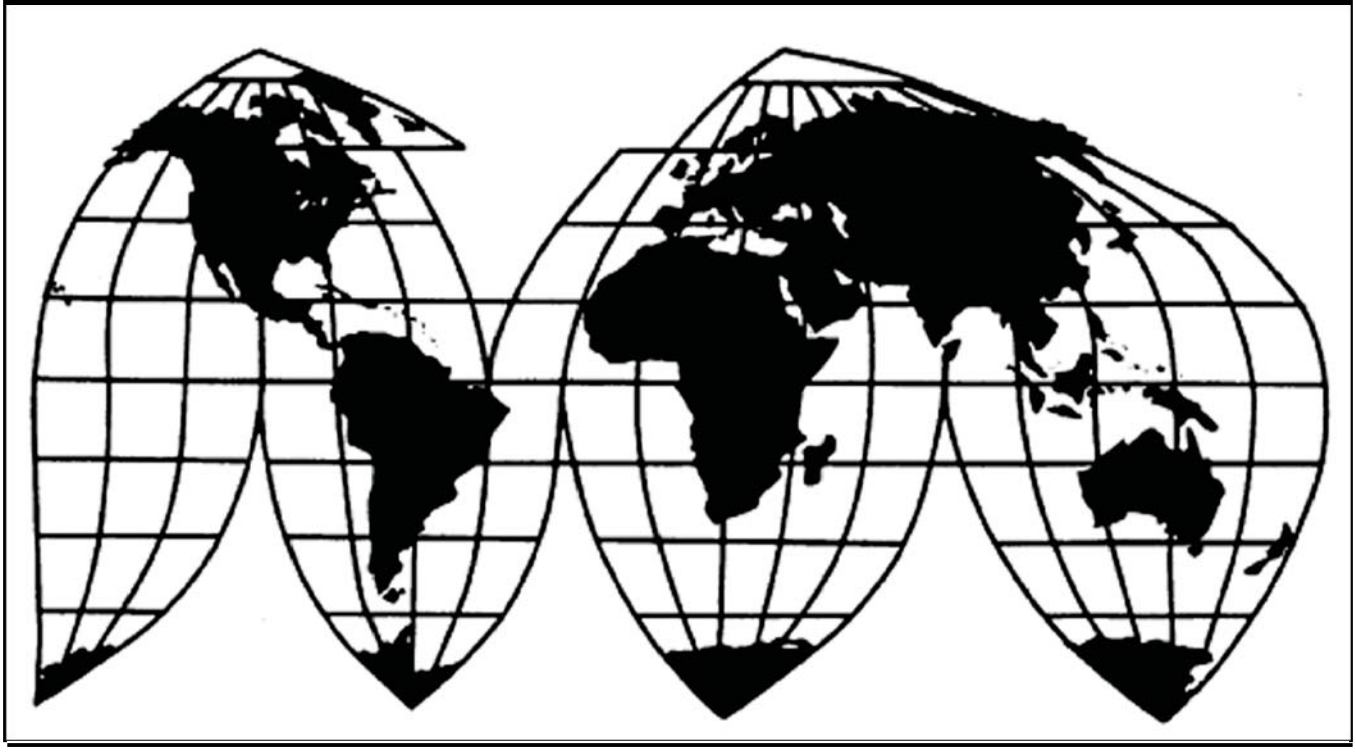
In the Matter of

Certain Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp ("CCFL") Inverter Circuits and Products Containing the Same

Investigation No. 337-TA-666

Publication 4269 **October 2011**

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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In the Matter of

Certain Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp ("CCFL") Inverter Circuits and Products Containing the Same

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20436

In the Matter of **CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE SAME**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-666**

NOTICE OF COMMISSION FINAL DETERMINATION OF NO VIOLATION OF SECTION 337; TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATION

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review portions of the final initial determination ("ID") issued by the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") on April 19, 2010, and to affirm the final ID's finding of no violation of section 337 on modified grounds. The above-captioned investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel E. Valencia, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 205-1999. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at *http://www.usitc.gov*. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov*. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on January 14, 2009, based on a complaint filed by O2 Micro International, Ltd. of the Cayman Islands and O2 Micro, Inc. of Santa Clara, California. 74 *Fed. Reg.* 2099. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuits and products containing the same by reason of infringement of various U.S. patents. The complaint names ten respondents, including Monolithic Power Systems Inc. of San Jose, California ("MPS"); Microsemi Corporation of Irvine, California ("Microsemi"); ASUSTeK Computer Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan and ASUS Computer International America of Fremont, California (collectively, "ASUS").

On April 19, 2010, the ALJ issued his final ID finding no violation of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of CCFL inverter circuits and products containing the same by reason of infringement of U.S. Patent 7,417,382 ("the '382 patent"). The Commission investigative attorney ("IA"), complainant O2 Micro, respondents MPS and ASUS, and respondent Microsemi each filed petitions for review of the ID on May 3, 2010. The IA, O2 Micro, respondents MPS and ASUS, and respondent Microsemi each filed responses to the petitions for review on May 11, 2010.

Having examined the record of this investigation, including the ALJ's final ID, the petitions for review, and the responses thereto, the Commission has determined to review the final ID in part. In particular, the Commission has determined to review (1) the ID's findings that the LX1691 and LX1693 Microsemi products infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent, and (2) the ID's finding that O2 Micro has not satisfied the domestic industry requirement.

Upon review, the Commission has determined to (1) reverse the ALJ's findings that the LX1691 and LX1693 Microsemi products infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent, and (2) reverse the ALJ's determination that O2 Micro has not satisfied the domestic industry requirement. The Commission has determined that neither MPS, ASUS, nor Microsemi have violated section 337, and has terminated the investigation. A Commission opinion will issue shortly.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), and in sections 210.42-50 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 C.F.R. §§ 210.42-50).

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott
Secretary to the Commission

Issued: June 18, 2010

CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME **337-TA-666**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Marilyn R. Abbott, hereby certify that the attached **NOTICE OF COMMISSION FINAL DETERMINATION OF NO VIOLATION OF SECTION 337; TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATION** has been served by hand upon the Commission Investigative Attorney, David O. Lloyd Esq., and the following parties as indicated, on June 18, 2010.

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Public Version

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20436

In the Matter of **CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE SAME**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-666**

COMMISSION OPINION

On April 19, 2010, the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") issued a final initial determination ("ID") finding no violation of section 337 by all active respondents in connection with U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 ("the '382 patent"). The Commission has determined to affirm, on modified grounds, the ALJ's finding that no violation of section 337 has occurred. In particular, the Commission has determined to review and reverse the ALJ's findings that accused LX1691 and LX1693 products of respondent Microsemi Corporation ("Microsemi") infringe as well as his finding that complainant does not satisfy the domestic industry requirement.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Procedural History

On January 8, 2009, the Commission instituted this investigation, based on a complaint filed by O2 Micro International Ltd. of the Cayman Islands and O2 Micro Inc. of Santa Clara, California (collectively, "O2 Micro"), naming, as respondents, Monolithic Power Systems Inc. of San Jose, California ("MPS"); Microsemi of Irvine, California; ASUSTeK Computer Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan and ASUS Computer International America of Fremont, California (collectively,

"ASUS"), among others. 74 *Fed. Reg.* 2099 (2009).[1] O2 Micro alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation into the United States, or the sale after importation into the United States of certain CCFL inverter circuits and products containing the same by reason of infringement of the '382 patent as well as certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,809,938 ("the '938 patent"); 7,120,035 ("the '035 patent"); and 6,856,519 ("the '519 patent"). The '938, '519, and '035 patents have been terminated from the investigation.

The ALJ determined by summary determination that O2 Micro satisfies the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement for the '382 patent and that respondent ASUSTeK Computer Inc.'s activities satisfy the importation requirement of section 337. An evidentiary hearing was held from October 19, to October 30, 2009. On January 15, 2010, the ALJ ordered supplemental briefing from the parties on certain claim construction issues. *See* Order No. 45 (January 15, 2010). The ALJ issued the subject final ID on April 19, 2010, finding *inter alia* that complainant O2 Micro's domestic product does not meet the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement for the '382 patent. ID at 178. The ALJ found that certain products of respondent Microsemi infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent, but that none of the products of respondents MPS and ASUS infringe. ID at 26-106. The ALJ further found that the asserted claims of the '382 patent are not unenforceable and are not invalid. ID at 119-168. On the same day the final ID issued, the ALJ issued Order No. 49, granting in part O2 Micro's motion to strike certain testimony from the record. *See* Order No. 49. On May 3, 2010, O2

[1] The complaint also named LG Electronics of Seoul, Korea and LG Electronics U.S.A of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; LG Display Co., Ltd. of Seoul, Korea and LG Display America, Inc. of San Jose, California; BenQ Corporation of Taipei, Taiwan and BenQ America Corp. of Irvine, California, but these respondents have been terminated from the investigation.

Micro, the Commission Investigative Attorney ("IA"), MPS, ASUS, and Microsemi filed petitions for review of the ID.[2] O2 Micro, Microsemi, MPS and ASUS, and the IA each filed responses to each others' petitions for review on May 11, 2010.[3] On June 18, 2010, the Commission determined to review the ID in part. In particular, the Commission affirmed the ALJ's finding that no violation of section 337 occurred, but reversed (1) the ALJ's findings that the LX1691 and LX1693 Microsemi products infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent, and (2) his finding that O2 Micro has not satisfied the domestic industry requirement.

B. Patent at Issue

The only patent remaining at issue, the '382 patent, is entitled "High Efficiency Adaptive DC/AC Converter," and is based on a long line of continuation applications claiming priority from U.S. Patent Application No. 60/145,118, filed July 22, 1999. *See* JX-1 ('382 patent) at O2ITC 037273. The '382 patent has a filing date of September 7, 2004, and an issue date of August 26, 2008. *Id.* The '382 patent names Yung-Lin Lin as the inventor, and is assigned to

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[2] *See* Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.'s Petition for Review of the Final Initial Determination ("O2 Micro Pet."); Petition of the Office of Unfair Import Investigations For Review of Portions of the Initial Determination on Violation of Section 337 ("IA Pet."); Respondents Monolithic Power Systems, Inc., ASUSTEK Computer Inc., and ASUS Computer International's Petition for Review ("MPS Pet."); and Respondent Microsemi Corporation's Petition for Review of the Initial Determination and Order No. 49 ("Microsemi Pet.").

[3] *See* Response of the Office of Unfair Import Investigations to the Private Parties' Petitions for Review ("IA Resp."); Respondent Microsemi Corporation's Response to O2 Micro's Petition for Review ("Microsemi Resp."); Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.'s Response to the Petitions for Review of the Final Initial Determination Filed By Respondents Microsemi Corporation, Monolithic Power Systems, Inc., ASUSTek Computer Inc., and ASUS Computer International, and the Office of Unfair Import Investigations ("O2 Micro Resp."); and Respondents Monolithic Power Systems, Inc., ASUSTEK Computer Inc., and ASUS Computer International's Combined Response to Complainants' O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.'s and to the Office of Unfair Import Investigations' Petition for Review of the Final Initial Determination ("MPS Resp.").

O2 Micro. *Id.* Independent claims 1 and 8 as well as dependent claims 2, 4, 7, 9, and 11 are asserted. Pages 6-12 of the ID contain a detailed discussion of the technology of the '382 patent.

C. Products at Issue

The products at issue in this investigation are CCFL inverter circuits and products containing the same, for example, modules, boards, notebook computers, and liquid crystal display monitors that incorporate them. Page 12 of the ID identifies a number of MPS inverter controller products accused of infringing the '382 patent. The inverter controller MP1015 is representative of the accused MPS products. ID at 12. All of ASUS's accused products incorporate MPS products that are alleged to infringe the '382 patent. *Id.* Three families of Microsemi inverter circuits are accused of infringement of the '382 patent: the LX1691, LX1692, and LX1693 inverter controller families. *Id.*

Generally, these products include an overvoltage protection mechanism that shuts down the device after a time when an overvoltage condition occurs. Some of these products determine the shut down time by charging a capacitor, while others use a counter to count pulses that are indicative of the overvoltage condition. Some of these products allow the overvoltage condition to continue uninterrupted for the specified time, and others temporarily remove the overvoltage condition through voltage regulation.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Claim Construction of "Timer Circuit"

The "timer circuit" and "protection circuit" limitations of claims 1 and 8 require:

> a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

> a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

JX-1 ('382 patent) at 11-12.

The ALJ construed "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" to mean "a circuit [coupled to said first feedback signal line] that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist," where the timer circuit causes the limiting action "when said first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration." ID at 18-23. As agreed by the parties, the ALJ construed "predetermined" to mean "determined beforehand." With the understanding that "determined beforehand" means before an overvoltage condition occurs, we adopt these constructions.

B. Infringement

1. LX1691 Microsemi Products

The LX1691 product has [ ] when an overvoltage condition exists over several [ ]. ID at 72-73. When [ ], an overvoltage condition is determined to exist, and the device records a fault. *Id.* If a fault is recorded in [ ], the inverter controller shuts down. *Id.* at 73-74. The ALJ found that the LX1691 product meets the "timer circuit" limitation based on testimony of Microsemi engineer, Mr. Choi, who testified that each time a persistent fault, *i.e.*, a fault that continues over at least [ ], occurs at the beginning of a [

], the device is shut down after a fixed "predetermined" time.[4] ID at 74-75 (citing Choi Tr. at 2312:6-2313:3; 2313:21-2314:3). This portion of Mr. Choi's testimony, however, addresses only persistent faults that occur at the beginning of a [ ], when in actuality, these faults can occur at any time. As Microsemi points out (Microsemi Pet. at 31), the [ ] run independently of the overvoltage condition which can occur at the beginning, middle, or end of [ ]. Because overvoltage faults are unpredictable in practice, we understand the ALJ's construction to require that the accused products, in order to infringe, must determine the claimed "predetermined duration" before a fault occurs, but without exact knowledge of when or how the fault will occur.

In the example shown in the LX1691 datasheet (CX1450), there are [ ]. When [ ] an overvoltage event. ID at 73-75; CX-1450 at 59756. When [ ], the device shuts down. *Id.* The [ ]; *see also* Chapman Tr. 2502:23-2506:14, 2509:2-14; Choi Tr. at 2238:7-2241:25, 2243:6-2248:24, 2249:24-2250:13. A timing diagram is reproduced below:

[4] An intermittent fault can also cause the device to shut down if an overvoltage condition is determined to exist in [ ].

[

]

CX-1450 at 59756. The amount of time from when the overvoltage fault arises until shutdown (*i.e.*, the time-out duration or time out period) will vary depending on when in the [ ] and in the overall [ ] the fault occurs. *See* CX-1450C, at 59756; *see also* Chapman Tr. at 2509. Because faults are checked and [ ] by the LX1691 circuit at the same time for [ ], a fault that begins toward the end of [

]

will have a different time-out duration from a fault that begins at the beginning of [ ]. *See* CX1450 at 59756 (timing diagram in run mode); Chapman Tr. 2508:21-2510:18; Choi Tr. at 2252:1-14. In other words, a persistent fault that begins at the beginning of the [ ] will cause shutdown at the same time as a persistent fault that begins in the middle of the [ ], even though these two faults are allowed to persist for different amounts of time and therefore have different time-out durations. Because the duration of the time-out period depends on the fault which is itself unpredictable (Chapman Tr. at 2512:11-21), we find that the LX1691 products do not meet the

"predetermined duration" limitation. We therefore reverse the ALJ's finding that the LX1691 products infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent.

2. LX1693 Microsemi Products

An overvoltage condition at the lamp in the LX1693 products is presented at a VSNS pin, which is compared to a [ ]. ID at 85. During a "RUN operation," if the VSNS voltage is greater than or equal to the [ ], the comparator causes [ ], when the controller shuts down. *Id.* at 85-86. If the [ ] is greater than or equal to [ ], the controller shuts down immediately by connecting [ ]. CX-215 at 12; JX-117 at 4, 6.

The shutdown duration of the LX1693 products can vary depending on whether the overvoltage fault is greater than [ ]. ID at 86; *see also* JX-117C at 6, Fig. 2. The flow chart (Fig. 2) in the application note (JX-117C), which describes the design and operation of the LX1693 products, shows that both arcing and overvoltage faults can occur during the "RUN operation." An excerpt of this flow chart is reproduced below:

[

]

The duration of the time-out period cannot be determined before the fault occurs because it depends on the magnitude of the fault, which is unpredictable. Accordingly, we find that the LX1693 Microsemi products also do not meet the "predetermined duration" limitation.

Furthermore, Figure 12 of the application note shows a graph of the overvoltage at the VSNS pin over time in which only the [ ].

[

]

JX-117 at 12. Most of the [

] because the LX1693 devices [ ].

Choi Tr. at 2293:11-20, 2324:8-18; Chapman Tr. at 2590:2-12; *see also* JX-117 at 9 [

]. Therefore, we find that the peak values of the voltage signal at the VSNS pin do not "continually" [ ], and so the LX1693 Microsemi products do not meet the "first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" limitation, as the ALJ correctly construed this language. Accordingly, we reverse the ALJ's finding of infringement by the LX1693 products for this additional reason.[5]

C. Domestic Industry: Technical Prong

The ALJ found that complainant O2 Micro's domestic products OZ960 and OZ964 do not practice the claims of the '382 patent, and therefore O2 Micro does not satisfy the domestic industry requirement. ID at 175. In particular, he found that these products meet all of the limitations of claims 1 and 8 except for the "timer circuit" limitation. Although the domestic products respond to an overvoltage condition, *i.e.*, a voltage signal that is greater than [ ], by charging a capacitor for a period of time predetermined by the capacitance, the ALJ found that "the evidence does not show whether the voltage signal continually exceeds [ ] while the capacitor is charging." ID at 176. Thus, he found that O2 Micro failed to demonstrate that each and every element of the claim is met by its domestic products. His finding was based in part on his view that the "testimony by Dr. Lin creates some doubt as to whether the timer circuit limitations…are met." ID at 176-77.

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[5] Because we find no direct infringement by any respondent, we also find there can be no indirect infringement. *See DSU Med. Corp. v. JMS Co.*, 471 F.3d 1293, 1303-04 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Therefore, we do not reach O2 Micro's arguments that the ALJ did not adequately address the issues of indirect infringement.

The ALJ's reliance on the "doubt" created by Dr. Lin's lack of knowledge regarding the OVP voltage, however, suggests that he applied a more demanding burden of proof than is warranted. O2 Micro was not required to prove beyond doubt that its domestic products have a "timer circuit." The burden of proof for the existence of domestic industry is a preponderance of the evidence, meaning that existence of the claimed "timer circuit," as construed by the ALJ, in the OZ960 and/or OZ964 products needs only to be more likely than not. *See e.g., Certain Nitrile Gloves*, Inv. No. 337-TA-608.612, Initial Determination at 113 (August 25, 2008) (unreviewed in relevant part); *Bayer AG v. Elan Pharm. Research Corp.*, 212 F.3d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *see also Symbol Tech., Inc. v. Opticon, Inc.*, 935 F.2d 1569, 1575-76 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

[

].[6] [

]

[

[6] [ ].

]

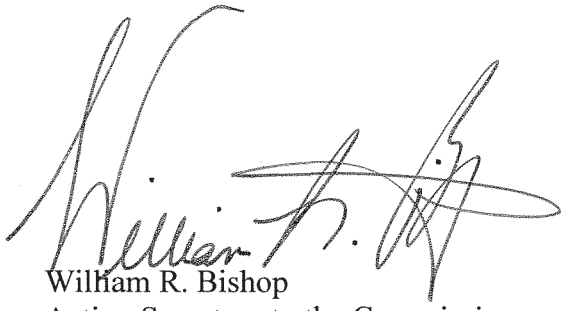
Because we find the evidence of record shows that the [ ] "continually exceeds" the [ ] threshold in an open lamp condition at the startup mode, we reverse the ALJ's finding that O2 Micro's products do not meet the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement. *See* JX-89C; JX-168C; CX-30C; CX-29C; RDX-2; Flasck Tr. at 1626:3-9; 1651:14-20, 1660:7-1661:8, 1662:3-23, 1666:18-1667:4, 1802:1-1804:13, 1803:5-1804:10; Lin Tr. at 771:16-24, 769:9-21.

III. CONCLUSION

We affirm the ALJ's finding of no violation of section 337 on modified grounds. In particular, we have determined to review and reverse the ALJ's findings that the LX1691 and

LX1693 products infringe, as well as his finding that O2 Micro does not satisfy the domestic industry requirement. We adopt all other findings and conclusions in the ID that are not inconsistent with this opinion.

By order of the Commission.



William R. Bishop
Acting Secretary to the Commission

Issued: July 19, 2010

CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME **337-TA-666**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Marilyn R. Abbott, hereby certify that the attached **COMMISSION OPINION** has been served by hand upon the Commission Investigative Attorney, David O. Lloyd Esq., and the following parties as indicated, on July 19, 2010.

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PUBLIC VERSION

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

In the Matter of	
CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE SAME	**Inv. No. 337-TA-666**

INITIAL DETERMINATION ON VIOLATION OF SECTION 337 AND RECOMMENDED DETERMINATION ON REMEDY AND BOND

Administrative Law Judge E. James Gildea

(April 19, 2010)

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For the Commission Investigative Staff:
Lynn I. Levine, Esq., Director; T. Spence Chubb, Esq., Supervisory Attorney; David O. Lloyd, Esq., Investigative Attorney, of the Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, of Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC VERSION

Pursuant to the Notice of Investigation, 74 Fed. Reg. 2099 (2009), this is the Initial Determination of the Investigation in the Matter of Certain Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp ("CCFL") Inverter Circuits and Products Containing Same, United States International Trade Commission Investigation No. 337-TA-666. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 210.42(a).

With respect to Respondents ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International, it is held that no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation, of certain CCFL inverter circuits by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

With respect to Respondent Monolithic Power Systems, Inc., it held that no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation, of certain CCFL inverter circuits by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 11 and 14 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

With respect to Respondent Microsemi Corporation, it held that no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation, of certain CCFL inverter circuits by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 11 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

It is further held that a domestic industry does not exist that practices U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following abbreviations may be used in this Initial Determination:

JX	Joint Exhibit
CX	Complainants' exhibit
CDX	Complainants' demonstrative exhibit
CPX	Complainants' physical exhibit
CFF	Complainants' proposed findings of fact
CCL	Complainants' proposed conclusions of law
CBr.	Complainants' initial post-hearing brief
CORFF	Complainants' objections to MPS/ASUS Respondents' proposed findings of fact
COMFF	Complainants' objections to Respondent Microsemi's proposed findings of fact
COSFF	Complainants' objections to Staff's proposed findings of fact
CRBr.	Complainants' reply post-hearing brief
CSBr.	Complainant's supplemental briefing pursuant to Order No. 45
RX	Respondents' exhibit
RDX	Respondents' demonstrative exhibit
RPX	Respondents' physical exhibit
RFF	MPS/ASUS Respondents' proposed findings of fact
RCL	MPS/ASUS Respondents' proposed conclusions of law
RBr.	MPS/ASUS Respondents' initial post-hearing brief
ROCFF	MPS/ASUS Respondents' objections to Complainant's proposed findings of fact
ROSFF	MPS/ASUS Respondents' objections to Staff's proposed findings of fact
ROMFF	MPS/ASUS Respondents' objections to Microsemi's proposed findings of fact
RRBr.	MPS/ASUS Respondents' reply post-hearing brief
RSBr.	MPS/ASUS Respondents' supplemental briefing pursuant to Order No. 45
MFF	Respondent Microsemi's proposed findings of fact
MCL	Respondent Microsemi's proposed conclusions of law
MBr.	Respondent Microsemi's initial post-hearing brief
MOCFF	Respondent Microsemi's objections to Complainant's proposed findings of fact

MOSFF	Respondent Microsemi's objections to Staff's proposed findings of fact
MRBr.	Respondent Microsemi's reply post-hearing brief
MSBr.	Respondent Microsemi's supplemental briefing pursuant to Order No. 45
SFF	Staff's proposed findings of fact
SCL	Staff's proposed conclusions of law
SBr.	Staff's initial post-hearing brief
SOCFF	Staff's objections to Complainant's proposed findings of fact
SORFF	Staff's objections to MPS/ASUS Respondents' proposed findings of fact
SOMFF	Staff's objections to Respondent Microsemi's proposed findings of fact
SRBr.	Staff's reply post-hearing brief
SSBr.	Staff's supplemental briefing pursuant to Order No. 45
Tr.	Hearing transcript

I. BACKGROUND.

A. Institution and Procedural History of this Investigation.

By publication of a Notice of Investigation in the *Federal Register* on January 8, 2009, pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Commission instituted Investigation No. 337-TA-666 with respect to U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (the "'382 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 6,856,519 (the "'519 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 6,809,938 (the "'938 patent") and U.S. Patent No. 7,120,035 (the "'035 patent") to determine the following:

> whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cold cathode fluorescent lamp ("CCFL") inverter circuits or products containing same that infringe one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 6–9, 11, 13, and 14 of U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382; claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 6,856,519; claims 1–3 and 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,809,938; and claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 7,120,035, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337[.]

74 Fed. Reg. 2099 (2009).

O2 Micro International Ltd. of the Cayman Islands and O2 Micro Inc. of Santa Clara, California (collectively "O2 Micro") are named in the Notice of Investigation as the Complainants. *Id.* The Respondents named in the Notice of Investigation were Monolithic Power Systems Inc. of San Jose, California; Microsemi Corporation of Irvine, California; ASUSTeK Computer Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan; ASUSTeK Computer International America of Fremont, California; LG Electronics of Seoul, Korea; LG Electronics U.S.A. of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; LG Display Co., Ltd. of Seoul, Korea; LG Display America, Inc. of San Jose, California; BenQ Corporation of Taipei, Taiwan; and BenQ America Corp. of Irvine, California. *Id.* The Commission Investigative Staff of the Commission's Office of Unfair Import Investigations is also a party in this Investigation. *Id.*

On May 13, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting an unopposed motion to amend the Complaint and Notice of Investigation to correct the name of Respondent ASUSTeK Computer International America to ASUS Computer International. (*See* Order No. 8.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Decision Not to Review an Initial Determination Correcting the Name of ASUS Computer International in the Complaint and Notice of Investigation (June 2, 2009).)

On June 22, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting an unopposed motion to partially terminate the Investigation with respect to U.S. Patent Nos. 6,856,519, 6,809,938, and 7,120,035. (*See* Order No. 12.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Decision Not to Review the Administrative Law Judge's Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation as to the '519, '938, and '035 Patents (July 13, 2009).)

On June 23, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting a joint motion to terminate Respondents BenQ Corporation and BenQ America Corp. (*See* Order No. 13.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation as to Respondents BenQ Corporation and BenQ America Corp. Based on a Settlement Agreement (July 16, 2009).)

On August 31, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting a motion to terminate Respondents LG Electronics, Inc. and LG Electronics USA, Inc. from the Investigation. (*See* Order No. 24.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Terminating

the Investigation as to Respondents LG Electronics, Inc. and LG Electronics USA, Inc. Based on a Settlement Agreement (September 17, 2009).)

On September 9, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting a joint motion to terminate Respondents LG Display Co., Ltd. and LG Display America, Inc. from the Investigation. (*See* Order No. 25.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation with Respect to Respondents LG Display Co., Ltd. and LG Display America, Inc. Based on a Consent Order (September 25, 2009).)

On September 22, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.'s motion for summary determination regarding the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement. (*See* Order No. 30.) The Administrative Law Judge found that the economic prong was satisfied based on Complainants' investments in the production of the OZ964 inverter circuit by X-FAB, and the direct investments in research and development and product support, including testing, service and repair, for the OZ960 and OZ964 CCFL inverter circuits. (*Id.* at 6.) The Commission determined not to review the order. (*See* Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Granting Summary Determination as to the Economic Prong of Domestic Industry (October 20, 2009).)

