

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

JANUS SEMICONDUCTOR RESEARCH, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

**MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC., MICRON
TECHNOLOGY TEXAS, LLC, MICRON
SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS, INC., AND
MICRON CONSUMER PRODUCTS GROUP,
INC.,**

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:16-cv-1409

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Janus Semiconductor Research, LLC (“Janus”), by and through its attorneys, brings this action and makes the following allegations of patent infringement relating to U.S. Patent No. 5,987,620 (“the ’620 patent” or “the patent-in-suit”). Defendants Micron Technology, Inc., Micron Technology Texas, LLC, Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc., and Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. (collectively, “Micron”) infringe the patent-in-suit in violation of the patent laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, and Janus seeks compensation for this unauthorized use.

THE PARTIES

1. Janus is a Texas limited liability company with its principal place of business at 911 NW Loop 281, Suite 211-27, Longview, TX 75604.
2. Janus is a small, Texas-based company with an employee in Longview, Texas. Like many technology-focused companies, Janus depends on patent protection to effectively license its innovative technologies and build its business.
3. On information and belief, Defendant Micron Technology, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal office at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83707. Micron

Technology, Inc. can be served through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808.

4. On information and belief, Micron Technology, Inc. maintains major offices in Austin, Texas at 101 W. Louis Henna Blvd., Suite 210, Austin, TX 78728.

5. On information and belief, Defendant Micron Technology Texas, LLC is an Idaho limited liability company with its principal office at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83707. Micron Technology Texas, LLC can be served through its registered agent, The Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701-3218.

6. On information and belief, Micron Technology Texas, LLC maintains major offices in Austin, Texas at 101 W. Louis Henna Blvd., Suite 210, Austin, TX 78728 and is registered with the Texas Secretary of State to do business in Texas.

7. On information and belief, Defendant Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. is an Idaho corporation with its principal office at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83707. Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. can be served through its registered agent, The Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701-3218.

8. On information and belief, Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. maintains major offices in Tomball, Texas at 16510 Avenplace Road, Tomball, Texas 77377 and is registered with the Texas Secretary of State to do business in Texas.

9. On information and belief, Defendant Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal office at 47300 Bayside Parkway, Fremont, California 94538. Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. can be served through its registered agent, The Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. Accordingly, this Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

11. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Micron Technology, Inc. in this action because Micron Technology, Inc. has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Micron Technology, Inc. would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant Micron Technology, Inc., directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the patents-in-suit. Moreover, on information and belief, Micron Technology, Inc. maintains major offices in Austin, Texas.

12. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Micron Technology Texas, LLC in this action because Micron Technology Texas, LLC has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Micron Technology Texas, LLC would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant Micron Technology Texas, LLC, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the patents-in-suit. Moreover, Micron Technology Texas, LLC maintains major offices in Austin, Texas and is registered to do business in the State of Texas.

13. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. in this action because Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc., directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to

commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the patents-in-suit. Moreover, Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. maintains major offices in Tomball, Texas and is registered to do business in the State of Texas.

14. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. in this action because Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc., directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the patents-in-suit.

15. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) and 1400(b). Defendant Micron Technology, Inc. has at least one office in Texas, and, upon information and belief, has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas. Defendant Micron Technology Texas, LLC is registered to do business in Texas, has at least one office in Texas, and, upon information and belief, has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas. Defendant Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. is registered to do business in Texas, has at least one office in Texas, and, upon information and belief, has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas. Defendant Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc., upon information and belief, has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas.

HISTORY

16. Janus is the owner and assignee of the patent-in-suit.

17. The sole named inventor of the '620 patent, Dr. Thang Tran, is a prolific inventor and an electrical engineer with many years of industry experience.

18. Dr. Tran's professional career began in 1980. After graduating with a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin ("UT Austin"), Dr. Tran joined Motorola, Inc. in Austin, Texas as an engineer.

19. While working full-time at Motorola, Dr. Tran earned his Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering with a focus on solid-state electronics from UT Austin.

20. Dr. Tran left Motorola in 1985 to join Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. ("AMD"). While working at AMD, he decided to shift his focus from solid-state electronics to the emerging field of semiconductor design, which he has continued to pursue for the past 30 years.

21. To further his education in semiconductor design, Dr. Tran earned a PhD in Electrical Engineering from UT Austin, with a focus on superscalar processor design, while still working full-time at AMD.

22. During his twelve years at AMD, Dr. Tran worked almost exclusively on microprocessor architecture and design.

23. Dr. Tran's work had an astounding impact on AMD. In addition to being a key architect on AMD's Athlon processor, Dr. Tran's work at AMD generated 80 issued United States patents, which have themselves been cited as prior art in more than 2,200 United States patents and published applications.

24. During the remainder of his nearly 40-year career, Dr. Tran has also worked for a number of other semiconductor-design companies, including Intel, Analog Devices, MediaTek, Centaur Technology, Texas Instruments, Freescale Semiconductor, and Synopsis.

25. For example, after spending several years developing and patenting microprocessor technology on his own, Dr. Tran joined Intel in 1999 as a Principal Engineer, a

senior title in Intel’s technical career track intended only for those few who have “a deep technical expertise with significant impact in [their] technology area.”¹

26. As another example, Dr. Tran spent more than seven years at Texas Instruments, working at a newly opened microprocessor design center in Austin, Texas, as a Design Manager and Senior Member of the Technical Staff. During his time at the design center, which was a collaboration between Texas Instruments and ARM, Dr. Tran designed the ARM Cortex-A8 microprocessor that would come to power the Apple iPhone 4 and Samsung Galaxy S smartphones.

27. Dr. Tran has spent his entire professional career designing microprocessor technology and is a named inventor on over 110 issued United States patents, which have themselves been cited as prior art in more than 3,100 United States patents and published applications.

28. In addition, Dr. Tran will be serving as an adjunct professor at Santa Clara University teaching microprocessor design beginning next year.

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

29. Integrated circuits have become ubiquitous in today’s world and continue to become smaller, more powerful, and more complex. Modern integrated circuits, such as processors, systems on a chip (“SoCs”), digital memory, application-specific integrated circuits (“ASICs”), and field-programmable gate arrays (“FPGAs”), are used in virtually all of today’s electronic devices.

30. At the time of the application that led to the ’620 patent, however, integrated circuits were much simpler than they are today. For example, microprocessors at that time were generally classic RISC (“reduced instruction set computer”) processors with a single clock and relatively few pipeline stages (e.g., five stages) with limited parallel-processing capabilities,

¹ Kelli Gizzi, *Setting a Deliberate Path to Principal Engineer*, INTEL IT PEER NETWORK (August 19, 2014).

multi-threading capabilities, pipeline depth, and issue width. External memory was similarly limited, having lower clock speeds, slower memory accesses, and smaller storage capacities.

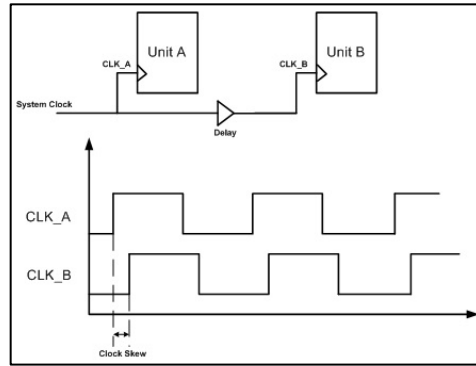
I. Fundamentals of Circuit Design

31. Data is represented in digital circuits using binary signals that are either high (i.e., a “1”) or low (i.e., a “0”). The data is stored in storage devices, such as registers or arrays, which are made up of multiple storage elements, such as flip-flops, that store the individual 1s and 0s.

32. In a circuit with a synchronous processing design, in which the circuit relies on a clock signal to control the circuit’s timing, the storage devices capture the data values on either a rising edge and/or a falling edge of the clock signal and store those values until a later rising/falling edge. The outputs of the storage elements change state and are read at certain points in time, based on the clock signal, to ensure an accurate reading. Ideally, the clock signal should reach all the storage elements at the same time, causing all of them to change state simultaneously.

33. The clock signal, although necessary in a synchronous processing design, can cause additional problems and concerns—such as clock skew (i.e., the difference in arrival times of clock edges at different parts of the circuit), clock jitter (i.e., the amount the clock signal deviates from an ideal clock signal), increased power consumption, and excess noise—that chip designers must address.

34. For example, clock skew can occur when a single global clock signal is used to synchronize an entire circuit because the clock signal can be affected by a variety of factors as it travels through the circuit to various functional blocks. As a result, the same clock signal can arrive at the different functional blocks within the same circuit at different times, potentially causing problems. An exemplary depiction of clock skew is illustrated in the figure below.



Yasen Stoyanov, *Clock Skew Removal (Clock Deskewing) using PLL and DLL*, OPEN4TECH TECHNOLOGY ARTICLE (September 13, 2016), available at <http://open4tech.com/clock-skew-removal-pll-dll/>.

35. As clock rates have increased and the size of the components on a chip has decreased, the negative effects of clock skew and jitter have become more pronounced, taking up more and more of the available clock cycle period.

36. In contrast to the more commonly used synchronous processing design, circuits using asynchronous processing design are not governed by a clock. Instead, the state of the circuit changes when the input changes. Because they do not have to wait for the next clock pulse to begin processing data, circuits using asynchronous processing design are theoretically faster than circuits using synchronous processing designs as their speed is theoretically limited only by the propagation delay of the gates.

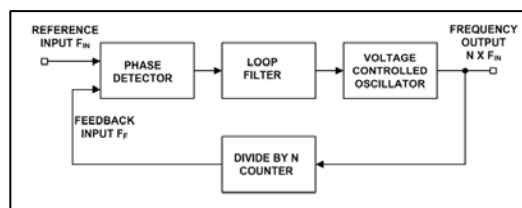
37. Circuits using asynchronous processing offer some advantages over those using synchronous processing. For example, because there is no clock, neither clock skew nor clock jitter is a concern. Additionally, circuits using asynchronous processing use less power because their asynchronous nature allows them to activate or enable processing units only as they are needed during an operation.

38. Because modern integrated circuits are very complex and require precise timing, they often use phase-locked loop (“PLL”) circuits and delay-locked loop (“DLL”) circuits to generate and manage multiple clocks that are distributed to the various components within the

circuit. These multiple, distributed clocks allow different functional blocks within the circuit to operate at unique frequencies.

39. In a PLL, a voltage-controlled oscillator is adjusted in a negative feedback loop, which causes the frequency and phase of the output clock signal to match the frequency and phase of the reference clock. By adding a frequency divider to the feedback loop of the PLL, the PLL can be used to generate an output frequency that is a multiple of the input frequency.

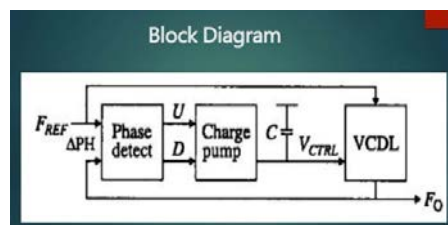
40. The figure below shows an exemplary conceptual block diagram of a PLL.



See, e.g., *Dynamic Measurements of Phase Lock Loop Transient Response*, TELEDYNE LECROY TECHNICAL BRIEF, at 1 (June 25, 2013).

