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

TRUESIGHT COMMUNICATIONS LLC,	)	Case No.
Plaintiff,	)	**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**
v.	)	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,	)	
Defendants.	)	

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Truesight Communications LLC ("Truesight" or "Plaintiff") for its Complaint against Defendants Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ("Samsung Electronics") and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. ("Samsung Electronics America") (collectively "Samsung" or "Defendants") for patent infringement alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Truesight is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business located at 209 East Austin Street, Marshall, TX 75670.

2. Defendant Samsung Electronics is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of Korea, with its principal place of business at 129 Samsung-Ro, Yeongtong-Gu, Suwon-Si, Gyeonggi-Do, 443-742, Republic of Korea. Samsung is a leading manufacturer and seller of smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions in the world and in the United States. Upon information and belief, Samsung Electronics does business in Texas, directly or through intermediaries, and offers its products and/or services, including those accused herein of

infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in the Judicial District of the Eastern District of Texas.

3. Defendant Samsung Electronics America is a corporation organized under the laws of New York, with its principal place of business at 85 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660. Upon information and belief, Samsung Electronics America has corporate offices in the Eastern District of Texas at 1303 East Lookout Drive, Richardson, Texas 75082 and 2800 Technology Drive, Suite 200, Plano, Texas 75074. Samsung Electronics America has publicly indicated that in early 2019, it would be centralizing multiple offices in a new location in the Eastern District of Texas at the Legacy Central office campus, located at 6225 Declaration Drive, Plano, Texas 75023. Samsung Electronics America may be served with process in Texas through its registered agent CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201-3136.

JURISDICTION

4. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, *et seq*. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has specific and personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants consistent with the requirements of the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and the Texas Long Arm Statute. Upon information and belief, each Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the forum because each Defendant transacts substantial business in the State of Texas and in this Judicial District. Further, each Defendant has, directly or through subsidiaries or intermediaries, committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in

the State of Texas and in this Judicial District as alleged in this Complaint, as alleged more particularly below.

6. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) and 1391(b) and (c) because each Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Judicial District, has committed acts of patent infringement in this Judicial District, and is either a foreign company or has a regular and established place of business in this Judicial District. Venue is proper in this Judicial District as to Samsung Electronics, specifically, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, Samsung Electronics is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). Each Defendant, through its own acts and/or through the acts of each other Defendant, makes, uses, sells, and/or offers to sell infringing products within this Judicial District, regularly does and solicits business in this Judicial District, and has the requisite minimum contacts with the Judicial District such that this venue is a fair and reasonable one. Further, upon information and belief, the Defendants have admitted or not contested proper venue in this Judicial District in other patent infringement actions.

PATENTS-IN-SUIT

7. On February 3, 2015, the United Stared Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,949,879 (the "'879 Patent") entitled "Access Controls for Known Content". A true and correct copy of the '879 Patent is available at: http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?Docid=8949879.

8. On November 25, 2014, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,898,803 (the "'803 Patent") entitled "Content and Identity Delivery System for Portable Playback of Content and Streaming Service Integration". A true and correct copy of the '803 Patent is available at: http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?Docid=8898803.

9. On March 14, 2017, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,595,300 (the "'300 Patent") entitled "Contextual Chapter Navigation". A true and correct copy of the '300 Patent is available at: http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?Docid=9595300.

10. On June 3, 2014, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,745,749 (the "'749 Patent") entitled "Virtual Secure Digital Card". A true and correct copy of the '749 Patent is available at: http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?Docid=8745749.

11. Truesight is the sole and exclusive owner of all right, title, and interest in the'879 Patent, the '803 Patent, the '300 Patent, and the '749 Patent, (collectively, the "Patents-in-Suit"), and holds the exclusive right to take all actions necessary to enforce its rights to the Patents-in-Suit, including the filing of this patent infringement lawsuit. Truesight also has the right to recover all damages for past, present, and future infringement of the Patents-in-Suit and to seek injunctive relief as appropriate under the law.

12. Truesight has at all times complied with the marking provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the Patents-in-Suit. Upon information and belief, prior assignees and licensees have also complied with the marking provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. The Patents-in-Suit generally relate to methods and apparatuses related storage and display of digital media.

14. The '879 Patent relates to technology involving personalized access controls associated with digital media in a digital library by creating policy decisions regarding use of the asset based on these settings. The access controls can be implemented on an individual or on a

group basis. The technology described in the ’879 Patent was developed by Joseph Zipperer, Steven King, and Valiant Seu. For example, the technology is implemented in infringing Samsung smartphones and televisions, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, using software and/or applications, such as Google Family Link, to put content restrictions on certain media, such as television shows and movies.

15. The ’803 Patent relates to technology for downloading streamed digital media from a device to a media storage system for when the device is not connected to a network. The technology described in the ’803 Patent was developed by David W. Hostetter and Joseph P. Zipperer. For example, the technology is implemented in Samsung smartphones and other mobile devices including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22 Ultra, when videos are downloaded to the device’s virtual and/or flash memory, such as an SD card or equivalent internal storage.

16. The ’300 Patent relates to technology for systems and methods for chapter navigation of video playbacks along a timeline of the video. The technology described in the ’300 Patent was developed by Todd E. Duffin, Todd R. Malsbary, and Mark E. Phillips. For example, the technology is implemented in Samsung smartphones and other mobile devices, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22 Ultra, and televisions that stream videos that allow for chapter navigation and selection within the video, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22

17. The ’749 Patent relates to technology for systems and methods for generating virtual memory. The technology was developed by Joseph P. Zipperer and John Calixto. For example, the technology is implemented in Samsung smartphones and other mobile devices through Samsung memory modules, including, but not limited to, the Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 128GB module.

18. Samsung has infringed and is continuing to infringe the Patents-in-Suit by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or importing, products including, but not limited, to smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions.

COUNT I
(Infringement of the ’879 Patent)

19. Paragraphs 1 through 18 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

20. Truesight has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the ’879 Patent.

21. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the ’879 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the ’879 Patent. Such infringing products include Samsung smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, among other Samsung products.

22. For example, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 4 of the ’879 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include Samsung smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, among other Samsung Products, through the implementation of content restrictions, such as those through Google Family Link and Disney+.

23. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of Google Family Link, performs a method in a computing system for creating specific rating policies for digital media access, the method comprising: under control of the computing system having a memory and a processor. For example, the Google family link allows users to set ratings (e.g., Teen, PG-13, PG-14) for known

digital content (e.g., Apps, Games, Movies, TV) to be played back on a video playback device having a V-chip or the equivalent thereof.

24. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of Google Family Link, performs a step of retrieving media information from the memory comprising a rating based media access policy for a digital content; displaying the rating based media access policy to a user. For example, the Google Family Link comprises a rating policy management module (e.g., Content Restrictions) for selectively setting rating based access control on a per media (e.g., apps, games, movies, TV, books) and per user basis for digital content of a digital library (e.g., Google Play library) thereby displaying the rating based media access policy to a user (e.g., a parent).

25. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of Google Family Link, performs a step of receiving from the user a first rating based access control policy override action for a first viewer and a second, different, rating based access control policy override action for a second viewer with respect to a same specific digital content. For example, Google Family Link performs the step of receiving from the user (e.g., a parent) a first rating based access control policy (e.g., PG-13 Movies for a 14-year-old) override action for a first viewer and a second, different, rating based access control policy override (e.g., G Movies for a 7-year-old) action for a second viewer with respect to a same specific digital content (e.g., a PG-13 rated movie).

26. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of Google Family Link, performs a step wherein the first viewer and second viewer are separate and distinct from the user from which the override actions are received, and wherein the first viewer is associated with a first authentication code unique to the first viewer and the second viewer is associated with a second authentication code unique to the second viewer. For example, a first user (e.g., a 14-year-old) and a second user (e.g., a 7-year-old) are separate and distinct from the user (e.g., a parent) from which the override

actions are received, and wherein the first viewer is associated with a first authentication code unique to the first viewer (e.g. the 14-year-old's login) and the second viewer is associated with a second authentication code unique to the second viewer (e.g., the 7-year-old'slogin);

27. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of applications such as Google Family Link, performs a step of storing the first and second policy override actions in a rating policy repository wherein future playback of the digital content is allowed or blocked consistent with the stored policy override action. For example, Google Family Link stores the first policy override action (e.g., access to PG-13 movies for a 14-year-old) and second policy override actions (e.g., no access to PG-13 movies for a 7-year-old) in a rating policy repository wherein future playback of the digital content (e.g., the a pG13 rated movie) is allowed or blocked consistent with the stored policy override action.

28. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of applications such as Google Family Link, performs a step wherein the first viewer is allowed to access the specific digital content based upon the first authentication code and the second viewer is blocked from access to the specific digital content based upon the second authentication code, wherein the first authentication code comprises a personal identification number (PIN). For example, the first user (e.g., a 14-year-old) is required to use their Google login to see available content (e.g., a PG-13 movie), while the second viewer (e.g., a 7-year-old) is blocked from accessing the specific digital content based upon the authentication code (e.g., the 7-year-old's login), wherein the first authentication code comprises a personal identification number (PIN).

29. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the use of applications such as Google Family Link, performs a step wherein the first of the two users is allowed to access the specific digital content in response to determining that a content identifier of the specific digital content matches

a user identifier of the first user and the personal identification number of the first user is successfully authenticated. For example, the first of the two users (e.g., a 14-year-old) is allowed to access the specific digital content (e.g., a PG-13 movie) in response to determining that a content identifier of the specific digital content identifier (e.g., Family Link inclusion of a PG-13 or lower movie) matches a user identifier of the first user (e.g., a 14-year-old's username) and the personal identification number of the first user is successfully authenticated (e.g., a 14-year-old's successful login with password).

30. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '879 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Samsung customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States products that include infringing technology, such as smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions.

31. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the '879 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '879 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants' specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

32. Defendants have induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end users, infringe the '879 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have and continue to induce infringement by its customers

and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

33. Truesight has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '879 Patent in an amount to be proven at trial.

34. Truesight has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '879 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT II
(Infringement of the '803 Patent)

35. Paragraphs 1 through 18 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

36. Truesight has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '803 Patent.

37. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '803 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '803 Patent. Such products include smartphones and tablets, such as the Samsung Galaxy S22 preloaded with the Netflix Mobile Application[1], among Samsung other products.

38. For example, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '803 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States

[1] Samsung smartphones, including the Samsung Galaxy S22, are marketed for use with Netflix. Netflix cannot be uninstalled from Samsung devices. *See* https://r2.community.samsung.com/t5/Galaxy-Note/Netflix-pre-installed-in-one-ui-2-0/td-p/3272113; https://gadgettendency.com/netflix-already-supports-samsung-galaxy-s22-with-exynos-2200/.

products that include smartphones and tablets, such as the Samsung Galaxy S22 preloaded with the Netflix Mobile Application, among Samsung other products.

39. The Samsung Galaxy S22, integrated with the Netflix Mobile Application, performs a method of delivering content by integrating a kiosk delivery system with a streaming service (e.g., Netflix). The Samsung Galaxy S22, integrated with the Netflix Mobile Application, performs a step of transferring content from a kiosk to a flash memory media device, wherein the flash memory media device is configured to be connected to a playback device. For example, the streaming content from Netflix can be downloaded and saved on the smartphones SD card or equivalent internal storage.

40. The Samsung Galaxy S22, integrated with the Netflix Mobile Application, performs a step of transferring user service information, including user account information for one or more account based digital content streaming services, from the kiosk to the flash memory media device. For example, Netflix stores user credentials information such as username and password on the user device memory. This memory can be the internal or external memory of the device.

41. The Samsung Galaxy S22, integrated with the Netflix Mobile Application, performs a step wherein, responsive to the flash memory media device being connected to the playback device: if the playback device is connected to a network via a network connection having a speed that meets a threshold for streaming digital content, the transferred user service information from the connected flash memory media device is used to access at least one of the one or more account based digital streaming services to stream a higher quality version of the content to the connected playback device for playback, wherein the higher quality version of the content is a high definition version of standard definition content transferred from the kiosk to the flash memory

media device. For example, content can be downloaded from Netflix and stored in SD cards or equivalent internal storage and can be viewed later, even in the absence of a network (internet). Netflix access stored user information such as username and password to streamline online content at an HD quality when the device is connected to the internet and has an internet connection speed of 5Mbps (i.e., threshold) and above:

Video quality	Netflix recommends
SD (480p)	3 Mbps
HD (720p)	5 Mbps
Ultra HD/4K (2160p)	25 Mbps

[2]

42. The Samsung Galaxy S22, integrated with the Netflix Mobile Application, performs a step wherein, responsive to the flash memory media device being connected to the playback device: otherwise, the content stored on the connected flash memory media device is used for playback of the content. For example, Netflix allows the user to watch movies downloaded on the device SD memory card or equivalent internal storage when there is no internet connection[3]:

[2] *See* https://www.reviews.org/internet-service/internet-speed-for-netflix/#:~:text=Netflix%20recommends%20at%20least%205,Ultra%20HD%20or%204K%20quality.&text=And%20while%2025%20Mbps%20might,speed%20for%20only%20watching%20Netflix.

[3] *See* https://help.netflix.com/en/node/54816.

How to download titles to watch offline

To watch TV shows and movies offline at any time, download them from the Netflix app. Learn more about finding, downloading, and watching downloaded TV shows and movies below.

> **NOTE:** Ad-supported Netflix plans don't include downloads. To download, members on an ad-supported plan can change to an ad-free plan.

To download from Netflix, you need the latest version of the Netflix app on one of these devices:

- To download TV shows or movies you'll need one of these devices with the latest version of the Netflix app installed:
  - Android phone or tablet
  - iPhone or iPad
  - Windows 10 or Windows 11 computer
  - Amazon Fire tablet
  - Google Chromebook (with Google Play Store installed)

  > **NOTE:** Some older operating system versions for these devices may not support downloads. Make sure your device has the latest updates installed.

Find and download a TV show or movie

Find a TV show or movie and look for the **Downloads** icon to know if it can be downloaded, or filter by what is available for download.

> **NOTE:** Not all TV shows and movies are available for download. To learn why, go to this article with more information.

To download a TV show or movie:

1. Open the Netflix app.
2. Browse all TV shows and movies available for download:
   - Android and Fire devices: Tap **Downloads** > **Find More to Download**.
   - iPhone or iPad: Tap **My Netflix** > **Downloads** > **See What You Can Download**.
   - Windows computer: From the left, click **More** > **My Downloads** > **Find Something to Download**.
   - Chromebook: Click **Downloads** > **Find More to Download**.
3. Select a TV show or movie you want to download onto your device.
   - For movies, select **Download**.
   - For TV shows, select the download button next to each episode you want to download.

     > **NOTE:** Android devices and Fire tablets also have a **Download Season** button.

To save on data usage, we recommend being connected to Wi-Fi while downloading.

You can have up to 100 active downloads at a time per device based on the number of devices included in your Netflix plan.

If you cancel your account, downloads on your device will be deleted. If you restart your membership, you'll need to download them again.

Watch downloaded TV shows and movies

To be able to access and watch downloads while offline, make sure stay signed into your Netflix.

1. Open the Netflix app.
2. Go to your downloads page:
   1. Android and Fire devices: Tap **Downloads**
   2. iPhone or iPad: Tap **My Netflix** > **Downloads**
   3. Windows computer: From the left, click **More** > **My Downloads**
   4. Chromebook: Click **Downloads**
3. Find the download you want to watch, then select **Play**.

> **NOTE:** While using a Kids profile, downloaded TV shows and movies with higher maturity ratings may not be available to watch offline.

43. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the ’803 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Samsung customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States products that include infringing technology, such as smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions.

44. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the ’803 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the ’803 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants’ specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

45. Defendants have induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end users, infringe the ’803 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have and continue to induce infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants’ website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

46. Truesight has suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ direct and indirect infringement of the ’803 Patent in an amount to be proven at trial.

47. Truesight has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants’ infringement of the ’803 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless

Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT III
(Infringement of the '300 Patent)

48. Paragraphs 1 through 18 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

49. Truesight has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '300 Patent.

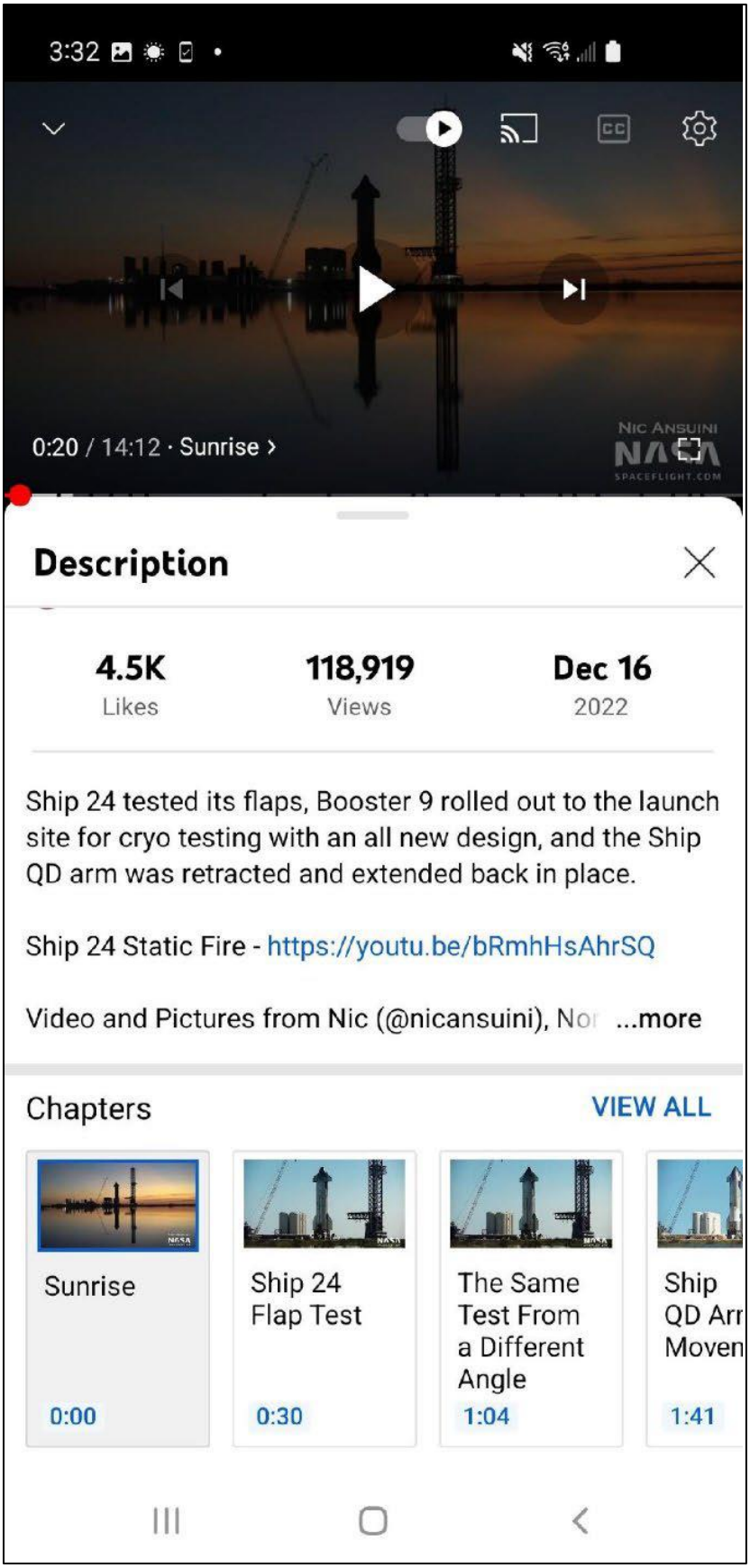
50. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '300 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '300 Patent. Such products include smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, among other Samsung products.

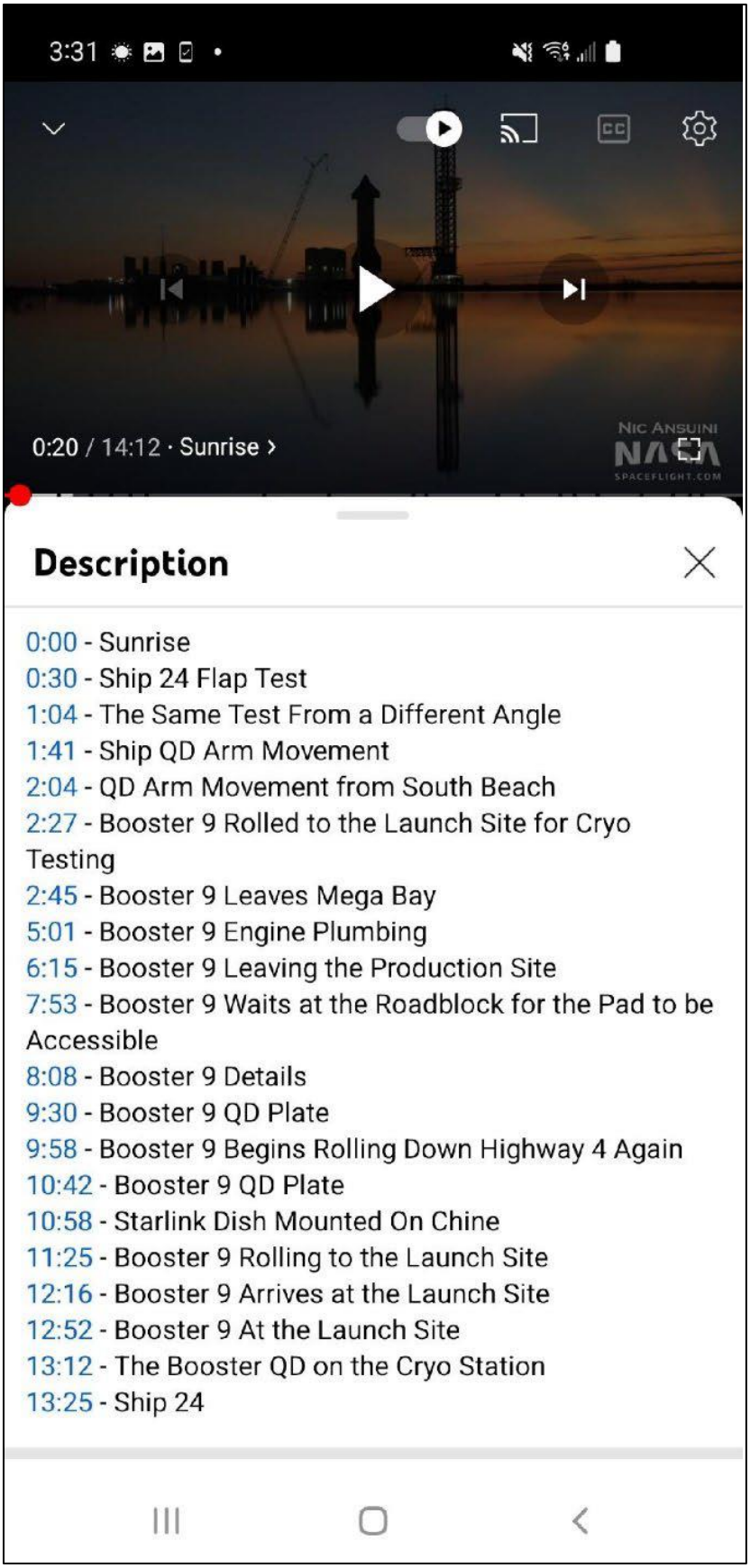
51. For example, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '300 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, which includes the YouTube Mobile Application as part of the Google Mobile Services ("GMS"), among other Samsung products.

52. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a method for navigating a plurality of chapters of video content within a video. YouTube openly promotes its chapter navigation functionality and offers advice to users on how to incorporate said functionality in their videos. YouTube also added the chapter navigation functionality to its Mobile Application, which comes pre-downloaded on most Android phones.

53. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a method of reading from a metadata file stored with the video chapter start times, and location on

a secure digital card (SD card) of chapter preview images that correspond to the playable content as initially configured and stored on the secure digital card, each chapter comprising a segment of content of the video. For example, when a user selects to watch certain YouTube videos on the Android app, users will have access to a chapter navigation functionality. The YouTube video will be broken up into several chapters, each with a title and a preview image. The chapters will be displayed on the video timeline, in a list format, and in sequence with preview images of each chapter and the time corresponding to each chapter:

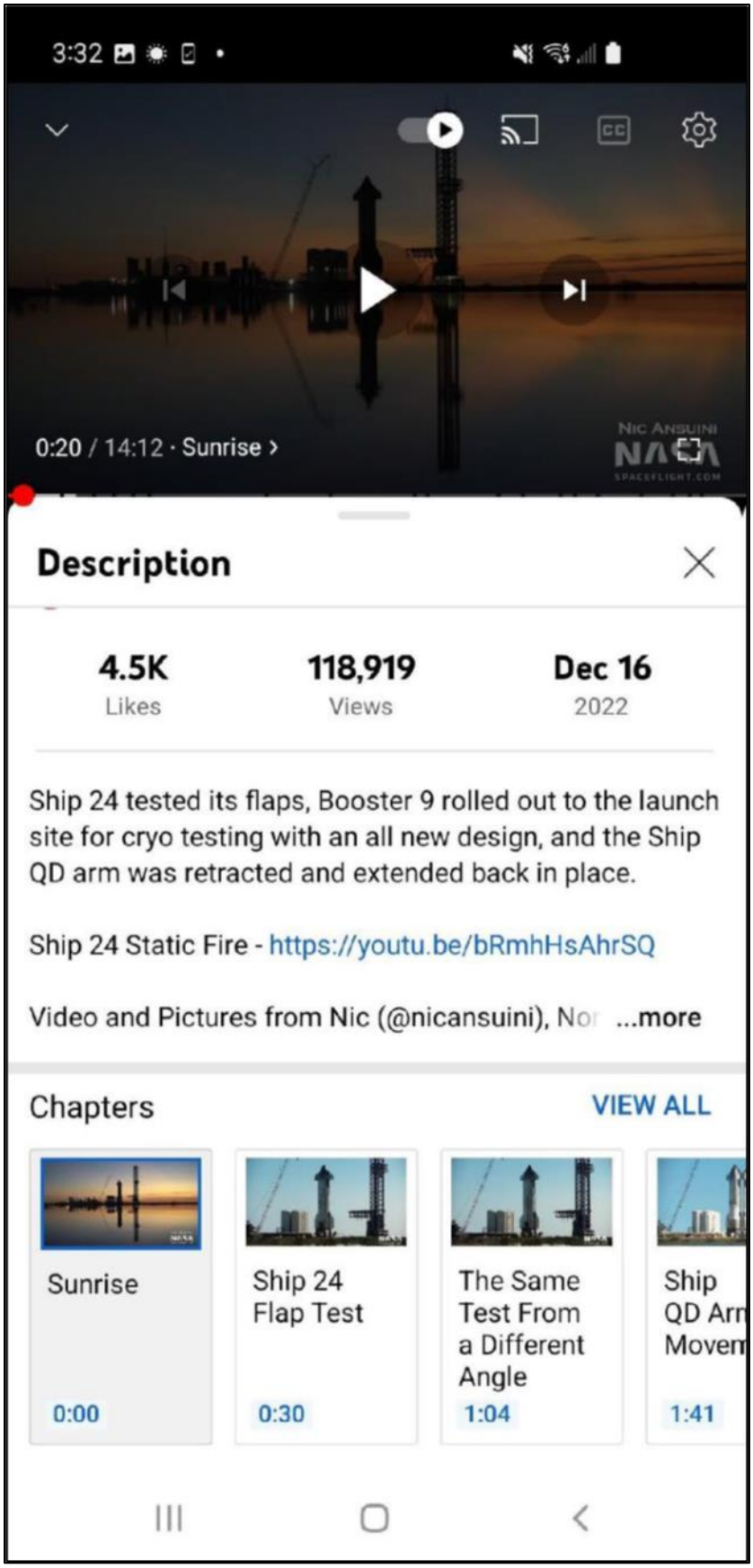

3:32
0:20 / 14:12 · Sunrise ›
NIC ANSUINI
NASA
SPACEFLIGHT.COM
Description
4.5K
Likes
118,919
Views
Dec 16
2022
Ship 24 tested its flaps, Booster 9 rolled out to the launch site for cryo testing with an all new design, and the Ship QD arm was retracted and extended back in place.
Ship 24 Static Fire - https://youtu.be/bRmhHsAhrSQ
Video and Pictures from Nic (@nicansuini), No
...more
Chapters
VIEW ALL
Sunrise
0:00
Ship 24 Flap Test
0:30
The Same Test From a Different Angle
1:04
Ship QD Arr Moven
1:41


3:31
0:20 / 14:12 · Sunrise ›
NIC ANSUINI
NASA
SPACEFLIGHT.COM
Description
0:00 - Sunrise
0:30 - Ship 24 Flap Test
1:04 - The Same Test From a Different Angle
1:41 - Ship QD Arm Movement
2:04 - QD Arm Movement from South Beach
2:27 - Booster 9 Rolled to the Launch Site for Cryo Testing
2:45 - Booster 9 Leaves Mega Bay
5:01 - Booster 9 Engine Plumbing
6:15 - Booster 9 Leaving the Production Site
7:53 - Booster 9 Waits at the Roadblock for the Pad to be Accessible
8:08 - Booster 9 Details
9:30 - Booster 9 QD Plate
9:58 - Booster 9 Begins Rolling Down Highway 4 Again
10:42 - Booster 9 QD Plate
10:58 - Starlink Dish Mounted On Chine
11:25 - Booster 9 Rolling to the Launch Site
12:16 - Booster 9 Arrives at the Launch Site
12:52 - Booster 9 At the Launch Site
13:12 - The Booster QD on the Cryo Station
13:25 - Ship 24

54. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a method of presenting, during continuous playback of a video, an on-screen display to a user, the on-screen display including a timeline having a demarcation for the beginning of each of the plurality of chapters of the video and having a marker corresponding to a current position in the video playback, the timeline assembled from the chapter titles, the chapter start times, and the location on the secure digital card of chapter preview images that correspond to the playable content stored as part of the metadata, and the on-screen display including one image for each of the plurality of chapters from the chapter preview images displayed in sequential order parallel to the timeline, wherein a focus identifier marks an image of a chapter corresponding to the current position within the continuous video playback. For example, during continuous playback of a video on the YouTube Mobile Application, a user can access several on-screen displays of the video's timeline. A first timeline is displayed as a red-and-gray bar at the bottom of the video, which displays the timeline of the entire video in sections. The red portions of the bar designate portions of the video that have already played, while the gray sections indicate sections of the video that have yet to play but have buffered. At least two other timelines are viewable in the video's description. A second timeline has a preview image for each chapter, along with the chapter's start time and its name. When the video is playing a particular chapter, the section of this timeline with the corresponding chapter preview image will be highlighted in a light-gray color. The focus identifier (i.e., a small, red dot on the video bar) is located in the corresponding chapter currently playing while the preview image in the video's description is highlighted. A third timeline – also available in the video's description – is a vertical list of the chapters' start times and names.

55. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a

method of receiving a selection of one of the chapter preview images as chapter skip input during the continuous playback of the video. For example, during continuous playback of a video on YouTube's Mobile Application, a user can skip forward or backward in the video by selecting a chapter in one of the video timelines that has corresponding chapter preview images (e.g., skipping from Chapter "Sunrise" to Chapter "The Same Test From A Different Angle", as shown below):


3:32
0:20 / 14:12 · Sunrise ›
Nic Ansuini
NASA
Description
4.5K
Likes
118,919
Views
Dec 16
2022
Ship 24 tested its flaps, Booster 9 rolled out to the launch site for cryo testing with an all new design, and the Ship QD arm was retracted and extended back in place.
Ship 24 Static Fire - https://youtu.be/bRmhHsAhrSQ
Video and Pictures from Nic (@nicansuini), No ...more
Chapters
VIEW ALL
Sunrise
0:00
Ship 24 Flap Test
0:30
The Same Test From a Different Angle
1:04
Ship QD Arm Moven
1:41

56. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a method of moving the at least one image from each chapter one position along the line with respect to the focus identifier, according to the chapter skip input, wherein the one image is moved to the left when the chapter skip input indicates a skip forward and wherein the one image is moved to the right when the chapter skip input indicates a skip backward. For example, a user on the YouTube Mobile Application can select to skip forward or backward in a video by clicking on one of the preview images in the chapter timeline, where the preview image corresponds to the chapter to which the user is skipping. If the user clicks on an image to the right of the chapter currently playing on the chapter timeline, the video skips forward. Alternatively, if the user clicks on an image to the left of the image of the chapter currently playing on the chapter timeline, the video skips backwards. The focus identifier (i.e., the red dot on the video playback in the figure above) moves accordingly. In response to skipping forward in the video, the selected video chapter preview image is oriented in the center of the chapter timeline and is highlighted in a light-gray color:

57. The Samsung Galaxy S22, through the YouTube Mobile Application, performs a method of skipping playback of the video to a chapter identified by the focus identifier such that the video playback continues from the position of the chapter identified by the focus identifier. For example, a user using the YouTube Mobile Application can also skip chapters by moving the focus identifier (i.e., the red dot on the video playback) to the right or to the left (i.e., forward or backward in the video, respectively). The focus identifier's position corresponds to the chapter currently playing in the video.

58. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '300 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Samsung customers and end-

users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States products that include infringing technology, such as smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions.

59. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the ’088 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the ’300 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants’ specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

60. Defendants have induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end users, infringe the ’300 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have and continue to induce infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants’ website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

61. Truesight has suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ direct and indirect infringement of the ’300 Patent in an amount to be proven at trial.

62. Truesight has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants’ infringement of the ’300 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants’ infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT IV
(Infringement of the ’749 Patent)

63. Paragraphs 1 through 18 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

64. Truesight has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the ’749 Patent.

65. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the ’749 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the ’749 Patent. Such products smartphones and tablets, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, among other Samsung products.

66. For example, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the ’749 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include smartphones and tablets with memory modules, including, but not limited to, the Samsung Galaxy S22, among other Samsung products.

67. The Samsung Galaxy S22, equipped with Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module, performs a method for generating a virtual secure digital (SD card).

68. The Samsung Galaxy S22, equipped with Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module, performs a step of reading a media key block and media identification for an SD card. For example, during configuration of secure storage, media keys and media identification are loaded and read. By way of further example, when a video is loaded into memory on a Samsung device, a Digital Rights Management (“DRM”) module loads and reads media keys as well as media identification and metadata related to DRM.

69. The Samsung Galaxy S22, equipped with Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module, performs a step of storing the media key block and the media identification. For example, prior to playback, the Samsung Galaxy S22 stores media key blocks and media identification. This

information can be stored on the Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module.

70. The Samsung Galaxy S22, equipped with Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module, performs a step of creating a file system for secure data on a storage device for storage of secure data corresponding to a secure data area of the SD card. For example, the Samsung S22 creates file systems for secure storage (e.g., a "Secure File System") on a storage device (e.g., on eMMC and/or UFS memory). This file system (e.g., a portion of the RPMB partition) corresponds to the secure area of an SD card.

71. The Samsung Galaxy S22, equipped with Samsung KLUDG4UDC-B0E1 module, performs a step of creating a file system for user data on the storage device for storage of user data corresponding to a user data area of the SD card, wherein a size of the file system for secure data is determinant on a size of the file system for user data, the determination based on a lookup table providing a relationship between the sizes. For example, the Samsung Galaxy S22 creates file systems for user data (e.g. the media itself such as encrypted DRM protected media). This information is stored along with user data on the storage of the eMMC / UFS storage. By way of further example, the Android Trusty TEE Secure File system utilized by Samsung S22 includes the capability to create superblocks, which can dynamically grow the size of the secure file system based on the size of the unsecured user content.

72. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '749 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Samsung customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States products that include infringing technology, such smartphones, tablets, and smart televisions.

73. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the

’789 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the ’749 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants’ specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

74. Defendants have induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end users, infringe the ’749 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have and continue to induce infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants’ website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

75. Truesight has suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ direct and indirect infringement of the ’789 Patent in an amount to be proven at trial.

76. Truesight has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants’ infringement of the ’749 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants’ infringement is enjoined by this Court.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Truesight prays for relief against Defendants as follows:

a. Entry of judgment declaring that Defendants have directly and/or indirectly

infringed one or more claims of each of the Patents-in-Suit;

b. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them, from further acts of infringement of one or more of the Patents-in-Suit;

c. An order awarding damages sufficient to compensate Truesight for Defendants' infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs;

d. Entry of judgment declaring that this case is exceptional and awarding Truesight its costs and reasonable attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

e. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 29, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Vincent J. Rubino, III

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