

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S.D. OF N.Y.
2007 Feb - 2 P. 4:30 P.

Anvik Corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

**Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.,
Tatung Company and
Tatung Company of America, Inc.,**

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION No. _____

07 CIV. 0820

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Anvik Corporation ("Anvik"), by and through its undersigned counsel, for its Complaint against defendants Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd., Tatung Company and Tatung Company of America, Inc. (collectively, "defendants"), alleges the following upon information and belief, except as to those allegations concerning Anvik, which are alleged upon knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et. seq.* In short, this action concerns defendants' ongoing violations of U.S. patent laws by importing and selling, directly and/or through intermediaries, into the United States hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars annually of flat-panel displays made using Anvik's patented technologies.

2. The patents-in-suit in this action relate to scanning microlithography systems and the methods performed by such systems. Scanning microlithography systems are critical in the production of a variety of microelectronic devices, including flat-panel displays, semiconductor integrated circuit chips, and other high-performance electronic products. As an example, scanning microlithography systems and the methods performed thereby are used by many of the world's largest electronics manufacturers to make thin-film transistor liquid crystal display ("LCD") panels that are incorporated into and have revolutionized televisions, computer monitors, cellular phones, video recorders and the like. The LCD panel industry generates revenue of approximately \$69 billion annually.

3. Anvik, the owner of the patents-in-suit, is a Westchester, New York-based company that designs, develops, manufactures and sells scanning microlithography systems. Anvik's patented scanning microlithography systems are based on several significant breakthroughs Anvik has made in optical systems, lithography, and microelectronics process technologies. These innovations have enabled Anvik's patented systems to achieve the high throughput levels and low cost-of-ownership demanded by the microelectronics, optoelectronics, and microsystems industries.

4. Anvik's President and founder, Dr. Kanti Jain, is a named inventor on each of the patents-in-suit. He is also Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering and Director of the Photonics, Microelectronics, and Microsystems Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. As a result of his more than 30 years of contributions in the advancement of optical imaging and microelectronics manufacturing technologies, Dr. Jain is an internationally

recognized scientist and technologist. He is widely recognized for his pioneering development of excimer laser lithography, for which he received two Outstanding Innovation Awards from I.B.M., and which is now used worldwide in semiconductor chip and flat-panel display manufacturing. Dr. Jain holds 50 issued patents in microlithography systems and optics, has applications for 10 additional patents pending, has published 55 papers, and has written the book *Excimer Laser Lithography*, published by the International Society for Optical Engineering ("SPIE") in 1990. He is a Fellow of the Optical Society of America, a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and a Fellow and former Member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of SPIE.

5. Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd. ("CPT") is a leading maker of LCD panels for use in applications such as desktop monitors, notebook PCs, and LCD televisions. CPT had 2005 revenues of about USD \$3.17 billion, a large percentage of which resulted from imports and sales in the United States.

6. CPT sells its LCD panels directly into the United States to its brand-name customers. In addition, CPT sells its LCD panels indirectly into the United States through contract manufacturing companies that assemble televisions and computers on behalf of brand-name customers. CPT's major contract manufacturing company customers are Tatung Company and Tatung Company of America, Inc. (collectively, "Tatung"). Tatung, which is CPT's largest shareholder, purchases LCD panels from CPT and incorporates them into display products such as televisions, which are then shipped into the United States to brand-name customers such as

Dell Computer Corp., Hewlett-Packard Company, Samsung Electronics, LG Electronics and Philips.

7. CPT's ability to meet the growing demand for LCD televisions and other products incorporating LCD panels is due in large part to its misappropriation of Anvik's patented technologies. CPT manufactures many or all of its LCD panels using methods performed by scanning microlithography systems manufactured by Nikon Corp. ("Nikon"), a large Japanese company. Those Nikon machines are designated by Nikon as FX-Series scanners. The methods performed by CPT using those FX-Series scanners violate Anvik's patents-in-suit. Neither CPT nor Nikon is authorized to use the technology covered by Anvik's patents. Accordingly, CPT's importation and sale of LCD panels manufactured using methods performed by the Nikon FX-Series scanners is an ongoing violation of Anvik's patents-in-suit.

8. In addition, the importation and sale into the United States by Tatung of products incorporating LCD panels purchased from CPT manufactured using methods performed by the Nikon FX-Series scanners is an ongoing violation of Anvik's patents-in-suit. CPT has knowledge of Anvik's patents and possesses a specific intent to encourage direct infringement of Anvik's patents by Tatung. CPT works in concert with Tatung to import and sell into the United States infringing LCD panels (and/or products with infringing LCD panels incorporated therein).

