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ROBERT W. WIERNING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

[Handwritten signature]

11 Attorneys for Plaintiff
12 PATRIOT SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION

13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HRL

15 TECHNOLOGY PROPERTIES LIMITED
16 LLC, PHOENIX DIGITAL SOLUTIONS
17 LLC, and PATRIOT SCIENTIFIC
CORPORATION,

Case No. **CV 12-03881**

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
INFRINGEMENT

18 Plaintiffs,

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

19 vs.

20 NINTENDO CO., LTD. and NINTENDO
OF AMERICA, INC.,

21 Defendants.

22
23 Technology Properties Limited LLC ("TPL"), Phoenix Digital Solutions LLC ("PDS")
24 and Patriot Scientific Corporation ("PTSC") (collectively "Plaintiffs") hereby allege for their
25 Complaint for Patent Infringement ("Complaint") against Defendants Nintendo Co., Ltd. and
26 Nintendo of America, Inc. (collectively "Defendants") on personal knowledge as to their own
27 actions and on information and belief as to the actions of Defendants, as follows:

PARTIES

1
2 1. Plaintiff Technology Properties Limited LLC is a California limited liability
3 company with its principal place of business at 20883 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 100, Cupertino,
4 California 95014.

5 2. Plaintiff Phoenix Digital Solutions LLC is a Delaware limited liability company
6 with its principal place of business at 20883 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 100, Cupertino,
7 California 95014.

8 3. Plaintiff Patriot Scientific Corporation is a Delaware limited liability company
9 with its principal place of business at 701 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 170, Carlsbad, California
10 92011.

11 4. On information and belief, Defendant Nintendo Co., Ltd. is a Japanese
12 corporation with a principal place of business at 11-1 Kamitoba Hokotate-Cho, Minami-Ku,
13 Kyoto 601-8501, Japan.

14 5. On information and belief, Defendant Nintendo of America, Inc. is a Washington
15 corporation with a principal place of business at 4600 15th Avenue, NE, Redmond, WA 98052.

16 **JURISDICTION, VENUE AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

17 6. This is an action for damages and injunctive relief based on patent infringement
18 arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

19 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28
20 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1338.

21 8. On information and belief, Defendants have transacted business in this District,
22 contracted to supply goods or services in this Districts directly or through their agents, have
23 offered for sale, sold and/or advertised their products and services in the this District, and have
24 otherwise purposely availed themselves of the privileges and benefits of the laws of the State of
25 California. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants have committed
26 acts of patent infringement during the course of their business in this District.
27

1 9. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) and (b) and 28
2 U.S.C. § 1391.

3 10. This matter is an intellectual property action and is not subject to intradistrict
4 assignment under Civil L.R. 3-2(c).

5 **THE ASSERTED PATENTS**

6 **The '749 Patent**

7 11. United States Patent No. 5,440,749 (“the '749 Patent), entitled “High
8 Performance, Low Cost Microprocessor Architecture,” issued on August 8, 1995 to Charles H.
9 Moore and Russell H. Fish, III. A true and correct copy of the '749 Patent is attached as Exhibit
10 A to this Complaint.

11 12. The '749 Patent teaches a processor that fetches multiple instructions at a time,
12 and then supplies them to the CPU’s instruction register in parallel during the same memory
13 cycle they are fetched. Since memory is generally slower than the CPU, being able to fetch and
14 supply more than one instruction at a time increases the number of instructions the CPU can
15 receive in a given time, and thus increases instruction bandwidth.

16 13. Plaintiffs TPL, PDS and PTSC collectively hold all substantial rights to the '749
17 Patent.

18 **The '890 Patent**

19 14. United States Patent No. 5,530,890 (“the '890 Patent”), entitled “High
20 Performance, Low Cost Microprocessor,” issued on June 25, 1996 to Charles H. Moore and
21 Russell H. Fish, III. A true and correct copy of the '890 Patent is attached as Exhibit B to this
22 Complaint.

23 15. The '890 Patent teaches a dual stack architecture and the use of stack pointers that
24 can reference memory in any location to provide more architectural flexibility and faster access
25 to data elements. A stack architecture is sometimes analogized to a spring-loaded stack of plates
26 of the kind used in a restaurant. The last plate placed (or “pushed”) on the top of the stack is the
27 first plate removed (or “popped”) off the stack when needed. Like plates, data elements can be

1 “pushed” onto or “popped” off the stack. However, by using a “stack pointer,” the CPU does not
2 need to be an actual top-to-bottom “spring-loaded” stack. Instead, the stack pointer keeps track
3 of where the “top of stack” item is in a “virtual stack,” so it can be accessed directly as if it were
4 on the “top.” Combining this with other features, such as a memory controller and direct
5 memory access, the ’890 Patent allows the CPU to off-load memory transfer of data to achieve
6 further efficiencies and higher performance.

7 16. Plaintiffs TPL, PDS and PTSC collectively hold all substantial rights to the ’890
8 Patent.

9 The ’336 Patent

10 17. United States Patent No. 5,809,336 (“the ’336 Patent”), entitled “High
11 Performance Microprocessor Having Variable Speed System Clock,” was duly and legally issued
12 on September 15, 1998 to Charles H. Moore and Russell H. Fish, III. A true and correct copy of
13 the ’336 Patent is attached as Exhibit C to this Complaint.

14 18. The ’336 Patent teaches the use of two independent clocks in a microprocessor
15 system: (1) an on-chip clock to time the CPU; and (2) a second independent clock to time the
16 input/output (I/O) interface. This innovation was widely adopted by the industry and became
17 fundamental to the increased speed and efficiency of modern microprocessors. Decoupling the
18 system clock from the I/O clock allows the clocks to run independently (or “asynchronously”).

19 19. Plaintiffs TPL, PDS and PTSC collectively hold all substantial rights to the ’336
20 Patent.

21 COUNT I

22 **INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’749 PATENT**

23 20. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in
24 paragraphs 1-19.

25 21. On information and belief, without a license or permission from Plaintiffs,
26 Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 1 of the ’749 Patent.
27 Defendants’ infringing activities in the United States and in this District include importing,

1 making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling products and devices that embody and/or practice
2 the patented invention, including but not limited to the DSI.

3 22. On information and belief, Defendants' direct infringement of the '749 Patent has
4 caused and continues to cause substantial damage to Plaintiffs.

5 23. On information and belief, Defendants' direct infringement of the '749 Patent has
6 been and continues to be willful and deliberate, entitling Plaintiffs to enhanced damages and
7 attorneys' fees.

8 **COUNT II**

9 **INFRINGEMENT OF THE '890 PATENT**

10 24. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in
11 paragraphs 1-23.

12 25. On information and belief, without a license or permission from Plaintiffs,
13 Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 7 of the '890 Patent.
14 Defendants' infringing activities in the United States and in this District include importing,
15 making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling products and devices that embody and/or practice
16 the patented invention, including but not limited to the DSI.

17 26. On information and belief, Defendants' direct infringement of the '890 Patent has
18 caused and continues to cause substantial damage to Plaintiffs.

19 27. On information and belief, Defendants' direct infringement of the '890 Patent has
20 been and continues to be willful and deliberate, entitling Plaintiffs to enhanced damages and
21 attorneys' fees.

22 **COUNT III**

23 **INFRINGEMENT OF THE '336 PATENT**

24 28. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in
25 paragraphs 1-27.

26 29. On information and belief, without a license or permission from Plaintiffs,
27 Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe, induced others to infringe and continue to

1 induce others to infringe, and/or have committed and continue to commit acts of contributory
2 infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '336 Patent.
3 Defendants' infringing activities in the United States and in this District include importing,
4 making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling products and devices that embody and/or practice
5 the patented invention, including but not limited to the DSi, and contributing to, and inducing
6 consumers and users to make and use the patented invention and to practice the claimed
7 methods.

8 30. On information and belief, Defendants induce others to infringe at least claim 1 of
9 the '336 Patent by encouraging and facilitating others to perform actions known by Defendants
10 to infringe and with the intent that performance of the actions will infringe. TPL provided
11 Nintendo notice of the '336 Patent by letter (with an enclosed disk identifying the MMP patents)
12 dated October 3, 2005.

13 31. On information and belief, Defendants induce consumers to make and use the
14 claimed inventions and to practice the claimed methods by (i) providing the Dsi with a USB
15 input/output interface for connecting the accused device to a peripheral device, the peripheral
16 device having a clock independent of the CPU clock (*e.g.*, ring oscillator) connected to the
17 central processing unit on the microprocessors of the DSi and (ii) instructing consumers to
18 connect the accused product to a peripheral device such that the combination includes each
19 element of the asserted apparatus claims of the '336 Patent and use of the combination, as
20 intended, practices each of the elements of at least claim 1 of the '336 Patent.

21 32. On information and belief, consumers make and use the claimed inventions and
22 practice the claimed methods by using the DSi in combination with a peripheral device having a
23 clock that originates clock signals from a source other than the clock connected to the central
24 processing unit on the microprocessor of the DSi, thereby directly infringing at least claim 1 of
25 the '336 Patent.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL


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Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand a jury trial as to all issues so triable.

Dated: July 24, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

AGILITY IP LAW LLP



James C. Otteson

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
TECHNOLOGY PROPERTIES LIMITED LLC
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/s/ Charles T. Hoge
Charles T. Hoge

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PATRIOT SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION