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MAY 24 2007

RICHARD W. WIEKING  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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10 Attorneys for MEDIATEK, INC.,

**E-filing**

11  
 12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 14 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**BZ**

15 MEDIATEK, INC.

**CAS 07 2750**

16 Plaintiff,

MEDIATEK INC.'S COMPLAINT FOR  
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S.  
PATENT NO. 5,970,031 AND  
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

17 vs.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

18 MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL  
19 CO., LTD. and

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

20 PANASONIC CORPORATION OF NORTH  
21 AMERICA,

NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

22 Defendants.

1 MEDIATEK'S CLAIM FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT AND DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

2 Plaintiff MediaTek, Inc., ("MediaTek") for its claims against defendant Matsushita  
3 Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. ("Matsushita") and defendant Panasonic Corporation of North  
4 America ("Panasonic"), alleges the following:

5  
6 THE PARTIES

7 1. Plaintiff MediaTek is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of  
8 the Republic of China, with its principal place of business at No. 1 Dusing 1st Road, Science-  
9 Based Industrial Park, Hsin-Chu City, Taiwan 300, R.O.C.

10 2. MediaTek Inc. is a fabless integrated circuit ("IC") company. Since its  
11 establishment in 1997, MediaTek has dedicated substantial resources in the research and  
12 development of comprehensive digital media integrated chipset solutions.

13 3. MediaTek highly values research, development, and innovation. In  
14 MediaTek's ten-year existence, for the last consecutive nine years, the Hsin-chu Science-Based  
15 Industrial Park Administration, a branch of the Taiwanese government, has granted MediaTek the  
16 Innovative Product Award.

17 4. Upon information and belief, defendant Matsushita is a corporation  
18 organized and existing under the laws of Japan, with its principal place of business at 1006,  
19 Kadoma, Kadoma City, Osaka 571-8501, Japan.

20 5. Upon information and belief, defendant Panasonic is a corporation  
21 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business  
22 at One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, New Jersey, 07094.

23 6. Upon information and belief, according to a December 9, 2004 news release  
24 by Panasonic, Panasonic is the principal North American subsidiary of Matsushita, and the hub of  
25 Matsushita's United States marketing, sales, service, and research and development operations.

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1 NATURE OF THE ACTION

2 7. Defendants Matsushita and Panasonic have infringed, contributed to the  
3 infringement of, and/or actively induced others to infringe MediaTek's United States Patent  
4 5,970,031 (the "'031 patent"). Matsushita's and Panasonic's infringing conduct is continuing.

5 8. MediaTek seeks a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity  
6 of Matsushita's United States Patents: 5,970,238 (the "'238 patent"), 5,548,249 (the "'249 patent"),  
7 and 6,728,475 (the "'475 patent").

8  
9 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10 9. These claims arise under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the  
11 United States Code, with a specific remedy sought based upon the laws authorizing actions for  
12 declaratory judgment in the courts of the United States, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

13 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims pursuant to 28  
14 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 2201.

15 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Matsushita because Matsushita  
16 conducts business in and has committed acts of patent infringement of the '031 patent in the  
17 Northern District of California.

18 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Panasonic because Panasonic  
19 conducts business in and has committed acts of patent infringement of the '031 patent in the  
20 Northern District of California.

21 13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c),  
22 1391(d), and/or 1400(b), because each of the defendants is a corporation subject to personal  
23 jurisdiction in the Northern District of California.

24  
25 INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

26 14. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c), this action is to be assigned on a  
27 district-wide basis because it is an Intellectual Property Action.

28

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Matsushita's and Panasonic's Infringement of the '031 Patent

15. Defendants Matsushita and Panasonic have infringed, contributed to the infringement of, and/or actively induced others to infringe the '031 patent. Matsushita and Panasonic continue to infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or actively induce the infringement of the '031 patent.

16. Upon information and belief, Matsushita and Panasonic make, use, sell, import, and/or offer for sale in the United States and/or import into the United States products and systems, and practice methods that infringe one or more claims of the '031 patent.

17. Upon information and belief, Matsushita and Panasonic knowingly induce and/or contribute to the making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale in the United States and/or importing into the United States of products and systems, and practice methods that result in infringement of one or more claims of the '031 patent.

18. These products include certain devices that playback audio compact discs ("CDs"), including, but not limited to, the following product lines: portable audio CD systems such as Shockwave CD players, portable CD players, CD "boomboxes," and CD clock radios; home audio and/or video systems capable of playing CDs, including microsystems, minisystems, and home theater systems; home video systems capable of playing CDs including DVD players, DVD recorders, DVD/VCR combination players, and TV/DVD combination players; automotive systems capable of playing CDs and/or DVDs, such as CD receivers, CD/DVD changers; mobile CD/DVD systems; and Technics digital turntables.

19. These products also include certain optical disc drives capable of playback of audio CDs, including but not limited to DVD Multi Drives, CD-ROM drives, CD-RW drives, Combo drives, and DVD-ROM drives.

1 Procedural Background Regarding MediaTek's Pending Claim against Defendants For  
2 Infringement of the '031 Patent

3           20. The case of Matsushita v. MediaTek, Inc., et al., Case No. 05-CV-3148  
4 (N.D. Cal.), which is presently pending before the Honorable Maxine M. Chesney in this District,  
5 includes a pending counterclaim brought by MediaTek against Defendants Matsushita and  
6 Panasonic for infringement of the '031 patent. That matter commenced on August 3, 2005, when  
7 Defendants sued MediaTek for infringement of three patents. On September 30, 2005, MediaTek  
8 filed its counterclaim asserting that Defendants infringe the '031 patent.

9           21. In preparing its Preliminary Infringement Contentions under Patent L.R.  
10 3-1(b) in that matter, MediaTek performed detailed functional testing on two products that are  
11 representative of Defendants' Super Multi-Drive product line, the SW-9574 and SW-9585. These  
12 products are incorporated in various desktop and laptop computers. MediaTek determined a high-  
13 likelihood of infringement of these products but recognized that to comply with the Local Patent  
14 Rules source code would be necessary to describe in detail the infringement of these and others of  
15 Defendants' products. Based on its analysis, MediaTek named these products in its Preliminary  
16 Infringement Contentions.

17           22. Early in discovery, in response to an interrogatory, Defendants identified  
18 over one hundred products that contained the vibration immunity functionality implicated by the  
19 '031 patent. Having recognized the need for source code to ascertain infringement, MediaTek  
20 promptly issued document requests for source code for the SW-9574 and SW-9585 and the  
21 numerous other products identified by Defendants, in December of 2005.

22           23. Defendants' repeatedly feigned cooperation for almost a year, but did not  
23 produce the requested code. Defendants' continuing failure to produce the requested code was a  
24 violation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as well as Patent Local Rules 2-5 and 3-4.  
25 MediaTek eventually prevailed in a motion to compel the requested discovery in a November 17,  
26 2006 hearing before Magistrate Judge Spero. On December 11, 2006, Defendants produced over  
27 1.5 million pages of documents, including some of the source code MediaTek had sought for more  
28 than a year.

1           24.     MediaTek's review and analysis of Defendants' source code confirmed that  
2 a significant number of the Defendants' products, including many of its consumer and mobile  
3 audio/video product lines, were infringing. Based on this discovery, MediaTek moved for leave to  
4 amend its infringement contentions pursuant to Patent L.R. 3-7. On January 19th, 2007 the parties  
5 appeared before Magistrate Judge Spero on MediaTek's motion to amend. In the hearing,  
6 Defendants repeatedly stated that granting MediaTek leave to amend its infringement contentions  
7 would significantly expand the scope of trial. Defendants also stated that expanding the number  
8 of products in suit at that point would be unduly prejudicial to Defendants. MediaTek argued that  
9 including the products would not significantly expand the trial and that delaying its remedy for  
10 patent infringement would be prejudicial. (Civil Case No. C05-3148-MMC (JCS) Transcript of  
11 Proceedings on January 19, 2007; C05-3148 Docket Item 314).

12           25.     Magistrate Judge Spero noted in the hearing that "I don't pretend it is a  
13 simple question." (*Id.* at 50:6-7). In the hearing Judge Spero also stated, "I don't think I am  
14 willing to expend — extend — expand Judge Chesney's trial to add at this very late date 100 —  
15 potentially 100 new products to her trial." (*Id.* at 4:6-9). Based on these case management  
16 concerns and claims of prejudice by Defendants, Magistrate Judge Spero held MediaTek had not  
17 demonstrated "good cause" to amend its infringement contentions. However, he invited MediaTek  
18 to a file a new lawsuit, stating, "If you want to file a new lawsuit on those products, more power to  
19 you." (*Id.* at 4:10-11). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A), Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a), and Civil L.R.  
20 72-2, MediaTek filed an objection to the Magistrate Judge's order with the court. Article III Judge  
21 Chesney denied MediaTek's objection.

22           26.     Based on the foregoing, MediaTek now brings this new lawsuit for patent  
23 infringement on those products not included in the case currently pending before Judge Chesney.