41. In a DLL, an adjustable delay-line element delays an incoming clock signal such that the output clock signal is delayed by one or more clock cycles. A DLL is used to bring a voltage-controlled delay line into phase alignment with a reference signal. This can be beneficial for maintaining the timing relationship between a clock signal and an output data signal. A DLL's phase detector detects the phase difference between the clock and output data, and then sends control information through a low-pass filter to a variable delay line that adjusts the timing of the internal clock to maintain the desired timing relationship.

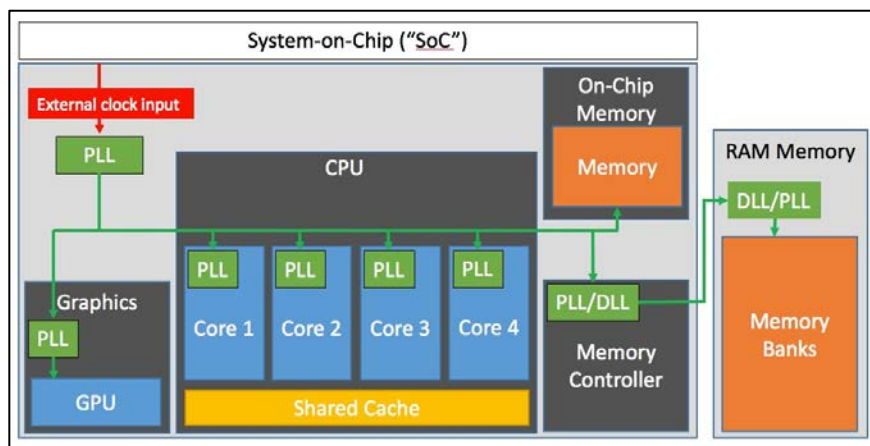
42. The figure below shows an exemplary conceptual block diagram of a DLL.



See, e.g., Kartik Pal, *Design and Simulation of PLL & DLL Using Matlab Simulink*, at Slide 26, available at <http://www.slideshare.net/kartikpal/pll-dll-design-in-simulink-matlab> (visited Oct. 17, 2016).

II. Complex Modern Integrated Circuits

43. In contrast to the simple RISC microprocessors that were common at the time of the '620 patent application, modern processors are much more complex, with deep superpipelined, superscalar architectures and larger instruction sets. Modern multi-core processors are often implemented as SoCs that include a variety of functional blocks, such as, for example: multiple cores for processing instructions and data; various levels of cache memory; on-chip memory; one or more on-chip memory controllers; and one or more peripheral interfaces. These modern multi-core processors generally connect to an external clock and use a PLL to generate a global system clock that is then distributed within the processor to each of the cores and the various controllers. At each of the cores and the various controllers, additional PLLs and/or DLLs generate a separate local clock for use within each of those cores and controllers. The following figure shows a stylized version of some of the various functional blocks and clocks that can be found in modern SoC processors.



44. Modern SoC processors often also use additional system memory, which is provided as an external memory chip or module and interfaces with the processor through the processor's on-chip memory controller. The stylized figure above also shows an exemplary external memory module. Although there are many kinds of external memory that may be used,

depending on the particular application, synchronous dynamic random access memory (or “SDRAM”) is perhaps the most prevalent type.

45. To ensure SDRAM technology is interchangeable, JEDEC, the industry body for semiconductor standards, defines the specifications for SDRAM memory. These specifications define, for example, the “features, functionalities, AC and DC characteristics, packages, and ball/signal assignments” for the various DDR standards. *See, e.g.*, DDR3 SDRAM, JEDEC Standard No. 79-3C, at 1.

46. JEDEC adopted its first SDRAM standard in 1993 with the introduction of single data rate (“SDR”) SDRAM. Since then, each new version of SDRAM has been developed to make it faster and more effective. The first major improvement to SDRAM occurred with the creation of double data rate (“DDR”) SDRAM in 2000, and DDR SDRAM remains popular today, with most modern SDRAM being DDR SDRAM.

47. JEDEC released the first specification for DDR SDRAM, Standard No. 79C, in June of 2000. Since then, as technology has evolved, JEDEC has defined newer versions of the DDR specification, such as DDR2, DDR3, DDR4, GDDR5, and GDDR5X.

48. Each new generation of DDR SDRAM offers increased data rates and operates at higher clock speeds. While these changes have improved the overall performance of SDRAM, the increased clock speeds have exacerbated the effects of clock skew, clock jitter, and the other design considerations discussed above.

OVERVIEW OF THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

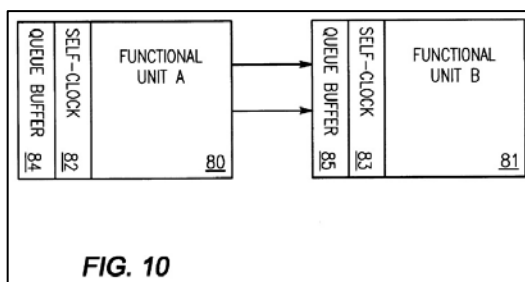
49. Recognizing the above-discussed problems associated with synchronous and asynchronous processing designs, Dr. Tran observed the need for an “asynchronous clock design having the heretofore typically mutually exclusive advantages of low power dissipation, and an easily verifiable output where all components start together and generate output in a predetermined and predictable fashion.” ’620 Patent, at 2:63-67. To solve these problems, he

designed a “distributed self-timed and self-enabled clock design” that can be used at the system level and that is “adaptable for use in any digital circuit clock design.” *Id.* At 3:3-7.

50. This distributed clock design described in the ’620 patent is covered by the ’620 patent’s four independent claims (along with their corresponding dependent claims), which generally recite either: (1) a clock system for a digital circuit (i.e., claims 1 and 16); or (2) functional blocks in a processor and/or digital system that include clock modules (i.e., claims 33 and 46). The ’620 patent “contemplates a use with any processing unit” and “provides a method to distribute the self-enabled and self-timed clock to individual functional units within a pipeline processing unit,” such as an SDRAM module. ’620 Patent, at 20:10-14.

51. In contrast to using a single, centralized clock signal, which was common at the time of the application that led to the ’620 patent, the ’620 patent describes clock modules (referred to in the patent as “self-clocks”) that are distributed to various functional blocks of a processor and are each activated by an enable signal. These distributed self-clock modules can match the frequency of an external clock signal (*id.* At 3:50-52), ensuring the proper timing of each functional block. Using these distributed self-clock modules in a processor, SDRAM module, or other digital circuit allows different functional blocks within the processor to operate using their own separate, local clocks.

52. For example, Figure 10 of the ’620 patent, shown below, depicts an embodiment of the ’620 patent with two functional blocks, each of which includes its own self-clock. These functional blocks each process data in different amounts of times using the local clock signal provided by their respective self-clocks.



’620 Patent, Fig. 10.

53. The distributed self-clock modules described in the '620 patent offer a number of benefits, such as flexibility in the circuit design; reduction of power dissipation, noise, and clock skew; and improvement of the overall instruction-per-cycle performance of the processor. For example, the '620 patent describes the flexibility to enable each self-clock only as needed and the ability of each self-clock to synchronize with an external clock as well as the self-clocks of other functional blocks to ensure proper operation of the circuit and to minimize clock skew.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,987,620

54. Janus restates and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

55. U.S. Patent No. 5,987,620 (“the '620 patent”), entitled “Method and Apparatus for a Self-Timed and Self-Enabled Distributed Clock,” was filed on November 14, 1997. The named inventor on the face of the '620 patent is Dr. Thang Tran, of Austin, Texas. Janus is the owner by assignment of the '620 patent. A true and correct copy of the '620 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

56. The '620 patent has been cited by at least 92 United States patents and patent applications as relevant prior art. Specifically, patents issued to the following companies have cited the '620 patent as relevant prior art:

- Facebook, Inc.;
- Globalfoundries, Inc.;
- Intel Corporation;
- International Business Machines, Inc.;
- Lockheed Martin Corporation;
- Micron Technology, Inc.;
- Rambus, Inc.;
- Renesas Electronics Corporation;
- STMicroelectronics, Inc.;
- Sun Microsystems, Inc.; and
- Texas Instruments, Inc.

57. On information and belief, Micron makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports DDR4 SDRAM Modules, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “MTA9A,” “MTA18A,” and “MTA36A”; DDR4 SDRAM Components, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “MT40A”; DDR3 SDRAM Registered Modules, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “MT9J,” “MT9K,” “MT18J,” “MT18K,” “MT36J,” “MT36K,” “MT72J,” and “MT72K,”; and DDR3 SDRAM Components, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “MT41K” or “MT41J” (collectively, “the Micron DDR Products”).

58. On information and belief, Micron makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports Crucial DDR4 SDRAM Modules, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “CT2G4,” “CT4G4,” “CT8G4,” “CT16G4,” “CT32G4,” and “CT64G4,” and Crucial DDR3 SDRAM Registered Modules, including but not limited to products with a part number beginning with “CT2G3,” “CT4G3,” “CT8G3,” “CT16G3,” and “CT32G3” (collectively, “the Crucial DDR Products”).

59. On information and belief, Micron makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports the Micron DDR Products and the Crucial DDR Products (collectively, “the Micron Accused Products”).

60. On information and belief, to the extent the preamble is limiting, the Micron Accused Products comprise a self-timed and self-enabled clock circuit for synchronizing operation of a digital circuit. For example, the Micron Accused Products include a DLL, which is used to generate an internal clock in SDRAM memory and to synchronize the operation of the memory.

Table 10: MR1 Register Definition (Continued)

Mode Register	Description
10, 9, 8	Nominal ODT ($R_{TT(NOM)}$) – Data bus termination setting 000 = $R_{TT(NOM)}$ disabled 001 = RZQ/4 (60 ohm) 010 = RZQ/2 (120 ohm) 011 = RZQ/6 (40 ohm) 100 = RZQ/1 (240 ohm) 101 = RZQ/5 (48 ohm) 110 = RZQ/3 (80 ohm) 111 = RZQ/7 (34 ohm)
7	Write leveling (WL) – Write leveling mode 0 = Disabled (normal operation) 1 = Enabled (enter WL mode)
6, 5	RFU 0 = Must be programmed to 0 1 = Reserved
4, 3	Additive latency (AL) – Command additive latency setting 00 = 0 (AL disabled) 01 = CL - 1' 10 = CL - 2 11 = Reserved
2, 1	Output driver impedance (ODI) – Output driver impedance setting 00 = RZQ/7 (34 ohm) 01 = RZQ/5 (48 ohm) 10 = Reserved (Although not JEDEC-defined and not tested, this setting will provide RZQ/6 or 40 ohm) 11 = Reserved
0	DLL enable – DLL enable feature 0 = DLL disabled 1 = DLL enabled (normal operation)

Micron DDR4 SDRAM Product Features Manual, MICRON TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (2014), at 48 (highlighting added).

61. On information and belief, the Micron Accused Products comprise a control circuit that detects input clock pulses. For example, the Micron Accused Products receive and are able to detect input clock pulses from an external clock through the CK input.

After the device is initialized, it requires the clock to be stable during almost all states of normal operation. This means that after the clock frequency has been set and is in the stable state, the clock period is not allowed to deviate except for what is allowed by the clock jitter and spread spectrum clocking (SSC) specifications. The input clock frequency can be changed from one stable clock rate to another stable clock rate only when in self refresh mode. Outside of self refresh mode, it is illegal to change the clock frequency.