On September 24, 2009, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination granting in part Complainants' motion for summary determination that Respondent ASUSTeK Computer, Inc.'s activities satisfy the importation requirement of Section 337. (*See* Order No. 31.) The Administrative Law Judge found that the importation requirement was established for purposes of this Investigation through the importation, sale for importation, and sale after

importation into the United States of the accused products by ASUSTeK. (*Id.* at 9.) The Commission determined not to review this order. (*See* Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Granting In-Part a Motion for Summary Determination; Summary Determination of Importation (October 21, 2009).)

The evidentiary hearing on the question of violation of Section 337 began on October 19, 2009, and ended on October 30, 2009. Respondent Microsemi Corporation ("Microsemi"); Respondent Monolithic Power System, Inc. ("MPS"); Respondents ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International (collectively, "ASUS"); Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc. ("O2 Micro"); and Commission Investigative Staff ("Staff"), were represented by counsel at the hearing.

B. The Parties.

1. Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.

O2 Micro International Ltd. is a Cayman Islands Corporation with its principal place of business in George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. (Am. Complaint at 2; CBr. at 5; SFF 11 (undisputed).) O2 Micro International Ltd. "designs, develops, and markets high performance integrated circuits for power management and security operations, as well as systems security solutions." (CBr. at 5; SFF 12 (undisputed).) O2 Micro Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of O2 Micro International Ltd. and is located in Santa Clara, California. (Am. Complaint at 2; CBr. at 5; SFF 14 (undisputed).) O2 Micro Inc. "designs, develops, tests, sells and supports" CCFL inverter controllers for O2 Micro inverter circuit designs and other products. (Am. Complaint at 2-3; CBr. at 5.)

2. Respondent Monolithic Power Systems Inc.

MPS is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in San Jose, California. (RBr. at 6; Am. Complaint at 3; SFF 16 (undisputed).) MPS is allegedly engaged in the manufacture, sale for importation, importation, and sale after importation into the United States of CCFL inverter controllers for inverter circuits that infringe certain claims of the '382 patent. (Am. Complaint at 3.) According to O2 Micro, MPS sells the accused CCFL inverter controllers for inverter circuits to original equipment manufacturers for importation in such products as notebook computers and LCD televisions. (*Id.* at 3-4.)

3. Respondent Microsemi Corporation.

Microsemi is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Irvine, California. (Am. Complaint at 4; SFF 18 (undisputed).) Microsemi is allegedly engaged in the manufacture, sale for importation, importation, and sale after importation into the United States of CCFL inverter controllers for inverter circuits that infringe the '382 patent. (Am. Complaint at 4.) According to O2 Micro, Microsemi sells the accused CCFL inverter controllers for inverter circuits to original equipment manufacturers for importation in such products as notebook computers and LCD televisions. (*Id.*)

4. Respondents ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International.

ASUSTeK Computer Inc. is a Taiwanese corporation with a principal place of business in Taipei, Taiwan. (Am. Complaint at 4; RBr. at 6; SFF 20 (undisputed).) ASUSTeK Computer Inc. is allegedly engaged in the manufacture, sale for importation, importation, and sale after importation into the United States of notebook computers and/or LCD monitors that contain CCFL inverter circuits with MPS inverter controllers that infringe the '382 patent. (Am. Complaint at 4.) ASUS Computer International is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASUSTeK

Computer Inc. and is located in Fremont, California. (Am. Complaint at 5; RBr. at 6; SFF 23 (undisputed).) ASUS Computer International is allegedly engaged in the sale for importation, importation, and sale after importation into the United States of notebook computers and/or LCD monitors that contain CCFL inverter circuits with MPS inverter controllers that infringe the '382 patent. (Am. Complaint at 4.)

5. Respondents LG Electronics and LG Electronics U.S.A.

Respondents LG Electronics and LG Electronics U.S.A. were terminated from the Investigation. (*See* Order No. 24.)

6. Respondents LG Display Co., Ltd. and LG Display America, Inc.

Respondents LG Display Co., Ltd. and LG Display America, Inc. were terminated from the Investigation. (See Order No. 25.)

7. Respondents BenQ Corporation and BenQ America Corp.

Respondents Corporation and BenQ America Corp. were terminated from the Investigation. (*See* Order No. 13.)

C. Overview of the Technology.

At issue are cold cathode fluorescent lamp ("CCFL") inverter circuits and products, such as notebook computers and liquid crystal display ("LCD") monitors, that contain them. (Am. Complaint at 7.) These inverter circuits are used to convert direct current ("DC") to the alternating current ("AC") used by the CCFLs and to control the amount of power the CCFLs receive. (*Id.* at 8-9.) These inverter circuits also include protection circuitry to respond to a dangerous high voltage or "over-voltage" condition resulting from a broken or disconnected lamp (an "open lamp condition"). (*Id.* at 9.)

D. The Patent at Issue.

This Investigation concerns U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (the "'382 patent"), entitled "High Efficiency Adaptive DC/AC Converter," which resulted from a continuation application claiming priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 10/776,417 filed February 11, 2004 and now U.S. Pat. No. 6,804,129, which itself is a continuation application of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/132,016 filed April 24, 2002, which itself is a continuation application of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/850,222 filed May 7, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,396,722, which itself is a continuation application of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/437,081 filed November 9, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,259,615, all of which claim priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 60/145,118, filed July 22, 1999. (*See* JX-1 at O2ITC 037273.) The '382 patent was filed on September 7, 2004, and issued on August 26, 2008. (*Id.*) The '382 patent names Yung-Lin Lin as the inventor. (*Id.*) The '382 patent was assigned to O2Micro International Limited. (*Id.*)

The '382 patent discloses a DC to AC power converter circuit "for controllably delivering power to a load." (JX-1 at 2:33-34.) The '382 patent discloses a switch network with two sets of overlapping switches **80** [Switch_A & Switch_D, Switch_B & Switch_C] coupled to a DC voltage source **12** [V1]. (*Id.* at 2:35-3:19, Fig. 2.) Drive circuitry **50** controls the switches **80**, alternating the conduction path between the two sets of switches.[1] (*Id.*) Below is a figure of one of the embodiments of the inverter circuit disclosed in the '382 patent.

[1] This results in a "switched AC signal." (Tr. at 320:22-23 (Lin); SFF 27 (undisputed).)

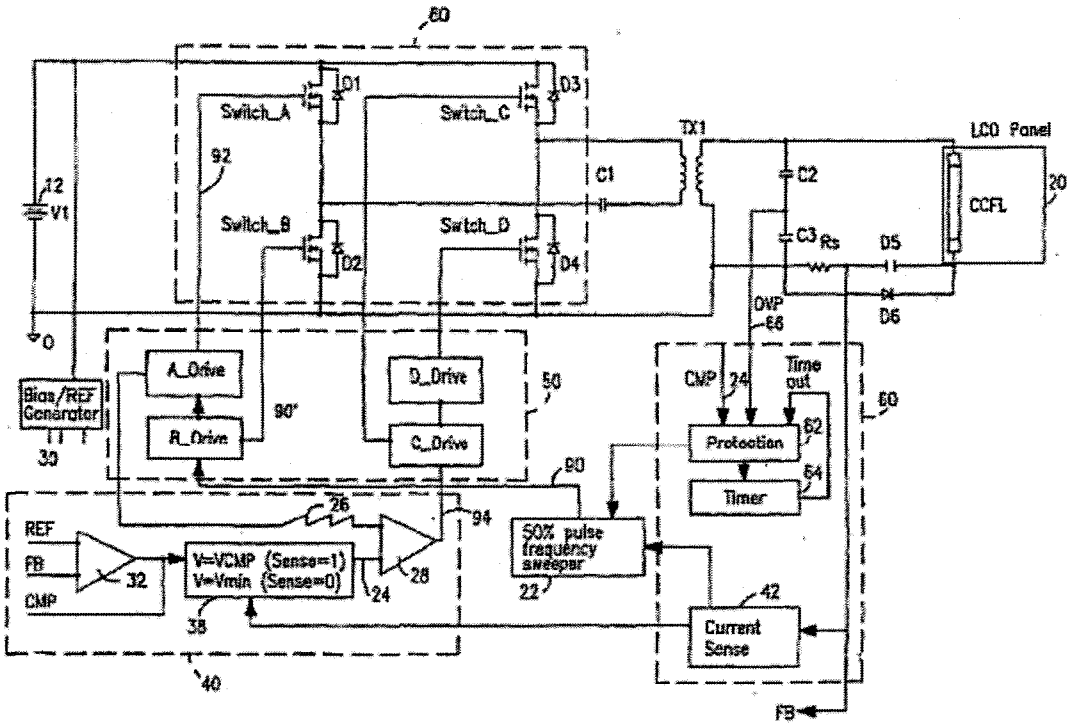

FIG. 2

(JX-1, Fig. 2.) The switches **80** are connected to the primary side of a transformer [TX1, left side], and the secondary side of the transformer [TX1, right side][2] is connected to a load **20**, such as a CCFL on an LCD panel. (*Id.* at 2:43-48, 3:20-34, Fig. 2.) Because the CCFL has high impedance characteristics, a significant amount of energy must be delivered to ignite[3] the CCFL. (*Id.* at 7:20-24.) After the CCFL is lit, the CCFL impedance "decreases to its normal operating value." (*Id.* at 7:25-26.) The '382 patent discloses a feedback signal [FB] as part of a feedback control loop **40** "permitting controllable power to be delivered to the load." (*Id.* at 2:48-50, 5:49-52, Fig. 2.) The '382 patent further discloses an over-voltage protection circuit **60** to protect the converter circuit and the load from an open lamp condition.[4] (*Id.* at 8:1-9:9, Fig. 2.)

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[2] The transformer is part of the "resonant tank," which "steps up" the voltage and smoothes out the AC waveform. (Tr. at 322:16 (Lin).)

[3] This may also be referred to as "striking the lamp." (Tr. at 315:23-25 (Lin).)

[4] If, for example, the CCFL lamp becomes broken or disconnected (open lamp), the inverter could provide excessive voltage resulting in arcing and damage to the components or operator. (Tr. at 326:13-329:5 (Lin).) "In an

The '382 patent has eight asserted claims, two of which are independent. Asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 read as follows:

1. A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit, comprising:

[a.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[b.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;

[c.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;

[d.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[e.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[f.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

[g.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

2. A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

4. A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:

[a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

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open lamp condition, the circuitry of Figure 2 protects the device by shutting down the power before electrical arcing or similar problems can occur." (SFF 33 (undisputed).)

[b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and

[c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

7. A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:

[a.] a third switch coupled to said first switch and said step-up transformer for providing a first electrical path through said-up transformer to ground when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on;

[b.] a fourth switch coupled to said second switch and said-up transformer for providing a second electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said fourth switch and said second switch are simultaneously on;

[c.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[d.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and

[e.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line, said first switch and said third switch for adjusting time when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

8. A liquid crystal display unit comprising:

[a.] a liquid crystal display panel;

[b.] a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating said liquid crystal display panel;

[c.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[d.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;

[e.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;

[f.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[g.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[h.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

[i.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

9. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

11. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** further

[a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

14. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** further comprising:

[a.] a third switch coupled to said first switch and said step-up transformer for providing a first electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on;

[b.] a fourth switch coupled to said second switch and said step-up transformer for providing a second electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said fourth switch and said second switch are simultaneously on;

[c.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp:

[d.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and

[e.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line, said first switch and said third switch for adjusting time when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-3.)

E. The Products at Issue.

The products at issue in this Investigation are CCFL inverter circuits, including products such as modules, boards, notebook computers and LCD monitors that incorporate them. (CBr. at 7-9.) With respect to infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent, O2 Micro accuses the following MPS inverter controller product families[5]: MP1015, MP1008, MP1009, MP10091, MP1010B, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, MP1028, MP1037, MP1038, MP1048, MP1060, MP1061, MP1062, MP1872, MP61093, VN800, VN830 (collectively, the "MPS Products"). (CBr. at 7, 33; SFF 47 (undisputed).) According to O2 Micro, the MP1015 product is representative of all the accused MPS Products because they "include the same basic circuitry and functionality with respect to the overvoltage protection circuit described in the '382 patent claims and that was first present in the MP1015." (*Id.*; CFF III.C.25, 26.) With respect to infringement of claims 7 and 14 of the '382 patent, O2 Micro accuses the following MPS Products: MP1015, MP1010B, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, MP1028, MP1037, MP1038, MP1048, MP1060, MP1061, MP1062, MP1872, VN800, VN830. (CBr. at 33.)

O2 Micro further identifies the ASUS inverter modules, boards, notebook computers, and LCD monitors listed in CX-403C and attached hereto as **Appendix A** (the "ASUS Products") as infringing some or all of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent because they

[5] Identified by base model numbers. (CBr. at 7.)

incorporate accused MPS Products. (CBr. at 7-8, 48-53; CFF III.C.1171; CFF III.C. 1173; CFF III.C.1175-76.) According to O2 Micro, the ASUS Products that contain the MPS MP1009 and MP1038 inverter drivers infringe claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 48-53.) According to O2 Micro, the ASUS Products that contain the MPS MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1037, MP1060, and MP1872 inverter drivers infringe claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 of the '382 patent. (*Id.*)

O2 Micro further identifies Microsemi inverter circuits incorporating the LX1691, LX1691A, LX1691B, LX1692, LX1692A, LX1692B, LX1696, LX1696A, LX6512, LX1693, LX1697 and LX1699 CCFL inverter controller families as infringing some or all of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent, as well as the Microsemi inverter module families containing accused Microsemi inverter controllers that are listed in CDX-47 and RX-991C and attached hereto as **Appendix B** (collectively, the "Microsemi Products"). (CBr. at 8-9.)

II. JURISDICTION AND IMPORTATION.

In order to have the power to decide a case, a court or agency must have both subject matter jurisdiction, and jurisdiction over either the parties or the property involved. *See Certain Steel Rod Treating Apparatus and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-97, Commission Memorandum Opinion, 215 U.S.P.Q. 229, 231 (U.S.I.T.C., 1981). For the reasons discussed below, the Administrative Law Judge finds the Commission has jurisdiction over this Investigation.

Respondents MPS, ASUS, and Microsemi have responded to the Complaint and Notice of Investigation and have fully participated in the Investigation by, among other things, participating in discovery, participating in the hearing, and filing pre-hearing and post-hearing briefs. (SFF 52 (undisputed); MFF 69 (undisputed).) Accordingly, the Administrative Law

Judge finds that Respondents MPS, ASUS, and Microsemi have submitted to the personal jurisdiction of the Commission and that the Commission has in rem jurisdiction over the accused MPS Products, ASUS Products, and Microsemi Products. *Certain Cloisonné Jewelry*, Inv. No. 337-TA-195, Initial Determination at 40-43 (U.S.I.T.C., March, 1985) (unreviewed).

Section 337 declares to be unlawful "[t]he importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation by the owner, importer, or consignee, of articles" that infringe a valid and enforceable United States patent if an industry relating to the articles protected by the patent exists or is in the process of being established in the United States. *See* 19 U.S.C. §§ 1337(a)(1)(B)(i) and (a)(2). Pursuant to Section 337, the Commission shall investigate alleged violations of the Section and hear and decide actions involving those alleged violations.

With respect to the '382 patent, the importation or sale requirement of Section 337 establishing subject matter jurisdiction as to Respondent ASUSTeK Computer Inc. has already been established. (Order No. 31 at 9. *See also* CFF II.A.1-24 (undisputed); SFF 53 (undisputed).) Furthermore, Respondents MPS, ASUS Computer International, and Microsemi do not dispute that the importation requirement of Section 337 has been met. (RBr. at 10; SFF 54 (undisputed); CFF II.B.1-26 (undisputed); CFF II.C.1-6 (undisputed); CFF II.C.9-19 (undisputed); CFF II.C.21-44 (undisputed); CFF II.D.1-6 (undisputed); CFF II.D.16-18 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF II.D.22 (undisputed in relevant part).)

Thus, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Respondents MPS, ASUS, and Microsemi sell for importation, import, or sell after importation into the United States, articles that are accused in this Investigation. The importation or sale requirement of Section 337 is satisfied.

III. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION.

A. Applicable Law.

At this stage, the Investigation concerns one utility patent. *See* 74 Fed. Reg. 2099 (2009). All of the unfair acts alleged by O2 Micro are infringements of the '382 patent.

Any finding of infringement requires a two-step analysis. First, the asserted patent claims must be construed as a matter of law to determine their proper scope.[6] Second, a factual determination must be made whether the properly construed claims read on the accused devices. *See Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 967, 976 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (*en banc*), *aff'd*, 517 U.S. 370 (1996).

Claim construction begins with the language of the claims themselves. Claims should be given their ordinary and customary meaning as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art, viewing the claim terms in the context of the entire patent. *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312-13 (Fed. Cir. 2005). In some cases, the ordinary meaning of claim language is readily apparent and claim construction will involve little more than "the application of the widely accepted meaning of commonly understood words." *Id.* at 1314. In other cases, claim terms have a specialized meaning and it is necessary to determine what a person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood disputed claim language to mean by analyzing "the words of the claims themselves, the remainder of the specification, the prosecution history, and extrinsic evidence concerning relevant scientific principles, as well as the meaning of technical terms, and the state of the art." *Id.* (quoting *Innova/Pure Water, Inc. v. Safari Water Filtration Sys., Inc.*, 381 F.3d 1111, 1116 (Fed. Cir. 2004)).

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[6] Only claim terms in controversy need to be construed, and then only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy. *Vanderlande Indus. Nederland BV v. Int'l Trade Comm.*, 366 F.3d 1311, 1323 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Vivid Tech., Inc. v. American Sci. & Eng'g, Inc.*, 200 F.3d 795, 803 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

The claims themselves provide substantial guidance as to the meaning of disputed claim language. *Id.* at 1314. "[T]he context in which a term is used in the asserted claim can be highly instructive." *Id.* Likewise, other claims of the patent at issue, regardless of whether they have been asserted against respondents, may show the scope and meaning of disputed claim language. *Id.*

With respect to claim preambles, a preamble may limit a claimed invention if it (i) recites essential structure or steps, or (ii) is "necessary to give life, meaning, and vitality" to the claim. *Eaton Corp. v. Rockwell Int'l Corp.*, 323 F.3d 1332, 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (citations omitted). The Federal Circuit has explained that a "claim preamble has the import that the claim as a whole suggests for it. In other words, when the claim drafter chooses to use both the preamble and the body to define the subject matter of the claimed invention, the invention so defined, and not some other, is the one the patent protects." *Id.* (quoting *Bell Communications Research, Inc. v. Vitalink Communications Corp.*, 55 F.3d 615, 620 (Fed. Cir. 1995)). When used in a patent preamble, the term "comprising" is well understood to mean "including but not limited to," and thus, the claim is open-ended. *CIAS, Inc. v. Alliance Gaming Corp.*, 504 F.3d 1356, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2007). The patent term "comprising" permits the inclusion of other unrecited steps, elements, or materials in addition to those elements or components specified in the claims. *Id.*

In cases where the meaning of a disputed claim term in the context of the patent's claims remains uncertain, the specification is the "single best guide to the meaning of a disputed term." *Phillips,* 415 F.3d at 1321. Moreover, "[t]he construction that stays true to the claim language and most naturally aligns with the patent's description of the invention will be, in the end, the correct construction." *Id.* at 1316. As a general rule, however, the particular examples or

embodiments discussed in the specification are not to be read into the claims as limitations. *Id.* at 1323.

The prosecution history may also explain the meaning of claim language, although "it often lacks the clarity of the specification and thus is less useful for claim construction purposes." *Id.* at 1317. The prosecution history consists of the complete record of the patent examination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, including cited prior art. *Id.* It may reveal "how the inventor understood the invention and whether the inventor limited the invention in the course of prosecution, making the claim scope narrower than it would otherwise be." *Id.*

If the intrinsic evidence is insufficient to establish the clear meaning of a claim, a court may resort[7] to an examination of the extrinsic evidence. *Zodiac Pool Care, Inc. v. Hoffinger Industries, Inc.*, 206 F.3d 1408, 1414 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Extrinsic evidence may shed light on the relevant art, and consists of all evidence external to the patent and the prosecution history, "including expert and inventor testimony, dictionaries, and learned treatises." *Phillips,* 415 F.3d at 1317. In evaluating expert testimony, a court should disregard any expert testimony that is conclusory or "clearly at odds with the claim construction mandated by the claims themselves, the written description, and the prosecution history, in other words, with the written record of the patent." *Id.* at 1318. Extrinsic evidence is inherently "less reliable" than intrinsic evidence, and "is unlikely to result in a reliable interpretation of patent claim scope unless considered in the context of the intrinsic evidence." *Id.* at 1318-19.

[7] "In those cases where the public record unambiguously describes the scope of the patented invention, reliance on any extrinsic evidence is improper." *Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronic, Inc.*, 90 F.3d 1576, 1583 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

B. Level of Skill in the Art.

Claims should be given their ordinary and customary meaning as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1312-13.

The parties essentially agree that the relevant technological field is DC-to-AC power inverter circuits for cold cathode fluorescent lamps. (MFF70; COMFF 70; ROMFF 70.)

While Staff, ASUS, MPS and Microsemi set forth differing definitions in the briefing as to the level of skill held by a person of ordinary skill in the art of designing power inverter circuits at the time of the invention of the '382 patent, Staff's definition set forth in the proposed fact findings is undisputed. (RBr. at 93; MBr. at 28-29; SBr. at 70.) The parties agree that "[a] person of ordinary skill in the art to which the '382 patent pertains would have had a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering with at least one year of practical experience, or a master's degree with studies in power electronics." (SFF 227 (undisputed); CORFF 4.1.) Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the disputed claim terms in this Investigation are to be construed in accordance with this definition of a person of ordinary skill.

C. The Disputed Claim Terms of the '382 Patent and Their Proper Construction.

O2 Micro is asserting some or all of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent against respondents. However, only portions of the language of independent claims 1 and 8 are disputed.

1. **Claim 1, Portion of Element 'f', and Claim 8, Portion of Element 'h'—"*a timer circuit . . . for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration*"**

The first disputed claim term is quoted by the parties as follows: "a timer circuit...for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration[.]"

O2Micro and Staff propose the following claim construction: "a circuit that provides a 'predetermined' amount of time before shutdown occurs."

This construction has several faults. First, as MPS and ASUS point out, it injects the word "shutdown" into the timer circuit; whereas, shutdown is a function of the protection circuit element. (RBr. at 13.)

Second, the word "shutdown" is not defined, and as included in the proposed construction, is ambiguous. Although the protection circuit element of claims 1 and 8 uses the term "shutting down" the first and second switches, it is not clear if that is what is intended by O2 Micro and Staff. (*See* Section III.C.3.)

Third, an overvoltage condition is not the only time or way a shutdown can occur; a shutdown can also occur when the user turns off the power, in which case the timer circuit is not initiated, because, for one thing, a first voltage signal does not exceed a predetermined threshold. The proposed construction of O2 Micro and Staff denotes that the timer circuit provides a predetermined duration before a "shutdown" occurs, which is not always the case.

Fourth, the proposed construction changes the terms of the claim from "for providing" to "that provides." According to the teaching, the invention allows the time-out to be set by the user:

> The duration of the time-out is preferably designed according to the requirements of the loads (e.g., CCFLs of an LCD panel) but could alternately be set at some programmable value.

(JX-1 at 8:66-9:2.) The term "for providing" connotes that possibility; whereas, the term "that provides" connotes that the predetermined duration is entirely endogenous to the design.

Respondents MPS and ASUS's proposed construction reads as follows: "a circuit that measures a time period having a duration determined beforehand." This, too, has faults. O2

Micro and Staff note that the word "measures" does not denote the same thing as the word "providing," and therefore misrepresents the essence of the claim element, with respect to the time-out sequence portion of the claim. (CBr. at 19-20; SBr. at 20.)

Microsemi's proposed construction is as follows: "a circuit that provides a signal once a duration of time determined beforehand has passed since the circuit received an earlier signal [said first voltage signal]." (MBr. at 31-32.) Complainants fault this construction by noting that it ignores the term "time-out sequence" and say that it adds structural limitations, "start signal" and "output signal," that are not part of the claim. (CBr. at 20.) The Administrative Law Judge agrees and, further, finds it ambiguous as well.

The claim element at issue, which is part of claims 1 and 8 of the patent, pertains to a circuit for igniting a cold cathode fluorescent lamp. Claim 1 reads: A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit...." And Claim 8 reads: A liquid crystal display unit comprising...a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating...liquid crystal display panel." The claim element itself, which is the same for both claims, reads as follows:

> a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration

In the case of this invention, a period of time is "predetermined" (i.e. determined beforehand, according to the unanimity of the parties) and the timer circuit is initiated when the first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold. The function of the timer circuit is described in the specification:

> Preferably, a timer **64** is initiated once the OVP exceeds the threshold, thereby initiating a time-out sequence. The duration of the time-out is preferably designed according to the requirement of the loads (e.g., CCFLs of an LCD panel), but could alternately be set at some programmable value. Drive pulses are disabled once the time-out is reached, thus providing safe-operation output of the converter circuit. That is, circuit **60** provides a sufficient voltage to ignite the

> lamp, but will shut off after a certain period if the lamp is not connected to the converter, so that erroneous high voltage is avoided at the output. This duration is necessary since a non-ignited lamp is similar to an open-lamp condition.

(JX-1 at 8:64-65; 9:1-8.) Thus, the specification teaches that the timer circuit is initiated once the OVP exceeds the threshold and a shutdown will occur if erroneous high voltage persists during the time-out period. The purpose of the timer circuit is to give the inverter controller enough time to supply sufficient voltage to the lamp to allow for the correction of erroneous high voltage, such as through lamp ignition, bearing in mind that both claims concern cold cathode fluorescent lamps. If, for example, the lamp ignites during the time-out, the inverter controller will continue to supply voltage, at a reduced level, to the transformer; but if the lamp does not ignite by the end of the time-out, drive pulses are disabled and the system shuts down. Thus, the timer circuit limits, by predetermining, the amount of time that will be allowed for the overvoltage condition to persist.

This is consistent with the "time-out sequence" language of the claim element. According to SX-1 (The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms), a "time-out" is "[a] condition that occurs when a predetermined amount of time elapses without the occurrence of an expected event." The expected event with respect to the patented invention is the ignition of a cold cathode fluorescent lamp, and the timer circuit limitation provides a time-out sequence of sufficient duration, determined beforehand, to ignite that lamp.

For these reasons, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that a person of ordinary skill in the art would construe the contested portion of the claim element as follows: "a circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist."

2. Claim 1, Portion of Element 'f', and Claim 8, Portion of Element 'h' – "*when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration*"

The second disputed claim term is quoted by the parties as follows: "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration[.]"

O2 Micro and Staff propose that this portion of the claim element be construed as follows: "when the first voltage signal exceeds and continues to exceed a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration." (CBr. at 20; SBr. at 21-22.) This construction is ambiguous because it includes a redundancy: "exceeds and continues to exceed." If something continues to exceed, ipso facto, it exceeds. This leads to the possibility that the proponents have something additional in mind. If the word "and" after the word "exceeds" and before the word "continues" is intended to denote the occurrence of two events—first, the voltage exceeds the threshold initiating a time-out sequence; and, second, the voltage must thereafter continue to exceed the threshold until the time-out period expires—the point is not clearly stated. Therefore the proposed claim construction is confusing. Also, the phrase "said predetermined duration" within the proposed construction does not have an antecedent, since there is no previously mentioned "predetermined duration" but instead a "predetermined amount of time," and this creates another ambiguity.