24  
25 Matsushita's Actions Create An Immediate, Real, and Justiciable Controversy Concerning the '238,  
26 '249, and '475 Patents

27           27.     There is an actual controversy within the jurisdiction of this Court under 28  
28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

1           28.     On June 15, 2004, Matsushita sent MediaTek a cease and desist letter,  
2 alleging generally that MediaTek's chips infringe Matsushita's patents and demanded that  
3 MediaTek stop selling its products. Matsushita did not identify in its letter either the specific  
4 MediaTek products nor a single Matsushita patent.

5           29.     After June 15, 2004, Matsushita and MediaTek exchanged correspondence  
6 in which MediaTek sought further information and clarification of Matsushita's allegations against  
7 MediaTek and Matsushita provided information about its allegations.

8           30.     On December 1, 2004, representatives from MediaTek and Matsushita met  
9 in Hsinchu City, Taiwan to discuss among other things alleged infringement of the '238, '249, and  
10 '475 patents. After December 1, 2004, MediaTek continued to meet periodically with Matsushita  
11 to discuss Matsushita's allegations and responses by MediaTek as to why it did not infringe.  
12 Matsushita continued to assert that MediaTek infringed its patents, including the '238, '249, and  
13 '475 patents.

14           31.     During negotiations, representatives of MediaTek explained that not only  
15 did MediaTek not infringe the U.S. patents, but MediaTek could not be liable because it did not  
16 make sales in the United States.

17           32.     On August 3, 2005, Matsushita sued MediaTek for patent infringement of  
18 the '238 patent, the '249 patent, and the '475 patent, but did not identify products accused of  
19 infringement.

20           33.     On January 6, 2006, Matsushita served its Patent Local Rule 3-1 and 3-2  
21 Disclosure Of Asserted Claims And Preliminary Infringement Contentions. Matsushita accused  
22 the following MediaTek products of infringing the '238 patent, the '249 patent, and the '475 patent:  
23 MT1155, MT1199, MT1328, MT1336, MT1338, MT1355, MT1358, MT1359, MT1369,  
24 MT1379, MT1389, MT1390, MT1508, MT1518, MT1585, MT1588, MT1618, MT1628,  
25 MT1685, MT1688, MT1818, MT1828, MT1888, and MT8105. Matsushita served amended  
26 contentions on December 13, 2006 identifying the same list of MediaTek products.

27           34.     Matsushita has and continues to contend that MediaTek's products infringe  
28 the '238, '249, and '475 patents. Matsushita contends that MediaTek's optical disk controller chips











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related individuals and entities, customers, representatives, OEMs, dealers, and distributors from further acts of infringement, contributory infringement, and active inducement of infringement of the claims of the '031 patent.

- F. That the Court declare MediaTek's new versions of its products have not and do not infringe any valid claims of the '238, '249, and '475 patents.
- G. That the Court declare the '238, '249, and '475 patents are invalid and void.
- H. That the Court grant MediaTek such other and further relief to which it may be entitled.

DATED: May 24, 2007

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER & HEDGES, LLP

By   
Kevin P.B. Johnson  
Attorneys for Plaintiff MediaTek, Inc.

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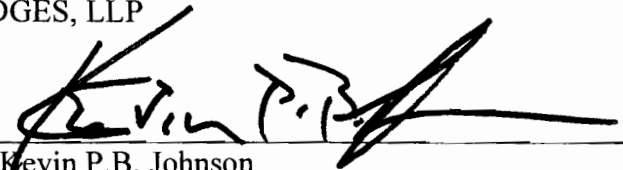
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Defendant MediaTek, Inc. respectfully requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: May 24, 2007

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER & HEDGES, LLP

By



Kevin P.B. Johnson  
Attorneys for Defendants Mediatek, Inc., OPPO Digital, Inc., and MSI Computer Corp.  
(erroneously sued as Micro-Star International Computer Corp.)

NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-13, Plaintiff MediaTek, Inc., ("MediaTek") hereby gives notice that it believes that this action is related to an action currently pending in this District titled Matsushita v. MediaTek, Inc., et al., Case No. 05-CV-3148 (N.D. Cal.), before the Honorable Maxine M. Chesney. The two actions involve substantially the same parties, are based on similar claims, involve the same property, including the same patents, transactions, and events and involve substantially the same facts and similar questions of law. Thus it appears likely that there will be an unduly burdensome duplication of labor and expense or conflicting results if the cases are conducted before different Judges.

DATED: May 24, 2007

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER &  
HEDGES, LLP

By 

Kevin P.B. Johnson  
Attorneys for Plaintiff MediaTek, Inc.

CERTIFICATION OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersigned certifies that as of this date, other than the named parties, there is no such interest to report.

DATED: May 24, 2007

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER &  
HEDGES, LLP

By 

Kevin P.B. Johnson  
Attorneys for Plaintiff MediaTek, Inc.

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