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

PROFRAC SERVICES, LLC, **PROFRAC MANUFACTURING, LLC,** **U.S. WELL SERVICES, LLC,** **U.S. WELL SERVICES HOLDINGS, LLC,** **Plaintiffs,** **vs.** **LIBERTY ENERGY SERVICES LLC, LIBERTY ENERGY, INC., LIBERTY ADVANCED EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES LLC** **Defendants.**	**Civil Action No. 2:25-cv-00522-JRG-RSP** **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs ProFrac Manufacturing, LLC ("ProFrac Manufacturing"), and ProFrac Services, LLC ("ProFrac Services" and together with ProFrac Manufacturing, "ProFrac") U.S. Well Services, LLC, and U.S. Well Services Holdings, LLC (together, "USWS") (collectively, "Plaintiffs") file this Complaint against Defendants Liberty Energy Services LLC, Liberty Energy, Inc., and Liberty Advanced Equipment Technologies, LLC ("Liberty" or "Defendants"), and allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq*. This action involves U.S. Patent No. 11,211,801, U.S. Patent No. 11,668,420, U.S. Patent No. 11,009,162, U.S. Patent No. 12,012,952, U.S. Patent No. 11,067,481, and U.S. Patent No. 11,674,868 (collectively, the "Asserted Patents"). Plaintiffs own all right, title,

and interest in the Asserted Patents and are entitled to sue for past damages. The Asserted Patents are valid and enforceable, and the inventions claimed in the Asserted Patents were novel, non-obvious, unconventional, and non-routine at least as of their earliest priority date.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff ProFrac Services, LLC is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas. Its principal place of business is located at 333 Shops Boulevard, Willow Park, Texas 76087.

3. Plaintiff ProFrac Manufacturing, LLC is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas. Its principal place of business is, located at 333 Shops Boulevard, Willow Park, Texas 76087.

4. Plaintiff U.S. Well Services, LLC is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Its principal place of business is located at 333 Shops Boulevard, Willow Park, Texas 76087.

5. Plaintiff U.S. Well Services Holdings, LLC is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Its principal place of business is located at 333 Shops Boulevard, Willow Park, Texas 76087.

6. On information and belief, Defendant Liberty Energy Services LLC, formerly known as Liberty Oilfield Services LLC, is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal place of business at 950 17th Street, Suite 2400, Denver, CO 80202.

7. On information and belief, Defendant Liberty Energy, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 950 17th Street, Suite 2400, Denver, CO 80202. On information and belief, Liberty Energy, Inc. sells, offers

to sell, and/or uses products and services throughout the United States used for hydraulic fracturing and related services for use in oil and natural gas exploration and production, including in this judicial district.

8. On information and belief, Defendant Liberty Advanced Equipment Technologies LLC is a subsidiary of Liberty Energy, Inc. and is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Texas with its principal place of business at 331 Corporate Woods Dr., Suite D, Magnolia, TX, 77354 and a regular and established place of business at 318 Magnolia Business Park Dr., Magnolia, TX 77354.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. The claims for patent infringement arise under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271.. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these claims under §§ 1331 and 1338.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Liberty, at least because by initiating the related lawsuit Case No. 2:24-cv-00884-JRG-RSP, Liberty has submitted to this District's jurisdiction.

11. Venue for these claims is proper under this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400.

12. On information and belief, Liberty operates multiple locations in the Eastern District of Texas, including at 5700 Tennyson Parkway Suite 550, Plano, TX 75024. *See* https://libertyenergy.com/contact/.

13. On information and belief, Liberty performs hydraulic fracturing services in the United States, including in the Eastern District of Texas.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

14. USWS was founded in 2012 with its headquarters in Houston, Texas and provides services at well sites to exploration companies, including hydraulic fracturing services.

15. In July 2014, USWS successfully deployed Clean Fleet, the first all-electric hydraulic fracturing (E-Frac) system in the fracturing industry. USWS earned public acclaim for this breakthrough, including a New Technology Development Award at the Annual Oil & Gas Awards in March 2015. Clean Fleet has saved USWS customers millions of dollars in operational costs and led to long-term contracts with some of the largest exploration and production companies in the world.

16. USWS has applied for and obtained dozens of patents relating to E-Frac and continues to be a leading innovator in the oilfield services industry. Owing to USWS's operational and technological success relating to E-Frac, USWS was purchased in 2022 by ProFrac's parent company, which boasts one of the largest number of fleets in the well stimulation industry.