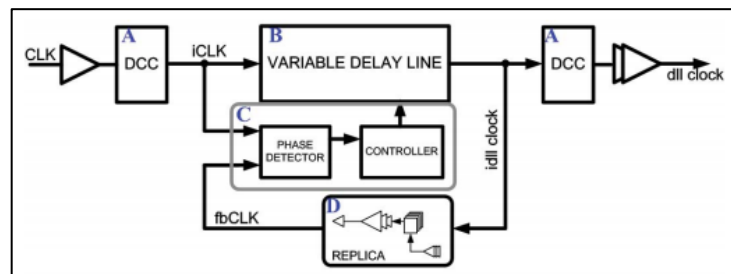
Micron DDR4 SDRAM Product Features Manual, MICRON TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (2014), at 74 (highlighting added).

62. On information and belief, the Micron Accused Products comprise a control circuit that provides an enable signal while the input clock pulses are provided. For example, Mode Register MR1 in the Micron Accused Products stores settings that are used to, among other things, enable/disable the DLL within the Micron Accused Products. The Micron Accused Products include a control circuit that enables/disables the DLL in response to the settings in MR1.

DLL-off mode is entered by setting MR1 bit A0 to 0, which will disable the DLL for subsequent operations until the A0 bit is set back to 1. The MR1 A0 bit for DLL control can be switched either during initialization or during self refresh mode. Refer to the Input Clock Frequency Change section for more details.

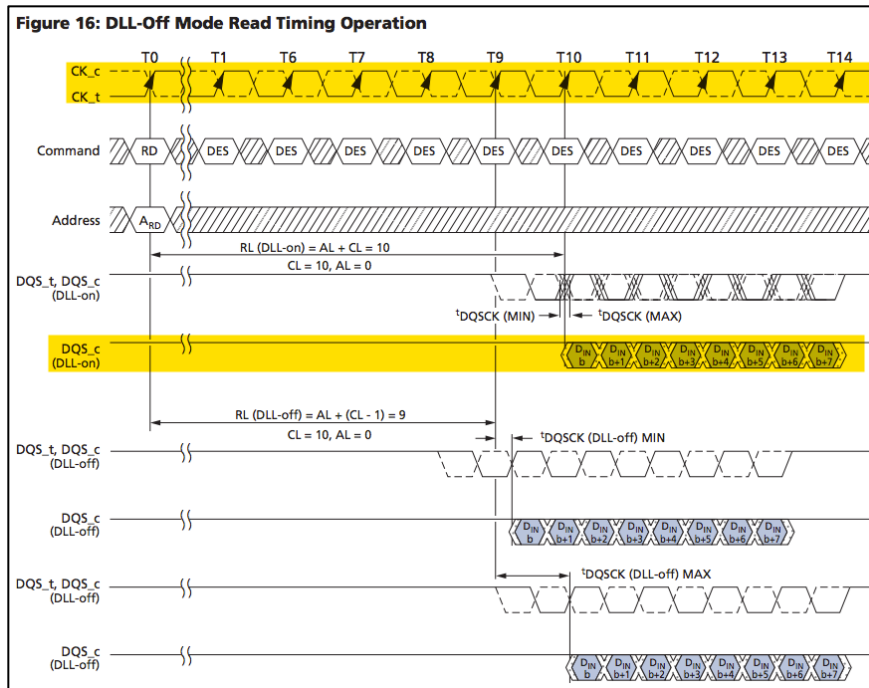
Micron DDR4 SDRAM Product Features Manual, MICRON TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (2014), at 69 (highlighting added).

63. On information and belief, the Micron Accused Products comprise a clock delay device, coupled to the control circuit, that has a plurality of inputs and an output that provides an output clock pulse when the clock delay device is enabled. For example, the DLL in the Micron Accused Products contains multiple inputs, including inputs for both a feedback clock and an input clock, and an output that provides an output clock pulse when the DLL is enabled.



Hyun-Woo Lee and Chulwoo Kim, *Survey and Analysis of Delay-Locked Loops Used in DRAM Interfaces*, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI) SYSTEMS, VOL. 22, NO. 4 (April 2014) at 707.

64. On information and belief, the inputs to the clock delay device in the Micron Accused Products include a feedback clock input that is coupled to the output of the clock delay device. For example, the DLL in the Micron Accused Products includes a feedback loop wherein the output of the DLL is fed back into the DLL as an input, which is used to adjust the edges of the DLL's output clock (i.e., the internal clock) so that the memory's output data signal will be aligned with the input clock signal.



Micron DDR4 SDRAM Product Features Manual, MICRON TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (2014), at 70 (highlighting added).

65. On information and belief, the inputs to the clock delay device in the Micron Accused Products include a clock input for receiving the input clock pulses. For example, as explained above, the DLL in the Micron Accused Products includes a clock input (i.e., CK) for receiving input clock pulses.

66. On information and belief, the inputs to the clock delay device in the Micron Accused Products include an enable input that receives the enable signal to enable the clock delay device. For example, as explained above, the DLL in the Micron Accused Products includes an enable input for receiving an enable signal in response to the settings in the Mode Register MR1.

67. On information and belief, when enabled by the enable signal, the clock delay device in the Micron Accused Products provides output clock pulses that are synchronized with the input clock pulses. For example, when enabled, the DLL in the Micron Accused Products provides output clock pulses that are synchronized with the input clock pulses so that the memory's output data signal will be aligned with the input clock signal.

68. By making, using, testing, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing integrated circuits, including but not limited to the Micron Accused Products, Micron has injured Janus and is liable to Janus for directly infringing one or more claims of the '620 patent, including at least claim 1, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

69. On information and belief, Micron also indirectly infringes the '620 patent by actively inducing infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

70. On information and belief, Micron has had knowledge of the '620 patent since at least October 14, 2003, when the USPTO issued Micron's U.S Patent No. 6,633,972. During prosecution of the '972 patent, the USPTO cited the '620 patent as relevant prior art and the '620 patent appears on the face of the '972 patent as one of the references considered.

71. In the alternative, on information and belief, Micron has had knowledge of the '620 patent since at least the date of service of this Complaint or shortly thereafter, and on information and belief, Micron knew of the '620 patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

72. On information and belief, Micron intended to induce patent infringement by third-party customers and users of the Micron Accused Products and had knowledge that the inducing acts would cause infringement or was willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts would cause infringement. Micron specifically intended and was aware that the normal and customary use of the accused products would infringe the '620 patent. Micron performed the acts that constitute induced infringement, and would induce actual infringement, with the knowledge of the '620 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts would constitute infringement. For example, Micron provides the Micron Accused Products, which are capable of operating in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '620 patent, including at least claim 1, and Micron further provides documentation and training materials that cause customers of the Micron Accused Products to utilize the products and services in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '620 patent. By providing instruction and training to customers on how to use the Micron Accused Products, Micron specifically intended to induce

infringement of the '620 patent, including at least claim 1. On information and belief, Micron engaged in such inducement to promote the sales of the Micron Accused Products and to actively induce its customers to infringe the '620 patent. Accordingly, Micron has induced and continues to induce users of the accused products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way to infringe the '620 patent, knowing that such use constitutes infringement of the '620 patent.

73. To the extent applicable, the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287(a) have been met with respect to the '620 patent.

74. As a result of Micron's infringement of the '620 patent, Janus has suffered monetary damages, and seeks recovery in an amount adequate to compensate for Micron's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Micron together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Janus respectfully requests that this Court enter:

- A. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff Janus that Micron has infringed the '620 patent, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;
- B. An award of damages resulting from Micron's acts of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- C. A judgment and order requiring Micron to provide accountings and to pay supplemental damages to Janus, including, without limitation, prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- D. Any and all other relief to which Janus may show itself to be entitled.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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

Dated: December 13, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

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