9. Accordingly, defendants are importing and selling into the United States, directly or through intermediaries, hundreds of millions of dollars annually of LCD panels in violation of Anvik's patents-in-suit.

10. As a result of defendants' infringement of Anvik's patents, Anvik's business has been irreparably damaged and is being harmed on a continuing basis. Anvik has suffered damages in the hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars.

THE PARTIES

11. Anvik is a New York corporation with a principal place of business at 6 Skyline Drive, Hawthorne, New York 10532.

12. Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd. ("CPT") is a Taiwanese corporation with its headquarters at 1127 Hopin Road, Padeh City, Taoyuan, Taiwan 33409.

13. Tatung Company ("Tatung Taiwan") is a Taiwanese corporation with its headquarters at 22 Chungshan N Rd. Section 3, Taipei, Taiwan. CPT is a subsidiary and/or affiliate of Tatung Taiwan.

14. Tatung Company of America, Inc. ("Tatung America") is a subsidiary of Tatung Taiwan and is a California corporation having a place of business at 2850 East El Presidio Street, Long Beach, CA 90810-1119. CPT, Tatung Taiwan and Tatung America are collectively referred to herein as defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the claims asserted herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

16. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, defendants may be found in this judicial district, and defendants are subject to personal

jurisdiction in this judicial district. Venue is also proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

17. Defendants, both directly and through one or more intermediaries, are doing business within this State and judicial district, transact business with this State and judicial district, derive substantial revenue from intra-state and inter-state commerce, have committed acts of patent infringement within this State and judicial district, and are otherwise within the jurisdiction of this Court. CPT manufactures LCD panels in Taiwan and directs those products to the United States, including this judicial district, directly and/or through established distribution channels involving one or more third parties, including but not limited to Tatung Taiwan and Tatung America, knowing that these third parties will use their respective nationwide contacts and distribution channels to import into, sell, offer for sale and/or use these products in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States

COUNT I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 4,924,257

18. Anvik repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above.

19. This claim arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and is for willful patent infringement.

20. United States Patent No. 4,924,257 ("the '257 patent"), entitled "Scan and Repeat High Resolution Projection Lithography System," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on May 8, 1990. A copy of the '257 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

21. Anvik is the assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '257 patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '257 patent.

22. Through their conduct discussed above, directly and/or through intermediaries, defendants have infringed and continue to infringe the '257 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, including but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).

23. Through their conduct discussed above, defendants have also contributed to the infringement of the '257 patent, and/or induced others to infringe the '257 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and/or (c).

24. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts of infringement, Anvik has suffered damages and is entitled to recover an amount adequate to compensate for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which amount is to be determined at trial.

25. Defendants have had, at all relevant times, actual and constructive notice that their conduct infringed on the claims of the '257 patent but nevertheless continued their infringing conduct. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, willful and, therefore, Anvik is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

26. This is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 which entitles Anvik to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

27. Defendants will continue infringing the '257 patent, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined from further infringement by this Court.

COUNT II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,285,236

28. Anvik repeats and re-alleges the allegations set forth above.

29. This claim arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and is for willful patent infringement.

30. United States Patent No. 5,285,236 ("the '236 patent"), entitled "Large-Area, High-Throughput, High-Resolution Projection Imaging System," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 8, 1994. A copy of the '236 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

31. Anvik is the assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '236 patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '236 patent.

32. Through their conduct discussed above, directly and/or through intermediaries, defendants have infringed and are continuing to infringe the '236 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, including but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).

33. Through their conduct discussed above, defendants have also contributed to the infringement of the '236 patent, and/or induced others to infringe the '236 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and/or (c).

34. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts of infringement, Anvik has suffered damages and is entitled to recover an amount adequate to compensate for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which amount is to be determined at trial.

35. Defendants have had, at all relevant times, actual and constructive notice that their conduct infringed on the claims of the '236 patent but nevertheless continued their infringing

conduct. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, willful and, therefore, Anvik is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

36. This is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 which entitles Anvik to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

37. Defendants will continue infringing the '236 patent, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined from further infringement by this Court.

COUNT III - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,291,240

38. Anvik repeats and re-alleges the allegations set forth above.

39. This claim arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and is for willful patent infringement.

40. United States Patent No. 5,291,240 ("the '240 patent"), entitled "Nonlinearity-Compensated Large-Area Patterning System," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on March 1, 1994. A copy of the '240 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

41. Anvik is the assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '240 patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '240 patent.

42. Through their conduct discussed above, directly and/or through intermediaries, defendants have infringed and are continuing to infringe the '240 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, including but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).

43. Through their conduct discussed above, defendants have also contributed to the infringement of the '240 patent, and/or induced others to infringe the '240 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and/or (c).

44. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts of infringement, Anvik has suffered damages and is entitled to recover an amount adequate to compensate for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which amount is to be determined at trial.

45. Defendants have had, at all relevant times, actual and constructive notice that their conduct infringed on the claims of the '240 patent but nevertheless continued their infringing conduct. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, willful and, therefore, Anvik is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

46. This is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 which entitles Anvik to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

47. Defendants will continue infringing the '240 patent, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined from further infringement by this Court.

COUNT IV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,721,606

48. Anvik repeats and re-alleges the allegations set forth above.

49. This claim arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et. seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and is for willful patent infringement.

50. United States Patent No. 5,721,606 ("the '606 patent"), entitled "Large-Area, High-Throughput, High-Resolution, Scan-and-Repeat, Projection Patterning System Employing

Sub-Full Mask," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 24, 1998. A copy of the '606 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

51. Anvik is the assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '606 patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '606 patent.

52. Through their conduct discussed above, directly and/or through intermediaries, defendants have infringed and are continuing to infringe the '606 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, including but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).

53. Through their conduct discussed above, defendants have also contributed to the infringement of the '606 patent, and/or induced others to infringe the '606 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and/or (c).

54. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts of infringement, Anvik has suffered damages and is entitled to recover an amount adequate to compensate for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which amount is to be determined at trial.

55. Defendants have had, at all relevant times, actual and constructive notice that their conduct infringed on the claims of the '606 patent but nevertheless continued their infringing conduct. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, willful and, therefore, Anvik is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

56. This is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 which entitles Anvik to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

57. Defendants will continue infringing the '606 patent, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined from further infringement by this Court.

COUNT V - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,897,986

58. Anvik repeats and re-alleges the allegations set forth above.

59. This claim arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and is for willful patent infringement.

60. United States Patent No. 5,897,986 ("the '986 patent"), entitled "Projection Patterning of Large Substrates Using Limited-Travel X-Y Stage," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 27, 1999. A copy of the '986 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

61. Anvik is the assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '986 patent and possesses all rights of recovery under the '986 patent.

62. Through their conduct discussed above, directly and/or through intermediaries, defendants have infringed and are continuing to infringe the '986 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, including but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).

63. Through their conduct discussed above, defendants have also contributed to the infringement of the '986 patent, and/or induced others to infringe the '986 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and/or (c).

64. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts of infringement, Anvik has suffered damages and is entitled to recover an amount adequate to compensate for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which amount is to be determined at trial.

65. Defendants have had, at all relevant times, actual and constructive notice that their conduct infringed on the claims of the '986 patent but nevertheless continued their infringing conduct. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, willful and, therefore, Anvik is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

66. This is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 which entitles Anvik to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

67. Defendants will continue infringing the '986 patent, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined from further infringement by this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Anvik prays for judgment and relief as follows:

A. A judgment that defendants have infringed and continue to infringe claims of the '257, '236, '240, '606 and '986 patents;

B. An order, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, permanently enjoining and restraining defendants and their officers, directors, principals, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and all those in active concert or participation with each of the foregoing, from infringing – and from contributing to and/or inducing the infringement of – any claims of the '257, '236, '240, '606 and '986 patents;

C. An order, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, that defendants account to Anvik for an amount adequate to compensate Anvik for damages sustained from defendants' infringing acts, which amount is to be determined, and that said amount be trebled pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

D. An order, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, that defendants pay Anvik its reasonable attorneys' fees in connection with this action;

E. A judgment that costs of this action be awarded to Anvik;

F. An order that defendants pay Anvik prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the highest statutory rate on Anvik's damages, costs and attorneys' fees; and

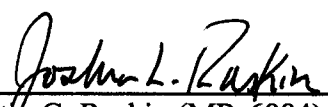
G. An order awarding Anvik such other and further relief as may be deemed by this Court to be just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

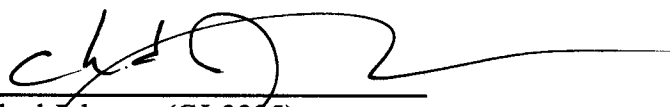
Anvik hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Date: February 2, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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