17. Upon information and belief, Liberty was aware of the Asserted Patents. For example, Liberty was aware of USWS's extensive patent portfolio owing to ST9's close work with USWS. In addition, ProFrac and USWS comply with the marking requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287. Further, numerous published patent applications owned by USWS were cited during the prosecution of multiple of Liberty's patents including U.S. Patent Nos. 11,339,769, 11,598,324, and 11,313,359. All three of these patents cite USWS patents or applications on their face and were issued prior to the filing of these claims. Further, the parties have been engaged in numerous proceedings regarding USWS patents including in the Southern District of Texas, the Eastern District of Texas, and before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

18. Liberty advertises that it provides hydraulic fracturing services on its website. *See, e.g.*, https://libertyenergy.com/. Liberty further advertises that it provides "NEXT-GEN ELECTRIC AND HYBRID COMPLETION TECHNOLOGY" under the digiTechnologies branding. *See, e.g.*, https://libertyenergy.com/technology/digitechnologies/. The products and services offered include "digiPrime," "digiFrac," "digiPower," and "digiWire." *Id*.

THE ASSERTED PROFRAC PATENTS

19. On December 28, 2021, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,211,801 (the "'801 Patent"), titled "Integrated mobile power unit for hydraulic fracturing." The '801 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '801 Patent is attached as Ex. A.

20. On June 6, 2023, the USPTO duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,668,420 (the "'420 Patent"), titled "System and method for integrated flow supply line." The '420 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '420 Patent is attached as Ex. B.

21. On May 18, 2021, the USPTO duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,009,162 (the "'162 Patent"), titled "System and method for integrated flow supply line." The '162 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '162 Patent is attached as Ex. C.

22. On June 18, 2024, the USPTO duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 12,012,952 (the "'952 Patent"), titled "Electrically actuated valves for manifold trailers or skids." The '952 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '952 Patent is attached as Ex. D.

23. On July 20, 2021, the USPTO duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,067,481 (the "'481 Patent"), titled "Instrumented fracturing slurry flow system and method." The '481 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '481 Patent is attached as Ex. E.

24. On June 13, 2023, the USPTO duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,674,868 (the "'868 Patent"), titled "Instrumented fracturing slurry flow system and method." The '868 Patent is assigned to USWS. A true and correct copy of the '868 Patent is attached as Ex. F.

COUNT 1

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 11,211,801)

25. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

26. Liberty's products and/or services that infringe the '801 Patent include Liberty's hydraulic fracturing services and equipment, including, but not limited to, Liberty's digiTechnologies products and operations that use digiTechnologies products (collectively, the "Accused Liberty Products and Services").

27. Liberty has committed acts of direct infringement of the '801 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

28. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 12 of the '801 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

29. Claim 12 of the '801 Patent recites:

12. A method comprising:

providing a first mobile unit with at least one first generator and at least one switchgear located together in the first mobile unit, the at least one first generator coupled to the at least one switch gear on the first mobile unit, the at least one switch gear to be associated with at least one transformer and with an interconnect and a bus bar;

generating power from the at least one generator;

providing the power using electrical buses of the at least one switchgear and using the at least one transformer, the interconnect, and the bus bar, the power for loads in one or more external mobile units, the at least one switchgear, the interconnect, the bus bar, and the electrical buses sized to support voltage and current requirements of the loads and to support voltage and current outputs of the at least one transformer with the at least one first generator in a load sharing arrangement with a second generator of a second mobile unit.

30. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a method comprising providing a first mobile unit with at least one first generator and at least one switchgear located together in the first mobile unit, the at least one first generator coupled to the at least one switch gear on the first mobile unit, the at least one switch gear to be associated with at least one transformer and with an interconnect and a bus bar, including as demonstrated in the images below.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yAjdDN6En10 [hereinafter *Example Image 1.1*].

A MODULAR SYSTEM

Powering an electric grid requires two key components, consistent baseload power and a highly responsive means of addressing the variations in demand over the course of a day. Pumping a frac treatment is no different. Our digiTechnologies suite is specifically designed to work together to meet this need.

DIGIPRIME

The workhorse, digiPrime is engineered to provide steady baseload pumping horsepower.

DIGIFRAC

digiFrac provides the finesse that allows for the fine-tuning of rate and pressure as the job progresses.

https://libertyenergy.com/technology/digitechnologies/ [hereinafter *Example Image 1.2*].

DIGIPOWER ▸

POWER MANAGEMENT & DISTRIBUTION

Powering the digiFrac pump is Rolls Royce's 20V4000 natural gas generator set. This 100% natural gas solution provides extremely high thermal efficiencies (43%) while minimizing negative impacts on thermal efficiency due to environmental conditions. This results in the lowest emissions, and lowest fuel consumption engine on the market.

In some cases, a grid connection may be available on location to provide some of the necessary electrical power for the frac equipment. digiPower's modular platform allows the system to accommodate any amount of grid input, from a few megawatts to enough power to run the whole location, all managed through our common bus distribution trailer.

https://libertyenergy.com/technology/digitechnologies/ [hereinafter *Example Image 1.3*].

Trailer Specs

Technical Specifications

Continuous Power Rating	2504 kWe (3,358 HP)
Methane Number Requirement	65 to 90
Lower Heating Value Requirement	Approx. 1050 BTU/scf
Operating Ambient Temp	-5°F (-20°C) to 122°F (50°C)
Operating Voltage	13.8 kV or 480V
Operating Frequency	60 Hz
Engine Speed at load	1500 RPM
Estimated fuel rate at full load	21,500 SCFH
Emissions at 75% load	CO2e: 522 g/kW-hr NOx: 1.38 g/kW-hr CO: 2.06 g/kW-hr

General Specifications

Trailer Dimensions (L x W x H)	58 ft x 8.5 ft x 13.5 ft
Trailer Weight	Estimated 144,250 lbs.
Quiet Fleet Technology	85dBC at 25 ft

Get in Touch

https://libertyenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/digiPower-Liberty-Energy-LPI-Portable-Power-Generation.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.4*].

31. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include generating power from the at least one generator, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1–1.4*, *supra* at paragraph 90.

32. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include providing the power using electrical buses of the at least one switchgear and using the at least one transformer, the interconnect, and the bus bar, the power for loads in one or more external mobile units, the at least one switchgear, the interconnect, the bus bar, and the electrical buses sized to support voltage and current requirements of the loads and to support voltage and current outputs of the at least one transformer with the at least one first generator in a load sharing arrangement

with a second generator of a second mobile unit, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1–1.4*, *supra* at paragraph 90.

33. Liberty's continued infringement of the '801 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

34. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the '801 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty's infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT 2

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 11,668,420)

35. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

36. Liberty's products and/or services that infringe the '420 Patent include the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

37. Liberty has committed acts of direct infringement of the '420 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

38. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 1 of the '420 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

39. Claim 1 of the '420 Patent recites:

1. A hydraulic fracturing system for fracturing a subterranean formation, comprising:

an electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump having an inlet and an outlet, the outlet coupled to a well associated with the subterranean formation and powered by at least one electric motor;

a fluid source, coupled to the inlet of the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the fluid source providing a slurry for injection into the subterranean formation;

a hose extending between the fluid source and the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the hose comprising:

a first end, for coupling to the fluid source, having a first diameter;

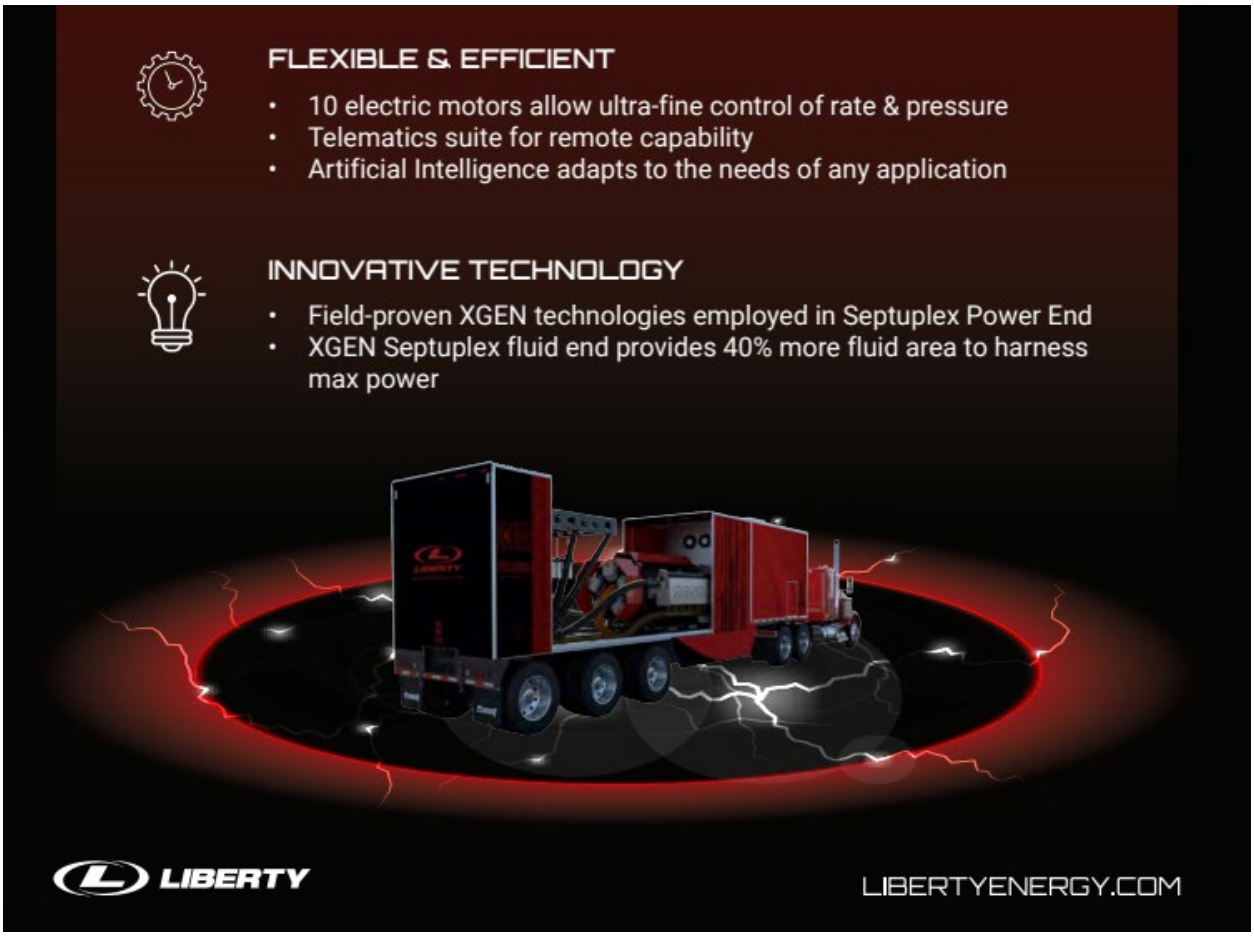
a second end, for coupling to the inlet of the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, having a second diameter; and

a body between the first end and the second end having a third diameter, the third diameter being less than both the first diameter and the second diameter; and

a pair of fittings, a first fitting forming the first end and a second fitting forming the second end, each fitting of the pair of fittings having a shank end for receiving at least a portion of the body and a union for engaging the respective fluid source and electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump.

40. The Accused Liberty Products and Services include a hydraulic fracturing system for fracturing a subterranean formation, including as demonstrated in *Example Image 1.1*, *supra* at paragraph 90.

41. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include an electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump having an inlet and an outlet, the outlet coupled to a well associated with the subterranean formation and powered by at least one electric motor, including as demonstrated in the image below and in *Example Image 1.1*, *supra* at paragraph 90.



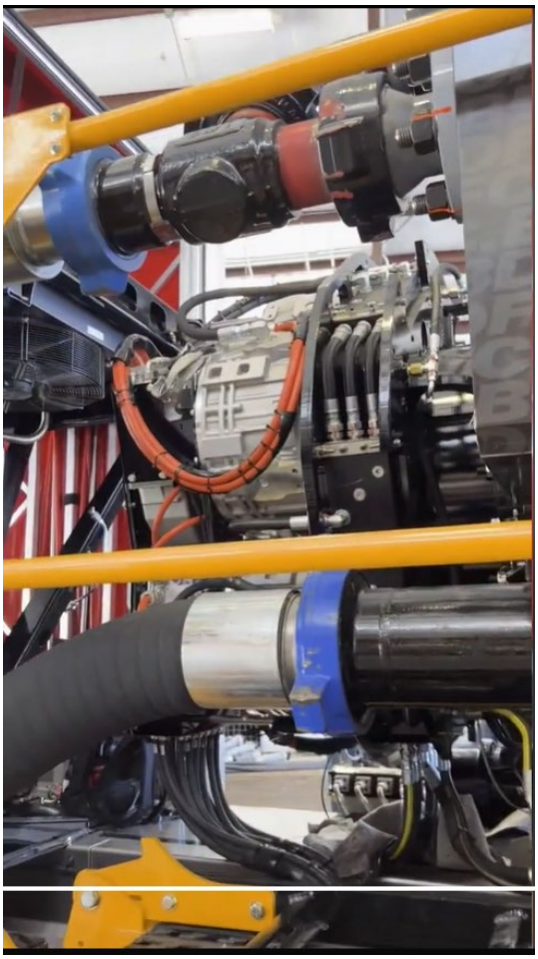
https://libertyenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/libertyEnergy-digiTechnologies-digiFrac.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.5*].

42. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a fluid source, coupled to the inlet of the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the fluid source providing a slurry for injection into the subterranean formation, including as demonstrated in the image below and in *Example Image 1.1*, *supra* at paragraph 90.

> Our hydraulic fracturing fleets consist of mobile hydraulic fracturing units and other auxiliary heavy equipment to perform fracturing services. Our hydraulic fracturing units consist primarily of high-pressure hydraulic pumps, engines, transmissions, radiators and other supporting equipment that are typically mounted on trailers. We refer to the group of units and other equipment, such as blenders, data vans, sand storage, tractors, manifolds and high-pressure fracturing iron, which are necessary to perform a typical hydraulic fracturing job, as a "fleet," and the personnel assigned to each fleet as a "crew." The size of each fleet and crew can vary depending on the requirements of each job design.

https://investors.libertyenergy.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-Oilfield-IR-V3/financial-information/liberty-energy-annual-report-2023-web-10k.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.6*].

https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.7*].



https://www.tiktok.com/@fracslap/video/7139567659993074990 [hereinafter *Example Image 1.8*].

43. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a hose extending between the fluid source and the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the hose comprising a first end, for coupling to the fluid source, having a first diameter; a second end, for coupling to the inlet of the electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, having a second diameter; and a body between the first end and the second end having a third diameter, the third diameter being less than both the first diameter and the second

diameter, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

44. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a pair of fittings, a first fitting forming the first end and a second fitting forming the second end, each fitting of the pair of fittings having a shank end for receiving at least a portion of the body and a union for engaging the respective fluid source and electric powered multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

45. Liberty's continued infringement of the '420 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

46. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the '420 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty's infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT 3

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 11,009,162)

47. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

48. Liberty's products and/or services that infringe the '162 Patent include the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

49. Liberty has committed act of direct infringement of the ’162 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States products and system described herein.

50. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 1 of the ’162 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

51. Claim 1 of the ’162 Patent recites:

1. A hydraulic fracturing system for fracturing a subterranean formation, comprising:

an electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump having an inlet and an outlet, the outlet coupled to a well associated with the subterranean formation and powered by at least one electric motor;

a fluid source, coupled to the inlet of the electric powered pump, the fluid source providing a slurry for injection into the subterranean formation;

a hose extending between the fluid source and the electric powered pump, the hose being flexible and having a first diameter;

a fitting between the hose and the electric powered pump, the fitting having a first end for receiving the hose at the first diameter and a second end for coupling to the electric powered pump at a second diameter, the second diameter being larger than the first diameter; and

a distribution system, positioned between the wellbore and the electric powered pump, the distribution system collecting the slurry from electric powered pumps for injection into the subterranean formation.

52. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a hydraulic fracturing system for fracturing a subterranean formation, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

53. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include an electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump having an inlet and an outlet, the outlet coupled to a well associated with the subterranean formation and powered by at least one electric

motor, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

54. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a fluid source, coupled to the inlet of the electric powered pump, the fluid source providing a slurry for injection into the subterranean formation, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

55. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a hose extending between the fluid source and the electric powered pump, the hose being flexible and having a first diameter, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

56. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a fitting between the hose and the electric powered pump, the fitting having a first end for receiving the hose at the first diameter and a second end for coupling to the electric powered pump at a second diameter, the second diameter being larger than the first diameter, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

57. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a distribution system, positioned between the wellbore and the electric powered pump, the distribution system collecting the slurry from electric powered pumps for injection into the subterranean formation, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.5–1.8*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

58. Liberty's continued infringement of the '162 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

59. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the ’162 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty’s infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT 4

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 12,012,952)

60. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the admissions, denials, and allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.

61. Liberty’s products and/or services that infringe the ’952 Patent include the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

62. Liberty has committed act of direct infringement of the ’952 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

63. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 14 of the ’952 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

64. Claim 14 of the ’952 Patent recites:

14. A hydraulic fracturing valve control system, comprising:

an electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump;

a manifold coupled to the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump;

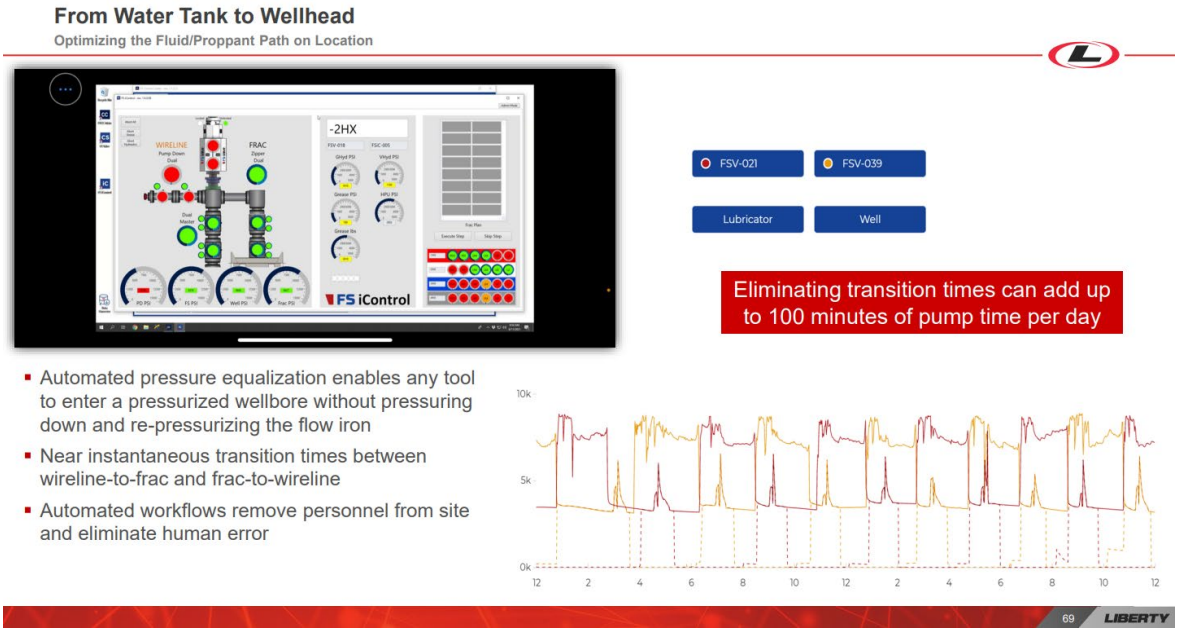
a valve associated with the manifold, the valve being operable to move between an open position, a closed position, and a plurality of intermediate positions;

a valve actuator; coupled to the valve, the valve actuator being an electric actuator that is remotely controllable in response to one or more operational aspects of the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump;

a valve control distribution box, arranged at the manifold, configured to receive control signals from the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the valve control distribution box relaying the control signals to the valve actuator; and

a control interface, the control interface forming at least a portion of a control system, the control interface being accessible from a location remote from the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump and outside of a zone of pressure formed by the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump during operation.

65. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a hydraulic fracturing valve control system, including as demonstrated in the image below and in *Example Images 1.1–1.6*, *supra* at paragraphs 89, 101, 102.



https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.9*]

66. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include an electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

67. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a manifold coupled to the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

68. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a valve associated with the manifold, the valve being operable to move between an open position, a closed position, and a plurality of intermediate positions, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

69. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a valve actuator; coupled to the valve, the valve actuator being an electric actuator that is remotely controllable in response to one or more operational aspects of the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

70. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a valve control distribution box, arranged at the manifold, configured to receive control signals from the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump, the valve control distribution box relaying the control signals to the valve actuator, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

71. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include a control interface, the control interface forming at least a portion of a control system, the control interface being accessible from a location remote from the electric powered, multi-plunger

hydraulic fracturing pump and outside of a zone of pressure formed by the electric powered, multi-plunger hydraulic fracturing pump during operation, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.7, 1.9, supra* at paragraphs 90, 102, 125.

72. Liberty's continued infringement of the '952 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

73. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the '952 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty's infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT 5

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 11,067,481)

74. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

75. Liberty's products and/or services that infringe the '481 Patent include the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

76. Liberty has committed act of direct infringement of the '481 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States products and system described herein.

77. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 8 of the '481 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

78. Claim 8 of the '481 Patent recites:

8. A method for adjusting a pump during a fracturing operation, comprising:

receiving first data from a first sensor arranged at a suction side of the pump;

receiving second data from a second sensor arranged at a discharge side of the pump;

determining a pump efficiency, based at least in part on the first data and the second data;

comparing the pump efficiency to a threshold, the threshold being a pre-determined value indicative of an operational condition of the pump;

determining the pump efficiency is below the threshold;

adjusting one or more operating parameters of the pump;

receiving third data from a third sensor arranged on the pump; and

determining a damage threshold, for the pump, is below a pre-determined limit, based at least in part on the third data.

79. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and perform the method of Claim 1, including as demonstrated in the images below and in *Example Images 1.1, 1.2, 1.5*, *supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102.

Digital Maintenance and Predictive Analytics

Targeted Component Modeling

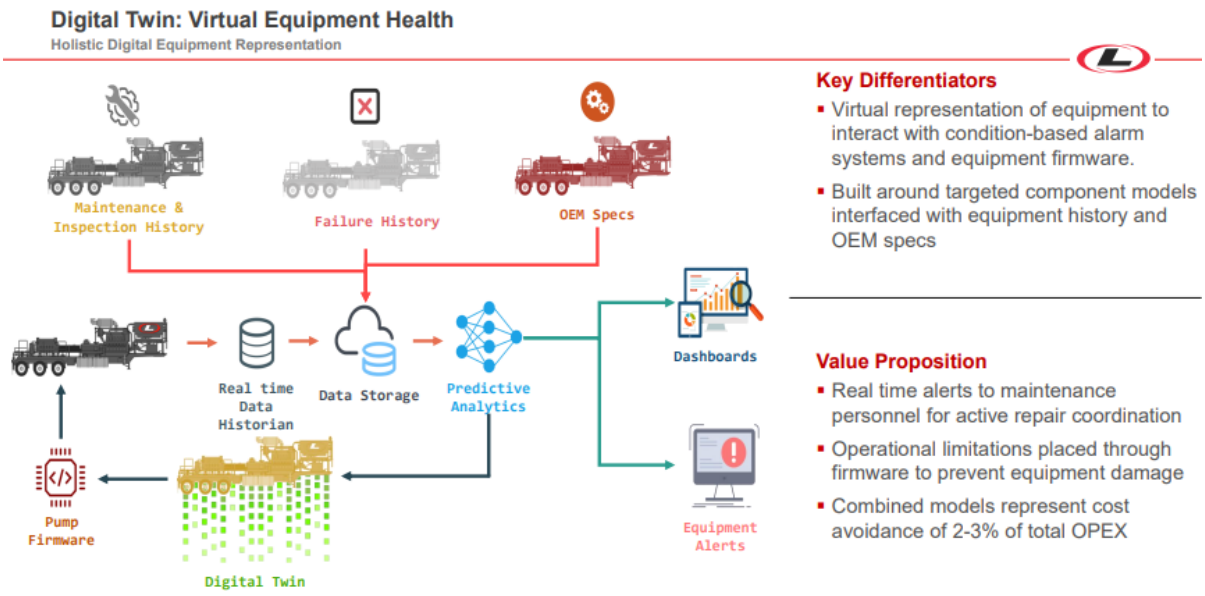
Key Differentiators

- Data collection through custom applications and integrations
- Equipment telemetry data used to create targeted maintenance models

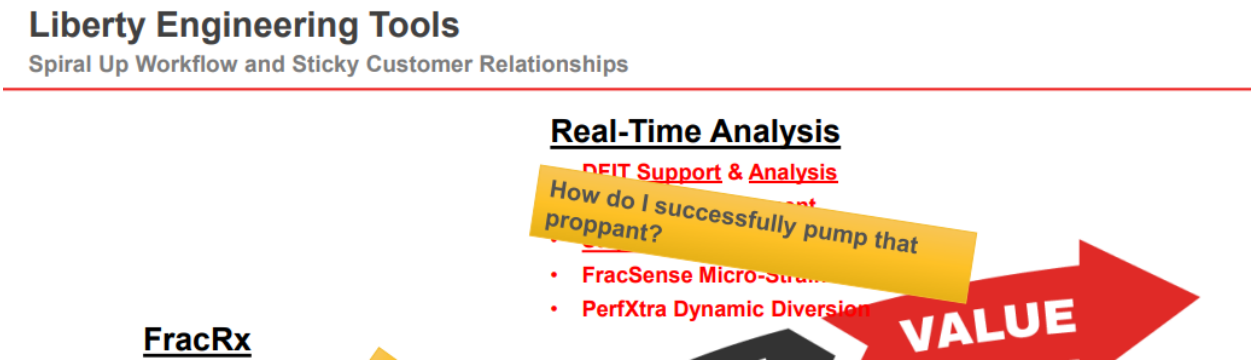
Value Proposition

- Improved job placement and customer satisfaction through reliability improvements
- Preemptive maintenance leading to rebuilds vs. component replacement
  - $10,000-$100,000 cost avoidance per engine pre-pull
  - Overall cost avoidance near 1% of OPEX through predictive engine model alone

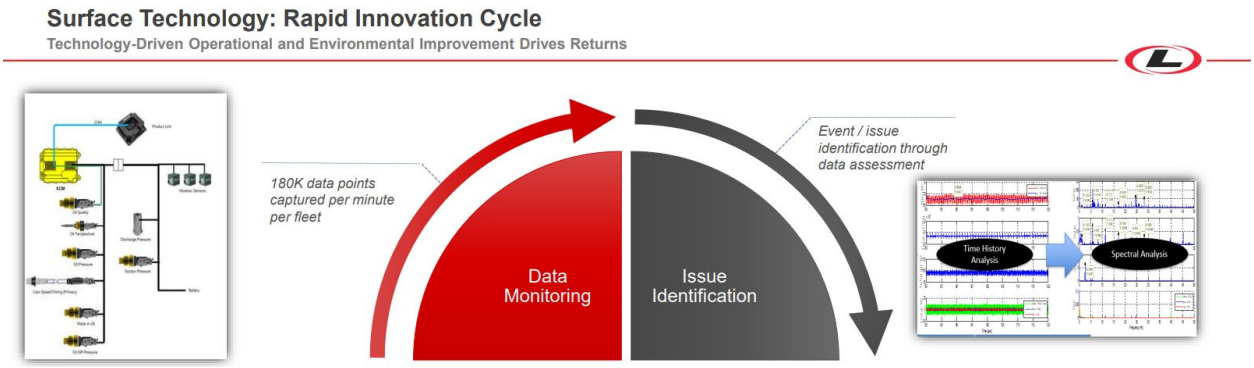
https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.10*].



https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.11*].



https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.12*].



https://investors.libertyfrac.com/~/media/Files/L/Liberty-OilField-IR-V3/reports-and-presentations/investor-day-presentation-june-2021-vf.pdf [hereinafter *Example Image 1.13*].

80. Liberty's continued infringement of the '481 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

81. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the '481 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty's infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT 6

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PAT. NO. 11,674,868)

82. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

83. Liberty's products and/or services that infringe the '868 Patent include the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

84. Liberty has committed act of direct infringement of the ’868 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) at least by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States products and system described herein.

85. Liberty has directly infringed—literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents—at least Claim 1 of the ’868 Patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or offering for sale the Accused Liberty Products and Services.

86. Claim 1 of the ’868 Patent recites:

1. A method for adjusting operation of a pump, comprising:

receiving first data indicative of a flow rate;

determining a first operating condition of the pump based, at least in part, on the flow rate;

comparing the first operating condition to a first damage threshold, the first damage threshold corresponding to a damage indication for the pump;

determining the first operating condition exceeds the damage threshold;

adjusting, based at least in part on the determination that the operating condition exceeds the damage threshold, a first operating parameter of a set of operating parameters;

receiving second data indicative of at least one operating parameter of the set of operating parameters;

determining a second operating condition based, at least in part, on the second data;

comparing the second operating condition to a second damage threshold, the second damage threshold corresponding to the damage indication for the pump;

determining the second operating condition exceeds the second damage threshold;

identifying an adjustable operating parameter of the set of operating parameters;

adjusting the adjustable operating parameter;

receiving third data indicative of at least one additional operating parameter of the set of operating parameters;

determining a third operating condition based, at least in part, on the third data;

comparing the third operating condition to a third damage threshold, the third damage threshold corresponding to the damage indication for the pump;

determining the third operating condition exceeds the third damage threshold;

determining additional adjustments to the set of operating parameters are unavailable; and

sending an alert associated with the third operating condition.

87. On information and belief, the Accused Liberty Products and Services include the method of Claim 1, including as demonstrated in *Example Images 1.1, 1.2, 1.5*, *1.10–1.13, supra* at paragraphs 90, 101, 102, 139.

88. Liberty's continued infringement of the '868 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

89. Unless and until it is enjoined by this Court, Liberty will continue to infringe the '868 Patent, directly or indirectly, or under the doctrine of equivalents. Liberty's infringing acts are causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Under 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

90. Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in their favor and grant the following relief:

A. Entry of judgment in favor of ProFrac and USWS on all counts;

B. A judgment and order that Liberty infringes the Asserted Patents;

C. A judgment and order that the Asserted Patents are valid and enforceable;

D. Award ProFrac and USWS damages in an amount adequate to compensate ProFrac and USWS for Liberty's infringement of the Asserted Patents, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

E. Award enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

F. Award Plaintiffs pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full extent allowed under the law, as well as their costs;

G. Enter an order finding that this is an exceptional case and awarding ProFrac and USWS their reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

H. Enter a permanent injunction against all of Liberty's products found to infringe the Asserted Patents;

I. Award, in lieu of an injunction, a compulsory forward royalty for infringement of the Asserted Patents;

J. Order an accounting of damages;

K. Award such other relief, including equitable relief, as the Court may deem appropriate and just under the circumstances.

DATED: June 5, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Rex A. Mann
Thomas M. Melsheimer
Texas Bar No. 13922550
TMelsheimer@winston.com
Rex A. Mann
Texas Bar No. 24075509
RMann@winston.com
Ahtoosa A. Dale
Texas Bar No. 24101443
adale@winston.com
Alexander M. Nowakowski
Texas Bar No. 24139851
anowakowski@winston.com
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
2121 North Pearl Street, Suite 900
Dallas, TX 75201
Telephone: (214) 453-6500
Facsimile: (214) 453-6400

J. Tyler Boyce
Texas Bar No. 24127214
S.D. Bar No. 3877314
TBoyce@winston.com
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
800 Capitol Street, Suite 2400
Houston, TX 77002
Telephone: (713) 651-2600
Facsimile: (713) 651-2700

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS