

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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CIF Licensing, L.L.C., Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Thomson Licensing, The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, U.S. Philips Corporation, and Koninklijke Philips Electronics, N.V.,	:	
	:	C.A. No. 08 CV 01700 (KMK)
Plaintiffs,	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
- against -	:	
ATI Technologies, Inc.,	:	
Defendant.	:	
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COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiffs CIF Licensing, L.L.C., d/b/a GE Licensing (“GE”), Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (alternatively named Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha) (“Mitsubishi”), Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Samsung”), Thomson Licensing, (“Thomson”), The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York (“Columbia”), U.S. Philips Corporation (“U.S. Philips”), and Koninklijke Philips Electronics, N.V. (“KPENV”) (collectively “Philips”), (collectively “Plaintiffs”) by their undersigned attorneys, for their complaint against defendant ATI Technologies, Inc. (“ATI” or “Defendant”) allege as follows:

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

1. This is a patent infringement action brought against Defendant by GE, Mitsubishi, Samsung, Thomson, Columbia, and Philips, because of Defendant's infringement of Plaintiffs' patents which are all essential to the practice of the world-wide video compression standard known as MPEG-2. Plaintiffs are owners of a number of patents essential to the MPEG-2 standard as implemented in numerous devices manufactured and sold by Defendant. Among other applications, the MPEG-2 standard is used by devices manufactured and sold by Defendant and by others in the playing of stored or transmitted video information.

2. MPEG-2 is a compression technology that can be used for digital video signals, i.e., moving picture signals in movies or television. To produce an MPEG-2 compliant signal or bitstream, a digital video signal is compressed/encoded to remove redundant or visually insignificant information. The encoding/compression reduces the amount of information needed to represent the video signal so that it can be stored in a smaller storage area or transmitted in a lower capacity communication channel. Alternatively, MPEG-2 enables storage or transmission of more or higher fidelity video signals. For example, without compression, a 133 minute long movie would require over 25 DVD discs for storage. Using MPEG-2, a good quality 133 minute long movie can be stored on a single DVD disc. In the case of terrestrial broadcast, MPEG-2 enables transmission of a high definition television ("HDTV") signal of 1920 x 1080 pixel resolution on the same frequency channel that currently carries a standard definition television signal of 720 x 480 pixel resolution. MPEG-2 also enables transmission of at least four standard definition television signals in the same frequency channel that currently carries one standard definition television signal.

3. MPEG-2 is currently employed in and makes possible the storage, playing, transmission and reproduction of full-length films on DVD discs, digital terrestrial broadcast television, digital satellite television broadcasts, and digital cable television. Numerous consumer products thereby use software and/or hardware to encode and/or decode video in compliance with the MPEG-2 standard, including but not limited to video telecommunications equipment; disc players or recorders, including DVD players and recorders, personal video recorders, and digital video recorders; television sets; personal computers; camcorders; cameras; video receivers, including internet protocol televisions (“IPTV”), terrestrial, satellite and cable receivers, set top boxes, converters, or descramblers; and video game consoles/video game equipment (“MPEG-2 Products”). Consumer spending of MPEG-2 Products in the United States amounts to billions of dollars per year.

4. Use of the patents in suit is essential to the practice of the MPEG-2 technology.

5. Defendant manufactures, offers to sell, sells, uses, and imports a number of products with MPEG-2 functionality. ATI’s website refers to a number of “GPU” cards (“Defendant’s Cards”) and “TV tuners” (“Defendant’s Tuners”) that encode/compress video according to the MPEG-2 standard, decode/decompress video according to the MPEG-2 standard, and/or accelerate MPEG-2 decoding/decompressing and/or MPEG-2 encoding/compression. Defendant’s Cards are also referred to in the industry as “graphics accelerators,” “graphics adapters,” and “graphics cards.” Defendant’s Tuners are also referred to in the industry as “TV Tuners” and “video input adapters.” Both of these types of devices are

typically installed into a desktop computer or laptop computer, or connected to an external port of a desktop computer or laptop computer.

6. Defendant is infringing the patents in suit, by, among other things, offering for sale and selling in the United States and in this judicial district Defendant's Cards and Defendant's Tuners, which employ the MPEG-2 patented technology.

7. According to Defendant's website, Defendant's Cards utilize the MPEG-2 standard. For example, the ATI X1300 GPU performs accelerated MPEG-2 decoding and transcoding, where transcoding is a combination of decoding and encoding. The website also indicates that the ATI X1300 GPU performs motion compensation, DCT, iDCT and 3:2 pulldown, all of which are steps performed while encoding/compressing video or decoding/decompressing video according to the MPEG-2 standard. (Exhibit ("Exh.") 1). Defendant's website also advertises other GPU products including, but not limited to: Radeon 9550, Radeon 1050, Radeon X1300, Radeon X1550, Radeon X1600, Radeon X1650, Radeon X1800, Radeon X1900, Radeon X1950, Radeon HD 2400, Radeon HD 2600, Radeon HD 2900, and Radeon HD 3800.

8. According to Defendant's website, Defendant's Tuners utilize the MPEG-2 Standard. For example, the ATI TV Wonder 650 Series TV tuner includes a hardware MPEG-2 encoder. Defendant's website explains that this device is capable of encoding or compressing a video signal according to the MPEG-2 standard. (Exh. 2, available at <http://ati.amd.com/products/theater650pro/ATITheater650WhitePaper.pdf>). Other TV tuner products include: ATI TV Wonder 600 Series, ATI TV Wonder 550 Series and ATI TV Wonder 200 Series products.

9. For many years, Defendant has had an opportunity to license the patents in suit by either licensing one or more such patents directly from the individual Plaintiffs or, in the alternative, by taking a license from MPEG LA, L.L.C. (“MPEG LA”), which offers a non-discriminatory patent portfolio license under many patents essential to the practice of MPEG-2 technology, including all patents in suit. (Exh. 3).

10. MPEG LA was established in 1996 to provide the marketplace with non-discriminatory access to as many of the patents which are essential to MPEG-2 technology as possible. MPEG LA is a non-exclusive licensee of each of the patents in suit as well as numerous other patents essential to the practice of the MPEG-2 technology. MPEG LA has the authority to offer a non-exclusive sublicense to the approximately 150 MPEG-2 patent families offered in the MPEG-2 Patent Portfolio License throughout the world — including the patents in suit — on non-discriminatory and reasonable terms. Approximately 1,300 licensees located throughout the world have executed the standard MPEG-2 Patent Portfolio License offered by MPEG LA. MPEG LA’s licensing program began after the United States Department of Justice reviewed the circumstances surrounding the formation of MPEG LA and its standard MPEG-2 Patent Portfolio License, among other things, and issued a favorable Business Review Letter.

11. Each Plaintiff is committed to license the patents in suit on reasonable terms. As an alternative, Defendant, and indeed any potential licensee, can get a license from MPEG LA as a convenience to the licensee. The MPEG LA license adds an alternative choice to the marketplace, in addition to, not instead of, bilateral licenses with each of the licensors, including the Plaintiffs herein.

12. Competitors of Defendant, such as Hauppauge Computer Works, and NVIDIA Corporation and Pinnacle Systems, have executed the MPEG LA license which Defendant has declined to execute.

13. Notwithstanding the fact that Defendant was aware that its products used patents owned by Plaintiffs, Defendant has refused to enter into any license with Plaintiffs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This is an action for patent infringement under Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1338.

15. Upon information and belief, ATI has its principal place of business in Ontario, Canada. ATI through its own acts and/or through the acts of its affiliated corporations, acting as its agents or alter egos, has purposefully sold infringing products through regular distribution channels knowing such products would be used, offered for sale and/or sold in this judicial district.

16. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c), and (d), and § 1400(b).

THE PARTIES

17. Plaintiff CIF Licensing, L.L.C. is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business in Princeton, New Jersey.

18. Plaintiff Mitsubishi is a corporation of Japan, having its principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan.

19. Plaintiff Samsung is a corporation of Korea, having its principal place of business in Seoul, Korea.

20. Plaintiff Thomson is a corporation of France, having a principal place of business in Boulogne-Billancourt Cedex, France.

21. Plaintiff Columbia is a not-for-profit corporation of New York, having its principal place of business in New York, New York.

22. Plaintiff U.S. Philips is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Briarcliff Manor, New York.

23. Plaintiff KPENV is a corporation of Netherlands, having its principal place of business in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

24. Upon information and belief, Defendant ATI is a corporation of Canada, having its principal place of business in Markham, Ontario, Canada.

DEFENDANT'S INFRINGEMENT

25. Defendant manufactures, imports, offers for sale and/or sells within the United States and in this district MPEG-2 Products, including the Defendant's Tuners and Defendant's Cards.

26. Defendant's MPEG-2 Products are purposely shipped by Defendant through an established distribution channel and are knowingly sold, among other places, within this judicial district.

27. The manufacture, importation, use, offer for sale, and/or sale of Defendant's MPEG-2 Products — which do any one or more of the following: decode, encode,

or accelerate the decoding or encoding of digital video signals using patented MPEG-2 methods and devices — directly and/or indirectly infringe the patents in suit.

28. Defendant has published and continues to regularly publish advertisements and product descriptions on the Internet and in newspapers and magazines stating that its products are MPEG-2 compatible and/or capable of MPEG-2 encoding or decoding. (Exhs. 1, 2).

29. Defendant contributorily infringes the patents in suit by importing, selling, offering for sale, and/or selling Defendant's MPEG-2 Products in this judicial district and elsewhere, knowing that such MPEG-2 Products are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the patents in suit.

30. Defendant actively induces the infringement of the patents in suit by offering for sale, selling, encouraging, and instructing others to use Defendant's MPEG-2 Products knowing that the use of these products to, among other things, decode, encode, or accelerate the decoding or encoding MPEG-2 video signals, causes others to infringe the patents in suit.

31. Defendant's infringing actions were without the consent or authority of Plaintiffs. Defendant does not now have and has never possessed a license under any of the patents in suit.

32. This is an exceptional case, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to enhanced damages and their attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

33. Plaintiffs, and each of them, have suffered irreparable injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law as a result of Defendant's infringement of the patents in suit.

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction against further infringement by an order preventing Defendant from selling any of Defendant's MPEG-2 Products in the United States.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

34. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

35. CIF Licensing, L.L.C. is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5091782 ("the '782 Patent") (Exh. 4).

36. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the '782 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

37. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the '782 Patent.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

38. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

39. Mitsubishi is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5072295 ("the '295 Patent") (Exh. 5).

40. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the '295 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

41. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the '295 Patent.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

42. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

43. Mitsubishi is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5990960 (“the ’960 Patent”) (Exh. 6).

44. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’960 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

45. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’960 Patent.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

46. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

47. Mitsubishi is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 6097759 (“the ’759 Patent”) (Exh. 7).

48. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’759 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

49. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’759 Patent.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

50. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

51. Samsung is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5654706 (“the ’706 Patent”) (Exh. 8).

52. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’706 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

53. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’706 Patent.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

54. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

55. Samsung is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 6680975 (“the ’975 Patent”) (Exh. 9).

56. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’975 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

57. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’975 Patent.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

58. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

59. Thomson is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 7020204 (“the ’204 Patent”) (Exh. 10).

60. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the '204 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

61. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the '204 Patent.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

62. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

63. Thomson is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5422676 ("the '676 Patent") (Exh. 11).

64. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the '676 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

65. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the '676 Patent.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

66. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

67. Columbia is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. Reissue 35093 ("the '093 Patent") (Exh. 12).

68. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the '093 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

69. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the '093 Patent.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

70. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

71. U.S. Philips is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5844867 (“the ’867 Patent”), while KPENV is the exclusive licensee of the ’867 Patent in the field of products that comply with the MPEG-2 Standard. (Exh. 13).

72. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’867 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

73. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’867 Patent.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

74. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

75. KPENV is the legal owner by assignment of United States Letters Patent No. 5606539 (“the ’539 Patent”) (Exh. 14).

76. Defendant has infringed and is infringing the ’539 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, or selling MPEG-2 Products within the United States or importing into the United States MPEG-2 Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c).

77. Unless enjoined, Defendant will continue to infringe the ’539 Patent.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment as follows:

1. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendant is infringing the patents in suit.
2. Permanently enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with it, from infringing the patents in suit.
3. Awarding the respective Plaintiffs an accounting and damages against Defendant in a sum to be determined at trial, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court; all of these damages to be enhanced in amount up to treble the amount of compensatory damages, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284.
4. Awarding Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements in this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
5. Granting Plaintiffs such other and further relief as is just and proper.

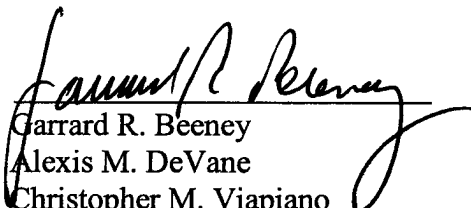
JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury of all issues that may be so tried.

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