

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

**ELECTRONIC EDISON TRANSMISSION
TECHNOLOGIES, LLC,**

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:24-cv-00335

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Electronic Edison Transmission Technologies, LLC (“Plaintiff” and/or “EETT”) files this complaint against Google LLC, (“Defendant” and/or “Google”) for infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,448,603 (“the ’603 Patent”), and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a Wyoming company having its principal place of business in Cheyenne, Wyoming.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware limited liability company with a principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheater Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043, and places of business in this District located at (1) 700 Lakeside Parkway, Flower Mound, Texas 75028; (2) 1201 East Spring Creek Parkway, Suite C-130, Plano, TX 75074; (3) 6205 Coit Road, Suite 336, Plano, TX 75024; (4) 1920 Eldorado Parkway, Suite 600, McKinney, TX 75069; and (5) 2707 Cross Timbers, Suite 122, Flower Mound, TX 75028.

Upon information and belief, Google employs individuals in this Judicial District involved in the repairs, sales and marketing of its products. Upon information and belief, Google does business in Texas, directly or through intermediaries, and offers its products and/or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in the judicial Eastern District of Texas. Google may be served with process via its registered agent Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.* Plaintiff is seeking damages, as well as attorney fees and costs.
4. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (Federal Question) and 1338(a) (Patents).
5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant conducts business in and has committed acts of patent infringement in this District and the State of Texas and has established minimum contacts with this forum state such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant would not offend the traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
6. Defendant is subject to this Court's general and specific jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute due at least to Defendant's substantial business in the State of Texas and this District, including through its past and ongoing infringing activities, because Defendant regularly does and solicits business herein, and/or because Defendant has engaged in persistent conduct and/or has derived substantial revenues from goods and services provided in the State of Texas and this District.

7. Defendant transacts substantial business with entities and individuals in the State of Texas and this District, by among other things, willfully using the infringing methods and systems throughout the State of Texas and this District. Defendant relies on the infringing methods and systems to introduce and sell millions of products into the stream of commerce with the knowledge and expectation that they will be sold in the State of Texas and this District.
8. Defendant maintains regular, physical, continuous, and established places of businesses, including data centers, in this District, which Defendant has established, ratified, and controlled; have employed thousands of employees to conduct their business from this District; and from which they have willfully infringed the Asserted Patents in order to benefit themselves in this District. Defendant commits acts of infringement in this District, including as explained further below by making and using the infringing systems in, and performing at least one step of the accused methods of the Asserted Patents, at their regular and established places of business in this District.
9. Google has been found to be subject to venue in this District. *See, e.g., Agis Software Development LLC v. Google LLC*, Case No. 2:19-CV-00361-JRG, Dkt. 378.
10. Defendant has defined places and sets out the physical specifications for its exclusive and separate areas within its service provider locations. Defendant also explicitly retains control over the exclusiveness of the defined places and separate areas as well as their locations, resulting in physical locations for Defendant within this District.
11. Defendant also has regular, physical presences of Defendant employees in this District conducting Defendant's business. Defendant maintains a regular and established place of business at the Defendant defined places and separate areas at the service provider locations by the regular, physical presence of its employees.

12. Google's service providers are Google's agents for the purpose of conducting Defendant's business in this District because Defendant provides regular instructions directing their performance of the repairing, refurbishing, warehousing, and packaging services that Defendant offers to its customers.
13. Defendant retains complete, absolute, and exclusive control over the its exclusive and separate areas within its service provider locations.
14. Defendant ratifies its exclusive and separate areas within service provider locations because it exercises interim control over their activities and holds out to the public that Defendant's repairing services are being performed at their locations in this District. Within the exclusive and separate areas within their service provider locations, Defendant has absolute control over their conduct. Defendant does not merely use the exclusive and separate areas within the service provider locations within this District, but controls all aspects of their conduct as it pertains to Defendant's exclusive and restrictive exclusive Defendant areas.
15. As shown above, venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Defendant has regular and established physical places of business in this District and have committed acts of patent infringement in the District.

PATENT-IN-SUIT

16. Plaintiff is the sole and exclusive owner, by assignment, of the '603 Patent.
17. On September 20, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") duly and legally issued the '603 Patent, entitled "Transferring Power to a Mobile Device." The '603 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

18. Plaintiff possesses all rights of recovery under the '603 Patent, including the exclusive right to recover for past, present and future infringement.
19. The '603 Patent contains nine claims including three independent claims (claims 1, 6 and 8) and six dependent claims.
20. The priority date of the '603 Patent is at least as early as September 3, 2011. As of the priority date, the inventions as claimed were novel, non-obvious, unconventional, and non-routine.
21. Plaintiff alleges infringement on the part of Google of the '603 Patent.
22. The '603 Patent teaches systems and methods for transferring power to a receptor mobile device from donor mobile device using wireless power transfer mechanisms on the donor and receptor mobile devices, and converting received power at the receptor mobile device into electrical current using the wireless power transfer mechanism at the receptor mobile device. *See* '603 Patent, Col. 1, lines 35-63.
23. The '603 Patent was examined by Primary United States Patent Jared Fureman. During the examination of the '603 Patent, the United States Patent Examiner searched for prior art in the following US Classifications: G06F 1/266; H02J 5/005; H02J 17/00; and H02J 7/025.
24. After conducting a search for prior art during the examination of the '603 Patent, the United States Patent Examiner identified and cited the following as the most relevant prior art references found during the search: US 2004/0213463; US 2009/0108679; and US 2013/0026981.
25. After giving full proper credit to the prior art and having conducted a thorough search for all relevant art and having fully considered the most relevant art known at the time, the

United States Patent Examiner allowed all of the claims of the '603 Patent to issue. In so doing, it is presumed that Examiner Fureman used his knowledge of the art when examining the claims. *K/S Himpp v. Hear-Wear Techs., LLC*, 751 F.3d 1362, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2014). It is further presumed that Examiner Fureman had experience in the field of the invention, and that the Examiner properly acted in accordance with a person of ordinary skill. *In re Sang Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2002). In view of the foregoing, the claims of the '603 Patent are novel and non-obvious, including over all non-cited art which is merely cumulative with the referenced and cited prior art. Likewise, the claims of the '603 Patent are novel and non-obvious, including over all non-cited contemporaneous state of the art systems and methods, all of which would have been known to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and which were therefore presumptively also known and considered by Examiner Fureman.

26. The claims of the '603 Patent were all properly issued, and are valid and enforceable for the respective terms of their statutory life through expiration, and are enforceable for purposes of seeking damages for past infringement even post-expiration. *See, e.g., Genetics Institute, LLC v. Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc.*, 655 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (“[A]n expired patent is not viewed as having ‘never existed.’ Much to the contrary, a patent does have value beyond its expiration date. For example, an expired patent may form the basis of an action for past damages subject to the six-year limitation under 35 U.S.C. § 286”) (internal citations omitted).
27. The nominal expiration date for the claims of the '603 Patent is no earlier than May 15, 2032.

COUNT I
(Infringement of United States Patent No. 9,448,603)

28. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in Paragraphs 1 – 32, the same as if set forth herein.
29. This cause of action arises under the patent laws of the United States and, in particular under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, *et seq.*
30. Google has knowledge of its infringement of the '603 Patent, at least as of the service of the present complaint.
31. The '603 Patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.
32. Upon information and belief, Google has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims, including at least Claims 1-4 and 8, of the '603 Patent by manufacturing, using, importing, selling, offering for sale, and/or providing (as identified in the Claim Chart attached hereto as Exhibit B) products including, but not limited to, the Pixel 5, Pixel 6, Pixel 7, Pixel 7 Pro, Pixel 8 (“Products”), which infringe at least Claims 1-4 and 8 of the '603 Patent. Google has infringed and continues to infringe the '603 patent either directly or through acts of contributory infringement or inducement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
33. Specifically, and as an example, Google’s manufacture and sale of the Products directly infringes method claims 1-4 and 8 of the '603 Patent, as shown in Exhibit B. For example, the step of “configuring a donor wireless power transfer mechanism on the donor mobile device using a wireless transmit application” in Claim 1 (“Element 1.1”) is performed by Google by configuring the Google Pixel 8 smartphone to include “Battery Share” functionality (via a “wireless transmit application”) that is configured to be activated via the Google Pixel 8 settings user interface. *See* Exhibit B, pp. 3-5.

34. The step of “configuring a receptor wireless power transfer mechanism on the receptor mobile device using a wireless receive application” in Claim 1 (“Element 1.2”) is performed by Google by configuring the Pixel Buds with a wireless receive application in its firmware such the Pixel Buds can be charged by the Pixel 8 smartphone when the Pixel Buds are placed on the back of the Pixel 8 smartphone. *See Exhibit B, pp. 6-7.*
35. The step of “transferring power from donor mobile device to the receptor mobile device using the donor wireless power transfer mechanism and the receptor wireless power” in Claim 1 (“Element 1.3”) is performed by Google when power is transferred from the Pixel 8 smartphone to the Pixel Buds through Qi wireless power transfer using magnetic induction. *See Exhibit B, pp. 7-8.*
36. The step of “receiving and converting received power into electric current using the receptor wireless power transfer mechanism” in Claim 1 (“Element 1.4”) is performed by Google when their Pixel 8 smartphone transfers power to the Pixel Buds using magnetic induction. *See Exhibit B, pp. 8-10.*
37. The limitation “wherein the donor wireless power transfer mechanism includes a primary coil and donor circuit elements and the receptor wireless power transfer mechanism includes a secondary coil, receptor circuit elements and a capacitor such that the donor circuit elements provide electric current to the primary coil producing a magnetic field that generates an electric current in the secondary coil and the receptor circuit elements thereby transferring power from donor mobile device to the receptor mobile device, the capacitor storing electric charge that increases battery life when the capacitor is discharged” in Claim 1 (“Element 1.5”) by manufacturing the Pixel 8 smartphone and the Pixel Buds with the claimed hardware. For example, when charging begins, the power transmitter in the Pixel

8 smartphone runs an alternating electrical current through its coil (“primary coil”), which generates an alternating magnetic field. This magnetic field is, in turn, picked up by the coil (“secondary coil”) inside the power receiver in the Pixel Buds and transformed by a power converter back into a direct electrical current that can be used to charge the battery in the Pixel Buds. Further, the power receiver circuitry in Pixel Buds comprises a secondary coil and a capacitor such that the battery gets charged. Further, the power receiver in the Pixel Buds sends a signal to the power transmitter in the Pixel 8 phone when wireless power is not required. It would be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art that the capacitor in the Pixel Buds circuitry is used for storing an electric charge which further increases the battery life. *See Exhibit B*, pp. 11-14.

38. To the extent that it is determined that the steps in Elements 1.3 and 1.4 are not performed by Google (which EETT asserts they are) but are rather performed by an end user, EETT asserts that Google still directly infringes at least Claims 1-4 and 8 of the '603 Patent. The Federal Circuit has held that there are circumstances in which others' acts may be attributed to an accused infringer to support direct infringement liability for divided infringement. *See Travel Sentry, Inc. v. Tropp*, 877 F.3d 1370, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2017).
39. Specifically, the Federal Circuit held that if a third party, hoping to obtain access to certain benefits, can only do so if it performs certain steps identified by the accused infringer, and does so under the terms prescribed by the accused infringer, then this can result in direct infringer liability for divide infringement. *Id.* at 1380. Google distributes product literature and website materials instructing end users and others as to how to use its products in the customary and intended manner that satisfies Elements 1.3 and 1.4. *See Exhibit B* (extensively referencing these materials to demonstrate how they direct end users to use its

products in an infringing manner). End users must perform these steps in order to obtain the benefits of wireless power transfer between devices.

40. Google also has and continues to directly infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims, including at least Claims 1-4 and 8, of the '603 Patent, by having its employees internally test and use these exemplary Products. For example, on information and belief, Google must manufacture and internally test the power transfer functionality between its Pixel smartphones and its Pixel Buds prior to offering these products to the general public.
41. The service of this Complaint, in conjunction with the attached claim chart and references cited, constitutes actual knowledge of infringement as alleged here.
42. Despite such actual knowledge, Google continues to make, use, test, sell, offer for sale, market, and/or import into the United States, products that infringe one or more claims, including at least Claims 1-4 and 8, of the '603 Patent.
43. On information and belief, Google has also continued to sell the exemplary Products and distribute product literature and website materials *inducing* end users and others to use its products in the customary and intended manner that infringes one or more claims, including at least Claims 1-4 and 8, of the '603 Patent. *See* Exhibit B (extensively referencing these materials to demonstrate how they direct end users to commit patent infringement).
44. At least since being served by this Complaint and corresponding claim chart, Google has actively, knowingly, and intentionally continued to *induce* infringement of the '603 Patent, literally or by the doctrine of equivalents, by selling exemplary Products to their customers for use in a manner that infringes one or more claims, including at least Claims 1-4 and 8, of the '603 Patent.

45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference in its allegations herein the claim chart of Exhibit B.
46. Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for Google's infringement.
47. Google's actions complained of herein will continue unless Google is enjoined by this court.
48. Google's actions complained of herein are causing irreparable harm and monetary damage to Plaintiff and will continue to do so unless and until Google is enjoined and restrained by this Court.
49. Plaintiff is in compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 287.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully asks the Court to:

1. Enter judgment for Plaintiff on this Complaint on all cases of action asserted herein;
2. Enter an Order enjoining Google, its agents, officers, servants, employees, attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with Google who receives notice of the order from further infringement of United States Patent No. 9,448,603 (or, in the alternative, awarding Plaintiff running royalty from the time judgment going forward);
3. Award Plaintiff damages resulting from Google's infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284; and
4. Award Plaintiff such further relief to which the Court finds Plaintiff entitled under law or equity.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Dated: August 9, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Randall Garteiser

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