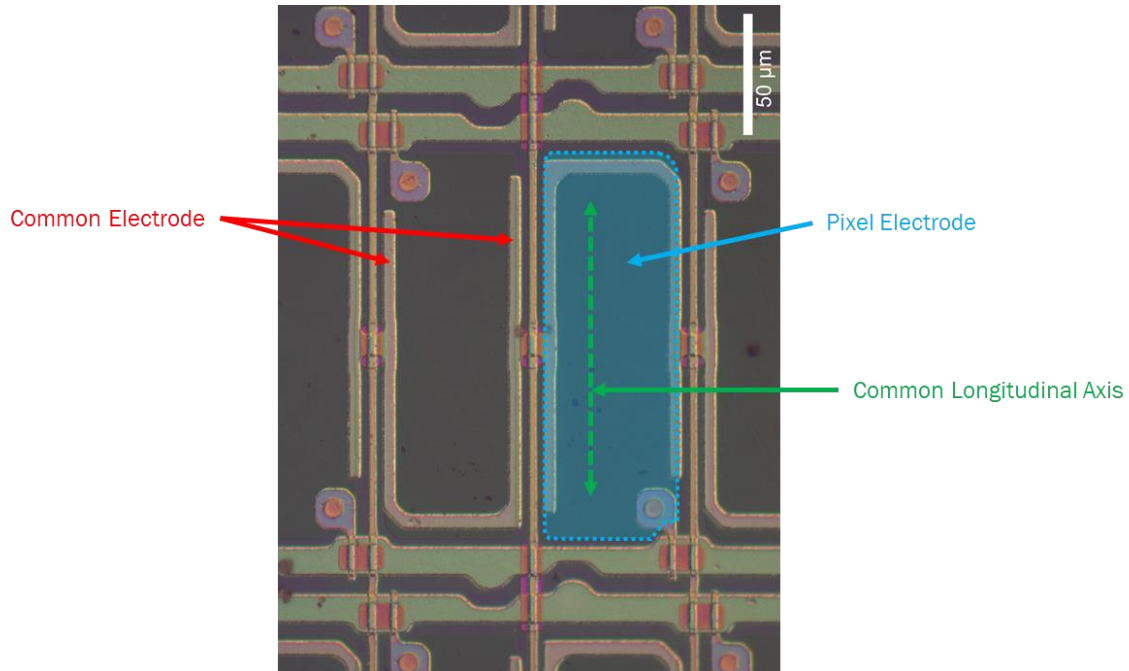
allowing or preventing light to pass through. The individual pixels are more apparent when a color filter layer overlays the circuits as shown in the image below for the HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093.



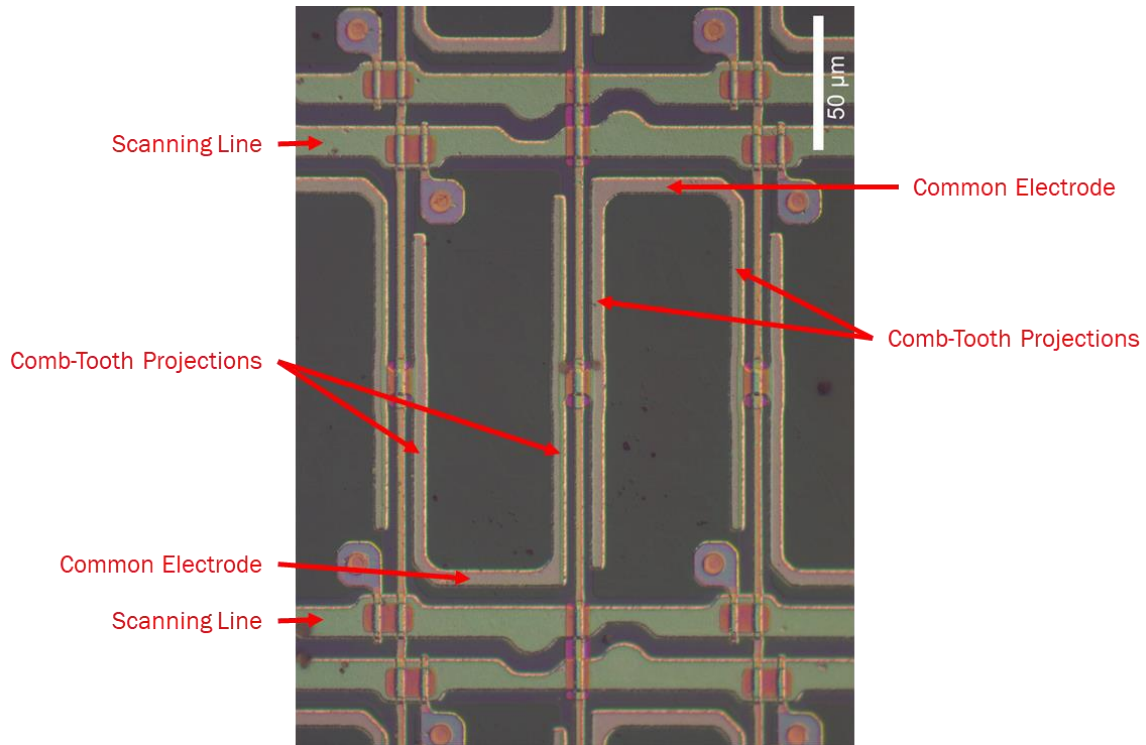
57. The Accused Products have an active matrix type liquid crystal display device with two opposing insulating substrates and liquid crystal in-between, as illustrated below.



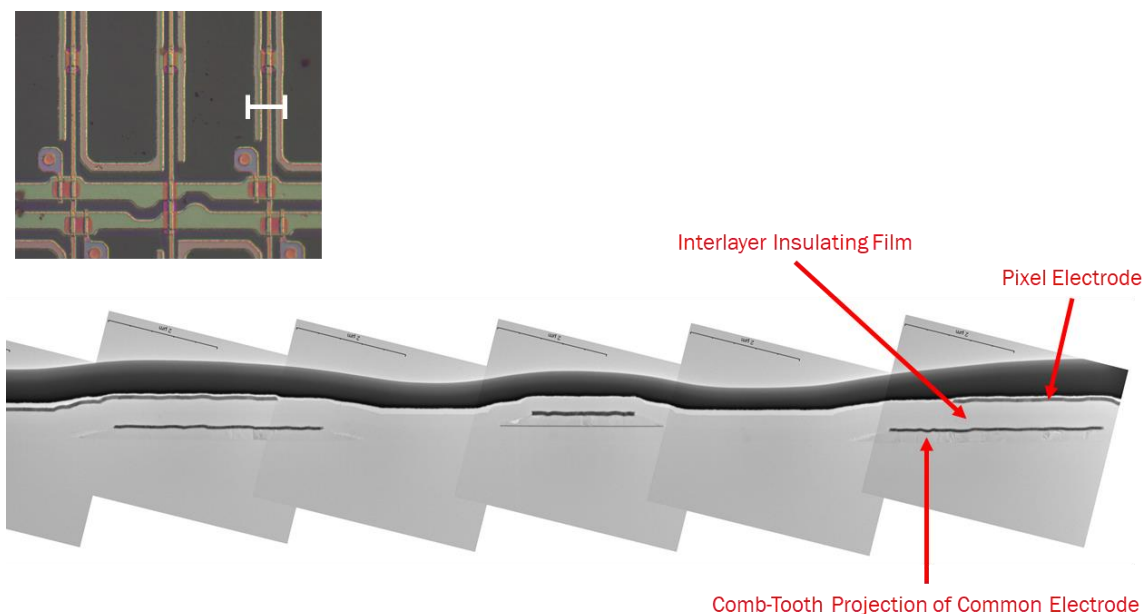
58. The pixel and common electrode have a common longitudinal axis, as shown below, to generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer parallel to the substrates. The liquid crystal layer has non-zero initial alignment angles relative to the common longitudinal axis.



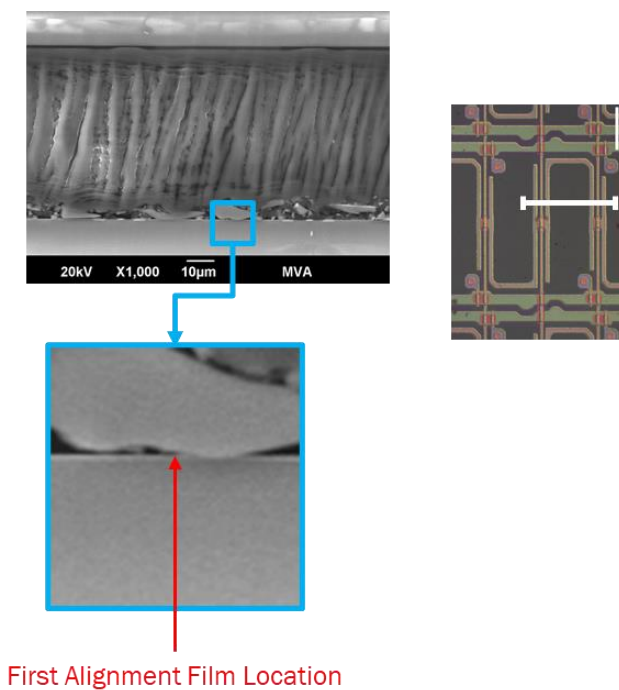
59. The common electrodes in the Accused Product extend substantially parallel to the scanning lines and with comb-tooth projections extending toward the scanning lines. Pixel electrodes are substantially parallel to the comb-tooth projections and located in gaps between comb-tooth projections.



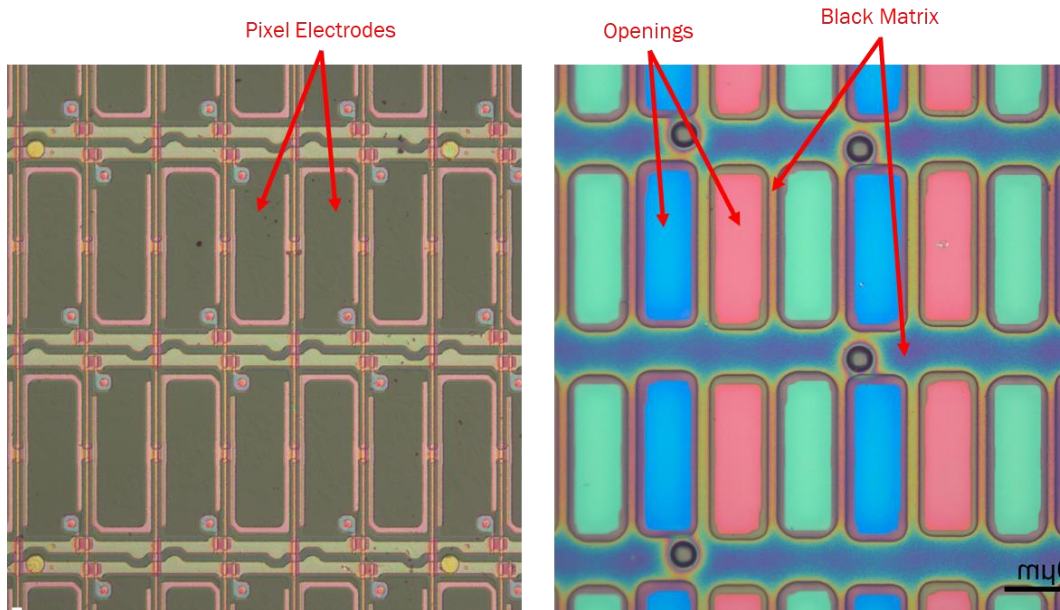
60. In the Accused Product, at least a portion of each pixel electrode is opposite to a common electrode and interposed by an interlayer insulating film.



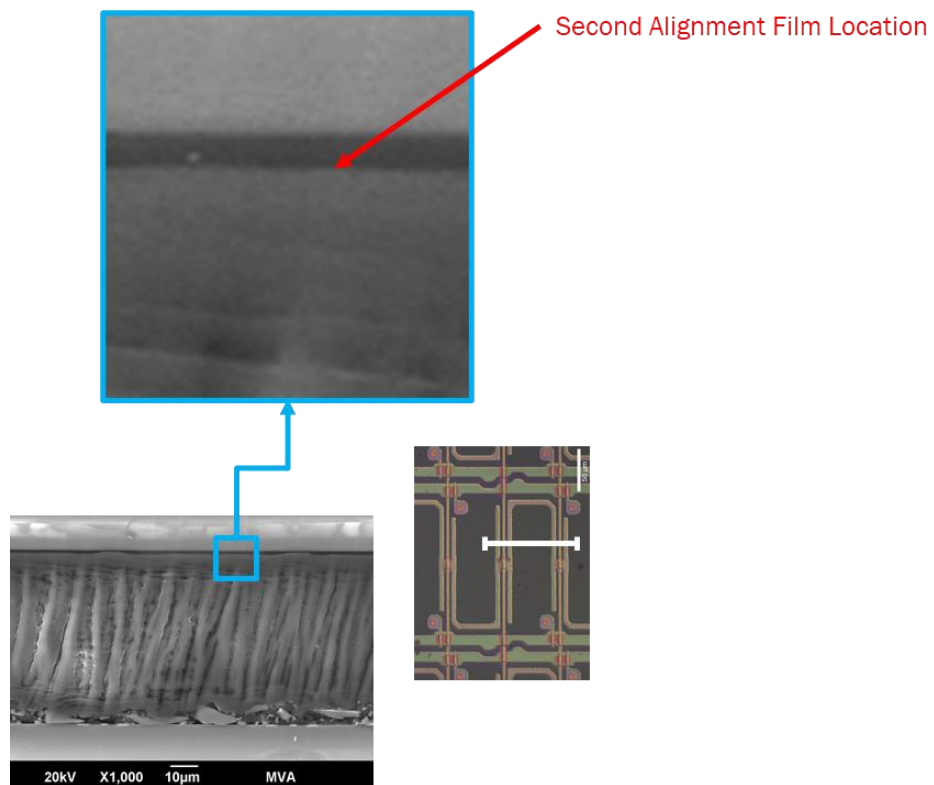
61. A first alignment film, shown below, is formed above the pixel electrodes and is interposed by a protective insulating film.



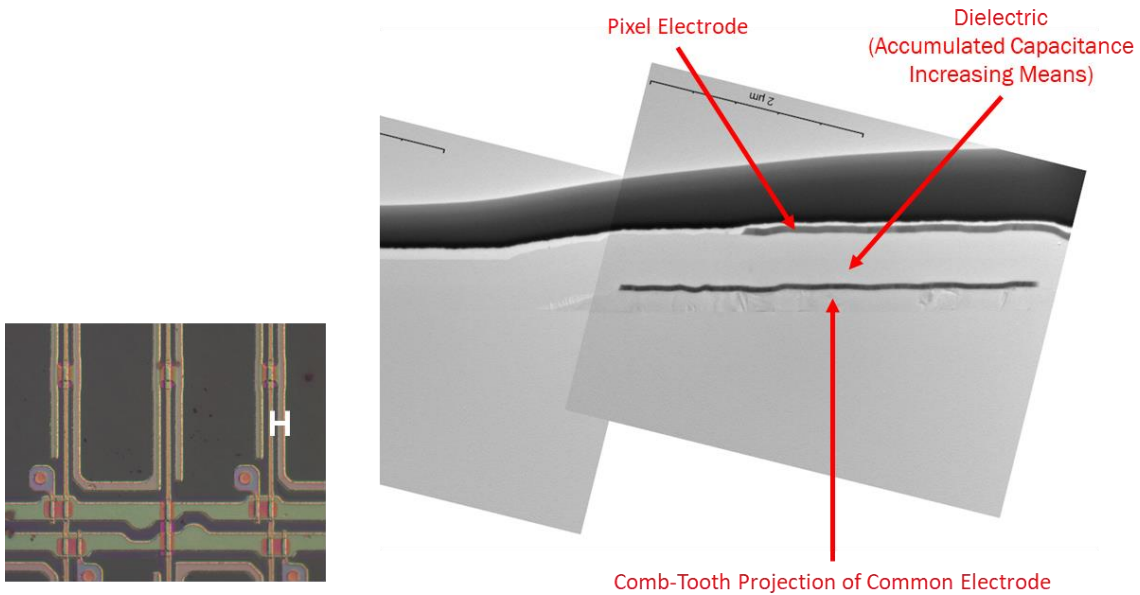
62. The Accused Product, shown below, has a second substrate with a black matrix with opening in areas opposite to the pixel electrodes.



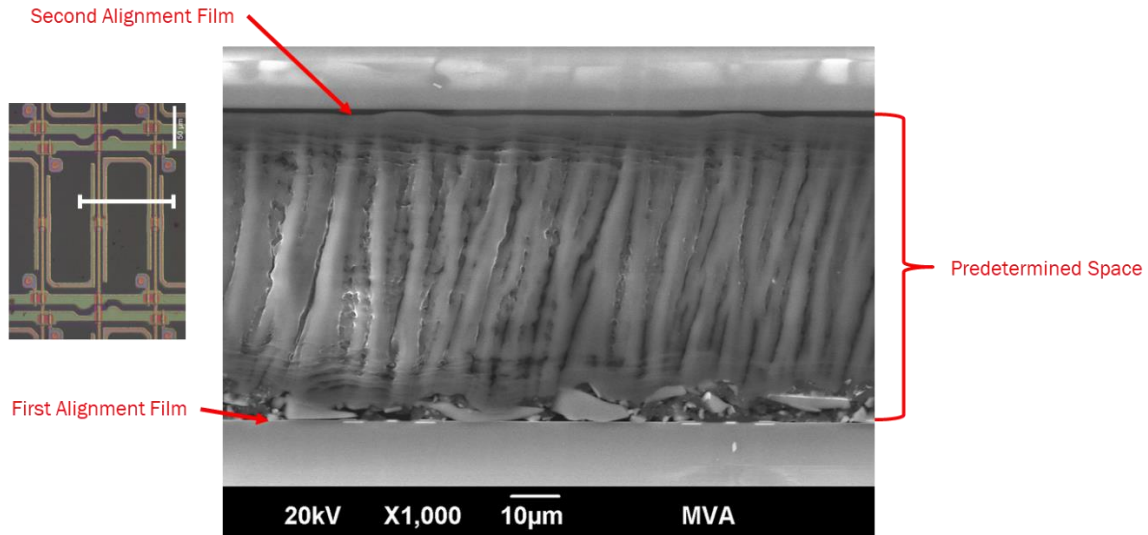
63. As shown below, the LCD has a second alignment film on the color filter substrate.



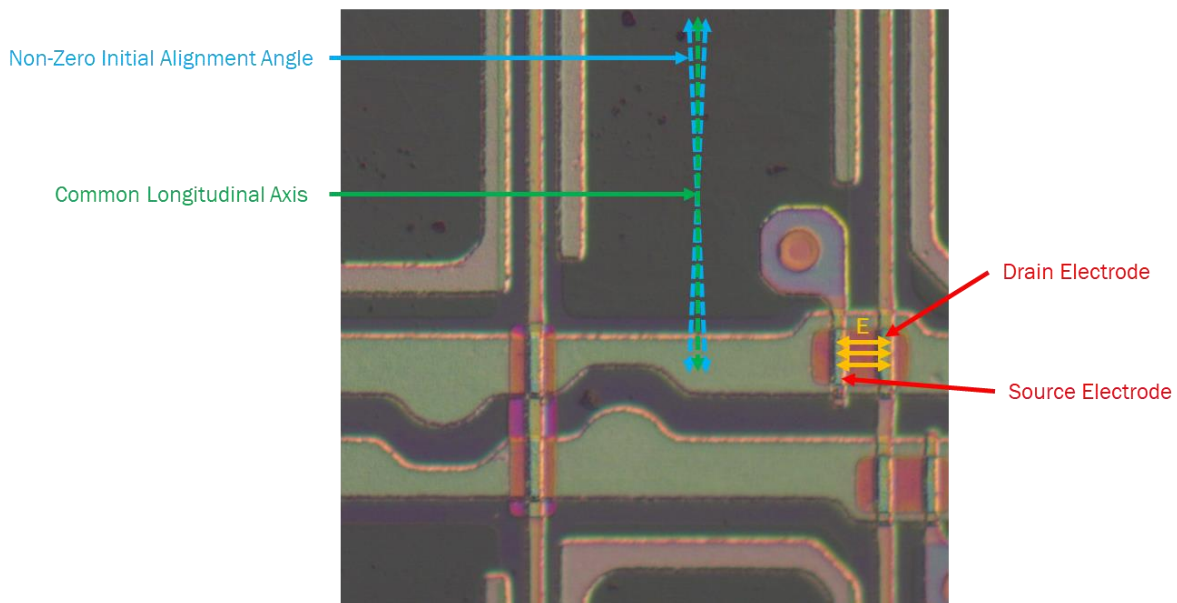
64. The LCD has an accumulated capacitance increasing means (e.g., dielectric between the pixel electrode and comb-tooth projections of a common electrode).



65. As shown below, the Accused Products, e.g., HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093, has a predetermined space between the first and second alignment films in which the liquid crystal resides. A liquid crystal layer has liquid crystal molecules interposed between the first and second alignment films. The liquid crystal molecules adjacent the alignment films have pretilt angles from the alignment film due to the influence of alignment treatments on the alignment film. The pretilt angles are in a predetermined range which is not smaller than two degrees.



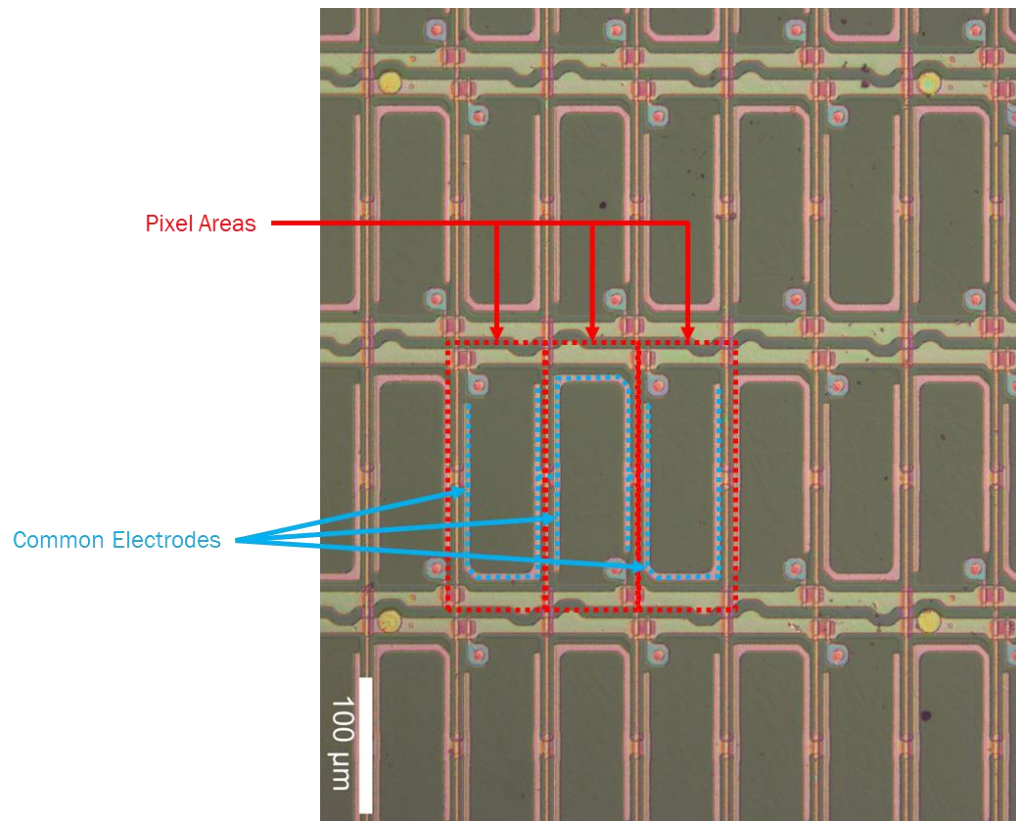
66. The electric field generated by the source and drain electrodes is substantially perpendicular to the non-zero initial alignment angle. Alignment of the first part of the liquid crystal layer does not change when an electric field is generated between the source and drain electrodes.



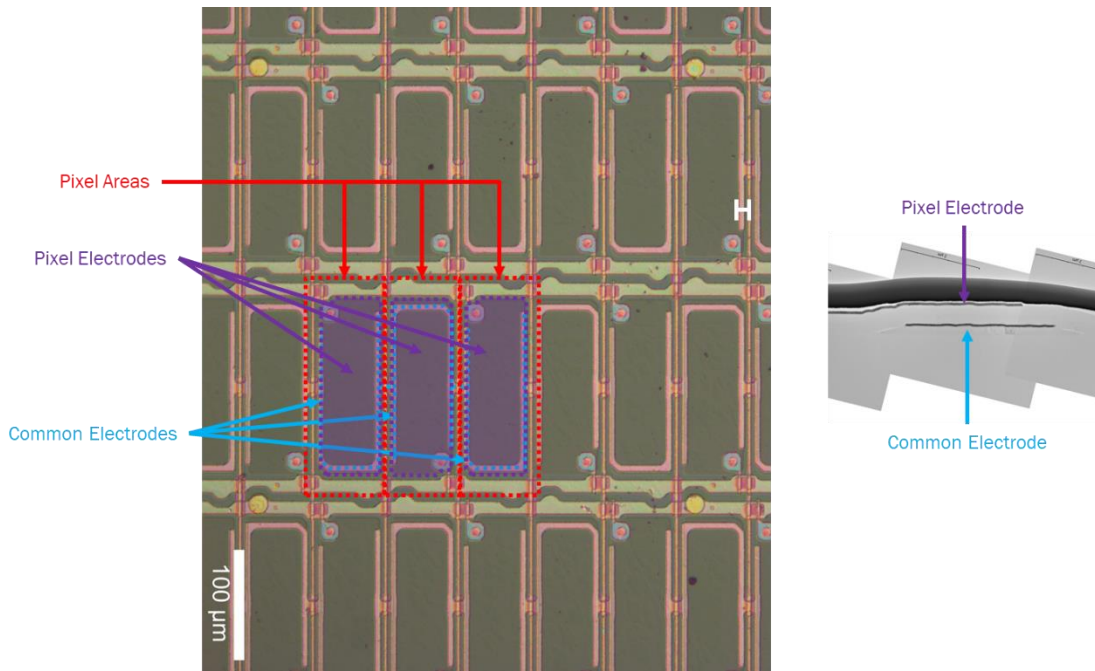
67. For in-plane switching devices, the output of the HannStar LCD's TFTs creates electric fields that orient the liquid crystals to determine whether light passes through the pixels. When an electric field is created, the liquid crystal molecules orient themselves parallel to the

electric field and rotate on the same plane, so that light can pass through a polarizer and create an image on the display.

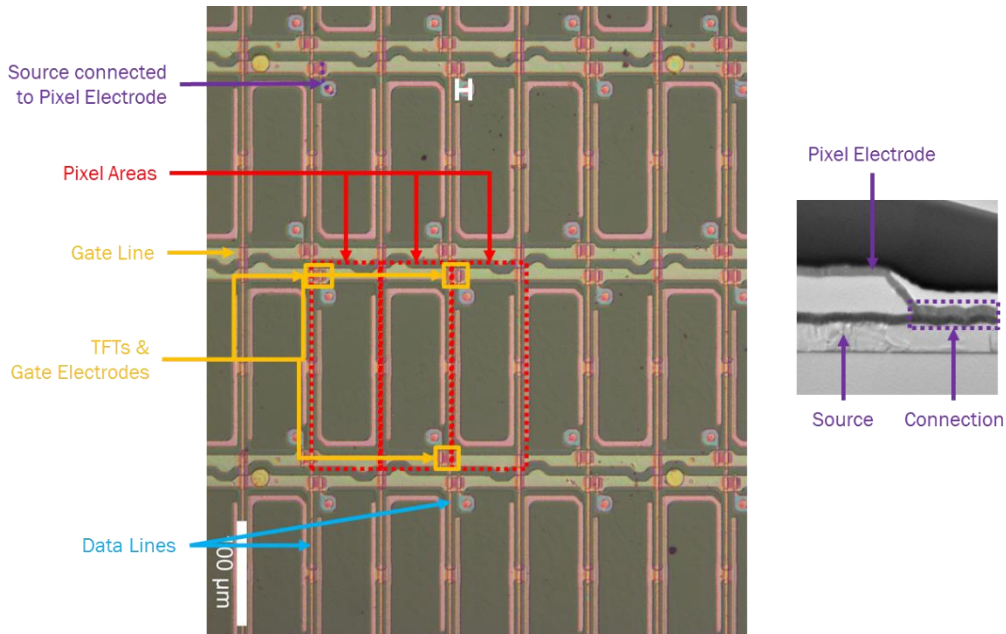
68. In the Accused Products, such as HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093, the common electrodes are on the TFT array substrate for each pixel area.



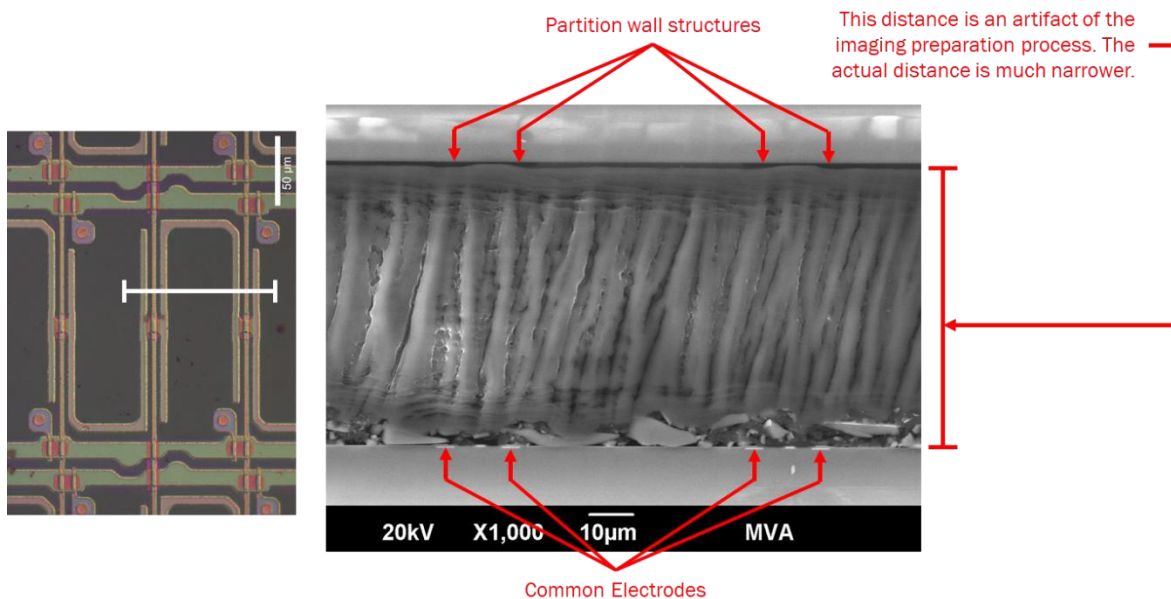
69. As shown below, a pixel electrode for each pixel area is offset from the common electrode.



70. The LCD panel of the Accused Product has switching transistors (TFTs) on the TFT array substrate with sources connected to the pixel electrodes, data lines extending outside a periphery of the pixel areas, and gate electrodes extending outside the periphery of the pixel areas.



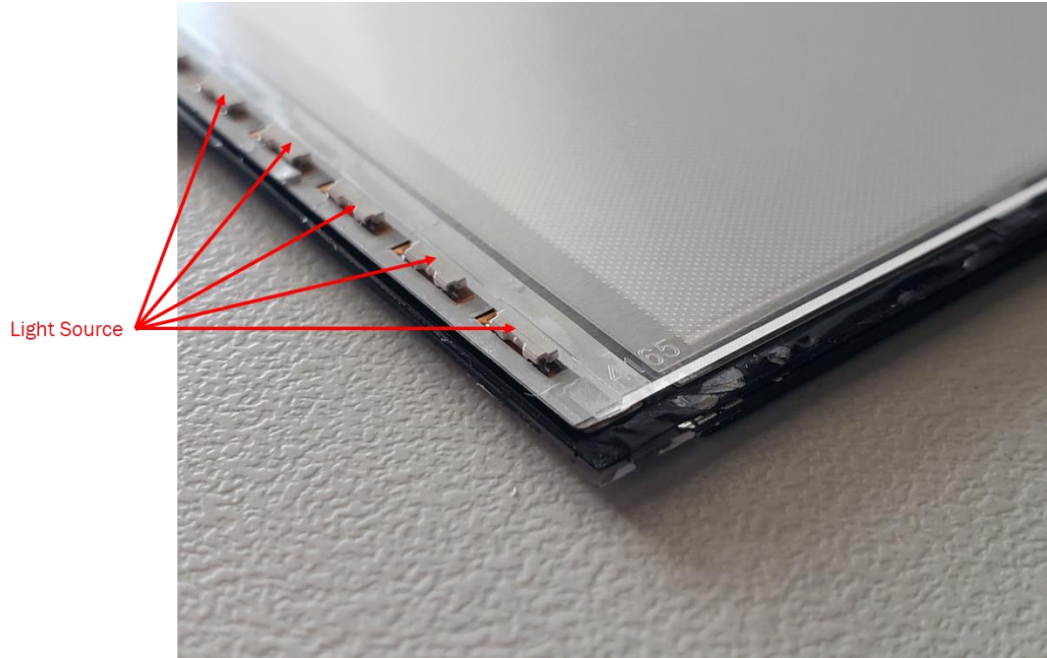
71. As shown below, the LCD panel has a partition wall formed on the common electrodes that separates the optical elements from the liquid crystal.



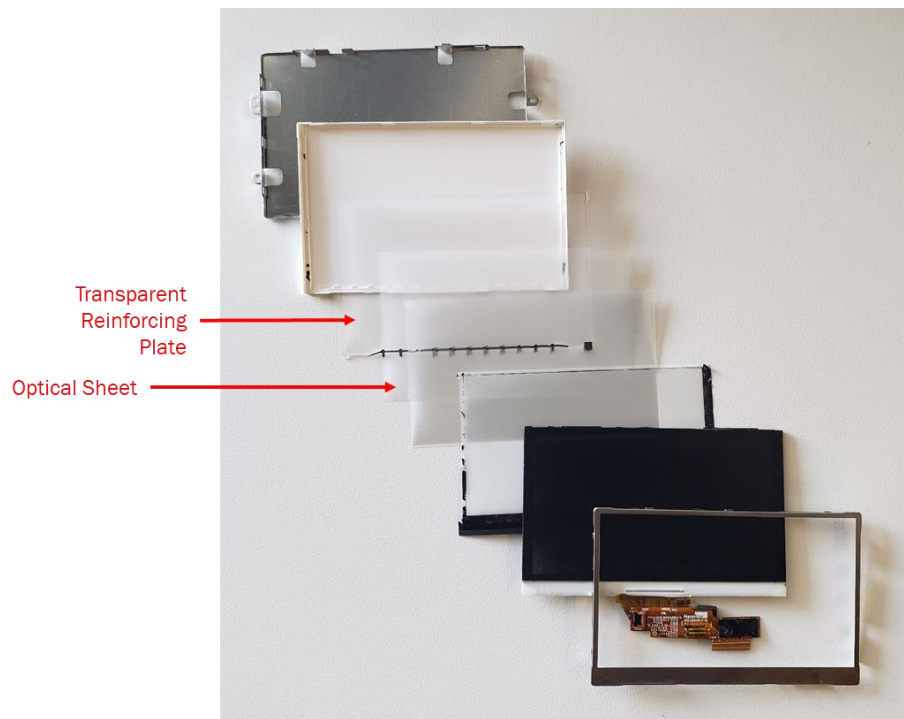
72. The Asserted Patents also cover Accused Products, such as the TomTom Rider 400 which incorporates HannStar LCD Model No. A4HSN55003093, that utilizes a backlight unit.



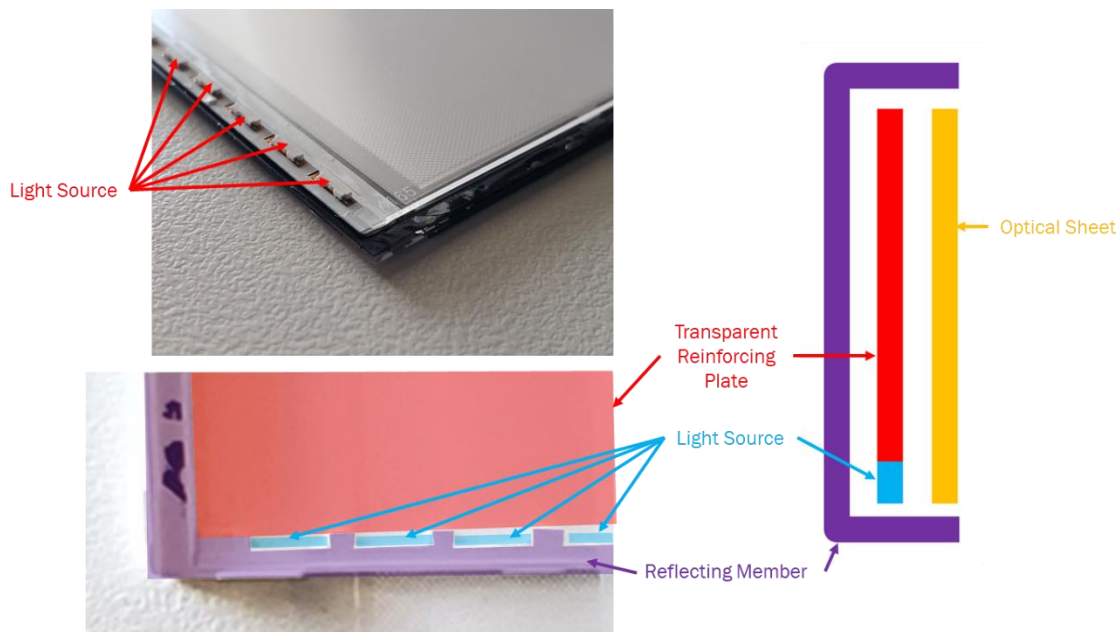
73. The backlight unit has a light source (LEDs), as shown below.



74. The backlight unit has an optical sheet. A transparent reinforcing plate is in contact with a major surface of the optical sheet.



75. The backlight unit has a reflecting member, as shown below. The backlight unit is arranged such that the light source is immediately below the reinforcing plate and between the reflection member and the reinforcing plate.



COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,404,474)

76. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 75 herein by reference.

77. VPV is the assignee of the '474 patent, entitled "Horizontal electric field LCD with increased capacitance between pixel and common electrodes," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '474 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue, and recover damages for past and future infringements.

78. The '474 patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code. The '474 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 09/357,060.

79. Defendants have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '474 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States.

80. Upon information and belief, Defendants design, manufacture, imports, distribute, offer for sale, and sell the Accused Products, including via Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities (such as unregistered corporate entity HANNspree NA), partners, distributors, employees, and customers. For example, Defendants' TFT-LCD panels are incorporated into electronic devices such as GPS devices, bridges, and satellite radios, including such devices distributed and sold in the U.S. under at least the TomTom and SiriusXM brands, which are then distributed in the U.S. to national retailers for sale to U.S. customers and end users. Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products to intermediaries in the U.S., where such products are further distributed in the U.S. by product suppliers and distributors, including, but not limited to, Mouser and Newhaven Display. And Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products directly to customers, such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC.

81. Defendants directly infringe the '474 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing Accused Products, their components, and/or products containing same that incorporate the fundamental technologies covered by the '474 patent to, for example, alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. Furthermore, upon information and belief, Defendants sell and make Accused Products outside of the United States, deliver those products to their alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers in the United States, or in the case that Defendants deliver the Accused Products outside of the

United States, Defendants do so intending and/or knowing that those Accused Products are destined for the United States and/or designing those products for sale and use in the United States, thereby directly infringing the '474 patent. *See, e.g., Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Techs., L.L.C. v. Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 653, 658 (E.D. Tex. 2013) (denying summary judgment and allowing presentation to jury as to “whether accused products manufactured and delivered abroad but imported into the United States market by downstream customers ... constitute an infringing sale under § 271(a)”). Furthermore, Defendants directly infringe the '474 patent through their direct involvement in the activities of Defendants' subsidiaries, partners, distributors, employees, and customers that conduct business in the U.S. on behalf of and for the benefit of Defendants. Such direct infringement includes selling and offering for sale the Accused Products directly to their U.S. customers, electronic device manufacturers, and distributors, such as TomTom and SiriusXM and importing the Accused Products into the United States for their customers. Upon information and belief, Defendants' U.S.-based distributors, related entities, employees, and subsidiaries conduct activities that constitute direct infringement of the '474 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing those Accused Products. Defendants are vicariously liable for this infringing conduct of Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and their selling agents having a significant U.S. business presence (under both the alter ego and agency theories) because, as an example and, upon information and belief, Defendants and their U.S.-based subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents operate as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in concert together, including as business partners or in a joint venture, entering into agreements that are nearer than arm's length to conduct business in the United States. Defendants further receive

a direct financial benefit from the infringement of their subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents that conduct business in the U.S.

82. For example, Defendants infringe claim 1 of the '474 patent via the Accused Products such as HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). Those Accused Products include an “active matrix type liquid crystal display device comprising” each of the limitations of claim 1. The technology discussion above and the example Accused Products provide context for Plaintiff’s allegations that each of those limitations are met. For example, the Accused Products include two opposing transparent insulating substrates and liquid crystal interposed therebetween, wherein said liquid crystal is controlled by generating an electric field substantially parallel to the liquid crystal layer with a voltage applied between pixel electrodes and common electrodes both disposed on the first of said substrates, said display device further comprising: on said first substrate: a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of signal lines orthogonal to one another; a thin film transistor provided near each intersection of a scanning line and a signal line; common electrodes extending substantially parallel to said scanning lines and having a plurality of comb-tooth projections extending toward said scanning lines; pixel electrodes formed substantially parallel to the comb-tooth projections in gaps between the adjacent comb-tooth projections of said common electrodes when said substrate is viewed from the normal direction, at least a portion of each pixel electrode being opposite to a common electrode interposed by an interlayer insulating film; an interlayer insulating film disposed between said common electrodes and said pixel electrodes; and a first alignment film formed above said pixel electrodes interposed by a protective insulating film; on said second substrate: a black matrix provided with openings in areas opposite to each of said pixel

electrodes; and a second alignment film; and said active matrix type liquid crystal display device further comprising: accumulated capacitance increasing means for obtaining an accumulated capacitance between said pixel electrode and said common electrodes larger than that generated when said interlayer insulating film is of even thickness and flat structure.

83. At a minimum, Defendants have known of the '474 patent at least as early as the filing date of the complaint. In addition, Defendants have known of the '474 patent since December 17, 2019 when Defendants were provided access to a data room containing claim charts, including for the '474 patent.

84. Upon information and belief, since at least the above-mentioned date when Defendants were on notice of its infringement, Defendants have actively induced, under U.S.C. § 271(b), distributors, customers, partners, related entities, subsidiaries, selling agents, importers, and/or consumers that import, purchase, or sell the Accused Products that include or are made using all of the limitations of one or more claims of the '474 patent to directly infringe one or more claims of the '474 patent by using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products. Since at least the notice provided on the above-mentioned date, Defendants do so with knowledge, or with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts constitute infringement of the '474 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to cause, and have taken affirmative steps to induce infringement by distributors, importers (including inducement to import in violation of § 271(g)), related entities, selling agents, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers by, inter alia, creating advertisements that promote the infringing use of the Accused Products, creating established distribution channels for the Accused Products into and within the United States, manufacturing the Accused Products in conformity with U.S. laws and regulations, distributing or making available instructions or manuals for these products to purchasers and

prospective buyers, and/or providing technical support, replacement parts, or services for these products to these purchasers in the United States. Furthermore, TomTom GPS products that incorporate HannStar TFT-LCD panels are designed for and sold to consumers in the United States. *See TomTom Rider 400*, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/products/rider-400/ (indicating that the “Map Coverage” for the device includes the “United States”); *see also Coverage Map*, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap> (showing coverage map of SiriusXM satellite services is primarily the continental United States).

85. Upon information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’474 patent and knowledge that it is directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the ’474 patent, Defendants have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement. Defendants’ infringing activities relative to the ’474 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, characteristic of a pirate, and an egregious case of misconduct beyond typical infringement such that Plaintiff is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 to enhanced damages up to three times the amount found or assessed.

86. VPV has been damaged as a result of Defendants’ infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to VPV in an amount that adequately compensates VPV for Defendants’ infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT II

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,009,673)

87. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 86 herein by reference.

88. VPV is the assignee of the '673 patent, entitled "Active matrix liquid crystal display having a thin film transistor over which alignment of liquid crystal molecules does not change," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '673 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue, and recover damages for past and future infringements.

89. The '673 patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code. The '673 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 10/656,138.

90. Defendants have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '673 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States.

91. Upon information and belief, Defendants design, manufacture, imports, distribute, offer for sale, and sell the Accused Products, including via Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities (such as unregistered corporate entity HANNspree NA), partners, distributors, employees, and customers. For example, Defendants' TFT-LCD panels are incorporated into electronic devices such as GPS devices, bridges, and satellite radios, including such devices distributed and sold in the U.S. under at least the TomTom and SiriusXM brands, which are then distributed in the U.S. to national retailers for sale to U.S. customers and end users. Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products to intermediaries in the U.S., where such products are further distributed in the U.S. by product suppliers and distributors, including, but not limited to, Mouser and Newhaven Display. And Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products directly to customers, such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC.

92. Defendants directly infringe the '673 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing Accused Products, their components, and/or products containing same that incorporate the fundamental technologies covered by the '673 patent to, for example, alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. Furthermore, upon information and belief, Defendants sell and make Accused Products outside of the United States, deliver those products to their alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers in the United States, or in the case that Defendants deliver the Accused Products outside of the United States, Defendants do so intending and/or knowing that those Accused Products are destined for the United States and/or designing those products for sale and use in the United States, thereby directly infringing the '673 patent. *See, e.g., Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Techs., L.L.C. v. Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 653, 658 (E.D. Tex. 2013) (denying summary judgment and allowing presentation to jury as to “whether accused products manufactured and delivered abroad but imported into the United States market by downstream customers ... constitute an infringing sale under § 271(a)”). Furthermore, Defendants directly infringe the '673 patent through their direct involvement in the activities of Defendants' subsidiaries, partners, distributors, employees, and customers that conduct business in the U.S. on behalf of and for the benefit of Defendants. Such direct infringement includes selling and offering for sale the Accused Products directly to their U.S. customers, electronic device manufacturers, and distributors, such as TomTom and SiriusXM and importing the Accused Products into the United States for their customers. Upon information and belief, Defendants' U.S.-based distributors, related entities, employees, and subsidiaries conduct activities that constitute direct infringement of the '673 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing those Accused

Products. Defendants are vicariously liable for this infringing conduct of Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and their selling agents having a significant U.S. business presence (under both the alter ego and agency theories) because, as an example and, upon information and belief, Defendants and their U.S.-based subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents operate as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in concert together, including as business partners or in a joint venture, entering into agreements that are nearer than arm's length to conduct business in the United States. Defendants further receive a direct financial benefit from the infringement of their subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents that conduct business in the U.S.

93. For example, Defendants infringe claim 1 of the '673 patent via the Accused Products such as HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). Those Accused Products include an "active matrix liquid crystal display, comprising" each of the limitations of claim 1. The technology discussion above and the example Accused Products provide context for Plaintiff's allegations that each of those limitations are met. For example, those Accused Products include a pair of substrates with a liquid crystal layer between said substrates; a pixel electrode and a common electrode having a common longitudinal axis and that are arranged and adapted to generate an electric field parallel to said substrates in said liquid crystal layer, said liquid crystal layer having a non-zero initial alignment angle relative to the common longitudinal axis; and a thin film transistor having a source electrode and a drain electrode adjacent to a first part of said liquid crystal layer, said source and drain electrodes being arranged and adapted so that an electric field generated between said source and drain electrodes is one of substantially parallel to and perpendicular to the non-

zero initial alignment angle, whereby an alignment of the first part of said liquid crystal layer does not change when an electric field is generated between said source and drain electrodes.

94. At a minimum, Defendants have known of the '673 patent at least as early as the filing date of the complaint. In addition, Defendants have known of the '673 patent since December 17, 2019 when Defendants were provided access to a data room containing claim charts, including for the '673 patent.

95. Upon information and belief, since at least the above-mentioned date when Defendants were on notice of its infringement, Defendants have actively induced, under U.S.C. § 271(b), distributors, customers, partners, related entities, subsidiaries, selling agents, importers, and/or consumers that import, purchase, or sell the Accused Products that include or are made using all of the limitations of one or more claims of the '673 patent to directly infringe one or more claims of the '673 patent by using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products. Since at least the notice provided on the above-mentioned date, Defendants do so with knowledge, or with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts constitute infringement of the '673 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to cause, and have taken affirmative steps to induce infringement by distributors, importers (including inducement to import in violation of § 271(g)), related entities, selling agents, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers by, inter alia, creating advertisements that promote the infringing use of the Accused Products, creating established distribution channels for the Accused Products into and within the United States, manufacturing the Accused Products in conformity with U.S. laws and regulations, distributing or making available instructions or manuals for these products to purchasers and prospective buyers, and/or providing technical support, replacement parts, or services for these products to these purchasers in the United States. Furthermore, TomTom GPS products that

incorporate HannStar TFT-LCD panels are designed for and sold to consumers in the United States. *See TomTom Rider 400*, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/products/rider-400/ (indicating that the “Map Coverage” for the device includes the “United States”); *see also Coverage Map*, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap> (showing coverage map of SiriusXM satellite services is primarily the continental United States).

96. Upon information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’673 patent and knowledge that it is directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the ’673 patent, Defendants have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement. Defendants’ infringing activities relative to the ’673 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, characteristic of a pirate, and an egregious case of misconduct beyond typical infringement such that Plaintiff is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 to enhanced damages up to three times the amount found or assessed.

97. VPV has been damaged as a result of Defendants’ infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to VPV in an amount that adequately compensates VPV for Defendants’ infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT III

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,078,375)

98. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 97 herein by reference.

99. VPV is the assignee of the ’375 patent, entitled “Liquid crystal display device with wide viewing angle,” with ownership of all substantial rights in the ’375 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue, and recover damages for past and future infringements.

100. The '375 patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code. The '375 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 09/154,039.

101. Defendants have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '375 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States.

102. Upon information and belief, Defendants design, manufacture, imports, distribute, offer for sale, and sell the Accused Products, including via Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities (such as unregistered corporate entity HANNspree NA), partners, distributors, employees, and customers. For example, Defendants' TFT-LCD panels are incorporated into electronic devices such as GPS devices, bridges, and satellite radios, including such devices distributed and sold in the U.S. under at least the TomTom and SiriusXM brands, which are then distributed in the U.S. to national retailers for sale to U.S. customers and end users. Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products to intermediaries in the U.S., where such products are further distributed in the U.S. by product suppliers and distributors, including, but not limited to, Mouser and Newhaven Display. And Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products directly to customers, such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC.

103. Defendants directly infringe the '375 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing Accused Products, their components, and/or products containing same that incorporate the fundamental technologies covered by the '375 patent to, for example, alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. Furthermore, upon information and belief, Defendants sell and

make Accused Products outside of the United States, deliver those products to their alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers in the United States, or in the case that Defendants deliver the Accused Products outside of the United States, Defendants do so intending and/or knowing that those Accused Products are destined for the United States and/or designing those products for sale and use in the United States, thereby directly infringing the '375 patent. *See, e.g., Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Techs., L.L.C. v. Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 653, 658 (E.D. Tex. 2013) (denying summary judgment and allowing presentation to jury as to “whether accused products manufactured and delivered abroad but imported into the United States market by downstream customers ... constitute an infringing sale under § 271(a)”). Furthermore, Defendants directly infringe the '375 patent through their direct involvement in the activities of Defendants' subsidiaries, partners, distributors, employees, and customers that conduct business in the U.S. on behalf of and for the benefit of Defendants. Such direct infringement includes selling and offering for sale the Accused Products directly to their U.S. customers, electronic device manufacturers, and distributors, such as TomTom and SiriusXM and importing the Accused Products into the United States for their customers. Upon information and belief, Defendants' U.S.-based distributors, related entities, employees, and subsidiaries conduct activities that constitute direct infringement of the '375 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing those Accused Products. Defendants are vicariously liable for this infringing conduct of Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and their selling agents having a significant U.S. business presence (under both the alter ego and agency theories) because, as an example and, upon information and belief, Defendants and their U.S.-based subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents operate as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in

concert together, including as business partners or in a joint venture, entering into agreements that are nearer than arm's length to conduct business in the United States. Defendants further receive a direct financial benefit from the infringement of their subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents that conduct business in the U.S.

104. For example, Defendants infringe claim 1 of the '375 patent via the Accused Products such as HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). Those Accused Products include a "liquid crystal display device comprising" each of the limitations of claim 1. The technology discussion above and the example Accused Products provide context for Plaintiff's allegations that each of those limitations are met. For example, the Accused Products include a first substrate having a first principal surface; a first alignment film which is formed on said first principal surface and is subjected to a first aligning treatment; a second substrate having a second principal surface; a second alignment film which is formed on said second principal surface, said second alignment film oppositely disposed to said first alignment film with a predetermined space left between said first alignment film and said second alignment film, and said second alignment film subjected to a second aligning treatment in the same directional orientation as the first aligning treatment; a liquid crystal layer formed by a plurality of liquid crystal molecules which are interposed and sealed between said first and said second alignment films, a part of said molecules adjacent to said first alignment film having a first pretilt angle falling within a first predetermined range which is not smaller than two degrees from said first alignment film due to the influence of said first aligning treatment, the other part of said molecules adjacent to said second alignment film having a second pretilt angle falling within a second predetermined range which is not smaller than two

degrees from said second alignment film due to influence of said second aligning treatment; and field generating means for generating an electric field which is substantially parallel to said first and said second principal surfaces in said predetermined space to make said molecules rotate in accordance with said electric field.

105. At a minimum, Defendants have known of the '375 patent at least as early as the filing date of the complaint. In addition, Defendants have known of the '375 patent since December 17, 2019 when Defendants were provided access to a data room containing claim charts, including for the '375 patent.

106. Upon information and belief, since at least the above-mentioned date when Defendants were on notice of its infringement, Defendants have actively induced, under U.S.C. § 271(b), distributors, customers, partners, related entities, subsidiaries, selling agents, importers, and/or consumers that import, purchase, or sell the Accused Products that include or are made using all of the limitations of one or more claims of the '375 patent to directly infringe one or more claims of the '375 patent by using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products. Since at least the notice provided on the above-mentioned date, Defendants do so with knowledge, or with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts constitute infringement of the '375 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to cause, and have taken affirmative steps to induce infringement by distributors, importers (including inducement to import in violation of § 271(g)), related entities, selling agents, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers by, inter alia, creating advertisements that promote the infringing use of the Accused Products, creating established distribution channels for the Accused Products into and within the United States, manufacturing the Accused Products in conformity with U.S. laws and regulations, distributing or making available instructions or manuals for these products to purchasers and

prospective buyers, and/or providing technical support, replacement parts, or services for these products to these purchasers in the United States. Furthermore, TomTom GPS products that incorporate HannStar TFT-LCD panels are designed for and sold to consumers in the United States. See *TomTom Rider 400*, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/products/rider-400/ (indicating that the “Map Coverage” for the device includes the “United States”); see also *Coverage Map*, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap> (showing coverage map of SiriusXM satellite services is primarily the continental United States).

107. Upon information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’375 patent and knowledge that it is directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the ’375 patent, Defendants have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement. Defendants’ infringing activities relative to the ’375 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, characteristic of a pirate, and an egregious case of misconduct beyond typical infringement such that Plaintiff is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 to enhanced damages up to three times the amount found or assessed.

108. VPV has been damaged as a result of Defendants’ infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to VPV in an amount that adequately compensates VPV for Defendants’ infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT IV

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,657,699)

109. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 108 herein by reference.

110. VPV is the assignee of the '699 patent, entitled "Liquid crystal display unit having pixel electrode encircled with partition wall and process for fabrication thereof," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '699 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue, and recover damages for past and future infringements.

111. The '699 patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code. The '699 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 09/901,034.

112. Defendants have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '699 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States.

113. Upon information and belief, Defendants design, manufacture, imports, distribute, offer for sale, and sell the Accused Products, including via Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities (such as unregistered corporate entity HANNspree NA), partners, distributors, employees, and customers. For example, Defendants' TFT-LCD panels are incorporated into electronic devices such as GPS devices, bridges, and satellite radios, including such devices distributed and sold in the U.S. under at least the TomTom and SiriusXM brands, which are then distributed in the U.S. to national retailers for sale to U.S. customers and end users. Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products to intermediaries in the U.S., where such products are further distributed in the U.S. by product suppliers and distributors, including, but not limited to, Mouser and Newhaven Display. And Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products directly to customers, such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC.

114. Defendants directly infringe the '699 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing Accused Products, their components, and/or products containing same that incorporate the fundamental technologies covered by the '699 patent to, for example, alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. Furthermore, upon information and belief, Defendants sell and make Accused Products outside of the United States, deliver those products to their alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers in the United States, or in the case that Defendants deliver the Accused Products outside of the United States, Defendants do so intending and/or knowing that those Accused Products are destined for the United States and/or designing those products for sale and use in the United States, thereby directly infringing the '699 patent. *See, e.g., Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Techs., L.L.C. v. Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 653, 658 (E.D. Tex. 2013) (denying summary judgment and allowing presentation to jury as to “whether accused products manufactured and delivered abroad but imported into the United States market by downstream customers ... constitute an infringing sale under § 271(a)”). Furthermore, Defendants directly infringe the '699 patent through their direct involvement in the activities of Defendants' subsidiaries, partners, distributors, employees, and customers that conduct business in the U.S. on behalf of and for the benefit of Defendants. Such direct infringement includes selling and offering for sale the Accused Products directly to their U.S. customers, electronic device manufacturers, and distributors, such as TomTom and SiriusXM and importing the Accused Products into the United States for their customers. Upon information and belief, Defendants' U.S.-based distributors, related entities, employees, and subsidiaries conduct activities that constitute direct infringement of the '699 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing those Accused

Products. Defendants are vicariously liable for this infringing conduct of Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and their selling agents having a significant U.S. business presence (under both the alter ego and agency theories) because, as an example and, upon information and belief, Defendants and their U.S.-based subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents operate as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in concert together, including as business partners or in a joint venture, entering into agreements that are nearer than arm's length to conduct business in the United States. Defendants further receive a direct financial benefit from the infringement of their subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents that conduct business in the U.S.

115. For example, Defendants infringe claim 20 of the '699 patent via the Accused Products such as HannStar A4HSN55003699 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). Those Accused Products include an "in-plane switching type liquid crystal display panel having a plurality of pixel areas, the panel comprising" each of the limitations of claim 20. The technology discussion above and the example Accused Products provide context for Plaintiff's allegations that each of those limitations are met. For example, the Accused Products include liquid crystals between a pair of substrate structures and comprising optical elements within each of said plurality of pixel areas; a common electrode on one of said substrate structures for each pixel area; a pixel electrode for each pixel area offset from said common electrode on said one of said substrate structures, wherein said common electrode and said pixel electrode define said pixel area; a switching transistor on said one of said substrate structures and having a source connected to said pixel electrode, a data line extending outside a periphery of said pixel area and a gate electrode extending outside of said periphery; and a partition

wall structure formed on said common electrode of at least one of said pixel areas for separating said optical elements from the remaining liquid crystal.

116. Defendants further infringe the '699 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(g) by selling, offering to sell, and/or importing TFT-LCD panels, their components, and/or products containing same, that are made by a process covered by the '699 patent. Upon information and belief, the infringing TFT-LCD panels, their components, and/or products containing same are not materially changed by subsequent processes, and they are neither trivial nor nonessential components of another product.

117. Defendants further infringe based on the importation, sale, offer for sale, or use of the Accused Products that are made from a process covered by the '699 patent. To the extent that Plaintiff VPV made reasonable efforts to determine whether the patented processes of the '699 patent were used in the production of the Accused Products but was not able to so determine, the Accused Products should be presumed by this Court to have been so made, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 295.

118. At a minimum, Defendants have known of the '699 patent at least as early as the filing date of the complaint. In addition, Defendants have known of the '699 patent since December 17, 2019 when Defendants were provided access to a data room containing claim charts, including for the '699 patent.

119. Upon information and belief, since at least the above-mentioned date when Defendants were on notice of its infringement, Defendants have actively induced, under U.S.C. § 271(b), distributors, customers, partners, related entities, subsidiaries, selling agents, importers, and/or consumers that import, purchase, or sell the Accused Products that include or are made using all of the limitations of one or more claims of the '699 patent to directly infringe one or more

claims of the '699 patent by using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products. Since at least the notice provided on the above-mentioned date, Defendants do so with knowledge, or with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts constitute infringement of the '699 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to cause, and have taken affirmative steps to induce infringement by distributors, importers (including inducement to import in violation of § 271(g)), related entities, selling agents, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers by, inter alia, creating advertisements that promote the infringing use of the Accused Products, creating established distribution channels for the Accused Products into and within the United States, manufacturing the Accused Products in conformity with U.S. laws and regulations, distributing or making available instructions or manuals for these products to purchasers and prospective buyers, and/or providing technical support, replacement parts, or services for these products to these purchasers in the United States. Furthermore, TomTom GPS products that incorporate HannStar TFT-LCD panels are designed for and sold to consumers in the United States. *See TomTom Rider 400, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/products/rider-400/* (indicating that the “Map Coverage” for the device includes the “United States”); *see also Coverage Map, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap>* (showing coverage map of SiriusXM satellite services is primarily the continental United States).

120. Upon information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '699 patent and knowledge that it is directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the '699 patent, Defendants have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement. Defendants' infringing activities relative to the '699 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful,

flagrant, characteristic of a pirate, and an egregious case of misconduct beyond typical infringement such that Plaintiff is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 to enhanced damages up to three times the amount found or assessed.

121. VPV has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to VPV in an amount that adequately compensates VPV for Defendants' infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT V

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,513,943)

122. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 121 herein by reference.

123. VPV is the assignee of the '943 patent, entitled "Backlight unit and display device using the same backlight unit," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '943 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue, and recover damages for past and future infringements.

124. The '943 patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code. The '943 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 09/810,542.

125. Defendants have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '943 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States.

126. Upon information and belief, Defendants design, manufacture, imports, distribute, offer for sale, and sell the Accused Products, including via Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities (such as unregistered corporate entity HANNspree NA), partners, distributors, employees,

and customers. For example, Defendants' TFT-LCD panels are incorporated into electronic devices such as GPS devices, bridges, and satellite radios, including such devices distributed and sold in the U.S. under at least the TomTom and SiriusXM brands, which are then distributed in the U.S. to national retailers for sale to U.S. customers and end users. Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products to intermediaries in the U.S., where such products are further distributed in the U.S. by product suppliers and distributors, including, but not limited to, Mouser and Newhaven Display. And Defendants also import and deliver Defendants' TFT-LCD products directly to customers, such as International Game Technology and Yellow Matter Entertainment LLC.

127. Defendants directly infringe the '943 patent via 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing Accused Products, their components, and/or products containing same that incorporate the fundamental technologies covered by the '943 patent to, for example, alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers. Furthermore, upon information and belief, Defendants sell and make Accused Products outside of the United States, deliver those products to their alter egos, agents, intermediaries, partners, distributors, importers, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers in the United States, or in the case that Defendants deliver the Accused Products outside of the United States, Defendants do so intending and/or knowing that those Accused Products are destined for the United States and/or designing those products for sale and use in the United States, thereby directly infringing the '943 patent. *See, e.g., Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Techs., L.L.C. v. Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 653, 658 (E.D. Tex. 2013) (denying summary judgment and allowing presentation to jury as to "whether accused products manufactured and delivered abroad but imported into the United States market by downstream customers ...

constitute an infringing sale under § 271(a)"). Furthermore, Defendants directly infringe the '943 patent through their direct involvement in the activities of Defendants' subsidiaries, partners, distributors, employees, and customers that conduct business in the U.S. on behalf of and for the benefit of Defendants. Such direct infringement includes selling and offering for sale the Accused Products directly to their U.S. customers, electronic device manufacturers, and distributors, such as TomTom and SiriusXM and importing the Accused Products into the United States for their customers. Upon information and belief, Defendants' U.S.-based distributors, related entities, employees, and subsidiaries conduct activities that constitute direct infringement of the '943 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing those Accused Products. Defendants are vicariously liable for this infringing conduct of Defendants' subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and their selling agents having a significant U.S. business presence (under both the alter ego and agency theories) because, as an example and, upon information and belief, Defendants and their U.S.-based subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents operate as agents of one another and vicariously as arms of the same business group to work in concert together, including as business partners or in a joint venture, entering into agreements that are nearer than arm's length to conduct business in the United States. Defendants further receive a direct financial benefit from the infringement of their subsidiaries, related entities, employees, and selling agents that conduct business in the U.S.

128. For example, Defendants infringe claim 1 of the '943 patent via the Accused Products such as HannStar A4HSN55003093 (incorporated into the TomTom Rider 400), HannStar HSD070IFW1 (incorporated into the TomTom Bridge), and HannStar ET0240C3DM6 (incorporated into SiriusXM Onyx Plus SXPL2). Those Accused Products include a "backlight unit comprising" each of the limitations of claim 1. The technology discussion above and the

example Accused Products provide context for Plaintiff's allegations that each of those limitations are met. For example, the Accused Products include a light source; an optical sheet for transmitting light from said light source and giving an optical change to the light; a transparent reinforcing plate in intimate contact with a major surface of said optical sheet; and a reflection member for reflecting the light emitted from said light source to said transparent reinforcing plate such that the light from said light source passed through said transparent reinforcing plate passes through said optical sheet, wherein said light source is arranged immediately below said reinforcing plate and between said reflecting member and said reinforcing plate.

129. At a minimum, Defendants have known of the '943 patent at least as early as the filing date of the complaint. In addition, Defendants have known of the '943 patent since December 17, 2019 when Defendants were provided access to a data room containing claim charts, including for the '943 patent.

130. Upon information and belief, since at least the above-mentioned date when Defendants were on notice of its infringement, Defendants have actively induced, under U.S.C. § 271(b), distributors, customers, partners, related entities, subsidiaries, selling agents, importers, and/or consumers that import, purchase, or sell the Accused Products that include or are made using all of the limitations of one or more claims of the '943 patent to directly infringe one or more claims of the '943 patent by using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing the Accused Products. Since at least the notice provided on the above-mentioned date, Defendants do so with knowledge, or with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts constitute infringement of the '943 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to cause, and have taken affirmative steps to induce infringement by distributors, importers (including inducement to import in violation of § 271(g)), related entities, selling agents, customers, subsidiaries, and/or consumers

by, inter alia, creating advertisements that promote the infringing use of the Accused Products, creating established distribution channels for the Accused Products into and within the United States, manufacturing the Accused Products in conformity with U.S. laws and regulations, distributing or making available instructions or manuals for these products to purchasers and prospective buyers, and/or providing technical support, replacement parts, or services for these products to these purchasers in the United States. Furthermore, TomTom GPS products that incorporate HannStar TFT-LCD panels are designed for and sold to consumers in the United States. *See TomTom Rider 400, TOMTOM, https://www.tomtom.com/en_us/drive/motorcycle/products/rider-400/* (indicating that the “Map Coverage” for the device includes the “United States”); *see also Coverage Map, SIRIUSXM, <https://www.siriusxm.com/coveragemap>* (showing coverage map of SiriusXM satellite services is primarily the continental United States).

131. Upon information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '943 patent and knowledge that it is directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the '943 patent, Defendants have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement. Defendants' infringing activities relative to the '943 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, characteristic of a pirate, and an egregious case of misconduct beyond typical infringement such that Plaintiff is entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 to enhanced damages up to three times the amount found or assessed.

132. VPV has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to VPV in an amount that adequately compensates VPV for Defendants' infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together

with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

CONCLUSION

133. Plaintiff VPV is entitled to recover from Defendants the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Defendants' wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court.

134. Plaintiff has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in the prosecution of this action. The circumstances of this dispute may give rise to an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover its reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses.

JURY DEMAND

135. Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

136. Plaintiff VPV respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendants, and that the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief:

1. A judgment that Defendants have infringed the Asserted Patents as alleged herein, directly and/or indirectly by way of inducing infringement of such patents;
2. A judgment for an accounting of all damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of the acts of infringement by Defendants;
3. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including up to treble damages as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284, and any royalties determined to be appropriate;
4. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages awarded;

5. A judgment and order finding this to be an exceptional case and requiring Defendants to pay the costs of this action (including all disbursements) and attorneys' fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

Dated: January 22, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Patrick J. Conroy

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that all counsel of record are being served with a true and correct copy of the foregoing document, PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT IN CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-00251 via electronic mail on January 22, 2021.

/s/ Patrick J. Conroy _____