MPS and ASUS propose the following construction: "The time-out sequence begins after the first voltage signal has remained above a voltage value determined beforehand for a period of time equal to the duration of the time-out sequence." (RBr. at 13.) This construction involves two predetermined durations of equal measure: first, the voltage signal must exceed a threshold for the predetermined duration in order to initiate the time-out sequence, and then the voltage signal has to remain above that threshold for the same amount of time. This interpretation is not warranted by the words of the claim, and all of the other parties reject it. The phrase "said

predetermined duration" refers to the previously mentioned duration and does not denote a second, or additional, duration. The Administrative Law Judge concludes that there is only one predetermined duration mentioned in the claim element.

Microsemi proposes the following construction: "When said voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold throughout said predetermined duration." (MBr. at 36.) The word "throughout" is defined as "through the whole of; in every part of" (Webster's New World College Dictionary, 4th Ed.) and denotes constancy from start to finish. In view of the fact that that the inverter circuit involves alternating current, this is not necessary for purposes of the invention. (CBr. at 26; Tr. at 2527, 2566 (Chapman).) There is no intimation anywhere in the intrinsic evidence that the voltage must at all times and in all ways exceed the predetermined threshold.

According to the claim element, the time-out sequence occurs when the first voltage signal exceeds a threshold for a predetermined duration. All of the parties expressly agree that the voltage signal must exceed, for an extent of time that is predetermined, a certain threshold. (CBr. at 20-21; RBr. at 13-14; MBr. at 36; SBr. at 21-22.) Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge construes this portion of the claim element as follows: "when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration."

3. **Claim 1, Portion of Element 'g' and Claim 8, Portion of Element 'i' –** *"shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration"*

O2 Micro argues that the claimed element "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" should mean "turning off the first and second switches after the 'predetermined' duration has elapsed." (CBr. at 26.)

ASUS and MPS argue that the claimed element "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" should mean "turning off the first and second switches when the time-out sequence has elapsed." (RBr. at 21.)

Microsemi does not make any argument with respect to the claimed element "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" in its initial post-hearing brief. (MBr. at 30-39.) In its pre-hearing brief, Microsemi had argued that the claim language at issue should mean "disabling the drive circuitry for said first and second switch," although Microsemi appears to have abandoned this argument. (Microsemi Prehearing Brief at 36. *See also* Ground Rule 11.1.)

Staff agrees with O2 Micro that "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" should mean "turning off the first and second switches after the 'predetermined' duration has elapsed." (SBr. at 27.)

This disputed portion of both claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent, "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration," is located in element 'g' of claim 1 and element 'i' of claim 8. The pertinent parts of the surrounding claim language are identical in claims 1 and 8. Elements 'b' through 'g' of claim 1 and elements 'd' through 'i' of claim 8 read—

> a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;
>
> a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;
>
> a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

> a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and
>
> a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-2 (emphasis added).) Under the plain language of the claims, as discussed above in Section III.C.1., the timer circuit is initiated when the first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold. The time-out sequence lasts for a duration determined beforehand, after which the protection circuit (element 'g' of claim 1, element 'i' of claim 8) shuts down the first and second switches if the overvoltage condition persists. Accordingly, a person of ordinary skill in the art would find that the language "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" means "turning off the first and second switches after the predetermined duration has elapsed."

This finding is consistent with the specification. As discussed above in Section III.C.1., the specification explains, with respect to a preferred embodiment, that the time-out sequence of the timer **64** (shown in Fig. 2) is initiated once the voltage signal, or OVP **66**, exceeds the threshold and lasts for a designated duration. (JX-1 at 8:40-9:8.) "Drive pulses are disabled once the time-out is reached, thus providing safe-operation output of the converter circuit." (*Id.* at 9:2-3.) A person of ordinary skill in the art would likely understand that when "drive pulses are disabled" the switches are effectively shut down. (*Id.* at 2:57-3:7.)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the language proposed by Respondents MPS and ASUS does not as closely track the language of the claims as the language proposed by O2 Micro and Staff. For the reasons discussed above in Section III.C.2, the Administrative Law Judge further rejects MPS and ASUS's argument that O2 Micro's proposed language is

confusing because "there are two applicable 'predetermined duration[s]' introduced by the 'timer circuit' element." (RBr. at 21-22.)

4. **Claim 1, Portion of Element 'd' and Claim 8, Portion of Element 'f' –** *"electrically coupled"*

Respondent Microsemi argues that the term "electrically coupled" should mean "connected by passing electricity between." (MBr. at 30.) O2 Micro, MPS, and ASUS did not construe this limitation in their initial post-hearing briefs. Staff does not object to Microsemi's proposed construction. (SBr. at 28.) As there is no controversy as to the meaning of "electrically coupled," the Administrative Law Judge declines to construe this limitation. Only claim terms in controversy need to be construed, and then only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy. *Vanderlande Indus. Nederland BV v. Int'l Trade Comm.*, 366 F.3d 1311, 1323 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Vivid Tech., Inc. v. American Sci. & Eng'g, Inc.*, 200 F.3d 795, 803 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

IV. INFRINGEMENT DETERMINATION

A. Applicable Law

1. Direct Infringement.

"Determination of infringement is a two-step process which consists of determining the scope of the asserted claim (claim construction) and then comparing the accused product . . . to the claim as construed." *Certain Sucralose, Sweeteners Containing Sucralose, and Related Intermediate Compounds Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-604, Comm'n Op. at 36 (U.S.I.T.C., April 28, 2009) (citing *Litton Sys., Inc. v. Honeywell, Inc.*, 140 F.3d 1449, 1454 (Fed. Cir. 1998) "*Litton*"). An accused device literally infringes a patent claim if it contains each limitation recited in the claim exactly. *Litton*, 140 F.3d at 1454. Each patent claim element or limitation is

considered material and essential. *London v. Carson Pirie Scott & Co.*, 946 F.2d 1534, 1538 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In a Section 337 investigation, the complainant bears the burden of proving infringement of the asserted patent claims by a preponderance of the evidence. *Enercon GmbH v. Int'l Trade Comm'n,* 151 F.3d 1376, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

2. Indirect Infringement.

Induced Infringement.

"Whoever actively induces infringement of a patent shall be liable as an infringer." 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). A patentee asserting a claim of inducement must show (i) that there has been direct infringement and (ii) that the alleged infringer "knowingly induced infringement and possessed specific intent to encourage another's infringement." *Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. v. Chemque, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 1294, 1304-05 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The specific intent requirement for inducement necessitates a showing that the alleged infringer was aware of the patent, induced direct infringement, and that he knew or should have known that his actions would induce actual direct infringement. *DSU Medical Corp. v. JMS Co., Ltd.*, 471 F.3d 1293, 1305 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (en banc in relevant part). The intent to induce infringement may be proven with circumstantial or direct evidence and may be inferred from all the circumstances. *Id.* at 1306; *Broadcom Corp. v. Qualcomm Inc.*, 543 F.3d 683, 699 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

Contributory Infringement.

35 U.S.C. § 271(c) sets forth the rules for contributory infringement:

> Whoever offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use, shall be liable as a contributory infringer.

35 U.S.C. § 271(c). As explained by the Federal Circuit, in order to succeed on a claim of contributory infringement, complainant must show that respondent "knew that the combination for which its components were especially made was both patented and infringing" and that respondent's components have "no substantial noninfringing uses." *Cross Med. Prods., Inv. v. Medtronic Sofamor Danek, Inc.,* 424 F.3d 1293, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (citations omitted).

B. Analysis of the Accused MPS Products with Respect to the '382 patent.

O2 Micro accuses MPS Products MP1015, MP1008, MP1009, MP10091, MP1010B, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, MP1028, MP1037, MP1038, MP1048, MP1060, MP1061, MP1062, MP1872, MP61093, VN800, VN830 of infringing claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 7, 33; SFF 47 (undisputed).) O2 Micro asserts that the MP1015 product is representative of all the accused MPS Products because they "include the same basic circuitry and functionality with respect to the overvoltage protection circuit described in the '382 patent claims and that was first present in the MP1015." (*Id.*; CFF III.C.25, 26.) O2 Micro also accuses MPS Products MP1015, MP1010B, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, MP1028, MP1037, MP1038, MP1048, MP1060, MP1061, MP1062, MP1872, VN800, and VN830 of infringing claims 7 and 14 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 33.)

Only the timer circuit element of the accused MPS Products is contested in the matter of infringement. (CBr. 35; RBr. 27-31; Tr. at 1257 (Flasck).)

The accused MPS Products have a timer circuit coupled to a first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration. (Tr. at 1226-29 (Flasck).) During the normal operation of MPS's accused Products, the VLFB pin receives 5 volts of direct current on top of which is an alternating current that ranges, plus or minus, 2.5 volts (from 7.5 to 2.5 volts). (Tr. at 1228 (Flasck).) If an open lamp condition occurs (if, for example, the lamp is not struck, or is not connected to the inverter, or is broken (Tr. at 368:5-14 (Lin)), the alternating

current at the VLFB pin will increase in amplitude and eventually swing below ground, or zero volts, on the negative side of the alternating waveform. This is an over-voltage, condition. (Tr. at 1228-29 (Flasck).)

When that happens, a comparator, denominated OLF, connected to the VLFB pin will signal the event to a "retriggerable multivibrator" to which OLF comparator is also connected. (Tr. at 1365-67 (Flasck).) Once it is triggered, the multivibrator operates for a span of 150 microseconds. (JX-185C, Moyer Dep. Tr. 93-94.) That time span is restarted each time the multivibrator receives another over-voltage signal from the OLF comparator (Tr. at 1365 (Flasck)), even if that should occur before the expiration of an extant 150-microsecond span. (Tr. at 1366-67 (Flasck).) (Some of the MPS devices have "retriggerable multivibrators" that span 190 microseconds, rather than 150.) (Tr. at 1366 (Flasck); CDX-27.)

While in its "triggered" state, the multivibrator activates a current source that charges a capacitor labeled C_{FT} connected to Pin 17 (the fault timer pin) at the rate of one microampere. (Tr. at 1369-70 (Flasck).) The current source will continue to charge the C_{FT} capacitor at that rate for as long as the multivibrator remains in a "triggered" state. (*Id.*) If the voltage created by the current charge to the capacitor reaches 1.2 volts, a fault threshold value is met, power to the switches will cease, and the device will shut down. (Tr. at 1385-88 (Flasck).) That takes 0.98 seconds, according to the typical application shown in the MP1015 application notes. (Tr. at 1229 (Flasck); JX-35 at MONO-ITC-00527772, 0052776-77.)

In addition to charging the C_{FT} capacitor, the OLF comparator causes another capacitor, labeled C_{COMP}, to discharge, and this discharge signals the switch control logic to reduce the duty cycles of the power switches. (Tr. at 2040 (Silzars).) The reduction in the duty cycles of the

power switches decreases the power to the transformer and, consequently, the voltage across the lamp and at the capacitor divider is reduced. (Tr. at 1373-74 (Flasck); Tr. at 2040 (Silzars).)

As the voltage across the lamp is decreased, so is any current flowing through the lamp. (Tr. at 1374 (Flasck).) If the lamp is not ignited at this point, there will be no current flowing through it. (Tr. at 2035-36 (Silzars).) A current regulation circuit connected to the lamp senses, by means of a resistor, either too little or no current through the lamp, and this causes an error amplifier ("EA"), which is part of the current regulation circuit, to turn on a constant current source that sends an electric charge to the C_{COMP} capacitor. (Tr. at 2028-30 (Silzars).) That charge will increase the voltage of the C_{COMP} capacitor, and this increased voltage causes the switch control logic to expand the duty cycles of the power switches, thereby increasing power to the transformer and raising its output voltage to the lamp and the capacitor divider. (Tr. at 2032 (Silzars).)

In a persistent open-lamp condition, the increasing voltage at the VLFB pin will eventually swing below zero again, and the OLF comparator will again trigger the multivibrator, setting the stage for more current to be fed to the C_{FT} capacitor. (Tr. at 2045 (Silzars).) When the MPS Products are started, the voltage amplitude increases with the passage of time, and if not checked, would eventually damage the circuit. (Tr. at 1867 (Moyer).)

Because of this recursive process, the voltage at the VLFB pin oscillates across the zero threshold and, therefore, does not continually exceed that threshold for a predetermined duration. This oscillation of voltage is called squegging. (Tr. at 2045-46 (Silzars).)

It is Complainants' contention that, despite the squegging behavior of the voltage at the VLFB pin, the MPS Products infringe the timer circuit element of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. They argue, based on testimony of their expert on claim construction and infringement,

Richard Flasck, that the "first voltage signal"[8] in the case of the MP1015, as well as the other MPS Products, is represented by an alternating current waveform. (CBr. at 35.) They say that, during an over-voltage condition, the first voltage signal at the VLFB pin is simply a modulated waveform, by reason of its periodically increasing and decreasing in value. (*Id.*) They argue that peak-to-peak voltage is the best way to characterize amplitude modulated signals such as that presented to the VLFB pin, and that it is the waveform that constitutes the voltage signal, because the waveform carries information regarding an over-voltage condition. (*Id.* at 36.)

Complainants also argue that instantaneous voltage of a pure sinusoidal alternating-current waveform and a modulated alternating-current waveform will change up and down with the passing of time and, for that reason, instantaneous voltage is not a useful measure for detecting when an over-voltage signal exceeds a threshold. (*Id.*) They say that the only reasonable way to characterize a squegging waveform is by its peak-to-peak voltage. (*Id.*) Further, they argue that in an open lamp condition the VLFB pin of the MPS Products will swing below zero volts, and when that happens, the inverter controller regulates the VLFB to ten volts peak-to-peak, and a one microampere current source will inject into the fault timer pin. (*Id.* at 37.)

In reply, MPS says that a waveform is not a voltage signal; that Complainants' arguments amount to an abstract characterization of what a "first voltage signal" is, contrary to the plain language of the asserted claims; that Complainants' claim construction conflicts with their domestic industry analysis, where Complainants interpret "first voltage signal" as the voltage signal across the capacitor divider that is received at the OVP, Pin 2; and that Complainants' construction conflicts with the description of "first voltage signal" contained in the specification.

[8] The "first voltage signal" is distinguished from the "second voltage signal" mentioned in other claims of the '382 patent, which performs a separate function. (*See*, for example, claim 11.)

(RBr. at 10.) Furthermore, they argue that Complainants' discussion of waveforms as a first voltage signal is a veiled attempt to inject an infringement analysis that is based on the doctrine of equivalents, which was not presented by Complainants' expert witness in his expert's report. (*Id.* at 10-11.)

Staff argues that the accused MPS Products do not satisfy the timer circuit limitation of claims 1 and 8, because those accused Products regulate the voltage signal in a way that causes it to oscillate and, therefore, it does not consistently exceed a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. (SBr. at 34.) Staff argues that "the MPS products actually shut down regardless of whether the voltage signal exceeds the threshold for the predetermined duration, so long as the signal exceeds the threshold often enough to keep the timer running." (SRBr. at 15.)

Staff, like MPS and ASUS, finds that Complainants' argument that the MPS Products meet the timer circuit limitation of the '382 patent despite the fact that their voltage signal squeggs is essentially one of equivalency. (SRBr. at 16). Staff also says that Complainants' arguments with respect to the nature of the claimed voltage signal are contradictory insofar as when a voltage signal should be considered a waveform and when it should not. (*Id.* at 16-17.) Staff criticizes Complainants' argument that the over-all peak-to-peak voltage is the criterion for establishing whether the voltage signal exceeds the threshold, on the basis that it makes meaningless the phrase "for said predetermined duration." (*Id.* at 18.)

Voltage is electromotive force or potential difference expressed or measured in volts or in multiples or divisions thereof. (SX-1:1185; 2:2142; 4:27-28.) Due to their impedance characteristics before ignition, cold cathode fluorescent lamps are subjected to high voltage. (JX-1 at 7:21-24.) The voltage referenced in the timer circuit element of claims 1 and 8 of the

'382 patent is that which is required to ignite cold cathode fluorescent lamps, but less than the rated voltage of the transformer. (*Id.* at 8:55-57.)

The amount of voltage, or the number of volts, needed to ignite cold cathode fluorescent lamps varies, depending on several factors, such as the dimensions of the lamps, their ages, and temperature. (Tr. at 369, 396-97, 401 (Lin); Tr. at 2151-52 (Silzars).) Some latitude, in terms of time and magnitude, has to be allowed in order for voltage to ignite different sized lamps under varying conditions and circumstances. (*Id.*) However, given the fact that too much voltage can engender harmful current that could damage various elements of the inverter and related components, including the transformer, a limit has to be put on the amount of voltage permitted to be delivered by the transformer to the lamps. (Tr. at 388, 396-97 (Lin).) According to Complainants' expert witness, Melving Mercer, Ph.D., it is peak voltage that causes damage. (Tr. at 2657 (Mercer).)

None of the parties has sought construction of the term "voltage signal." According to Mr. Flasck, the term, as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art, requires no construction. (Tr. at 1641 (Flasck).) He testified that a waveform is a voltage signal and that peak-to-peak voltage is the proper way to measure that signal. (Tr. at 1348[9] (Flasck).) On the other hand, Dr. Silzars, the electrical engineer who testified for MPS and ASUS, says that it is instantaneous voltage, and not the waveform, that constitutes the voltage signal. (Tr. at 2055 (Silzars).)

Dr. Mercer, also an electrical engineer, testified that, although the terms "voltage signal" and "voltage waveform" are two different things, the "underlying meaning associated with voltage waveforms" is the "voltage signal." (Tr. at 2653-54 (Mercer).) By way of example, he

[9] This citation excludes lines 19-20 as they were stricken from the record. (*See* Order No. 48 at 6.)

testified that a traffic light that displays red is a voltage waveform that is perceived by the retina, but the signal is the message conveyed by the waveform, which is to stop. (*Id.* at 2656.)

There is no mention of the word "waveform" in either the claims or the specification of the '382 patent. (JX-1; RBr. at 10.) Language contained in other claims or in the specification can be a valuable source of enlightenment as to the meaning of a disputed claim term. *Phillips*, 415 F. 3d at 1314-15. Although the '382 patent does not define the term "first voltage signal" in claims 1 and 8, claim 3 does contain the following language:

> A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim 1 wherein said predetermined threshold represents a value of said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp greater than a minimum striking voltage of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and less than a rated voltage of said step-up transformer.

(JX-1 at 11:22-26.)

Also, the specification contains the following statement:

> An overvoltage protection can be provided to receive a voltage signal from across the load and the first output signal and compare the voltage signal from across the load and the first output signal, to control the pulse generator based on the value of the voltage signal from across the load.

(*Id.* at 4:42-48.) Both of these citations use the word "value" in referring to "voltage signal." Claim 3 specifies that the threshold represents a "value" of said voltage across the lamp and the quoted specification uses the term "value" in reference to the "voltage signal from across the load," when describing what constitutes overvoltage for purposes of the protection circuit. (*Id.*) Dr. Mercer testified that it is peak amplitude of voltage that causes damage. (Tr. at 2657 (Mercer).) Peak amplitude is consistent with the word "value" as applied to a "voltage signal" in the specification: protection against damage that can be caused by an excessive voltage when the value of that voltage exceeds a threshold.

According to the application notes for the MP1015, the threshold value for voltage protection is zero: "When the Vpk- of VLFB is below 0V, open_lamp protection will work." (JX-35 at MONO-ITC-00527779.) The zero threshold of the MPS Products is peak value ("Vpk").

The application notes also contain the following comments:

> Fault Protection
>
> Open Lamp: The VLFB pin (#18) is used to detect whether an open lamp condition has occurred. During normal operation the VLFB pin is typically at 5V DC with an AC swing of ± 2.5V. If an open lamp condition exists then the AC voltage on the VLFB line will swing below zero volts. When that occurs, the IC regulates the VLFB voltage to 10V p-p and a 1μA current source will inject into the FT pin. If the voltage at the FT pin exceeds 1.2V, then the chip will shut down.

(JX-35 at MONO-ITC-00527775.) This says that when an open lamp condition occurs, the voltage on the VLFB line will swing below zero volts, and when it does, the inverter circuit will regulate the voltage to 10V p-p (peak-to-peak). It is peak voltage (Vpk- of VLFB is below zero), not peak-to-peak voltage (10V p-p), that constitutes the voltage signal for starting the voltage protection circuit of the accused MPS Products.

Once the voltage swings below zero, which is the threshold for the MPS accused inverters, the inverters regulate the VLFB voltage to ten volts peak-to-peak ("10V p-p"). According to Mr. Flasck, that means the voltage will oscillate between ten and zero volts. (Tr. at 1228 (Flasck).) However, zero is the threshold, and so long as the voltage is regulated within the ten and zero volts peak-to-peak, voltage does not exceed the zero threshold.

Although Complainants point out in their reply brief that James Moyers acknowledged during his testimony that, according to Exhibit RX-343C (at PEGA-ITC-00350670), there is no squegging waveform demonstrated (CRBr. at 13-14), that exhibit shows a sinusoidal waveform

at OV, whose peak-to-peak voltage ranges from 0 to above 5 (presumably to 10, although the upper value is not mentioned). (*Id.*) This is consistent with the fact that the voltage is being regulated, as designed.

Complainants also argue in their reply brief that, according to Exhibit RX-117, several of the MPS Products, including MP1010B, MP1015, MP1016, MP1017, MP1026, and MP1028, do not show apparent squegging, and every cycle of the OV waveform exceeds the threshold throughout the predetermined duration. (CRBr. 13.) However, that statement is both contradicted and explained by Dr. Silzars during his testimony at the hearing. According to his testimony, the oscilloscopic tests show that those products manifest squegging behavior. (Tr. at 2053 (Silzars); RDX-230.)

The various exhibits referred to by Dr. Silzars during his testimony about squegging of the MPS Products show waveform traces at different time scales (in some cases, measured in microseconds, and in other cases, measured in milliseconds), and not every time scale of a waveform trace depicts squegging, nor need it do so. Mr. Flasck confirms that whether or not squegging is disclosed in the traces of oscilloscopic exhibits depends on the time scale at which the oscilloscope records them. (Tr. at 1676-79 (Flasck).) In the case of Exhibit RX-117, as depicted in RDX-230, Dr. Silzars specifically made reference to the waveform trace at the C_{COMP} capacitor to illustrate the sudden discharge of current from the capacitor, as one facet of the circuit design that contributes to the squegging behavior of the products. (*Id.*) Therefore, Complainants' argument, that the Products mentioned infringe even under MPS's proposed claim construction, based on Exhibit RX-117, does not overcome Dr. Silzars' testimony that squegging behavior is present in each of the MP1010B family of Products.

According to Mr. Flasck, an overvoltage condition with respect to the MPS Products occurs "when you get an oscillating waveform that goes up above 10 volts and down below 5 volts." [sic] (Tr. at 1228 (Flasck).) He says that the way these products detect

> when the threshold is exceeded, is actually to measure the instantaneous voltage at the pin. And when the instantaneous voltage at the pin goes down below zero, this is the detection method, that means that the—that the threshold of a 10-volt peak to peak signal on the pin has been exceeded. And when that happens, this says that it—it—it turns on the 1 microamp current source and begins to charge the time-out pin. So the threshold is 10-volt peak to peak.

(Tr. at 1229 (Flasck).) He repeats this opinion later during his cross-examination:

> Therefore, the threshold that is referred to must be peak-to-peak threshold. And in point of fact, it's even—that's even said in, I believe, it's the MP1015 data sheet. It mentions that the 10-volt peak-to-peak threshold as the threshold of the signal.

(Tr. at 1349 (Flasck).) Actually, the MP1015 data sheet says the "IC regulates the VLFB voltage to 10V p-p" if the AC voltage on the VLFB line swings below zero. (JX-35 at Mono-ITC-00527775.) However, according to claims 1 and 8, the predetermined threshold must be *exceeded for the predetermined duration.*

In the case of the MPS accused inverters, according to Mr. Flasck, when a zero volt "detection" threshold is exceeded, the inverters regulate the voltage to 10 volts peak to peak; that is, 10 volts to 0 volts (Tr. at 1228-29 (Flasck).) Although he acknowledges that, for purposes of "detection," a zero-volt threshold must be exceeded (that is, *instantaneous* voltage must actually swing below zero), he does not explain how a voltage waveform that is being regulated to 10 volts peak to peak, as the MP1015 and related accused MPS inverters are, *exceeds* a threshold having those parameters. He explained his conclusions about infringement of the '382 patent's timer circuit element in claims 1 and 8 by the MPS accused inverters this way:

> But in all the cases that I looked at and all the MPS products that I examined, when they go into—when there's an overvoltage condition, the—the

> part does cause it to squeg, that squegging waveform is the overvoltage waveform, and in every case, the detection method may vary one way or another, but in every case, there's a trigger when the peak-to-peak voltage of the waveform is exceeded.
>
> So that peak-to-peak waveform is the predetermined threshold. And once that peak-to-peak waveform is exceeded, there are mechanisms inside the chip that we talked a little bit about yesterday with the comparator and the one-shot multivibrator, you know, where it continually checks and makes sure that the waveform is continuing to exceed that threshold. And after a predetermined time for a persistent fault, that is an overvoltage fault that continues, then the timer circuit notifies the protection circuit that it should shut down the chip.
>
> So it's my analysis that the timer circuit element is satisfied by all of the MPS chips.

(Tr. at 1349-50 (Flasck).)

Mr. Flasck does not explain what segment (how much) of the waveform he considered when he concluded that it exceeds the threshold for purposes of his infringement analysis. According to him, only some of the alternating current's peaks have to exceed the threshold. Although the accused Products' multivibrator has a time span of 150 or 190 nanoseconds during which it continues to activate a constant current source that charges the fault capacitor at a rate of one microampere (which allows the fault timer to continuously be charged so long as the OFL comparator is retriggered at least once every 150 nanoseconds), Mr. Flasck does not explain how, given the regulation function of the devices, the voltage signal continually—as opposed to periodically— exceeds the threshold. However, he did testify that as long as the zero threshold is exceeded at least once within the 150 or 190 nanosecond span of the multivibrator, the fault timer will continue to receive current from the current source which will increase the voltage to the fault comparator and eventually cause a shut down of the power switches. (Tr. at 1793-94 (Flasck).)

Dr. Silzars testified that a voltage waveform is a representation of instantaneous voltage recorded constantly over a span of time. (Tr. at 2055, 2143-44 (Silzars).) At any given instant, voltage of an alternating current has amplitude. (*Id.*) This amplitude changes with the passage of time, one instant to the next. (*Id.*) As a current's polarity changes, the voltage amplitude changes in the course of going from either positive to negative or vice versa. (*Id.*) Mr. Flasck said he relied on the data sheets and the application notes, primarily, for forming his opinions, plus some schematics and the deposition testimony of the MPS designers. (Tr. at 1203 (Flasck).) Therefore, his conclusions and inferences were drawn from those sources, but were not independently verified by him through scientific testing.

Dr. Silzars testified that he tested MPS products that were representative of the accused MPS Products "using a Tectronics [sic] oscilloscope." (Tr. at 2048-49 (Silzars).) He concluded that none of the accused MPS Products infringe the '382 patent, because their timer circuits do not provide a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when the first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration, because of the squegging behavior of the devices. (Tr. at 2024-25 (Silzars).) He testified that, based on his oscilloscope tests, all of the accused MPS Products exhibit squegging, which results in their alternating current waveforms rising above and falling below the threshold. (Tr. at 2049 (Silzars).) He testified that he disagrees with Mr. Flasck with respect to his testimony that the voltage signal need only exceed a threshold occasionally in order to meet the limitation of the timer circuit element. (Tr. at 2054 (Silzars).)

Dr. Silzars testified that he conducted his oscilloscopic tests while there were no lamps connected to the tested inverter circuits. (*Id.*) This is considered an open-lamp condition. (Tr. at 368:5-14 (Lin).) During his testimony, Dr. Silzars referred to graphs produced in connection

with his tests, depicting waveforms that display squegging behavior (Exs. RDX-227–231). (*Id.*) He testified that squegging is a periodic variation in a waveform, in which case amplitude increases and decreases. (Tr. at 2024 (Silzars).)

Although all of the instantaneous voltage of an alternating waveform does not have to exceed the predetermined threshold for the predetermined duration of the timer circuit in order to satisfy the limitations of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent for purposes of infringement, the peak voltage does. Inasmuch as peak voltage constitutes the maximum amplitude of a waveform, if the peak voltage of an alternating current waveform does not exceed the threshold for the predetermined duration, the timer circuit element is not satisfied. Dr. Mercer points out in his testimony that it is peak voltage that causes damage. (Tr. at 2657 (Mercer).) Dr. Silzars testified that a voltage signal is simply voltage recorded at some point in time at some location on the circuit (Tr. at 2143 (Silzars)); it is one point on a waveform. (*Id.* at 2055 (Silzars).) The testimony of Mr. Flasck does not establish that, when the predetermined threshold of the accused MPS Products has been exceeded by peak voltage, in each instance thereafter the peak voltage continues to exceed the zero threshold for the predetermined duration of the time-out. The testimony of Dr. Silzars establishes that they do not. (*Id.* at 2024-25 (Silzars).)

Mr. Flasck's opinion with respect to infringement of the '382 patent by the accused MPS Products is that, because peak voltage exceeds the zero threshold often enough to keep re-triggering the multivibrator for a period of time sufficient to cause a constant current source to charge the fault capacitor to a voltage level of 1.2 volts, which will result in the system shutting down, the timer circuit element is satisfied. It is his opinion that even if a squegging waveform were to exceed the requisite threshold only once, that would constitute an infringement of the '382 patent. (Tr. at 1791-92 (Flasck).) That conclusion, however, does not adhere to the plain

and ordinary meaning, as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art, of the phrase "for said predetermined duration." (Tr. at 2054-55 (Silzars).)

Because of the squegging behavior of all of the accused MPS Products, as established by the oscilloscopic tests conducted by Dr. Silzars, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that none of the accused MPS Products infringes independent claims 1 and 8 and, consequently, any of the remaining claims that depend from them.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 have been asserted by Complainants against MPS. (CBr. 33.) Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7 pertain to inverter circuits. Claims 8, 9, 11, and 14 pertain to liquid crystal displays using those circuits. (*Id.*) Claims 7 and 14 pertain to the use of inverter controllers or drivers employing full-bridge topology. (*Id.*) MPS's infringing products include inverter circuits employing full-bridge topology. (*Id.*) The infringing drivers include the MP1015, MP1010B, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, MP1028, MP1060, MP1061, MP1062, VN800 and VN830. (*Id.*) The infringing MPS inverter controllers include the MP1038, MP1008, MP1009, MP10091, MP1037, MP1048, MP872, and MP61093. (*Id.*) The MP1015 is representative of all of the accused MPS Products for purposes of infringement. (Tr. at 1214 (Flasck).) The inverter drivers incorporate the power transistors (switches) the drive the primary side of a step-up transformer, and the inverter controllers use external power transistors to drive the primary side of the transformer. (*Id.*)

1. Claim 1.

This claim reads as follows:

1. A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit, comprising:

[a.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[b.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;

[c.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;

[d.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[e.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[f.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

[g.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

(JX-1 at 10:37-11:16.) Because of the squegging behavior, described above, of all of the accused MPS Products, as demonstrated by the oscilloscopic tests conducted by Dr. Silzars, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that none of the accused MPS Products meets the limitation of the timer element of claim 1. As to the other elements of claim 1, according to the unrebutted testimony of Richard Flasck, they are met by the accused MPS Products, as represented by the MP1015. (Tr. at 1222-31 (Flasck).)

2. Claim 2.

This claim reads as follows:

> **2.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

(JX-1 at 11: 17-20.) According to the unrebutted testimony of Richard Flasck with respect to the accused MPS Products, again as represented by the MP1015, the predetermined duration described in claim 1 and referred to in claim 2, as the construction of that term has been agreed upon by the parties to this Investigation, is sufficient for ignition of the cold cathode fluorescent

lamp, when the circuit is properly operating. (Tr. at 1231-32 (Flasck).) Thus, the evidence is sufficient to establish that the accused MPS Products meet the additional limitations of claim 2; however, because they do not satisfy the timer element of claim 1, they do not infringe dependent claim 2.

3. Claim 4.

Claim 4 reads as follows:

> **4.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:
>
> [a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and
>
> [c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at 11:27-43.) According to the testimony of Richard Flasck, the MP1015 representative inverter circuit includes a sense resistor that meets the limitations of claim 4 of the '382 patent. (Tr. at 1232-34 (Flasck).) He also testified that the MP1015 includes a second feedback signal line coupled to the sense resistor for receiving the second voltage signal from the sense resistor and representing current through the lamp. (*Id.* at 1234.) And he testified that it also has a feedback signal line for adjusting power to the lamp. (*Id.* at 1234-35.) For these reasons he concluded that the MP1015 meets all of the elements of claim 4 and thus infringes the '382 patent. (*Id.* at 1236.)

Respondent MPS has not specifically challenged Complainants' allegation that the accused MPS Products infringe the additional limitations of claim 4 and, therefore, with respect

to the additional limitations of claim 4, they are unrebutted. However, because claim 4 also depends from claim 1, which has been found not to be infringed by any of the accused MPS Products, for that reason it is concluded that claim 4 is not infringed by any of the accused MPS Products.

4. Claim 7.

Claim 7 reads as follows:

> **7.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:
>
> [a.] a third switch coupled to said first switch and said step-up transformer for providing a first electrical path through said-up transformer to ground when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on;
>
> [b.] a fourth switch coupled to said second switch and said-up transformer for providing a second electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said fourth switch and said second switch are simultaneously on;
>
> [c.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [d.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and
>
> [e.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line, said first switch and said third switch for adjusting time when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at 11:55-12:13.)

Richard Flasck testified that the MP1015 is representative of all of the accused MPS Products for purposes of infringement, with exception of claims 7 and 14, which are not asserted against the MP1008, MP1009, MP10091 and MP6109, because they are not used in full-bridge (two pairs of transistor switches) inverter circuits. (CBr. at 33; Tr. at 1317, 1425-25.) He testified that, with respect to the remaining accused MPS Products, each of the elements of this

claim is included in those products. (Tr. at 1236-39 (Flasck).) MPS does not specifically challenge or refute Mr. Flasck with respect to his assertions that the additional elements of claim 7 are included in the identified products, and in that respect his testimony is uncontested. However, because claim 7 depends from claim 1, for the same reason that the MPS's accused Products do not infringe claim 1, it is concluded that they also do not infringe claim 7.

5. Claim 8.

Claim 8 reads as follows:

> **8.** A liquid crystal display unit comprising:
>
> [a.] a liquid crystal display panel;
>
> [b.] a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating said liquid crystal display panel;
>
> [c.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [d.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;
>
> [e.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;
>
> [f.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [g.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [h.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and
>
> [i.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

(JX-1 at 12:14-44.) Claim 8 is an independent claim under the '382 patent; however, it includes the elements of claim 1 but adds a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp. Richard Flasck testified that the representative MP1015 comprises a liquid crystal display unit and all of the other elements of claim 8. (Tr. at 1240-41 (Flasck).) For these reasons, Mr. Flasck opined that the accused MPS Products infringe claim 8.

MPS does not dispute that the MP1015 comprises a liquid crystal display unit. It disputes that its accused Products infringe claim 8 for the same reasons that it disputes that its Products infringe claim 1: they do not meet the limitations of the timer circuit element of claim 8 because they do not provide a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. For the same reasons given above for finding that the accused MPS Products do not infringe claim 1, it is concluded that those Products also do not infringe claim 8 of the '382 patent.

6. Claim 9.

Claim 9 reads as follows:

> **9**. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

(JX-1 at 12:44-47.) Richard Flasck said that his testimony concerning Claim 9 would be the same as the testimony he gave with respect to claim 2 (the two claims are similar except that claim 9 adds a liquid crystal display); therefore, that testimony was adopted by reference. In opposition, MPS and Staff generally take the same position with respect to this dependent claim as they do with respect to claim 2, which is that the accused MPS Products do not infringe, because they do not comprise a timer circuit that provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a

predetermined duration. (RBr. at 27-34; SBr. at 34-39.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes, on the basis of his analysis above with respect to claim 1, that the accused MPS Products do not include an element of the timer circuit of claim 9, which requires that a first voltage signal exceed a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration, and therefore do not infringe this claim.

7. Claim 11.

Claim 11 reads as follows:

> **11**. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** further
>
> [a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at 12:55-13:3.) Claim 11 depends from claim 8 and is identical to claim 4, with the addition of a liquid crystal display unit. Here again, MPS and Staff dispute that the MPS accused Products infringe this claim, for the same reasons they give for non-infringement of the preceding claims: the accused Products do not include a timer circuit that comprises a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration. For the same reasons already given as to why claims 1, 4, and 8 are not infringed by the accused MPS Products, it is concluded that claim 11 is not infringed by them.

8. Claim 14.

Claim 14 reads as follows:

> **14**. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** further comprising:
>
> [a.] a third switch coupled to said first switch and said step-up transformer for providing a first electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on;
>
> [b.] a fourth switch coupled to said second switch and said step-up transformer for providing a second electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said fourth switch and said second switch are simultaneously on;
>
> [c.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp:
>
> [d.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and
>
> [e.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line, said first switch and said third switch for adjusting time when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at 13:15-40.)

Claim 14 depends from claim 8. It is similar to claim 7 with the addition of a liquid crystal display unit. There is no dispute the accused MPS Products can be used with a liquid crystal display unit. Richard Flasck testified that the MP1015 is representative of all of the accused MPS Products for purposes of infringement, with exception of claims 7 and 14, which are not asserted against the MP1008, MP1009, MP10091 and MP6109, because they are not used in full-bridge (two pairs of transistor switches) inverter circuits. (CBr. at 33; Tr. at 1317, 1425-25 (Flasck).) He testified that, with respect to the remaining accused MPS Products, each of the elements this claim is included in those Products. (*Id.* at 1236-39 (Flasck).) MPS does not specifically challenge or refute Mr. Flasck with respect to his assertions that the additional

elements of claim 14 are included in the identified products, and in that respect his testimony is uncontested. However, because claim 14 depends from claim 8, for the same reason that the MPS's accused Products do not infringe claim 1, it is concluded that they also do not infringe claim 14.

9. Conclusion.

O2 Micro alleges that the accused MPS Products infringe the '382 patent with respect to several of the claims therein, in some instances directly, and in other instances indirectly. In each instance, and for the reasons given above, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that none of the accused MPS Products infringes any of the claims of the '382 patent.

MPS and ASUS additionally argue that several of their accused products are configured to determine whether the voltage drops below a reference for the comparator. They identify the following accused products as having this feature: MP1010B, MP1015, MP1016, MP1017, MP1018, MP1026, and MP1028. (RBr. at 32.) These respondents note that O2 Micro, in a previous federal court action, took the position with respect to a different, but related, patent that the word "exceeds" should be construed to mean "above" and, further, that after the court in that case agreed with O2 Micro and entered an order to that effect, O2 Micro submitted a copy of that order to the PTO during the prosecution of the '382 patent. For these reasons, MPS and ASUS argue that a person of ordinary skill in the art, upon reviewing the '382 prosecution history, would be on notice that "exceeds" means "above." (*Id.*) Thus, they argue, the just-identified MPS Products do not meet the limitations of independent claims 1 and 8 because they do not exceed a predetermined threshold. (*Id.* at 32-33.)

To this argument, O2 Micro responds that, according to MPS and ASUS's expert, Aris Silzars, Ph.D., most of the accused products do go above the threshold. Second, they say Dr.

Silzars confused the predetermined threshold of the overvoltage with the reference voltage of the detection method. And last, they argue that the fact that the signal is conditioned in the MPS Products makes no difference in determining whether the 10 volt peak-to-peak threshold is exceeded. (CBr. at 71.)

Staff says that there is no difference between detecting the "peak" and detecting the "valley." Thus the accused products detect when the voltage signal exceeds a threshold. (SBr. at 40.)

The Administrative Law judge concludes that MPS and ASUS's argument on this point lacks merit. Inasmuch as alternating current is involved, voltage that falls below, rather than rising above, a threshold, still exceeds a predetermined value established for determining an overvoltage condition in accordance with the '382 patent.

C. Analysis of the Accused ASUS Products with Respect to the '382 patent.

O2 Micro identifies the ASUS Products listed in CX-403C and attached hereto as **Appendix A** as infringing some or all of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent because they incorporate accused MPS Products. (CBr. at 7-8, 48-53; CFF III.C.1171; CFF III.C. 1173; CFF III.C.1184; CFF III.C.1175-76.) O2 Micro asserts that the ASUS Products that contain the MPS MP1009 and MP1038 inverter drivers infringe claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 48-53.) According to O2 Micro, the ASUS Products that contain the MPS MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1037, MP1060, and MP1872 inverter drivers infringe claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 of the '382 patent. (*Id.*)

The accused ASUS Products include monitors and notebooks, which are identified in CX-403C. All of the accused ASUS Products include LCD's. O2 Micro classifies these accused Products into four categories: notebooks that contain boards and controllers; monitors and

"EeeTops"; notebooks that include inverter boards that incorporate MPS controllers and drivers; and combinations of inverter boards and controllers. All of these Products allegedly infringe the '382 patent. (CBr. at 48.)

For its infringement evidence, O2 Micro relies substantially on the testimony of Richard Flasck who disassembled, inspected, or reversed engineered three ASUS monitors, an EeeTop 1602, a VH196T, and an LS221. He also inspected a disassembled ASUS model F5RL notebook and reviewed technical information (schematics) relating to the accused ASUS Products. (Tr. at 1442-43 (Flasck).) He concluded that, by reason of these products' inclusion of one or another of the accused MPS inverter controllers or drivers, they, too, infringe the '382 patent. He specifically mentioned the EeeTop, which utilizes the timer and protection circuit elements of the MP10091, as infringing claim 1 of the '382 patent. (*Id.* at 1410-12.) He testified that this product also infringes claim 2 and claim 4 (*id.* at 1413-14), as well as claims 8, 9, and 11. (*Id.* at 1415-17).

Richard Flasck testified that a VH196T monitor he analyzed, which uses an MP1010 inverter driver, infringes claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11. (Tr. at 1427 (Flasck).) He testified that his infringement analysis of MPS's MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, also applies to the VH196T. (*Id.*)

As regards the ASUS LS221 monitor he analyzed, which uses an MP1038 inverter driver, Mr. Flasck concluded that it infringes claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11. He adopted his analysis of the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, for his conclusions that the LS221, with the addition of its LCD display, infringes all of these claims. (Tr. at 1427-28 (Flasck).)

Mr. Flasck testified that his analysis of the ASUS model F5RL led him to conclude that it infringed each of the asserted claims. (Tr. at 1432-33 (Flasck).) He said the inverter board of

this product uses an MP1010B inverter controller. (*Id.* at 1433.) He based his infringement analysis of this product on his analysis of the MP1015 which is representative of his analysis of the MP1010B. (*Id.* at 1435.)

According to Mr. Flasck, the ASUS Products identified in CX-403C that have inverter modules that use the MP1009 inverter driver infringe claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent. (Tr. at 1431 (Flasck).) He said that he based his infringement conclusions on a review of schematics CX-80C and CX-78C as well as his infringement analysis of the MP1009 inverter controller. (*Id.* at 1430.) He came to the same conclusions as to infringement of those claims, as well as claim 14, by those identified ASUS Products that use the MP1010B inverter driver (Tr. at 1431), the MP1015 inverter driver (Tr. at 1435), the MP1017 inverter driver (Tr. at 1441), the MP1018 inverter driver (Tr. at 1436-37), the MP1872 inverter driver (Tr. at 1438), the MP1037 inverter controller (Tr. at 1438-39), and the MP1060 inverter driver (Tr. at 1440).

Without separately discussing each of the accused ASUS Products, MPS, ASUS, and Staff address the issue of alleged infringement of the '382 patent by concentrating on the fact that independent claims 1 and 8, which require a timer circuit, which provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration, is not met by any of the ASUS Products, because it is not met by any of the MPS inverters used in them. (RBr. at 27-31; SBr. at 33-39.)

The ASUS Products at issue are accused of infringing the '382 patent because of their use of accused MPS inverters. Although the accused ASUS Products include additional circuits, components, and features, absent the accused MPS inverters, they are not alleged to infringe the '382 patent. Consequently, for the same reasons mentioned above as to why the accused MPS

Products do not infringe the '382 patent, it is concluded that the accused ASUS Products do not infringe.

1. Claim 1.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Because of the squegging behavior of all of the accused MPS Products, as demonstrated by the oscilloscopic tests conducted by Dr. Silzars, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP10091, on which Richard Flasck based his opinion that ASUS's EeeTop product infringes the '382 patent (Tr. at 1222-31 (Flasck)), does not meet the limitation of the timer element of claim 1 and, therefore, the accused ASUS EeeTop products do not infringe the '382 patent.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T it includes a liquid crystal display ("LCD"). (CBr. at 50.) Because the MP1015 does not meet the timer circuit element, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused VH196T does not infringe independent claim 1 of the '382 patent.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that he analyzed the ASUS LS221 Monitor and concluded that it infringes claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 50-51.) The product uses an MP1038 inverter driver. Therefore, he testified, his infringement analysis of the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the LS221, with the additional consideration that the LS221 is a LCD. (*Id.*)

Because of the squegging behavior of all of the accused MPS Products, as demonstrated by the oscilloscopic tests conducted by Dr. Silzars, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1038, on which Richard Flasck based his opinion that ASUS's LS221 Monitor infringes the '382 patent, does not meet the limitation of the timer element of claim 1 and, therefore, the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor does not infringe the '382 patent.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

A schematic of the ASUS F5RL Notebook was prepared by O2 Micro and reviewed by Richard Flasck. (CBr. at 51.) This product uses a MP1010B inverter driver. (Tr. at 1433.) Richard Flasck concluded that this product literally infringes all of the asserted claims of the '382 patent because of its use of the MP1010B. (Tr. at 1433-35.) Inasmuch as Richard Flasck basis his infringement analysis on the product's use of the MP1010B inverter driver, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that his testimony is not supported by the evidence because the MP1010B does not provide a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. Therefore claim 1, which includes a timer circuit having those limitations, is not met by the accused product.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these products also infringe the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the

aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, they do not infringe.

2. Claim 2.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Richard Flasck testified that the EeeTop 1602 infringes claim 2. He based his opinion on measurement of the time-out capacitor used on the inverter module in the EeeTop 1602, which is longer than the required ignition time for the lamp. (Tr. at 1412-13.) In this respect, Richard Flasck's testimony is unrebutted. The Administrative Law Judge therefore concludes that while the accused EeeTop 1602 does satisfy the additional limitations set forth in claim 2 of the '382 patent, because it does not meet the timer element of claim 1, from which claim 2 depends, it does not infringe claim 2.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T is an LCD. (CBr. at 50.) Because the MP1015 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claims 1 and 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor likewise does not infringe claim 2, which depends from claim 1.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor uses an MP 1038 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the ASUS LS221. (Tr. at 1427.) Because the MP1038 does not meet the

timer circuit element of independent claims 1 and 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS LS221 likewise does not infringe dependent claim 2.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that it does not meet the timer circuit element. Because claim 2 is dependent from claim 1, it, too, is not infringed by this product.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, they also do not infringe claim 2 of the '382 patent.

3. Claim 4.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS EeeTop products have a sense resistor electrically coupled to the CCFL and to ground for providing a second voltage signal. (Tr. at 1413.) He also testified that this accused product has a second feedback signal line that couples a sense resistor R5 to pin 2, the LI pin, through resistor R14. (Tr. at 1413-14.) He testified that, given its use of an MP10091 inverter driver, the EeeTop 1602 also has a feedback control circuit

coupled to the second feedback signal line for adjusting power to the CCFL to a power level such that the second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing the desired load conditions on the CCFL. (Tr. at 1414.) He testified that the EeeTop 1602 has all the additional elements that claim 4 adds to claim 1 and therefore literally infringes claim 4. (Tr. at 1414.) Insofar as Richard Flasck gave testimony that the accused EeeTop 1602 includes the additional elements described in claim 4 of the '382 patent, his testimony is unrebutted and found to be credible. However, inasmuch as claim 4 depends from claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes, for reasons previously stated, that the timer element of claim 1 is not met, and therefore the accused ASUS EeeTop products do not infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T is an LCD display. (CBr. at 50.) Because the MP1015 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor likewise does not infringe dependent claim 4.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor uses an MP1038 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the ASUS LS221. (Tr. at 1427.) Because the MP1038 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS LS221 likewise does not infringe dependent claim 4.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the F5RL does not meet the timer circuit element. Because claim 4 is dependent from claim 1, it too is not infringed by this product.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these Products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, they also do not infringe dependent claim 4 of the '382 patent.

4. Claim 7.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

ASUS's EeeTop Unit is not alleged by O2 Micro to infringe claim 7 of the '382 patent.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

ASUS's VH196T Monitor is not accused of infringing claim 7 of the '382 patent.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

The ASUS LS221 Monitor is not accused of infringing claim 7 of the '382 patent.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the F5RL does not meet the timer circuit element. Because claim 7 is dependent from claim 1, it too is not infringed by this product.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these Products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 1, they, too, do not infringe claim 7 of the '382 patent.

5. Claim 8.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused EeeTop 1602 includes a liquid crystal display and therefore infringes claim 8, as well as claim 1. (Tr. at 1415.) His testimony with respect to the presence of a liquid crystal display is not disputed and is accepted as an established fact. The Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused EeeTop 1602 does not infringe claim 8, because it does not meet the timer circuit element, for the same reasons already stated with respect to claim 1.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T is an LCD display. (CBr. at 50.) For the reasons already stated with respect to claim 1, the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor does not meet the timer circuit element and thus does not infringe claim 8.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that he analyzed the ASUS LS221 Monitor and concluded that it infringes claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 50-51.) The product uses an MP1038 inverter driver. Therefore, he testified, his infringement analysis of the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the LS221, with the additional consideration that the LS221 is an LCD. (*Id.*)

Because of the squegging behavior of all of the accused MPS Products, as demonstrated by the oscilloscopic tests conducted by Dr. Silzars, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1038, on which Richard Flasck based his opinion that ASUS's LS221 Monitor infringes the '382 patent, does not meet the limitation of the timer element of claim 8 and, therefore, the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor does not infringe the '382 patent. As to the other elements of claim 8, according to the unrebutted testimony of Richard Flasck, they are met by the accused MPS Products, as represented by the MP1015, and therefore the LS221 Monitor does satisfy those elements of the '382 patent.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

A schematic of the ASUS F5RL Notebook was prepared by O2 Micro and reviewed by Richard Flasck. (CBr. at 51.) This product uses a MP1010B inverter driver. (Tr. at 1433.) Richard Flasck concluded that this product literally infringes all of the asserted claims of the '382 patent because of its use of the MP1010B. (Tr. at 1433-35.) Inasmuch as Richard Flasck based his infringement analysis on the product's use of the MP1010B inverter driver, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that his testimony is not supported by the evidence, because the MP1010B does not provide a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. Therefore independent claim 8, which includes a timer circuit having those limitations, is not met by the accused ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these Products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, for the reasons discussed with respect to claim 1, these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 8 and therefore do not infringe the '382 patent.

6. Claim 9.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Richard Flasck testified that because the accused EeeTop 1602 includes a liquid crystal display, it infringes claim 9 for the same reasons that he concludes that it infringes claim 2 with the addition of an LCD. (Tr. at 1415.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused EeeTop 1602 does not infringe claim 9 for the same reasons given with respect to its non-infringement of claim 2.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T is an LCD display. (CBr. at 50.) Because the MP1015 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor likewise does not infringe dependent claim 9.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor uses an MP 1038 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the ASUS LS221. (Tr. at 1427.) Because the MP1038 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS LS221 likewise does not infringe dependent claim 9.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent

claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the F5RL does not meet the timer circuit element. Therefore dependent claim 9 is not infringed by the accused F5RL Notebook.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, they, too, do not infringe claim 9 of the '382 patent.

7. Claim 11.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

Richard Flasck testified that for the same reasons he gave for concluding that the accused EeeTop 1602 infringes claim 4, with the addition of an LCD, he concludes that the product also infringes claim 11. (Tr. at 1417.) For those reasons previously given as to why the accused EeeTop 1602 does not infringe claim 4, the Administrative Law Judge finds that it does not infringe claim 11.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor uses an MP1009 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1009, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the VH196T, with the additional consideration that the VH196T is an LCD display. (CBr. at 50.) Because the MP1015 does not meet the timer circuit

element of independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS VH196T Monitor likewise does not infringe dependent claim 11.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused ASUS LS221 Monitor uses an MP 1038 inverter driver. Therefore, his infringement analysis for the MP1038, which incorporates his analysis of the MP1015, applies to the ASUS LS221. (Tr. at 1427.) Because the MP1038 does not meet the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the accused ASUS LS221 likewise does not infringe dependent claim 11

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the F5RL does not meet the timer circuit element. For that reason, the accused F5RL Notebook does not infringe dependent claim 11.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, they, too, do not infringe claim 11 of the '382 patent.

8. Claim 14.

ASUS EeeTop Unit.

ASUS's EeeTop Unit is not alleged by O2 Micro to infringe claim 14 of the '382 patent.

ASUS VH196T Monitor.

ASUS's VH196T Monitor is not accused of infringing claim 14 of the '382 patent.

ASUS LS221 Monitor.

The ASUS LS221 Monitor is not accused of infringing claim 14 of the '382 patent.

ASUS F5RL Notebook.

Richard Flasck testified that the accused F5RL Notebook uses an MP1010B inverter and therefore, for reasons already mentioned in the discussion of this product under independent claim 8, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the F5RL does not meet the timer circuit element. Therefore, dependent claim 11 is not infringed by this product.

Other ASUS products identified in CX-403C.

There are other accused ASUS Products, identified in CX-403C, that have inverter modules, which include the following MPS inverter drivers: MP1009, MP1010B, MP1015, MP1017, MP1018, MP1872, MP1037, and MP1060. (CBr. at 51-53.) Richard Flasck testified that these Products also infringe various claims of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) As with the foregoing accused ASUS Products that are specifically mentioned by name, these remaining groups of various accused ASUS Products are alleged to infringe the '382 patent by reason of their use of the aforementioned MPS inverter drivers. However, because these Products all lack the timer circuit element of independent claim 8, they, too, do not infringe claim 14 of the '382 patent.

9. Conclusion.

Complainant alleges that the accused ASUS Products infringe the '382 patent with respect to several of the claims therein, in some instance directly, and in other instances indirectly. In each instance, and for the reasons given above, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that none of the accused ASUS Products infringes any of the claims of the '382 patent.

D. Analysis of the Accused Microsemi Products with Respect to the '382 patent.

O2 Micro has accused a number of Microsemi's inverter controllers and inverter controller modules containing inverter controllers of literal infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent by the importation, the sale for importation or the sale after importation of the accused Microsemi Products in the United States.

According to O2 Micro, the inverter controllers "can be grouped into three families, based on the method of overvoltage detection." (CBr. at 54.)

> The **LX1691 family** includes the LX1691, LX1691A and LX1691B. CFF III.C.876. . .[;] CFF III.C.877. The **LX1692 family** includes the LX1692, LX1692A, LX1692B, LX1696, LX1696A, LX1699, and LX6512. CFF III.C.878. The **LX1693 family** of controllers includes the LX1693 and the LX1697.[10] CFF III.C.879. Although Microsemi separated the LX1699 and LX612 from the LX1692 family to create a fourth group, {
>
> } CFF III.C.1170, 1138, 1139. The grouping of the controllers was confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Kevin Choi, Mr. George Henry, and Dr. Patrick Chapman at their depositions and again at trial. CFF III.C.880, CFF III.C.1135, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1150.

(*Id.* (emphasis added); CFF III.C.877-80 (undisputed); MFF 2-3 (undisputed).) Microsemi's LX1691A, LX1692, and LX1693 products are representative of the LX1691, LX1692 and LX1693 product Families, respectively, for purposes of infringement. (*Id.* at 55, 59, 63.) O2

[10] It is undisputed that the LX1693 and LX1697 have the same fault protection circuitry. (CFF III.C.1059 (undisputed).)

Micro also classifies the inverter modules into three groups, based on the inverter controller families used in the modules. (*Id.*)

> The **LX1691 group** of inverter modules includes the LXMG1617A-03-2x, the LXMG1617A-05-2x, the LXMG1617A-05-4x, the LXMG1617A-05-6x, the LXMG1617A-12-4x, the LXMG1617A-12-6x, the LXMG1618A-03-2x, the LXMG1618A-05-2x, the LXMG1618A-05-4x, the LXMG1618A-05-6x, the LXMG1618A-12-4x, the LXMG1618A-12-6x, the LXMG1626-05-45, the LXMG1626-05-65, the LXMG1626-12-45, the LXMG1626-12-46, the LXMG1626-12-64, the LXMG1626-12-65, the LXMG1626-12-66, the LXMG1626-12-67, the LXMG1628-12-6x, the LXMG1626-12-65, the LXMG1626-12-66, the LXMG1626-12-67, and the LXMG1628-12-6x. CFF III.C.871 [(undisputed)].
>
> The **LX1692 group** of inverter modules includes the LXMG1627-05-44, the LXMG1627-12-44, the LXMG1627-12-6x, the LXMG1628-12-4x, the LXMG1811-05-6x, and the LXMG1811-05-6xS. CFF III.C.872 [(undisputed by Staff)].[11]
>
> The third and final [**LX1693**] **group** of inverter modules includes the LXMG1813-12-6x and the LXMG1813-12-6xs. CFF III.C.873 [(undisputed)].

(*Id.* at 54-55 (emphasis added).) Microsemi's module LXMG1617A-03-02x (LX1691B inverter controller), LXMG1627A-05-44 (LX6512 inverter controller), and LXMG1813-12-6x (LX1697 inverter controller) are representative of the LX1691, LX1692 and LX1693 inverter module Groups, respectively, for purposes of infringement. (*Id.* at 66-67.)

O2 Micro argues that the Microsemi LX1691, LX1692 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers meet all of the limitations of claims 1, 2, and 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit and all of the limitations of claims 8, 9, and 11 when used in an LCD display. In

[11] Microsemi disputes that the inverter controllers in the LX1692 Family are incorporated into any of the accused modules, and asserts that the module LXMG1628 only incorporates the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers. (MOCFF III.C.872; RX-991C.) The exhibit Microsemi cites, RX-991C, shows a correspondence between the LX6512 inverter controller, which O2 Micro grouped in the LX1692 Family, and the LXMG1627 series of inverter modules. (RX-991C.) The first portion of Microsemi's assertion appears to be groundless, based on Microsemi's own document. With respect to Microsemi's second assertion, RX-991C does show that the LXMG1628-12-6x module incorporates the LX1691BIPW inverter controller. However, O2 Micro included this module in the LX1691 Group of modules. Exhibit RX-991C is silent as to what controller corresponds with the LXMG1628-12-4x module, and Microsemi points to no evidence to show that O2 Micro's assertion that an inverter controller in the LX1692 Family corresponds to a module in the LX1691 Group is erroneous.

addition, O2 Micro argues that the Microsemi LX1691, LX1692, and LX1693 Groups of inverter modules meet all of the limitations of claims 1, 2, and 4 of the '382 patent and all of the limitations of claims 8, 9, and 11 when used in an LCD display. Microsemi identifies the general correspondence between its module series and inverter controllers as follows:

Microsemi's Product Families

PRODUCT FAMILY	IC CONTROLLERS	RELATED MODULES
1. LX1691	LX1691 LX1691A LX1691B	NONE NONE LXMG1617A, LXMG1618A, LXMG1626, LXMG1628
2. LX1692	LX1692 LX1692A LX1692B LX1696 LX1696A LX1699 LX6512	NONE NONE NONE NONE NONE NONE LXMG1627 LXMG1811
3. LX1693	LX1693 LX1697	NONE LXMG1813

(MBr. at 25.)

O2 Micro argues that Microsemi directly infringes '382 patent claims 1, 2, and 4 by importing into the United States infringing inverter modules and by selling these inverter modules in the United States. (CBr. at 76.) O2 Micro further asserts that Microsemi is liable for indirect infringement of '382 patent claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 because Microsemi sells inverter controller chips and modules, and provides instructions and technical support that result in the manufacture, importation, and sale of products incorporating Microsemi inverter controllers that are alleged to infringe the claims. (*Id.* at 78.)

The accused Microsemi Products were evaluated to determine whether they met the limitations of the asserted claims of the '382 patent. Specifically, the data sheets, application notes and schematics of the accused Microsemi Products, as well as the deposition testimony of

Microsemi's engineers, Hwang Soo (a.k.a. Kevin) Choi and George Henry, were examined to determine whether the Microsemi Products have a timer circuit for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration. (CFF III.C.883 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF III.C.887 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF III.C.949 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1041-2 (undisputed).) Furthermore, Microsemi conceded at the hearing or through admissions that the Microsemi Products meet several limitations of the asserted claims of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.884 (undisputed in relevant part[12]); CFF III.C.894 (undisputed in relevant part[13]); CFF III.C.896-8 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF III.C.947-8 (undisputed); CFF III.C.951-52 (undisputed); CFF III.C.953-56 (undisputed in relevant part)[14]; CFF III.C.1043 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1079-80 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1154 (undisputed); Tr. at 2563:10-25 (Chapman).)

1. Claim 1.

Claim 1 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **1.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit, comprising:
>
> [a.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [b.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;
>
> [c.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;
>
> [d.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

---

[12] Microsemi objects that O2 Micro's finding of fact does not refer to a specific product or design, although it specifically refers to the LX1691A. (MOCFF III.C.884.) Microsemi does not appear to dispute the substance of the statement, however. (*Id.*)

[13] Microsemi objects that the cited data sheet is not an actual circuit, but fails to demonstrate, such as through citations to testimony or other evidence, that the data sheet is in some way inaccurate. (MOCFF III.C.894. *See also* MOCFF III.C.896-8.)

[14] Microsemi objects that the cited data sheet is not an actual circuit, but fails to demonstrate, such as through citations to testimony or other evidence, that the cited portion of Microsemi's own data sheet is in some way inaccurate. (MOCFF III.C.953-56.)

[e.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[f.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

[g.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-2.)

As discussed above, the disputed claim terms of the '382 patent have been construed as follows. The language "a timer circuit . . . for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration" should mean "a circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist." The language "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" should mean "when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration." The language "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" should mean "turning off the first and second switches after the predetermined duration has elapsed."

LX1691 Family.

The parties do not dispute that all of the Microsemi Products in the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers meet the preamble and elements 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'e' of claim 1 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit.[15] (CFF III.C.884 (undisputed in relevant part[16]);

[15] It is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal listed in claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed).)

[16] Microsemi objects that that CFF III.C.884 does not refer to a specific product or design, although the finding of fact specifically refers to the LX1691A. (MOCFF III.C.884.) Microsemi does not appear to dispute the substance of the statement, however. (*Id.*)

CFF III.C.894 (undisputed in relevant part[17]); CFF III.C.896-8 (undisputed in relevant part); Tr. at 1453:18-21, 1455:9-1457:10, 1550:14-19, 1551:9-25 (Flasck); CX-227C at MICROSEMI 195062-3, 195070.) Microsemi admits for the representative LX1691A product that it only disputes O2 Micro's infringement allegations with respect to elements 'f' and 'g' of claim 1. (Tr. at 2563:21-2564:7 (Chapman); MOCFF III.C.891.) The Administrative Law Judge finds that the accused LX1691 Family of DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit, are designed to have a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp, a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity, a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity, a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp, and a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

The central focus of the parties' dispute with respect to infringement of claim 1 is whether the accused Microsemi Products in the LX1691 Family have (i) "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration"; and (ii) "a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration." (JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-2.)

[17] Microsemi objects that the cited data sheet is not an actual circuit, but fails to demonstrate, such as through citations to testimony or other evidence, that the cited portion of Microsemi's own data sheet is in some way inaccurate. (MOCFF III.C.894. *See also* MOCFF III.C.896-8.)

O2 Micro argues that the LX1691A product has a counter that satisfies the timer circuit limitation of element 'f' of claim 1 of the '382 patent because it "detect[s] an over-voltage condition during the run mode." (CBr. at 56.) According to O2 Micro, in circumstances such as a persistent fault occurring at the start of a counting session, the timer circuit of the LX1691A will provide a time-out sequence of the predetermined duration of {

} (*Id.*) O2 Micro further argues that at the end of the timeout sequence, "the AND gate logic [becomes] true and the controller takes action to shut down." (*Id.*) O2 Micro argues that the LX1691A product is also designed to shut down after a predetermined duration of 350 milliseconds if the lamp is open during run mode, which it asserts it confirmed by testing on an LG television. (*Id.* at 57.)

Microsemi argues, *inter alia*,[18] that its products do not infringe because "the Microsemi ICs use current monitoring to shutdown the inverter's switches when a persistent overvoltage fault occurs during run mode[,]" and because its products "employ active voltage limiting to reduce the excessive voltage" caused by an open lamp. (MBr. at 43-44.) In addition, Microsemi argues that O2 Micro is mistaken that the 350 millisecond timeout for the LX1691A relates to run mode, but instead applies to strike mode. (MRBr. at 8-9.)

Staff argues that because the duration of the time-out sequence may vary depending on when in the counting session an overvoltage fault begins, the LX1691 Family of products do not literally infringe claim 1. (SBr. at 43.) Staff relies, in part, on evidence that was stricken from the record. (*See* Order No. 49 at 4-6.)

[18] The Administrative Law Judge has disregarded Microsemi's argument with respect to the last 25% of a counting period, *see* MBr. at 56-57, as it is based upon evidence that was stricken from the record. (*See* Order No. 49 at 4-6.)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence shows that the LX1691A product has a timer circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration, and a protection circuit coupled to the timer circuit and two switches (elements 'b' and 'c' of claim 1) that turns off the switches after the predetermined duration has elapsed.

The record shows that in the event of a persistent fault during run mode, the LX1691A has a timer circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. The parties do not dispute that {

}

(CFF III.C.900 (undisputed); SFF 115-117 (undisputed); Tr. at 1576:18-1578:1 (Flasck); CX-19; SBr. at 42; MBr. at 55.) {

} (Tr. at 2238:14-23; 2239:12-14; 2248:11-14; 2251:10-13; 2252:8-14 (Choi); CFF III.C.901 (undisputed in relevant part); SBr. at 42.) {

} (CFF III.C.902 (undisputed in relevant part).) {

}

(Tr. at 2239:21-2240:4; 2241:8-19; 2243:23-2244:16; 2248:11-14 (Choi); Tr. at 1577:23-1578:4, 1578:23-1579:9 (Flasck); CX-19; CFF III.C.903 (undisputed); CFF III.C.918 (undisputed); MBr. at 55.) {

} (Tr. at 2239:21-2240:4; 2241:8-19; 2243:23-2244:16; 2248:11-21 (Choi); CFF III.C.904 (undisputed in relevant part); SFF 122 (undisputed).) {

} (Tr. at 2245:3-18; 2246:8-13; 2248:5-24; 2250:19-2251:9; 2310:6-19 (Choi); Tr. at 1578:8-22 (Flasck); CX-19; CX-1450C at M059754, M059756; CFF III.C.905 (undisputed in relevant part); SFF 123-124 (undisputed); MBr. at 44; SBr. at 42-43; JX-4C at M003099.)

{

}

(Tr. at 2312:6-2313:3, 2313:21-2314:3 (emphasis added); *see also id.* at 2240:7-17 (Choi); CX-1450C at M059756; RDX-448.)

{

}

(CX-1450C at M059756.) Mr. Choi also noted that the LX1691 is specifically designed to handle a persistent fault by shutting down. (Tr. at 2250:10-13 (Choi).)

Based upon the undisputed evidence and Microsemi's own admissions, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691A and consequently the LX1691 Family of accused Microsemi Products have a timer circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist during run mode when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold { } such that the limitation of element 'f' of claim 1 of the '382 patent is met. The Administrative Law Judge further finds that the LX1691A and consequently the LX1691 Family of accused Microsemi Products have a protection circuit coupled to the timer circuit and two switches (elements 'b' and 'c' of claim 1) that turns off the switches after the predetermined duration { } has elapsed such that the limitation of element 'g' of claim 1 of the '382 patent is met.

It should be noted that O2 Micro does not argue that the Microsemi LX1691 Family of inverter controllers meets all of the limitations of claim 1 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit. The discussion as to whether there should be a finding of direct or indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in this Section with respect to the LX1691 Modules and in Section IV.D.7.

The Administrative Law Judge rejects Staff's argument that because the duration of the time-out sequence may vary depending on when in the counting session an overvoltage fault begins, the LX1691 Family of products do not infringe claim 1. As discussed above, the evidence shows that the LX1691A inverter controller is reasonably capable of satisfying the limitations of claim 1 under normal operation, depending on the circumstances of the persistent overvoltage condition during run mode, even though it may also be capable of non-infringing modes of operation. *See Hilgraeve Corp. v. Symantec Corp.*, 265 F.3d 1336, 1343 (Fed Cir. 2001).

With respect to O2 Micro's argument that the LX1691A product also meets the timer circuit limitation of claim 1 of the '382 patent because it shuts down after a set time of 350 milliseconds under certain conditions, the Administrative Law Judge finds that O2 Micro has failed to make a showing that the 350 millisecond shutdown meets all the limitations of element 'f'. The record does reflect that Microsemi's own product documentation shows that the LX1691A will invoke the fault mode after 350 milliseconds if the lamp is open or short circuited. Microsemi's expert, Mr. Choi, confirmed that the Microsemi LX1691A Production Data Sheet contains such a disclosure:

> Q. If we could have CX-227C, please. If we could have page 10. Under the fault timeout section right here, it states, "fault mode will also be invoked if the lamp is short circuited or left open for more than 350 seconds." You wrote that, right?
> A. Yes, I saw that.
> JUDGE GILDEA: You said 350 seconds. I think you meant --
> BY MR. MATHIOWETZ:
> Q. Milliseconds. I apologize. Fault mode will also be invoked if the lamp is short circuited or left open for more than 350 milliseconds. Is that what it states? I read that right, didn't I, Mr. Choi?
> A. Yes.

(Tr. at 2314:4-:20 (Choi); CX-227C at MICROSEMI195071.) What is not clear from the data sheet is whether this particular predetermined timeout of 350 milliseconds is effected by a timer

circuit coupled to a feedback signal line for receiving a voltage signal from a capacitor divider representing the voltage across the cold cathode fluorescent lamp or whether it is effected some other way, such as through current sensing. (MBr. at 43-44; MRBr. at 8-9.) According to O2 Micro's expert, Mr. Flasck, this timeout meets the claim limitation, and is confirmed by testing done by O2 Micro. (Tr. at 1551:20-1552:8, 1573:23-1577:3 (Flasck); CX-227C at MICROSEMI 195071; CX-18; CX-21-22; CX-23.) Yet, Mr. Flasck was unable to satisfactorily explain how this timeout is achieved. (Tr. at 1799:24-1800:5 (Flasck).) Thus O2 Micro did not meet its burden to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the predetermined timeout of 350 milliseconds is in any way related to a timer circuit coupled to a feedback signal line for receiving a voltage signal from a capacitor divider representing the voltage across the cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

The Administrative Law Judge also rejects Microsemi's argument that its products do not infringe because "the Microsemi ICs use current monitoring to shutdown the inverter's switches when a persistent overvoltage fault occurs during run mode[.]" (MBr. at 43-44.) As noted above, Microsemi's own engineer described a specific instance during which the LX1691A inverter controller would use voltage monitoring to shut down the inverter's switches if a persistent overvoltage fault occurred during run mode. The Administrative Law Judge further rejects Microsemi's argument that because its products "employ active voltage limiting to reduce the excessive voltage" caused by an open lamp, its products do not infringe. Microsemi cites to no evidence to explain its statement that "if some current is flowing, (as would be the case when a lamp connection becomes intermittent, or there is arcing someplace in the circuit), but the voltage is getting dangerously high, as detected at the capacitor divider or other analogous circuitry, voltage limiting will be applied." (MBr. at 58.) "Unsworn attorney argument is not

evidence." *Perfect Web Technologies, Inc. v. InfoUSA, Inc.*, 587 F.3d 1324, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (quoting *Gemtron Corp. v. Saint-Gobain Corp.*, 572 F.3d 1372, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2009)) (internal formatting omitted). Furthermore, it should be noted that Microsemi confirmed that "the counter-and-register overvoltage protection circuit . . . will screen the fault to be sure it is not a transient episode, and if recurring, will shut off the inverter's switches." (*Id.*)

LX1692 Family.

The parties do not dispute that all of the Microsemi Products in the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers meet the preamble and elements 'a', 'b', 'd' and 'e' of claim 1 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit.[19] (CFF III.C.947-8 (undisputed); CFF III.C.951-52 (undisputed); CFF III.C.953-56 (undisputed in relevant part)[20]; Tr. at 1581:17-1583:6 (Flasck); JX-6; CDX-92; CX-83.) O2 Micro argues that the circuit in which the LX1692 is used also has a second switch coupled to the transformer such that the LX1692 meets element 'c' of claim 1 (*see* CBr. at 59); however, the proposed finding of fact to which O2 Micro cites contains no such language. (CFF III.C.953.) The record shows, however, that Microsemi's own production data sheet for the LX1692 discloses a second switch coupled to the transformer in the typical application of the product. (CX-83 at 10. *See also* Tr. at 1584.) The Administrative Law Judge finds that the accused LX1692 Family of DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit, are designed to have a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp, a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity, a second switch coupled to said

[19] It is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal listed in claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed).)

[20] Microsemi objects that the cited data sheet is not an actual circuit, but fails to demonstrate, such as through citations to testimony or other evidence, that the cited portion of Microsemi's own data sheet is in some way inaccurate. (MOCFF III.C.953-56.)

step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity, a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp, and a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

The central focus of the parties' dispute with respect to infringement of claim 1 is whether the accused Microsemi Products in the LX1692 Family have (i) "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration"; and (ii) "a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration." (JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-2.)

O2 Micro argues that the LX1692 product has a timer circuit that counts pulses if the peak voltage on the OV_SNS pin rises above a predetermined threshold of 3.2 volts. (CBr. at 60.) O2 Micro further argues that the LX1692 meets the protection circuit limitation of claim 1: "[i]f 16 events are counted, an open lamp fault is declared and the IC outputs are shut down." (*Id.* at 60, 62.)

Microsemi argues that the LX1692 product does not infringe because the voltage signal from the capacitor divider "cannot exceed a threshold for any meaningful predetermined duration" because "there are points when no voltage at all [is] being applied to the CCFL." (MBr. at 63-64.)

Staff is of the view that the LX1692 does not infringe claim 1 because "each time the device records an overvoltage event, {

} (SBr. at 44.)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence shows that the LX1692 product has a protection circuit, but does not have a timer circuit such that the limitation of element 'f' of claim 1 is met. It is undisputed that a "signal representative of an overvoltage condition appearing at the CCFL, measured at the capacitor divider, is fed to the OVSNS pin of the LX1692 controller." (CFF III.C. 962 (undisputed); Tr. at 2260:17-23 (Choi); RX-789C). "The OVSNS signal is compared to a 3.2 volt reference { } If OVSNS exceeds 3.2 volts, an 'event,' the comparator outputs a pulse signal called 'Over Voltage,' which is fed to a four bit counter. The four bit counter monitors overvoltage pulses." (CFF III.C. 962 (undisputed); Tr. at 2263:20-2264:4, 2267:24-2268:17 (Choi); RX-796C). When the counter counts 16 events,[21] a fault is declared and the IC outputs are shut down. (Tr. at 2264, 2317 (Choi); JX-6 at 7, 15.) Furthermore, it is undisputed that

{

}

(Choi, Tr. 2267:23-2267:3, 2270:2-2271:1, 2318:10-14).

When the overvoltage condition is removed {

} This is called soft-start. (Choi, Tr. 2270:11-12, 2274:1-13).

[21] For the LX1699 inverter circuit { } (SFF 153 (undisputed).) In all other respects, the LX1699 inverter circuit operates in "basically the same way" as the LX1692. (SFF 155 (undisputed).)

> If the fault condition still exists at the lamp, the OVSNS will again exceed the 3.2 volt threshold at { } another event will be counted, Icomp will be pulled to ground, and the process will repeat until 16 events are counted and the controller is shut down. (Choi, Tr. 2318:18-2319:7).
>
> The waveform shown on page 15 of the LX1691/A/B application note (JX-6), section 3-2,[22] depicts the voltage signal at the OVSNS pin when there is a fault condition. The first spike shows a fault in excess of 3.2 volts. {
>
> } until there have been 16 events, and the controller shuts down. (Choi, Tr. 2317:19-2319:7).

(CFF III.C.964-66 (undisputed); CFF III.C.967 (undisputed in relevant part)[23] (emphasis added).

See also Tr. at 1583:7-21 (Flasck).) O2 Micro likens this process to squegging. (CBr. at 61.)

---

[22] {

}

The Administrative Law judge previously found, as discussed above in Section IV.B. above, that with respect to squegging—

> Although all of the instantaneous voltage of an alternating waveform does not have to exceed the predetermined threshold for the predetermined duration of the timer circuit in order to satisfy the limitations of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent for purposes of infringement, the peak voltage does. Inasmuch as peak voltage constitutes the maximum amplitude of a waveform, if the peak voltage of an

{

}

[23] Microsemi argues that the cited drawing lacks foundation, even though it was drawn by its own engineer, Mr. Choi, for the Application Note for the LX1692 CCFL Controller. (JX-6 at 15; MOCFF III.C.967.) Furthermore, Microsemi points to no actual evidence or testimony to support its objections. (MOCFF III.C.967.) The Administrative Law Judge also finds Microsemi's disclaimers of its own LX1692 product documentation—because it was drafted by Mr. Choi, a non-native English speaker—to be disingenuous in light of Microsemi's own reliance on Mr. Choi's English testimony at the hearing.

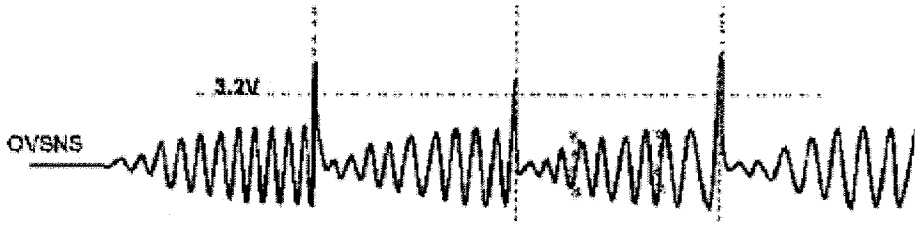
> alternating current waveform does not exceed the threshold for the predetermined duration, the timer circuit element is not satisfied.

See Section IV.B above. Therefore, the issue here is whether the peak voltage continues to

{

} The Administrative Law Judge finds that it does not. According to Mr. Choi, what happens is that {

} (Tr. at 2266:17-2267:7 (Choi).)



(excerpt from JX-6C at 15, Fig. 19.) Thus, {

} (*See* JX-6C at 15, Fig. 19.) {

} As a result, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the signal does not amount to a first voltage signal that continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. Therefore the LX1692 inverter controller, as well as the inverter controllers in the LX1692 Family, does not meet the limitations of element 'f' of claim 1 of the '382 patent.

LX1693 Family.

The parties do not dispute that all of the Microsemi Products in the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers meet the preamble of claim 1 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter

[24] According to Microsemi's expert, Dr. Chapman, this also means that no power is being supplied to the lamp. (Tr. at 2530-32 (Chapman); RDX-427; RDX-430.)

circuit. (CFF III.C.1043 (undisputed); Tr. at 1602:21-1603:1 (Flasck); CX-215C.) Furthermore the evidence shows that the LX1693 Family meets elements 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'e' of claim 1 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit.[25] (Tr. at 1603:6-1605:6 (Flasck); CX-215C; CFF III.C.1046-1052[26]; SOCFF III.C.1046-1052.) The Administrative Law Judge finds that the accused LX1693 Family of DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit, are designed to have a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp, a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity, a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity, a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp, and a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

Just as with the LX1691 and LX1692 product Families, the focus of the parties' dispute with respect to infringement of claim 1 is whether the accused Microsemi Products in the LX1693 Family have (i) "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a

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[25] It is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal listed in claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed).)

[26] Microsemi objects that the cited data sheet is not an actual circuit, but fails to demonstrate, such as through citations to testimony or other evidence, that the cited portion of Microsemi's own data sheet is in some way inaccurate. (MOCFF III.C.1046-52.) Furthermore, a review of the transcript shows that Microsemi's boilerplate objections that these findings of fact mischaracterize Mr. Flasck's testimony are groundless. (Tr. at 1603:6-1605:6 (Flasck).) On the contrary, Microsemi's own representations as to Mr. Flasck's testimony, *see* MOCFF III.C.1051-52, are inaccurate and taken out of context. (Tr. at 1769:1-4 (Flasck).) The Administrative Law Judge further finds that Microsemi's objection that Mr. Flasck did not do an internal analysis of the inverter controller is irrelevant in light of the unrefuted admissions found in Microsemi's product documentation.

predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration"; and (ii) "a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration." (JX-1 at O2ITC 037301-2.)

O2 Micro argues that the representative LX1693 product has a timer circuit that provides a timeout of a predetermined duration of {

} (CBr. at 64.) O2 Micro further argues that the LX1693 has a protection circuit that shuts off the device operation. (*Id.* at 65.)

Microsemi argues that the LX1693 inverter controller, {

} does not infringe because it has a time-out sequence with an unpredictable duration. (MBr. at 68-71.) Staff agrees. (SBr. at 47.)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence shows that the LX1693 inverter controller has a timer circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist during run mode when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration, and a protection circuit coupled to the timer circuit and at least two switches (elements 'b' and 'c' of claim 1) that turns off the switches after the predetermined duration has elapsed. It is undisputed that—

In the LX1693, an overvoltage condition at the lamp is presented {

} (Choi, Tr. 2293:5-13; 2294:16-19 Note transcription error-{ } RX-838C).

In addition to {

} (Choi, Tr. 2293:11-20, 2324:14-2325:1).

{
} (Choi, Tr. 2294:24-2295:1, 2324:4-13).

(CFF III.C.1060-63 (undisputed).) Thus the undisputed record shows that {

} (*Id.*)

{

}

(Excerpt of Operation Flow Chart, JX-117C at p. 6, Fig. 2 (highlighting added).) Microsemi's Application Note for the LX1693 inverter controller further discloses that {

} (*Id.* at Section 6-5-4. *See also* Tr. at 1607:2-10 (Flasck).)

{

}

(JX-117C at p. 12, Fig. 12.) Mr. Choi, Microsemi's engineer confirmed that {

}

{

}

Q. Now, if we can have page 11, please. Let's go to the section down here. Okay. This states that {

} Did I read that right?

A. Yes.

Q. So this {

}

Q. So what this {

}

* * *

Q. And eventually, because you are {

}

(Tr. at 2323:7-2325:1 (Choi) (emphasis added). *See also* Tr. at 2294:3-15 (Choi) {

} RX-830C; RX-838C.) Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence shows that the LX1693 inverter controller has a timer circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold { } for the predetermined duration { } such that the limitations of element 'f' of claim 1 of the '382 patent are met. The Administrative Law Judge further finds that because the controller shuts down when {

} the limitations of element 'g' of claim 1 of the '382 patent are met.

It should be noted that O2 Micro does not argue that the Microsemi LX1693 Family of inverter controllers meets all of the limitations of claim 1 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit. The discussion as to whether there should be a finding of direct or indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in this Section with respect to the LX1693 Modules and in Section IV.D.7.

The Administrative Law Judge finds that Microsemi and Staff's arguments with respect to { } *see* MBr at 69-72; SBr. at 47, to be irrelevant to the issue of how {

} *Compare* { } with {

} JX-117C at p. 6, Fig. 2 above. While Mr. Choi testified that the LX1693 has a {

} (Tr. at 2294:20-23, 2295:9-17, 2296:14-24), the evidence discussed above shows that the LX1693 inverter controller is reasonably capable of satisfying the limitations of claim 1 under normal run mode operation, when {

}

LX1691 Modules.

O2 Micro argues that the LX1691 Group of modules, based on the representative LXMG1617A-03-02x module ("LX1691 Module"), infringes claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 66.) Microsemi's objections to this argument are based solely on its belief that the inverter controllers in the LX1691 Family do not infringe claim 1. (MBr. at 75.) The LX1691 Module contains the LX1691B[27] inverter controller (CFF III.C.1082 (undisputed)), an inverter controller in the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers found above to infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. It is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules each contain a Microsemi inverter controller and a circuit board containing additional components. (CFF III.C.1079 (undisputed). *See also* CFF III.C.1154 (undisputed).) Furthermore, it is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal listed in claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed).) As discussed above, the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers each contain a timer circuit and protection circuit satisfying the remaining elements of claim 1 of the '382 patent. Based on the evidence discussed in this Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. (JX-19C; CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed); Tr. at 1612 (Flasck).) Microsemi's U.S. sales of the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group containing inverter

[27] It is undisputed that the LX1691B is identical to the LX1691A with respect to fault processing. (CFF III.C.1152.)

controllers from the LX1691 Family, including the LXMG1617A-02-2x, LXMG1617A -05, LXMG1617A-12, LXMG1618A-03-2x, LXMG1618A-05, LXMG1618A-12, LXMG1626-05-4x, LXMG1626-12-4x, LXMG1626-05-6x, LXMG1626-12-64, LXMG1626-12-6x, and LXMG1628-12-6x inverter modules, directly infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. (*See* JX-103C at 7-16; CDX-47; RX-991C.)

LX1692 Modules.

O2 Micro argues that the LX1692 Group of modules, based on the representative LXMG1627A-05-44 module ("LX1692 Module"), infringes claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 66-67.) However, the LX1692 Module contains the LX1692 inverter controller (CFF III.C.1094 (undisputed)), an inverter controller in the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers that do not infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. Based on the evidence discussed in this Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1692 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1692 Family do not literally infringe the '382 patent. (CDX-47; RX-991C.)

LX1693 Modules.

O2 Micro argues that the LX1693 Group of modules, based on the representative LXMG1813-12-6x module ("LX1693 Module"), infringes claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 67.) Microsemi's objections to this argument are based solely on its belief that the inverter controllers in the LX1693 Family do not infringe claim 1. (MBr. at 75.) The LX1693 Module contains the LX1697 inverter controller (CFF III.C.1102 (undisputed)), an inverter controller in the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers found above to infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. It is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules each contain a Microsemi inverter controller and a circuit board containing additional components. (CFF III.C.1079 (undisputed). *See also*

CFF III.C.1154 (undisputed).) Furthermore, it is undisputed that the Microsemi inverter modules contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal listed in claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed).) As discussed above, the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers each contain a timer circuit and protection circuit satisfying the remaining elements of claim 1 of the '382 patent. Based on the evidence discussed in this Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. (CX-932C; CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed); Tr. at 1615-16 (Flasck).) Microsemi's U.S. sales of the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group containing inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family, including the LXMG1813-12-6x and the LXMG1813-12-6xS inverter modules, directly infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. (*See* JX-103C at 7-16; CDX-47; RX-991C.)

2. Claim 2.

Claims 2 and 4 depend on independent claim 1 of the '382 patent. Inasmuch as each claim limitation must be present in an accused device in order for infringement to be found (either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents), an accused product cannot infringe a dependent claim if it does not practice every limitation of the independent claim from which it depends. *See Monsanto Co. v. Syngenta Seeds, Inc.*, 503 F.3d 1352, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *Warner-Jenkinson Co., Inc. v. Hilton Davis Chemical Co.*, 520 U.S. 17, 40 (1997). Furthermore, the Federal Circuit has explained:

> One may infringe an independent claim and not infringe a claim dependent on that claim. The reverse is not true. One who does not infringe an independent claim cannot infringe a claim dependent on (and thus containing all the limitations of) that claim.

Wahpeton Canvas Co., Inc. v. Frontier, Inc., 870 F.2d 1546, 1552 n.9 (Fed.Cir.1989) (citing *Teledyne McCormick Selph v. United States*, 558 F.2d 1000, 1004 (Ct. Cl. 1977)).

As noted above, the inverter controllers in the LX1691 and LX1693 Families (when used in an inverter circuit) and modules in the LX1691 and LX1693 Groups meet the limitations of independent claim 1 of the '382 patent, but the inverter controllers in the LX1692 Family and inverter modules in the LX1692 Group do not. (*See* Section IV.D.1. above.) Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge must now determine whether those accused Microsemi Products that meet the limitations of independent claim 1 meet the limitations of dependent claims 2 and 4 as well.

Claim 2 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **2.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037302.)

O2 Micro argues that the LX1691A infringes claim 2 of the '382 patent because "[t]he fault mode will be invoked if the lamp is short-circuited or open for more than 350 milliseconds, which is longer than the typical time for a CCFL to light." (CBr. at 57.) For the reasons discussed in Section IV.D.1. above, O2 Micro's argument must fail. While the Administrative Law Judge did find that the inverter controllers in the LX1691 Family meet the limitations of claim 1, the Administrative Law Judge also found that O2 Micro did not meet its burden to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the predetermined timeout of 350 milliseconds is in any way related to a timer circuit coupled to a feedback signal line for receiving a voltage signal from a capacitor divider representing the voltage across the cold cathode fluorescent lamp. O2 Micro submits no evidence as to whether the predetermined duration {

} would be sufficient to ignite the lamp, and therefore the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691 Family of accused Microsemi Products, and therefore the LX1691 Group of inverter modules, does not meet the limitations of claim 2.

For the same reasons that the Administrative Law Judge found that the LX1692 Family of accused inverter controllers does not infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent, they do not infringe claim 2. Because the first voltage signal measured at the capacitor divider {

} it does not amount to a first voltage signal that continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. Thus the LX1692 Family, and therefore the LX1692 Group of inverter modules, also does not have a predetermined duration sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

With respect to the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers, O2 Micro argues that the 11 millisecond time out identified in the LX1693 data sheet "is longer than the few cycles it takes to light the CCFL." (CBr. at 65.) Microsemi and Staff appear to rely on their arguments that the LX1693 Family does not infringe independent claim 1 and therefore does not infringe dependent claim 2. (MBr. at 68-71; SBr. at 47-48.) As discussed above with respect to claim 1, Microsemi's Application Note for the LX1693 inverter controller discloses that {

} (JX-117C at Section 6-5-4. *See also* Tr. at 1607:2-10 (Flasck).) According to O2 Micro's expert, the approximate time of { } is more than sufficient for ignition of the lamp:

> Q. Turning to claim 2, does the LX1693 group of controllers literally infringe claim 2?
> A. Yes. Based on the {
> } that's more than sufficient for the initial striking of a lamp.

(Tr. at 1608:1-5 (Flasck).) While it is possible that users could program the predetermined duration of time out of the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers to be shorter than the strike time of the lamp by changing R1, R7 and C9 (Tr. at 1607:2-10 (Flasck)), Microsemi's own documentation shows that absent some affirmative alteration by the user, the LX1693 is normally designed to have a time out that lasts longer than the strike time for the lamp. Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers have a predetermined duration sufficient for ignition of the lamp during normal operation such that the limitations of claim 2 of the '382 patent are met.

It should be noted, however, that the Microsemi LX1693 Family of inverter controllers do not meet all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit. The discussion as to whether there should be a finding of direct or indirect infringement of claim 2 with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in this Section with respect to the LX1693 Modules and in Section IV.D.7.

Because the Administrative Law Judge has found that the inverter controllers in the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1692 Families do not meet the limitations of dependent claim 2 of the '382 patent, it follows that the inverter modules in the LX1691 and LX1692 Groups, which contain inverter controllers in the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1692 Families, do not infringe claim 2 of the '382 patent.

With respect to the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group, the Administrative Law Judge has found that (i) the inverter controllers in the LX1693 Family, when used in an inverter circuit, meet the limitations of independent claim 1 and dependent claim 2 of the '382 patent, and (ii) the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. *See* Section IV.D.1. above. Based on the

evidence discussed in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.2, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally infringe claim 2 of the '382 patent. (CX-932C; CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed); Tr. at 1606-8, 1615-16 (Flasck); JX-117C.) Microsemi's U.S. sales of the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group containing inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family, including the LXMG1813-12-6x and the LXMG1813-12-6xS inverter modules, directly infringe claim 2 of the '382 patent. (*See* JX-103C at 7-16; CDX-47; RX-991C.)

3. Claim 4.

Claim 4 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **4.** A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:
>
> [a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and
>
> [c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037302.)

O2 Micro argues that the inverter controllers in the LX1691 Family infringe dependent claim 4 when used in an inverter circuit. (CBr. at 58.) Microsemi and Staff appear to rely on their arguments that the LX1691 Family does not meet the limitations of independent claim 1 and therefore does not infringe dependent claim 4. (MBr. at 54-60; SBr. at 41-43.) The record shows that the representative LX1691A inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit with a sense resistor (R22R) electrically coupled to the cold cathode fluorescent lamp and

electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said lamp. (Tr. at 1556:15-1557:1 (Flasck); Tr. at 2565 (Chapman); CX-227C at p.9, Fig. 2.) The record further shows that the representative LX1691A inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit with a second feedback signal line coupled to the sense resistor (R22R) for receiving the second voltage signal from the sense resistor (R22R) representing current through the lamp. (Tr. at 1557:1-8 (Flasck); Tr. at 2565 (Chapman); CX-227C at p. 9, Fig. 2.) In addition, the record shows that the representative LX1691A inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit {

} to a power level such that {

} (Tr. at 1557:1-1558:4 (Flasck); Tr. at 2565 (Chapman); CX-227C at p. 8-9, Figs. 1-2.) As a result, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691A inverter controller and consequently the LX1691 Family of accused Microsemi Products are designed to meet the limitations of claim 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit.

It should be noted, however, that the Microsemi LX1691 Family of inverter controllers do not meet all of the limitations of claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit. The discussion as to whether there should be a finding of direct or indirect infringement of claim 4 with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in this Section with respect to the LX1691 Group of modules and in Section IV.D.7.

O2 Micro argues that the inverter controllers in the LX1692 Family infringe dependent claim 4 when used in an inverter circuit. (CBr. at 62.) As the Administrative Law Judge found above in Section IV.D.1 that the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers do not meet the

limitations of independent claim 1 of the '382 patent, they cannot meet the limitations of dependent claim 4.

O2 Micro argues that the inverter controllers in the LX1693 Family infringe dependent claim 4 when used in an inverter circuit. (CBr. at 65-66.) Microsemi and Staff appear to rely on their arguments that the LX1693 Family does not meet the limitations of independent claim 1 and therefore does not infringe dependent claim 4. (MBr. at 68-71; SBr. at 47-48.) The record shows that the representative LX1693 inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit with a sense resistor (R6) electrically coupled to the cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said lamp. (Tr. at 1608:10-1609:11 (Flasck); CX-215C at p.10, Fig. 1.) The record further shows that the representative LX1693 inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit with a second feedback signal line coupled to the sense resistor (R6) for receiving the second voltage signal from the sense resistor (R6) representing current through the lamp. (Tr. at 1608:10-1609:11 (Flasck); CX-215C at p.10, Fig. 1.) In addition, the record shows that the representative LX1693 inverter controller is designed to be used in an inverter circuit {

} such that the second voltage signal {

} (Tr. at 1608:10-1610:12 (Flasck); CX-215C at p.9-10, Fig. 1.) As a result, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1693 inverter controller and consequently the LX1693 Family of accused Microsemi Products are designed to meet the limitations of claim 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit.

It should be noted, however, that the Microsemi LX1693 Family of inverter controllers do not meet all of the limitations of claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used

in an inverter circuit. The discussion as to whether there should be a finding of direct or indirect infringement of claim 4 with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in this Section with respect to the LX1693 Group of modules and in Section IV.D.7.

O2 Micro argues that the LX1691 Group of modules, based on the representative LX1691 Module, infringes claim 4 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 66.) Microsemi relies on its belief that the inverter controllers in the LX1691 Family, and thus the modules in the LX1691 Group, do not infringe claim 1. (MBr. at 75.) The Administrative Law Judge found above in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.3. that (i) the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent and (ii) the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers meet the limitations of claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit. Based on the evidence discussed in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.3., the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent. (JX-19C; CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed); Tr. at 1556:15-558:4, 1612 (Flasck); Tr. at 2565 (Chapman); CX-227C at p.8-9, Figs. 1-2.) Microsemi's U.S. sales of the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group containing inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family, including the LXMG1617A-02-2x, LXMG1617A -05, LXMG1617A-12, LXMG1618A-03-2x, LXMG1618A-05, LXMG1618A-12, LXMG1626-05-4x, LXMG1626-12-4x, LXMG1626-05-6x, LXMG1626-12-64, LXMG1626-12-6x, and LXMG1628-12-6x inverter modules, directly infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent. (*See* JX-103C at 7-16; CDX-47; RX-991C.)

O2 Micro argues that the inverter modules in the LX1692 Group infringe dependent claim 4. (CBr. at 66-67.) As the Administrative Law Judge found above in Section IV.D.1 that the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers do not meet the limitations of independent claim 1 of

the '382 patent, the LX1692 Group of inverter modules containing the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers cannot meet the limitations of dependent claim 4.

O2 Micro argues that the LX1693 Group of modules, based on the representative LX1693 Module, infringes claim 4 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 67.) Microsemi relies on its belief that the inverter controllers in the LX1693 Family, and thus the modules in the LX1693 Group, do not infringe claim 1. (MBr. at 75.) The Administrative Law Judge found above in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.3. that (i) the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent and (ii) the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers meet the limitations of claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit. Based on the evidence discussed in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.3., the Administrative Law Judge finds that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent. (CX-932C; CX-215C at p.9-10, Fig. 1; CFF III.C.1080 (undisputed); Tr. at 1608:10-1610:12, 1615-16 (Flasck).) Microsemi's U.S. sales of the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group containing inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family, including the LXMG1813-12-6x and the LXMG1813-12-6xS inverter modules, directly infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent. (*See* JX-103C at 7-16; CDX-47; RX-991C.)

4. Claim 8.

Claim 8 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **8**. A liquid crystal display unit comprising:
>
> [a.] a liquid crystal display panel;
>
> [b.] a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating said liquid crystal display panel;
>
> [c.] a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[d.] a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;

[e.] a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;

[f.] a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[g.] a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

[h.] a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

[i.] a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037302.) As discussed above, the disputed claim terms of the '382 patent have been construed as follows. The language "a timer circuit . . . for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration" should mean "a circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist." The language "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" should mean "when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration." The language "shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration" should mean "turning off the first and second switches after the predetermined duration has elapsed."

Claim 8 is an independent claim under the '382 patent but is nearly identical to claim 1, adding only a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (*See e.g.* Tr. at 2569-70 (Chapman).) For the reasons discussed above in Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit, are designed to have a step-up transformer with a primary

winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity; a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity; a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration, such that elements 'c' through 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. Furthermore, for the reasons discussed above in Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691 and LX1693 Groups of inverter modules, when they contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families, have a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity; a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity; a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold

cathode fluorescent lamp; a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration, such that elements 'c' through 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. It should also be noted that for the reasons discussed above in Section IV.D.1, the LX1692 Family of inverter controllers and therefore the LX1692 Group of inverter modules do not meet element 'h' of claim 8 of the '382 patent.

The only issue with respect to the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers and the LX1691 and 1693 Groups of inverter modules is whether they meet the limitations of elements 'a' and 'b' of claim 8. The record shows that the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers are designed to be used with cold cathode fluorescent lamps. (*See e.g.*, CX-19 at p. 1; CX-81C at p.1; CX-215C at p. 1; CX-227C at p.1; CX-1450C at p.2; CX-1193C at 2; RX-941 at p. 1) The record further shows that the LX1691 and 1693 Groups of inverter modules, containing the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers, are designed to be used with a wide variety of CCFL appliances, including cameras, PDAs, notebook displays, and other monitors. (*See e.g.*, CX-19 at p. 1; CX-81C at p.1; CX-215C at p. 1; CX-227C at p.1; RX-941 at p. 1; JX-19C at MICROSEMI 228508.) The datasheet for the representative LX1691 Module states that it is "a Single Output 2 2W Direct Drive™ CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter Module designed for driving LCD backlight lamps." (JX-19C at MICROSEMI 228508.) Likewise, the datasheet for the representative LX1693 Module states that it is "a Single Output

6W CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter Module designed for . . . driving LCD backlight lamps[.]" (CX-932 at p.1.) Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet the limitations of elements 'a' and 'b' of claim 8 of the '382 patent. As the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers do not meet all of the limitations of claim 8 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7.

The Administrative Law Judge further finds that the LX1691 and 1693 Groups of inverter modules, when used with an inverter controller from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet the limitations of elements 'a' and 'b' of claim 8 of the '382 patent. As the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1693 Groups of inverter modules do not meet all of the limitations of claim 8 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used with an inverter controller from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7.

5. Claim 9.

Claims 9 and 11 depend on independent claim 8 of the '382 patent. As noted above, the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet

the limitations of claim 8 of the '382 patent. (*See* Section IV.D.4. above.) The LX1691 and 1693 Groups of inverter modules, when used with an inverter controller from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet the limitations of claim 8 of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) The Administrative Law Judge further found that inverter controllers in the LX1692 Family and inverter modules in the LX1692 Group do not meet the limitations of claim 8 of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge must now determine whether those accused Microsemi Products that meet the limitations of independent claim 8 meet the limitations of dependent claims 9 and 11 as well.

Claim 9 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **9.** A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037302.) Claim 9 requires one of the same limitations as claim 2: a predetermined duration sufficient for ignition of the lamp. For the reasons discussed above in Section IV.D.2., the Administrative Law Judge finds that with respect to the LX1691 Family of inverter circuits, and consequently the LX1691 Group of inverter modules that contain them, O2 Micro has failed to make a showing as to whether the predetermined duration as calculated by { } would be sufficient to ignite the lamp. Therefore the LX1691 Family of inverter circuits and the LX1691 Group of inverter modules that contain them do not meet the limitations of claim 9 of the '382 patent.

With respect to the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers, the Administrative Law Judge found in Section IV.D.2 that these inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit, have a predetermined duration sufficient for ignition of the lamp during normal operation. The

Administrative Law Judge further found that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family also have a predetermined duration sufficient for ignition of the lamp during normal operation. *See* Section IV.D.2 above. Based on the evidence in Sections IV.D.1, IV.D.2, and IV.D.4., the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1693 Family of inverter controllers, as well as inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family, are designed to meet the limitations of claim 9 of the '382 patent. As the Microsemi LX1693 Family of inverter controllers does not meet all of the limitations of independent claim 8 and dependent claim 9 of the '382 patent unless they are used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7. As the Microsemi LX1693 Group of inverter modules does not meet all of the limitations of independent claim 8 and dependent claim 9 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used with an inverter controller from the LX1693 Family and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7.

6. Claim 11.

Claim 11 of the '382 patent reads as follows:

> **11**. A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim **8** further
>
> [a.] a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;
>
> [b.] a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

> [c.] a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

(JX-1 at O2ITC 037302-3.) Claim 11 requires the same elements 'a' through 'c' as claim 4.

As discussed in Section IV.D.3. above, the Administrative Law Judge found that the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers meet the limitations of claim 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit. The Administrative Law Judge further found that the inverter modules in the LX1691 and LX1693 Groups that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families meet the limitations of claim 4 of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit. *See* Section IV.D.3. above. Based on the evidence and findings in Sections IV.D.1, IV.D.3, and IV.D.4. above, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers, when used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet the limitations of claim 11 of the '382 patent. As the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1693 Families of inverter controllers do not meet all of the limitations of independent claim 8 and dependent claim 11 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used in an inverter circuit in a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7. The Administrative Law Judge further finds, based on the evidence and findings in Sections IV.D.1, IV.D.3, and IV.D.4. above, that the LX1691 and 1693 Groups of inverter modules, when used with an inverter controller from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, are designed to meet the limitations of claim 11. As the Microsemi LX1691 and LX1693 Groups of inverter modules do not meet all of the limitations of independent claim

8 and dependent claim 11 of the '382 patent unless each of them is used with an inverter controller from the LX1691 and LX1693 Families and inside a liquid crystal display unit that is illuminated by the cold cathode fluorescent lamp, the discussion as to whether there should be a finding of indirect infringement with respect to these inverter controllers follows below in Section IV.D.7.

7. Indirect Infringement.

O2 Micro argues that Microsemi has induced infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent because it sells inverter controller chips and provides instructions and technical support that result in the manufacture, importation, and sale of products incorporating Microsemi inverter controllers that infringe the claims. (CBr. at 78.) Other than a vague reference to contributory infringement, (CBr. at 78), O2 Micro presents no analysis with respect to whether Microsemi should be liable for contributory infringement. (CBr. at 78-79.)

Staff believes that if direct infringement has occurred (and it is the Staff's position that there is no direct infringement), then the Respondents have induced infringement of the claims. (SBr. at 51-52.) In addition, Staff argues that O2 Micro has further shown that Microsemi has committed contributory infringement with respect to some modules and end products. (*Id.* at 52-53.)

Microsemi argues that the accused Microsemi Products do not infringe the '382 patent and therefore "Microsemi lacks the *mens rea* to induce any third party to infringe." (MBr. at 78.) Microsemi further argues that its inverter controllers have several substantial non-infringing uses that bar liability for contributory infringement. (*Id.*) The Administrative Law Judge notes that at least some portion of the evidence cited by Microsemi with respect to the alleged non-infringing uses of its inverter controllers was stricken from the record. (*See* Order No. 49 at 17.)

Induced Infringement.

As noted above in Section IV.A.2., O2 Micro must show that there has been direct infringement of asserted '382 patent claims and that Microsemi knowingly induced infringement and possessed specific intent to encourage another's infringement.

The record shows that former Respondents {

} (CX-1400C.) According to the stipulation, these models contained inverter circuits including the Microsemi LX1691A inverter controller. (*Id.* at 1-4.) However, the schematics that, according to the stipulation, would show how the LX1691A inverter controller was used with the { } inverter circuit are not attached to Exhibit CX-1400C. Although the Administrative Law Judge found with respect to the LX1691 Family of inverter controllers that they are designed to infringe certain claims of the '382 patent when used in an inverter circuit (*see e.g.,* Section IV.D.1), O2 Micro has made no showing as to whether { } inverter circuits actually contain the step-up transformer, the first switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal limitations of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. Thus it is not possible for the Administrative Law Judge to determine whether direct infringement { } may have occurred.

The record further shows that Microsemi's U.S. distributor, Avnet, sells Microsemi CCFL inverter controllers and modules in the United States. (CFF III.C.1592-97 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1600 (undisputed); CX-437C; Tr. at 2424:19-2425:15 (Holliday.) Microsemi's employee, Mr. Roger Holliday, further testified that all of the inverter modules that Microsemi sells today use the Microsemi inverter controllers, and that the purpose of the Microsemi inverter

modules is to drive a cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (Tr. at 2421:12-19 (Holliday).) In addition, { } an end customer of Microsemi inverter modules in the United States, has purchased Microsemi inverter controllers and modules from Avnet and Microsemi; { } products incorporate at least the LX1691A inverter controller. (CFF III.C.1621 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1622; CFF III.C.1629 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF III.C.1632; CFF III.C.1636; CFF III.C.1637-39 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1640; CFF III.C.1641-42 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1646-49; CFF III.C.1650 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1653 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1658-60 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1665-66 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1667; CFF III.C.1668 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1669; CX-959C; CX-964C; CX-973C; CX-976C; CX-978C; CX-979C.) Douglas Strobel, Microsemi's Central Sales Manager, further testified that Microsemi ships inverter controllers and modules to the St. Louis production facility of a company identified only as { } and that { } assembles these products into panels that include a display and a CCFL. (JX-195C at 112:14-115:24, 146:1-6 (Strobel Dep.).) { } another Microsemi/Avnet customer, sells products with LCDs that include Microsemi CCFL Modules and inverter controllers, including modules in the LX1691 Group. (CFF III.C.1670-71 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1673-75 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1680-81 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1682; CFF III.C.1685-88 (undisputed); Tr. at 1166-1184, 1187 (Reitz); CX-2111C; CX-2112C; CX-2113C; CX-2115C.)

Some of this evidence falls short of the showing needed for direct infringement for two reasons. First, where O2 Micro was able to identify U.S. purchasers of inverter controllers in the LX1691 Family, O2 Micro fails to demonstrate that the inverter circuits they are incorporated into, such as the { } inverter circuits,[28] actually contain the step-up transformer, the first

[28] Perhaps a careful study of the { } schematics supplied by O2 Micro would show the presence of these claim limitations. However, as O2 Micro has not provided an element by element infringement analysis for the { } products in any of its post-hearing briefing, let alone its two page discussion of indirect infringement, *see* CBr. at 78-79, the Administrative Law Judge declines to make that assumption.

switch, the second switch, the capacitor divider, and the first feedback signal limitations of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. Second, where O2 Micro was able to identify U.S. purchasers of Microsemi's inverter controllers and modules, such as { } O2 Micro failed to make a showing that these inverter controllers and modules are actually products accused in this Investigation.

However, the Administrative Law Judge does find that the remainder of the above evidence shows direct infringement[29] with respect to claims 1, 2, 4, 8, and 11 of the '382 patent. This evidence shows that Microsemi's distributor, Avnet, has sold inverter modules in the LX1691 and LX1693 Groups to customers in the United States. (*See e.g.* CX-436C.) The evidence further shows that all of the inverter modules that Microsemi sells today use the Microsemi inverter controllers, and that the purpose of the Microsemi inverter modules is to drive a cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (Tr. at 2421:12-19 (Holliday).) As discussed above in Sections IV.D.1 and IV.D.3, the Administrative Law Judge has found that the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally and directly infringe claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent. As discussed above in Sections IV.D.1, IV.D.2., and IV.D.3, the Administrative Law Judge further found that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally and directly infringe claims 1, 2 and 4 of the '382 patent. Thus O2 Micro has demonstrated direct infringement with respect to claims 1, 2 and 4 of the '382 patent. Additionally, the record with respect to { } use of modules in the LX1691 Group in LCD displays demonstrates direct infringement with respect to claims 8 and 11 of the '382 patent. (*See* Sections IV.D.4 and IV.D.6. above; CFF III.C.1670-71 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1673-75 (undisputed); CFF

[29] As Avnet and { } are not respondents in this Investigation, the Administrative Law Judge's determination with respect to direct infringement is solely for the purpose of establishing whether induced infringement has occurred.

III.C.1680-81 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1682; CFF III.C.1685-88 (undisputed); Tr. at 1166-1184, 1187 (Reitz); CX-2111C; CX-2112C; CX-2113C; CX-2115C.)

The Administrative Law Judge further finds that Microsemi knowingly induced infringement and possessed specific intent to encourage another's infringement. The record shows that Microsemi was aware of the '382 patent and took specific steps (via instructions and data sheets) to induce others to use the products in an allegedly infringing manner. (CFF III.C.1533-35 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1543 (undisputed in relevant part); CFF III.C.1544-45 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1547-48 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1558 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1561 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1587 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1590 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1606; CFF III.C.1609 (undisputed); CFF III.C.1611-13; CFF III.C.1617; CFF III.C.1662-4; CFF III.C.1681-82; MOCFF III.C.1682; CX-875.) In this regard, one of the Microsemi witnesses admitted to knowledge of the '382 patent, in particular because Microsemi's customers were asking for indemnifications. (Tr. at 1134:22-1135:6 (Battaglia).) In addition, the datasheets and other information provided by Microsemi to their customers teach the infringing configuration. (*See, e.g.,* discussion at Sections IV.D.1 through IV.D.6. above; CX-214; CX-215; CX-932; CX-1450C at 59751; JX-19C; JX-117C.) Moreover, as Staff points out, Microsemi has not provided an opinion of counsel, or redesigned its products, or taken other steps to avoid infringement. *Broadcom*, 543 F.3d at 700. The above evidence supports a finding of specific intent. *DSU*, 471 F.3d. at 1306 (intent to induce infringement may be proven with circumstantial or direct evidence and may be inferred from all the circumstances). Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Microsemi has induced infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, and 11 of the '382 patent.

Contributory Infringement.

Here, O2 Micro must show that (i) Microsemi knew that the combinations for which its components were especially made, namely the combination of its inverter controllers with its inverter modules, and the combination of its inverter controllers and inverter modules with a LCD display, were both patented and infringing and (ii) that Microsemi's components have no substantial noninfringing uses. The Administrative Law Judge finds that O2 Micro's passing reference, *see* CBR. at 78-79, to contributory infringement by Microsemi does not amount to a *prima facie* showing on this issue.

8. Conclusion.

As discussed in Section IV.D.1, the Administrative Law Judge has found that the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally and directly infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent. The Administrative Law Judge further found that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally and directly infringe claim 1 of the '382 patent.

As discussed in Section IV.D.2, the Administrative Law Judge found that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally and directly infringe claim 2 of the '382 patent.

As discussed in Section IV.D.3., the Administrative Law Judge found that the inverter modules in the LX1691 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally and directly infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent. The Administrative Law Judge further found that the inverter modules in the LX1693 Group that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally and directly infringe claim 4 of the '382 patent.

As discussed in Section IV.D.7. above, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Microsemi has induced infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, and 11 of the '382 patent.

V. VALIDITY

A. Background

One cannot be held liable for practicing an invalid patent claim. *See Pandrol USA, LP v. AirBoss Railway Prods., Inc.*, 320 F.3d 1354, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2003). However, patent claims are presumed valid. 35 U.S.C. § 282. A respondent that has raised patent invalidity as an affirmative defense must overcome the presumption by "clear and convincing" evidence of invalidity. *Checkpoint Systems, Inc. v. United States Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 54 F.3d 756, 761 (Fed. Cir. 1995). Further, as stated by the Federal Circuit in *Ultra-Tex Surfaces, Inc. v. Hill Bros. Chem. Co.*:

> when a party alleges that a claim is invalid based on *the very same references* that were before the examiner when the claim was allowed, that party assumes the following additional burden:
>
> > When no prior art other than that which was considered by the PTO examiner is relied on by the attacker, he has the added burden of overcoming the deference that is due to a qualified government agency presumed to have properly done its job, which includes one or more examiners who are assumed to have some expertise in interpreting the references and to be familiar from their work with the level of skill in the art and whose duty it is to issue only valid patents.

Ultra-Tex Surfaces, Inc. v. Hill Bros. Chem. Co., 204 F.3d 1360, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (emphasis added) (quoting *American Hoist & Derrick Co. v. Sowa & Sons, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1350, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 1984) "*American Hoist*"). It should be noted however, that the Federal Circuit has found that a patent examiner is not presumed to have viewed factors material to patentability (such as prior art) if they are buried in voluminous and irrelevant material. *Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co.*, 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (unrealistic to find examiner was

"fully informed" solely on the "presentation to him of a mountain of largely irrelevant data from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical data" because of "the real world conditions under which examiners work").

B. Conception Date for the '387 Patent.

Respondents MPS and ASUS, by way of affirmative defense, allege that the '382 patent is invalid because all of its claims were anticipated by the prior art of MPS's MP1010 product, which they say was created no later than October 2, 1998. (RBr. at 66.) They argue that the earliest possible invention date of the '382 patent is July 22, 1999, when a provisional application for the patent was filed with the Patent and Trademark Office. (RBr. at 60; JX-1 at O2ITC 037273.). The filing of a patent application is constructive reduction to practice. *Hybritech Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 1367, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Complainants, in opposition, argue that the '382 patent was conceived by Dr. Yung-Lin Lin as early as February 18, 1998. (CBr. at 89.)

Staff argues that the documentary evidence is not sufficient to corroborate Dr. Lin's assertions that he fully conceived the '382 invention by February 18, 1998, although Staff maintains that there is sufficient corroboration to warrant the inference that he had fully conceived his invention by November 1998. (SBr. at 61-64.)

Respondent Microsemi has not taken a position with respect to whether the MP1010 prior art anticipates the '382 patent. (*See* MBr. at 80.)

According to Dr. Lin, in 1997, while working as a system applications manager at O2 Micro, he received complaints from customers about dangerous arcing and start- up problems with the firm's converters. (Tr. at 339-40 (Lin).) He wanted to correct these problems, and by February 18, 1998 he conceived an improved inverter circuit. He began testing his conception

with the aid of a software program for designing electrical circuits. The software program allowed him to simulate the effects of different designs containing varying components by producing schematics of electrical circuits. (*Id.* at 380.) Based on these simulations, he was able to create a design for his conception of the '382 inverter circuit. He testified that he programmed his simulations and printed the schematics on February 18, 1998, a date that they bear. (Tr. at 403 (Lin).) However, subsequently he has not been able to retrieve his schematics of that date and does not know what has happened to them. (Tr. at 564-65 (Lin).)

He further testified that he re-ran the simulations and produced another set of schematics in June 1999. (Tr. at 402-03 (Lin).) Although the second set of schematics bear the date "Feb., 18, 1998," he admits that he must have inserted that date at the later time, contrary to what he had previously testified in a trial in a federal court in California. (Tr. at 550-52 (Lin).) During that trial, he testified that the computer software program he had used to create the schematics, called PSpice, had self-generated and inserted "Feb., 18, 1998" [sic], thereby independently corroborating the date of origination. (*Id.*) At the hearing in this Investigation, he testified that his federal court testimony was erroneous. (*Id.*) He also testified that O2 Micro had discarded the computer he had used to create the original schematics, when the firm replaced that computer with another one some time afterwards.

Dr. Lin also testified that, in addition to the February 1998 schematics, he entered various notations in his notebooks and travel logs and planners during 1998 that reference or mention some of his discussions with customers about complaints and ideas underlying his conception of the'382 invention. (Tr. at 353-57, 360 (Lin); CX-384, 386, 387.) He testified that on November 17, 1998 he sent a partial schematic for an inverter circuit, which included hand-drawn additions

of some of his ideas, to another O2 Micro employee by the name of C. C. Kuo, who worked for the firm in Taiwan, for him to review and test out. (Tr. at 524-25 (Lin).)

Complainants argue that the computer-aided schematics that Dr. Lin prepared in June 1999 were simply re-creations of ideas he had fully conceived in February 1998, and they, along with the partial schematic he had sent to Mr. Kuo and his various notebook and travel notations, corroborate that he had fully conceived the '382 patent as early as February 18, 1998. (CRBr. at 43-44.)

Respondents MPS and ASUS argue that the schematics that were made in June 1999 do not corroborate Dr. Lin's claim that he conceived his invention in February 1998, because they lack many of the key elements of the '382 patent claims, such as a capacitor divider, first voltage signal, timer circuit, time-out sequence, predetermined threshold, predetermined duration, protection circuit, sense resistor, and second voltage signal, and thus are not sufficient to corroborate an invention that was fully conceived at that time. (RBr. at 60-61.) They also argue that Dr. Lin's notations in his notebooks and travel planner are, in their entirety, too incomplete to corroborate the alleged 1998 conception date, because none of the entries discloses the claimed capacitor divider, a timer circuit, or a protection circuit. (RBr. at 62.) Furthermore, they say that in the months after February 18, 1998, prior to provisional application for the patent on July 22, 1999, there are substantial time gaps that are devoid of evidence of any work activity by Dr. Lin that he was pursuing his invention. (*Id.*)

As for the schematic sent to Mr. Kuo, they say that it, too, lacks key elements of the '382 invention, such as a timer circuit, a predetermined duration, a predetermined threshold, and a time-out sequence. (RBr. at 63.) Because of these omissions and evidentiary deficiencies, they

say that the earliest possible date for which there is evidence that would support conception of the '382 invention is July 22, 1999, when the provisional application was filed.

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(g)(2), priority of invention "goes to the first party to reduce an invention to practice, unless the other party can show that it was the first to conceive the invention and that it exercised reasonable diligence in later reducing that invention to practice. *Price v. Symsek*, 988 F.2d 1187, 1190 (Fed. Cir. 1993). "Conception is the touchstone of inventorship, the completion of the mental part of invention." *Burroughs Wellcome Co. v. Barr Laboratories, Inc.*, 40 F.3d 1223, 1227-28 (Fed. Cir. 1994). It is the mental formation of a definite and permanent idea of the complete and operative invention as it is to be applied in practice. *Hybritech Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 1367, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

"Conception is complete only when the idea is so clearly defined in the inventor's mind that only ordinary skill would be necessary to reduce the invention to practice, without extensive research or experimentation." *Burroughs*, 40 F.3d at 1227-28. "A conception must encompass all of the claimed invention." *Singh v. Brake*, 317 F.3d 1334, 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2003). "Because it is a mental act, courts require corroborating evidence of a contemporaneous disclosure that would enable one skilled in the art to make the invention." (*Id.*) The inventor "must provide independent corroborating evidence in addition to his own statements and documents." *Hahn v. Wong*, 892 F.2d 1028, 1032 (Fed. Cir. 1989). "[B]ecause of the danger in post-hoc rationales by an inventor claiming priority, the court requires objective evidence to corroborate an inventor's testimony concerning his understanding of the invention." *Invitrogren Corp. v. Clontech Labs.*, Inc., 429 F.3d 1052, 1065 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

O2 Micro relies on the probity of the testimony of Dr. Lin for their proof that the '382 invention was conceived by him as early as February 18, 1998. Although Dr. Lin testified that

he fully conceived the invention on that date, as disclosed in the schematics he generated using the PSpice program, the Administrative Law Judge finds that sufficient independent corroborative evidence is lacking. The schematics that O2 Micro relies on were admittedly prepared in June 1999. The fact that they bear the date of "Feb., 18, 1998" is not corroborative of the date of invention, since Dr. Lin acknowledged that he must have entered that date when he produced the schematics in June 1999. The fact that earlier in the sequence of events preceding this Investigation he had given erroneous testimony about the derivation of the February 18, 1998 date compromises the reliability of his testimony, at least with respect to conception date. The 1999 schematics are not contemporaneous documents of an event that allegedly occurred in February 1998. Also, the 1999 schematics do not show important elements of the '382 invention, such as the feedback signal from a capacitor divider, the timer circuit, or the protection circuit. (Tr. at 674-77 (Lin).)

As to the other documents that Complainants say corroborate Dr. Lin's testimony that his invention was conceived by February 18, 1998, the Administrative Law Judge finds that they, too, lack important elements of the '382 invention. His various notes about his discussions with customers and some particulars about his business trips do not reveal enough information, even in combination with each other and with the schematics, to show that he had fully conceived his invention or that he was diligently pursuing or testing those ideas that are contained in the application that was filed on July 22, 1999 and are included in the '382 patent.

While Staff agrees with MPS and ASUS that the documentary evidence is not sufficient to corroborate Dr. Lin's assertions that he fully conceived the '382 invention by February 18, 1998, Staff maintains that there is sufficient corroboration, based on Mr. Kuo's testimony and a facsimile sent to him by Dr. Lin in November 1998 that discloses some, but not all, of the

essential elements of the '382 patent, to warrant the inference that he had fully conceived his invention by that time. (SBr. at 61-64.) In response, MPS and ASUS say that Staff's reasoning errs insofar as Staff concludes that, because the "conception of an entire invention need not be reflected in a single document source," the documents shown to have existed in November 1998 are sufficient to corroborate Dr. Lin's assertion. (RRBr. at 20-21.) They say that, even taking into account the facsimile sent by Dr. Lin to Mr. Kuo in November 1998, there still is no corroborating documentation of a fully conceived '382 design prior to July 22, 1999. (*Id.*)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence, aside from Dr. Lin's testimony, does not corroborate that he had fully conceived the '382 invention before July 22, 1999. The documentation referred to by Complainants for corroboration lacks key elements of the '382 patent. Complainants have failed to establish that Dr. Lin fully conceived his invention by February 18, 1998. Nor does the evidence support Staff's conclusion that Dr. Lin conceived his invention as early as November 1998. As of that time there were still key elements that remained missing from evidence to justify the conclusion that Dr. Lin had fully conceived his '382 invention before July 22, 1999. (Tr. at 718-19 (Lin).)

C. Anticipation.

A determination that a patent is invalid as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires a finding, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that each and every limitation is found either expressly or inherently in a single prior art reference. *See Celeritas Techs. Inc. v. Rockwell Int'l Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1354, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Anticipation is a question of fact, including whether a limitation, or element, is inherent in the prior art. *In re Gleave*, 560 F.3d 1331, 1334-35 (Fed. Cir. 2009). The limitations must be arranged or combined the same way as

in the claimed invention, although an identity of terminology is not required. *Id.* at 1334 ("the reference need not satisfy an *ipsissimis verbis* test"); MPEP § 2131.

In addition, the prior art reference's disclosure must enable one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the claimed invention "without undue experimentation."[30] *Gleave,* 560 F.3d at 1334-35. A prior art reference that allegedly anticipates the claims of a patent is presumed enabled; however, a patentee may present evidence of nonenablement to overcome this presumption. *Impax Labs., Inc. v. Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc.*, 468 F.3d 1366, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2006). "[W]hether a prior art reference is enabling is a question of law based upon underlying factual findings." *Gleave,* 560 F.3d at 1335.

The MP1010 Inverter Circuits and Associated Documentation.

As discussed above, Respondents argue that each asserted claim of the '382 patent is invalid as anticipated by the MP1010 inverter circuits and associated documentation (the "MP1010 Materials"). (RBr. at 66.)

O2 Micro argues that the MP1010 does not anticipate, because it does not include one of the elements of the claims of the '382 patent, namely, a timer circuit. (CBr. at 96-98.)

Staff argues that the evidence as to whether the MP1010 inverter satisfies the timer circuit element of the '382 patent, requiring a predetermined duration for the time-out sequence, is not clear and convincing. Therefore, Staff argues that MPS and ASUS have not established by clear and convincing evidence their alleged affirmative defense that the '382 patent is invalid by reason of the MP1010 prior art. (SBr. at 65-67.)

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence is not sufficient to invalidate the '382 patent on the basis of anticipation by the MP1010 prior art. In order to prevail on an

[30] This is not to be confused with the standards for enablement to support issuance of a patent claim under 35 U.S.C. § 112. *Gleave,* 560 F.3d at 1334.

affirmative defense of anticipation, the defending party must produce clear and convincing evidence that the prior art includes all of the elements of the challenged claims. Although MPS and ASUS furnished opinion testimony of Dr. Silzars that all of the elements of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent are present in the MP1010 prior art, including the timer circuit (Tr. at 2081-91 (Silzars)), the Administrative Law Judge finds that Complainants provided more persuasive countervailing testimony from Dr. Mercer that the MP1010 inverter circuit does not meet the timer-circuit elements of claims 1 and 8. His opinion was based on computer simulations, prepared at his direction, using component values from the application notes of the MP1010 product. He testified that these simulations show that the MP1010 does not include a timer circuit that provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold. (Tr. at 2668-70 (Mercer).) According to Dr. Mercer, because the MP1010 incorporates a resistor and capacitor combination, under certain conditions, the MP1010 inverters will not provide the same time-out duration as under other conditions. (*Id.* at 2664, 2673-84 (Mercer).)

MPS and ASUS counter by arguing that Dr. Mercer's simulations are irrelevant, because they fail to take into account the voltage regulation feature of the MP1010. They say that Dr. Mercer's simulations involve voltage amplitudes that would not exist in the actual operation of the MP1010 inverter because, by internal regulation, voltage amplitude is restricted to a lesser range than those used in the simulations. (RRBr. at 38-40.) Dr. Mercer acknowledged that the simulations do not mimic the actions of the MP1010 with respect to its voltage regulation feature, but said that fact does not affect the validity of his conclusions based on the simulations. (Tr. at 2815-19 (Mercer).)

Regardless of the fidelity of Dr. Mercer's simulations to the actual operation of the MP1010 inverter, the pivotal question as to whether the inverter anticipates the '382 patent is, Does it provide a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration? The Administrative Law Judge concludes that it does not. The device used for the timer is a capacitor and resistor combination (C2/R1), in series, a feature of which is a time constant rate of discharge. (Tr. at 2666-69 (Mercer).) Dr. Mercer testified that this time constant does not mean that the MP1010 provides for time out of a predetermined duration. (*Id.*) Instead, he testified, it provides a delay, the duration of which can vary according to the operating conditions of the circuit. (Tr. at 2666-71 (Mercer).) In this respect he is supported by MPS's employees James Moyer (Moyer, Tr. 1906-07) and John Shannon (JX-192C, Shannon Dep. Tr. 72-73).

The MP1010 Open Lamp Protection does not require that a first voltage signal exceed a predetermined threshold *for a predetermined duration.* Dr. Mercer testified that, according to his simulations, the initial voltage across the capacitor (which in series with a resistor performs the timer, or what he calls delay, function of the MP1010) varies according to the operating conditions of the inverter. (Tr. at 2670-71 (Mercer).) The voltage variation affects the rate of discharge of the capacitor, which leads to the inverter shutting down. (Tr. at 2670-71 (Mercer).) He testified that for that reason the MP1010 does not include a fixed predetermined duration as prescribed by the '382 patent. (*Id.* at 2671.)

Dr. Mercer testified that, at his direction, computer generated simulations based on the MP1010 application note, with some modifications, which he said did not affect the validity of the results, were run by Dr. Larry Nagel, using a SPICE software program. (*Id.* 2672-74.) These simulations differed from one another with respect to the amplitude of the input, or operating,

voltage, ranging from 700 to 2,000 volts. (Tr. at 2676-77, 2680, 2684-86 (Mercer).) The results reveal variations, in certain instances, in the discharge time of the capacitor, which constitutes the predetermined time before shutdown for the MP1010. (*Id.* at 2684-88.)

MPS and ASUS argue that the regulation feature of the MP1010 would not allow some of the voltage amplitudes used in the simulations. (RRBr. at 39-40.) Dr. Mercer testified that the simulation that was run at 1,000 volts would not have been great enough to initiate the regulation feature of the MP1010, yet the inverter would still shut down due to the operation of the delay circuit, although at a much slower rate than would occur at 2,000 volts, an amplitude that would result in regulation of the voltage. (Tr. at 2686-87 (Mercer).) In this testimony, Dr. Mercer is supported by O2 Micro's employees and witnesses, John Shannon and James Moyer, as discussed below.

According to John Shannon, in the case of the MP1010, a minor overvoltage will require a longer time to produce a shutdown than will a major overvoltage. (JX-192C at 21-22, 70, 73 (Shannon Dep.).) Mr. Shannon analogized the time disparity to that of a 10 ampere fuse which, by way of example, might take three minutes to burn out if subjected to 12 amperes of current, but will burn out considerably faster if subjected to 400 amperes. (*Id.* at 20-21.)

Likewise, Mr. Moyer testified that the time it takes for a shutdown after an overvoltage has occurred in the MP1010 will vary depending on the operating conditions of the circuit at that moment. (Tr. at 1907-08 (Moyer).)

MPS and ASUS additionally argue that the MP1010 anticipates the '382 patent when it is started up into an open lamp condition, because the time-out sequence is not only "predetermined" but is also constant and repeatable. (RRBr. at 36.) They say that "[a] device that only meets the claim limitations during some modes of operation still infringes." (RRBr. at

37.) They point out that O2 Micro's own expert (Dr. Mercer) agrees that the MP1010-based inverters will shut down in a constant and repeatable period of time when the open lamp condition exists at startup. (*Id.*)

In response to this argument, O2 Micro says that the claims of the '382 patent require that the predetermined duration be provided "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" and are not limited to the strike phase. And even if they were, O2 Micro argues, the MP1010 would still not meet the "predetermined duration" requirement because 1) the claims are not limited to a particular condition in the strike phase; 2) there is a material difference between voltage required to induce shutdown and voltage required to induce regulation, and different levels of overvoltage will yield different duration delays; and 3) the variability would be even greater if some separate circuitry, such as the MP1010 regulation circuit was not used or not working properly. (CRBr. at 47.)

Staff's position on this point is that, although O2 Micro's validity expert, Dr. Mercer, conceded that the MP1010 will always shut down in the same amount of time in the strike mode, an overvoltage condition can still be highly variable, citing testimony of Microsemi's expert, Dr. Chapman (Tr. at 2551). Thus, Staff does not believe the MP1010 anticipates the '382 patent. (SRBr. at 35-36.)

The element of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent that is in issue reads as follows:

> a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration

(JX-1 at 11: 9-12.) The word "predetermined," by agreement of all of the parties, means "determined beforehand." (CBr. at 18; RBr. at 11; MBr. at 29; SBr. at 26.) According to Dr. Mercer, O2 Micro's expert witness on validity issues, the '382 device has a fixed invariant

predetermined time period. (Tr. at 2689.) He also testified that the predetermined duration encompassed in the '382 patent is not restricted to startup; it includes any time there is an overvoltage condition. (Tr. at 2894 (Mercer).) He testified that the MP1010 has a delay circuit rather than a timer circuit, because it uses a resistor and capacitor combination which, because of different initial charges on the capacitor, can require different amounts of time before shutdown after an overvoltage. (Tr. at 2894-95 (Mercer).)

MPS and ASUS do not dispute Dr. Mercer on this point; however, they point to the fact that, because Dr. Mercer agrees that in the case of an open lamp condition at startup the MP1010 will always shut down in the same amount of time, it meets the timer limitation at least part of the time and therefore anticipates the '382 patent. (RRBr. at 30.)

This argument rests on the assumption that a "predetermined duration" is not fixed and constant. (RRBr. at 28.) This argument is not tenable under the '382 patent. The fact that the MP1010 inverter, under one set of conditions, will shut down in a certain amount of time, such as when no lamp is present at startup; and under another set of conditions will shut down in a different amount of time, such as when the lamp goes out after it has been in operation for awhile, does not meet the requirement that the shutdown time be "determined beforehand." (Tr. at 2893-94.) While a certain combination of physical (electrical) events will affect the resistor and capacitor of the MP1010 in a particular way that will result in a shutdown occurring in a certain amount of time, even so, the shutdown time will vary according to each particular combination of events affecting it. (*Id.*) The predetermined duration of the timer circuit element of the '382 patent is not satisfied by a circuit that shuts down at different times for different events, even though it may shut down in the same amount time each instance that a particular combination of events occurs, such as in the instance of repeatedly being started with an absent, or open, lamp.

(*Id.*) That is only one set of conditions (open lamp, start up, and an amount of charge or absence of charge at the capacitor) that will cause a shut down in a certain amount of time. There are other combinations that will result in different shutdown times. The shutdown times are not determined by the MP1010 beforehand (that is, before they occur), but vary according to the operating conditions of the circuit, according to the testimony of Dr. Mercer. (Tr. at 2894-95 (Mercer).)

Given the variations in the length of time before an overvoltage shutdown, depending on the operating conditions of the inverter when the voltage exceeds the inverter's threshold, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 does not anticipate the '382 patent, because it does not include a timer circuit the provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when a first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration.

Claim 1.

A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit, comprising:

The MP1010 discloses a DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit and thus anticipates the preamble of claim 1. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC 00116695[31]; RX-86 at Mono-ITC-00096731; Tr. 2081 (Silzars).)

> a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

The MP1010 discloses a step-up transformer, with a primary winding and a secondary winding, that provides increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC-00116694; Tr. at 2082 (Silzars).) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity;

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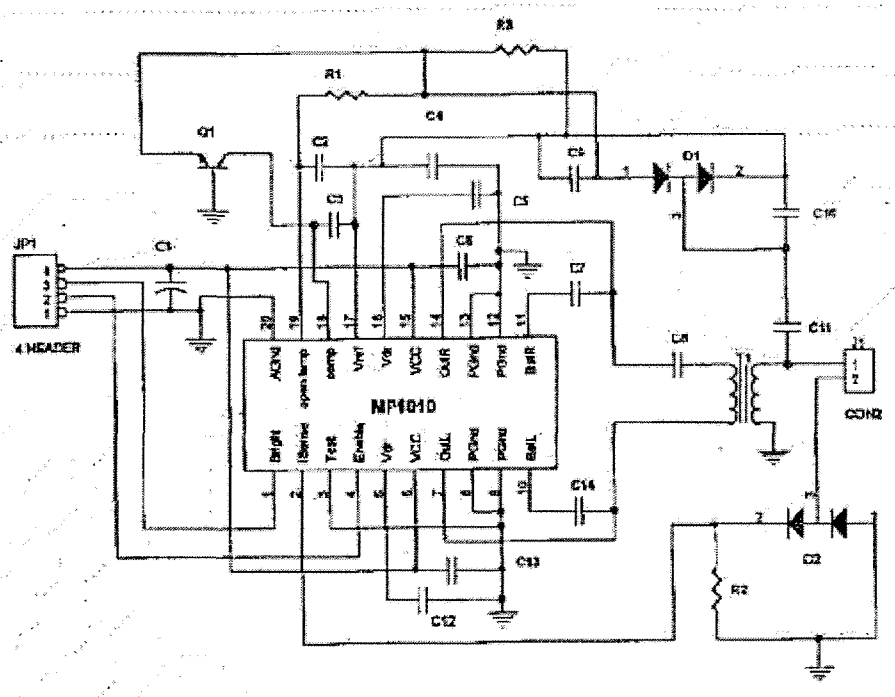

Figure 3. Typical Application Ciruit.

(RX-85 at Fig. 3.)

The MP1010 discloses transistor switches coupled to the step-up transformer for selectively allowing the step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first and second priority. (RX-85 at Figures 2, 3; Tr. at 2082-83 (Silzars); Tr. at 2800-01 (Mercer).) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity;

The MP1010 discloses transistor switches coupled to the step-up transformer for selectively allowing the step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first and second priority. (RX-85 at Figures 2, 3; Tr. at 2082-83 (Silzars); Tr. at 2800-01 (Mercer).) O2 Micro's expert on validity, Melvin Mercer, Ph.D., testified that this element of claim 1 is present in the MP1010. (Tr. at 2800-01.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold fluorescent lamp;

The MP1010 discloses a capacitor divider that is electrically coupled to the CCFL. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC-00116693; RX-86 at Figure 2; Tr. at 2083 (Silzars); Tr. at 2800-01, 2795-96 (Mercer).) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

The MP1010 discloses a signal line between two capacitors for receiving a voltage signal from the capacitor divider representing voltage across a cold cathode fluorescent. (RX-85; Tr. at 2083 (Silzars); Tr. at 2800-01 (Mercer).) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration; and

The MP1010 does not disclose a timer circuit that provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration, for reasons that are set forth above.

> a protection circuit coupled to said timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration.

The MP1010 includes shutdown circuitry when voltage exceeds a predetermined threshold. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC-00116693; Tr. at 1879-87, 1889-91 (Moyer); Tr. at 2085-86 (Silzars).) However, because the MP1010 does not include a timer circuit that provides a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration, its protection circuit does not disclose a protection circuit for shutting down switches after a predetermined duration, and therefore does not anticipate this element of claim 1 of the '382 patent.

Claim 2.

> A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim 1 wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

The MP1010 provides for a one-second time-out period when the suggested values in its application note are used. (RX-1 at Mono-ITC 00116693-94; Tr. at 2086-87). O2 Micro's expert testified that except for the timer circuit element requirement of a fixed predetermined duration, the MP1010 would satisfy claim 2. (Tr. at 2802-05.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 satisfies claim 2.

Claim 4.

> A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim 1 further comprising:

> a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

The MP1010 discloses a sense resistor which is electrically coupled to a CCFL and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing the current through a CCFL. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC00116692 and 00116695: Tr. at 2087 (Silzars); Tr. at 1870-71.) O2 Micro's expert, Melvin Mercer, Ph.D., agreed that the MP1010 satisfied this element of claim 4. (Tr. at 2803, 2805-06.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and

The MP1010 discloses a second feedback signal line coupled to the sense resistor. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC00116695; RX-86 at Mono-ITC 00096734; Tr. at 2087-88 (Silzars).) Dr. Mercer agreed that this part of the MP1010 circuitry satisfied this element of claim 4. (Tr. at 2803, 2805-86.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line for adjusting power to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp to a power level such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

The MP1010 discloses a feedback control circuit coupled to the second feedback signal line for adjusting power to the CCFL such that the second voltage signal will approach a reference value representing the desired load conditions of the CCFL. (RX-85 at Mono-ITC00116691-92; RX-86 at Mono-ITC00096735; Tr. at 2088 (Silzars).) Dr. Mercer testified that the MP1010 satisfied this element of claim 4. (Tr. at 2803, 2805-06.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

Claim 7.

> A DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit as claimed in claim **1** further comprising:
>
> a third switch coupled to said first switch and said step-up transformer for providing a first electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on;

The MP1010 discloses four transistor switches that are connected to the step-up transformer. (RX-85 at Figure 2; Tr. at 2089 (Silzars).) Dr. Mercer agreed that the MP1010 satisfies this element of claim 7. (Tr. at 2803, 2805-06.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a fourth switch coupled to said second switch and said-up [sic] transformer for providing a second electrical path through said step-up transformer to ground when said fourth switch and said second switch are simultaneously on;

The MP1010 discloses four transistor switches coupled to a step-up transformer for selectively allowing the step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first and second polarity. (RX-85 at Figure 2.) Drs. Silzars and Mercer testified that the MP1010 satisfies this element of claim 7. (Tr. at 2089-90 (Silzars); Tr. at 2803-04 (Mercer). The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a sense resistor electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp and electrically coupled to ground for providing a second voltage signal representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp;

This element is substantively the same as the sense resistor element of claim 4, and for the reasons expressed above with reference thereto is found to satisfy this claim element. (Tr. at 2089-90.) Dr. Mercer testified that this element is satisfied by the MP1010. (Tr. at 2803-04, 2806.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a second feedback signal line coupled to said sense resistor for receiving said second voltage signal from said sense resistor representing current through said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and

This element is substantively the same as the second feedback signal line of claim 4, and for the reasons expressed above with reference thereto, it is concluded that the MP1010 satisfies this claim element. (Tr. at 2089-90.) Dr. Mercer testified that this element is satisfied by the MP1010. (Tr. at 2803-04, 2806.) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

> a feedback control circuit coupled to said second feedback signal line, said first switch and said third switch for adjusting time when said third switch and said first switch are simultaneously on such that said second voltage signal approaches a reference value representing desired load conditions of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp.

The MP1010 discloses this element, according to the expert witnesses for both MPS and ASUS, and O2 Micro. (Tr. at 2089-90 (Silzars); *id.* at 2083-04, 2086 (Mercer).) The Administrative Law Judge concludes that this element is satisfied by the MP1010 prior art.

Claim 8.

This claim is substantively the same as claim 1 with the addition of the following language: "A liquid crystal display unit comprising: a liquid crystal display panel; a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating said liquid display panel."

The MP1010 inherently discloses a liquid crystal display unit and LCD panel. (RX-86 at Mono-ITC00096731; Tr. 2081-82 (Silzars).) Dr. Mercer agrees that these elements are present in the MP1010 prior art. (Tr. at 2804-05.) In all other respects, claim 8 is the same as claim 1, and for that reason, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 anticipates those elements of claim 8 other than the timer circuit and, to the extent it includes an element of the

timer circuit, the protection circuit, which it does not anticipate, for reasons expressed above under the discussion of claim 1.

Claim 9.

> A liquid crystal display unit as claimed in claim 8 wherein said predetermined duration is sufficient for ignition of said cold cathode fluorescent lamp when properly operating.

This claim is the same as claim 2, with the addition of a liquid crystal display unit. Therefore, for those reasons expressed above with respect to claim 2, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 prior art satisfies claim 9.

Claim 11.

Claim 11 is substantively the same as claim 4, with the addition of a liquid crystal display unit. Therefore, for those reasons expressed above with respect to claim 4, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 prior art satisfies claim 11.

Claim 14.

Claim 14 is substantively the same as claim 7, with the addition of a liquid crystal display unit. Therefore, for those reasons expressed above with respect to claim 7, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the MP1010 prior art satisfies claim 14.

D. Obviousness.

Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), a patent is valid unless "the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made" to a person having ordinary skill in the art. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The ultimate question of obviousness is a question of law, but "it is well understood that there are factual issues underlying the ultimate obviousness decision."

Richardson-Vicks Inc. v. Upjohn Co., 122 F.3d 1476, 1479 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (citing *Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kansas City*, 383 U.S. 1, 17 (1966) ("*Graham*")).

After claim construction, "[t]he second step in an obviousness inquiry is to determine whether the claimed invention would have been obvious as a legal matter, based on underlying factual inquiries including: (1) the scope and content of the prior art, (2) the level of ordinary skill in the art, (3) the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art; and (4) secondary considerations of non-obviousness." *Smiths Indus. Med. Sys., Inc. v. Vital Signs, Inc.*, 183 F.3d 1347, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (citing *Graham*, 383 U.S. at 17). The existence of secondary considerations of non-obviousness does not control the obviousness determination: a court must consider "the totality of the evidence" before reaching a decision on obviousness. *Richardson-Vicks*, 122 F.3d at 1483.

The Supreme Court recently clarified the obviousness inquiry in *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 389 (2007) ("*KSR*"). The Supreme Court said:

> When a work is available in one field of endeavor, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or a different one. If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation, § 103 likely bars its patentability. For the same reason, if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *Sakraida* and *Anderson's-Black Rock* are illustrative–a court must ask whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions.
>
> Following these principles may be more difficult in other cases than it is here because the claimed subject matter may involve more than the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for the improvement. Often, it will be necessary for a court to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents; the effects of demands known to the design community or present in the marketplace; and the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art, all in order to determine whether there was an apparent reason to combine the

> known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue. To facilitate review, this analysis should be made explicit.
>
> * * *
>
> The obviousness analysis cannot be confined by a formalistic conception of the words teaching, suggestion, and motivation, or by overemphasis on the importance of published articles and the explicit content of issued patents. The diversity of inventive pursuits and of modern technology counsels against limiting the analysis in this way. In many fields it may be that there is little discussion of obvious techniques or combinations, and it often may be the case that market demand, rather than scientific literature, will drive design trends. Granting patent protection to advances that would occur in the ordinary course without real innovation retards progress and may, in the case of patents combining previously known elements, deprive prior inventions of their value or utility.

KSR, 550 U.S. at 417-19.

The Federal Circuit has since held that when a patent challenger contends that a patent is invalid for obviousness based on a combination of several prior art references, "the burden falls on the patent challenger to show by clear and convincing evidence that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have had reason to attempt to make the composition or device, or carry out the claimed process, and would have had a reasonable expectation of success in doing so." *PharmaStem Therapeutics, Inc. v. ViaCell, Inc.*, 491 F.3d 1342, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citations omitted).

> The TSM[32] test, flexibly applied, merely assures that the obviousness test proceeds on the basis of evidence--teachings, suggestions (a tellingly broad term), or motivations (an equally broad term)--that arise before the time of invention as the statute requires. As *KSR* requires, those teachings, suggestions, or motivations need not always be written references but may be found within the knowledge and creativity of ordinarily skilled artisans.

Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc. v. Mylan Laboratories, Inc., 520 F.3d 1358, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

As noted in Section III.B. above, the Administrative Law Judge has determined that that a person of ordinary skill in the art to which the '382 patent pertains would have had a bachelor's

[32] TSM means teaching, suggestion, motivation.

degree in electrical engineering with at least one year of practical experience, or a master's degree with studies in power electronics. The parties essentially agree that the relevant technological field is DC-to-AC power inverter circuits for cold cathode fluorescent lamps. (MFF70; COMFF 70; ROMFF 70.)

Respondents ASUS and MPS argue that claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are invalid as obvious by U.S. Patent No. 5,384,516[33] (the "Kawabata" prior art[34] reference) in combination with chapter one of the textbook The Art of Electronics[35] (the "Horowitz"[36] prior art reference), U.S. Patent No. 5,866,968[37] (the "Mech" prior art reference[38]), the Linfinity Microelectronics datasheet "Striker Direct Drive Topology"[39] (the "Striker" prior art reference[40]), U.S. Patent No. 5,923,129 (the "Henry" prior art reference[41]), the MP1010 Materials, or U.S. Patent No. 5,615,093 (the "Nalbant" prior art reference[42]). (RBr. at 93-127; RX-93.) Respondents further argue that claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 of the '382 patent are invalid as obvious by the 1997 Micro Linear Corp. ML4878 LCD Backlight Lamp Driver datasheet prior art reference (the "ML4878" prior art reference[43]) in combination with Kawabata and/or the MP1010 references. (RBr. at 113-128.)

O2 Micro argues that Respondents' expert Dr. Silzars "engaged in an improper hindsight analysis" and ignored the state of the art at the time of conception. (CBr. at 101-02.) O2 Micro further argues that the Kawabata reference was before the examiner, and that it does not disclose

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[33] (*See* RFF 7.C.13 (undisputed).)
[34] Kawabata is undisputedly prior art. (RFF 7.C.14 (undisputed); SFF 233 (undisputed).)
[35] (*See* RFF 7.C.47 (undisputed).)
[36] Horowitz is undisputedly prior art. (RFF 7.C.47 (undisputed).)
[37] (*See* RFF 7.C.52 (undisputed).)
[38] Mech is undisputedly prior art. (RFF 7.C.53 (undisputed).)
[39] (*See* RFF 7.C.61 (undisputed).)
[40] Striker is undisputedly prior art. (RFF 7.C.61 (undisputed).)
[41] U.S. Patent No. 5,923,129 was filed on March 13, 1998 and is prior art to the '382 patent. (RX-72; RFF 7.C.63-64 (undisputed in relevant part).)
[42] U.S. Patent No. 5,615,093 was filed on March 25, 1997 and is prior art to the '382 patent. (RX-93; RFF 7.C.107-08 (undisputed in relevant part).)
[43] The ML4878 is dated February 1997 and is undisputedly prior art to the '382 patent. (RFF 7.C.148 (undisputed).)

the capacitor divider element of claims 1 and 8. (*Id.* at 106.) According to O2 Micro, "the voltage dividing resistors in Kawabata are not standard voltage dividers that a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize as being replaceable with a capacitor divider." (*Id.* at 106-107.) In addition, O2 Micro argues that Kawabata teaches away from having additional capacitance on the secondary side of the transformer. (*Id.* at 107.) Regarding the ML4878, O2 Micro asserts that it does not disclose a capacitor divider on the secondary side of the step-up transformer and teaches away from having one. (*Id.* at 115-116.) O2 Micro further argues that Dr. Silzars failed to explain how the timer circuit in the ML4878 operates. (*Id.* at 116.)

Staff argues that claims 1, 2, 8, and 9 of the '382 patent are invalid as obvious in view of combinations involving the Kawabata patent, but that dependent claims 4, 7, 11, and 14 are not invalid. (SBr. at 72.) Staff is of the view that the "MPS Respondents have not established by clear and convincing evidence that the asserted claims of the '382 patent would have been obvious in view of combinations involving the ML4878." (*Id.* at 76.) In particular, Staff notes that—

> Dr. Silzars did not provide an explanation as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would consider the timer circuits of the MP1010 and the Kawabata inadequate, or why one of ordinary skill would be led to the particular solution used in the ML4878 device. (Silzars, Tr. at 2113-15). In order to show obviousness, there would have to be an explicit analysis of this issue. *KSR Int'l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741. The . . . MPS Respondents have not shown by clear and convincing evidence that it would have been obvious to substitute the timer circuit of the ML4878 device for the timer circuits used in the other prior art."

(SBr. at 79.)

Respondent Microsemi makes no assertions with respect to obviousness.

1. Claims 1 and 8.

First, with respect to Kawabata, the record shows that it is undisputed that Kawabata discloses a DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuit, and that it is described as

suitable for a compact LCD unit, such that the preamble of independent claims 1 and 8 and elements 'a' and 'b' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. (RFF 7.C.25-32 (undisputed); SFF 234 (undisputed); SFF 249-50 (undisputed); RX-78.) It is further undisputed that Kawabata discloses the step-up transformer, first switch, second switch, and first feedback signal line such that elements 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'e' and 'g' of claim 1 and elements 'c', 'd', 'e', and 'g' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. (RFF 7.C.33-42 (undisputed); RFF 7.C.78-79 (undisputed); SFF 235-238 (undisputed); SFF 251 (undisputed); RX-78.) At issue is whether there is clear and convincing evidence to show that the capacitor divider, timer circuit, and protection circuit elements were also disclosed in Kawabata, or in combination with one or more of the other prior art references asserted by MPS and ASUS, such that the invention as claimed in the asserted '382 patent claims would have been obvious to a person of skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

The Kawabata patent is directed to an "information processing apparatus" that employs a liquid crystal display ("LCD") and a fluorescent lamp for backlighting the LCD screen. (RX-78 at MPS-ITC 003912.) Kawabata discloses several embodiments of this apparatus, including the following relevant descriptions and figure:

> Referring to **FIG. 13**, there are shown a current detecting resistor **72**, a switching element control circuit **73** for controlling switching elements **42**, **43**, **44** and **45**, a switch **74**, a control signal **79** for controlling the switch **74**, a selector switch **75**, a control signal **80** for controlling the selector switch **75**, a switch control circuit **83** for controlling the switch **74**, an overcurrent detecting circuit **84**, an overvoltage detecting circuit **85**, an undervoltage detecting circuit **86**, a chip temperature detecting circuit **87**, a voltage dividing circuit **88**, a lamp malfunction detecting circuit **89**, an ON/OFF control signal input terminal **90** and a brightness control signal input terminal **91**.
>
> * * *
>
> When lighting the fluorescent lamp **23**, a voltage stabilized by a dc-to-dc converter comprising a chopper transistor **38**, a choke coil **36** and a smoothing capacitor **35** is converted into an ac voltage by the switching action of the switching elements **42**, **43**, **44** and **45**, and then an ac voltage is applied through a

resonant circuit consisting of a transformer **32** and a capacitor **33** to the fluorescent lamp **23**. The pulse generator **41** is included in an IC **34** to form the lighting device **24** by the least possible number of parts.

* * *

If any abnormal condition is detected by any one of the detecting circuits **84**, **85**, **86**, **87** and **89**, the selector switch **75** is connected immediately to the pulse generator **76** to maintain a low-power operating mode. The input signal applied to the brightness control signal input terminal **91** and the output signals of the detecting circuits **84**, **85**, **86**, **87** and **89** are monitored constantly.

* * *

When any abnormal condition in the fluorescent lamp **23** is detected by the lamp malfunction detecting circuit **89**, the switch control circuit **83** opens the switch **74**, sends an abnormal condition occurrence signal to the control circuit **77** and stops the operation of the lighting device **24**.

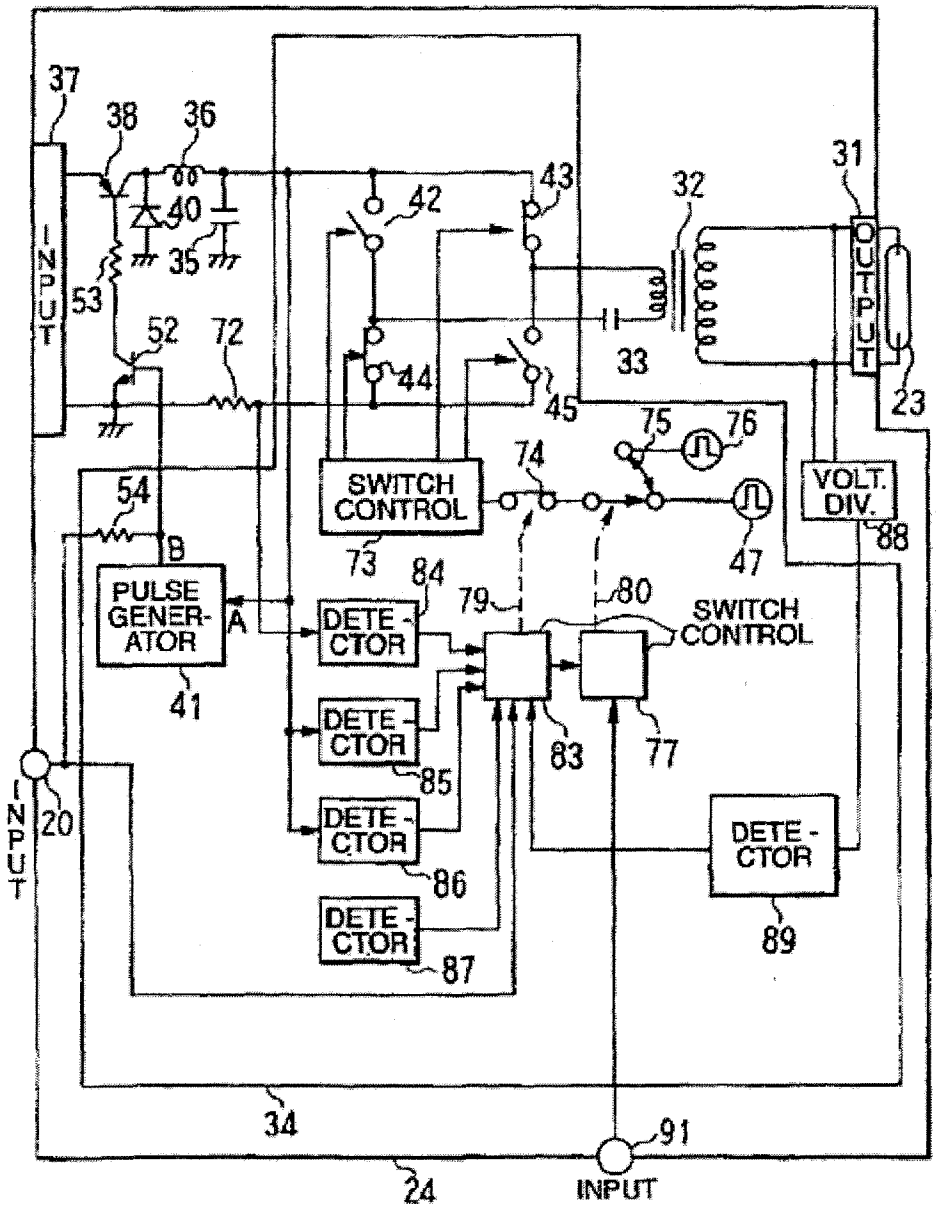
* * *

Referring to **FIG. 16** showing the details of the lamp malfunction detecting circuit **89** shown in **FIG. 13**, there are shown a dc power source **92**, a switch **74**, a latch **93**, a voltage comparator **94**, a reference voltage source **95**, a delay capacitor **96**, a delay resistor **97**, voltage dividing resistors **98**, **100** and **104**, and a full-wave rectifier **99**.

The terminal voltage of the fluorescent lamp **23** is converted into a dc voltage by a full-wave rectifier **99**, and a voltage obtained by dividing the dc voltage by the ratio between the respective resistances of the voltage dividing resistors **100** and **104**, and **98** appears across the voltage dividing resistor **98**. The application of the voltage across the voltage dividing resistor **98** to the voltage comparator **94** is delayed by the delay resistor **97** and the delay capacitor **96** to avoid the false operation of the protective circuit in response to the detection of a firing potential which is higher than a normal voltage and generated when starting the fluorescent lamp **23**.

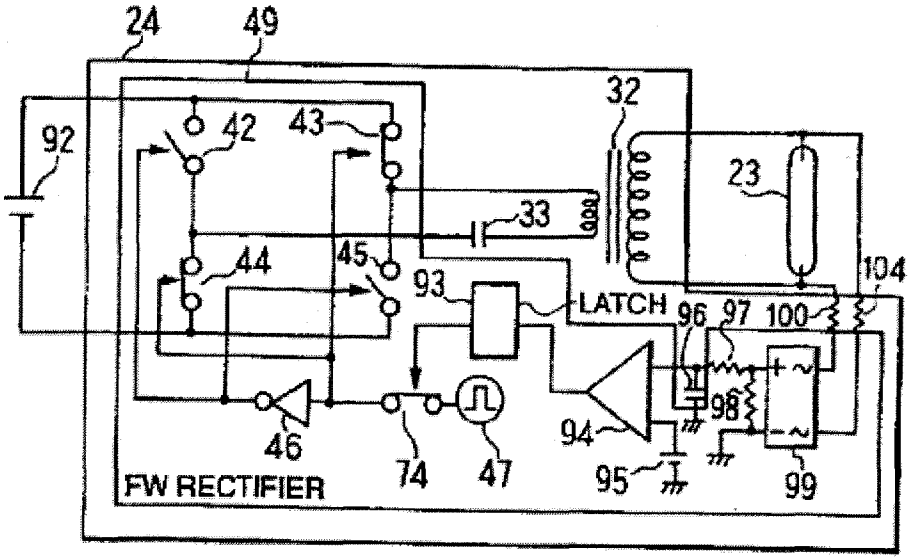
When the terminal voltage of the fluorescent lamp **23** remains at a level higher than a normal level for a time longer than a predetermined time, the terminal voltage of the delay capacitor **96** increases beyond a reference voltage provided by the reference voltage source **95**. Then, the output of the voltage comparator **94** is inverted and the latch **93** is inverted. While the latch **93** maintains the inverted state, the switch **74** opens to stop the operation of the switching elements **42**, **43**, **44** and **45** to extinguish the fluorescent lamp **23**. Thus, increase of the temperature of the fluorescent lamp is prevented, so that the liquid crystal display is not damaged by the heat of the fluorescent lamp **23**.

FIG. 13



(RX-78 at 19:58-21: 58 (excerpted) (emphasis added), Fig. 13.) It is undisputed that Kawabata illustrates the voltage dividing circuit **88** as a box, although Figure 16 further discloses an embodiment depicting it as a resistive circuit divider. (SFF 239-40 (undisputed).)

FIG. 16



(RX-78 at Fig. 16.) Kawabata does not disclose the limitation "a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp" found in element 'd' of claim 1 and 'f' of claim 8 of the '382 patent. (RX-78; Tr. at 2707:22-24 (Mercer), 2092:10-14 (Silzars).)

With respect to the timer circuit element 'f' of claim 1 and element 'h' of claim 8, Kawabata discloses that when the "terminal voltage" of the lamp **23** exceeds a "normal level" for "longer than a predetermined time," the switching elements **42-45** are stopped. (RX-78 at 21:46-55.) The voltage across the voltage dividing resistor **98** to the voltage comparator **94** is delayed by the delay resistor **97** and the delay capacitor **96** to avoid the false operation of the protective circuit, and when the lamp voltage exceeds the normal threshold for "longer than a predetermined time," the terminal voltage of the delay capacitor **96** increases beyond a reference voltage provided by the reference voltage source **95**. According to Dr. Silzars, the delay resistor **97** and the delay capacitor **96**, as shown in Figure 16, constitute a timer circuit. (Tr. at 2095:25-

2096:4 (Silzars).) Dr. Mercer characterized the "predetermined time" noted in Kawabata as the time it takes to charge the delay capacitor **96** (Tr. at 2720:11-18 (Silzars)), and identified the same structures (the delay resistor **97** and the delay capacitor **96**) as Silzars for achieving a "time delay." (Tr. at 2721:12-15, 2722:9-14 (Silzars).) The two experts disagree as to whether Kawabata's disclosure amounts to "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration."[44] According to Dr. Mercer, the Kawabata apparatus, like the MP1010, measures a predetermined time before determining whether the voltage signal exceeds the threshold. (Tr. at 2723:12-2724:4 (Silzars).) For the reasons discussed above in Section V.C. with respect to the capacitor and resistor combination of the MP1010, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Kawabata does not disclose the timer circuit limitation of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent.

With respect to the protection circuit element 'g' of claim 1 and element 'i' of claim 8, O2 Micro essentially argues that if there is no timer circuit, it cannot be coupled to the protection circuit. (CORFF 7.C.95.) The Administrative Law Judge has found that Kawabata does not disclose the timer circuit element of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. However, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Kawabata does disclose all the other limitations of element 'g' of claim 1 and element 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent, namely a protection circuit, coupled to (the delay resistor **97** and the delay capacitor **96**) and switching elements **42**, **43**, **44** and **45**, for shutting down these switches after the terminal voltage of the lamp **23** exceeds a normal level for longer than a predetermined time.

[44] As discussed above in Section III.C., the language "a timer circuit . . . for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration" should mean "a circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist." The language "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" should mean "when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration."

Turning to the other prior art references provided by MPS and ASUS, MPS and ASUS argue that it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as claimed in the asserted claims of the '382 patent to have substituted a capacitor divider for the voltage dividing resistor **98** disclosed in Kawabata. (RBr. at 97.) According to Respondents, the Horowitz textbook teaches that one or both resistors in a resistive divider may be replaced by a capacitor. (RBr. at 98.) The language and figures of Horowitz at issue here are as follows:

> Our original voltage divider (Fig. 1.5) consisted of a pair of resistors in series to ground, input at the top and output at the junction. The generalization of that simple resistive divider is a similar circuit in which either or both resistors are replaced by a capacitor or inductor (or a more complicated network made from *R*, *L*, and *C*), as in Figure 1.51.

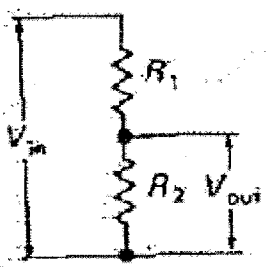


Figure 1.5. Voltage divider.

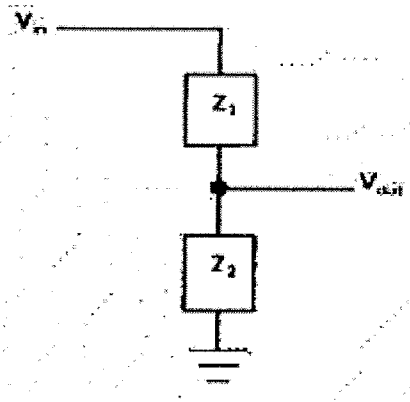
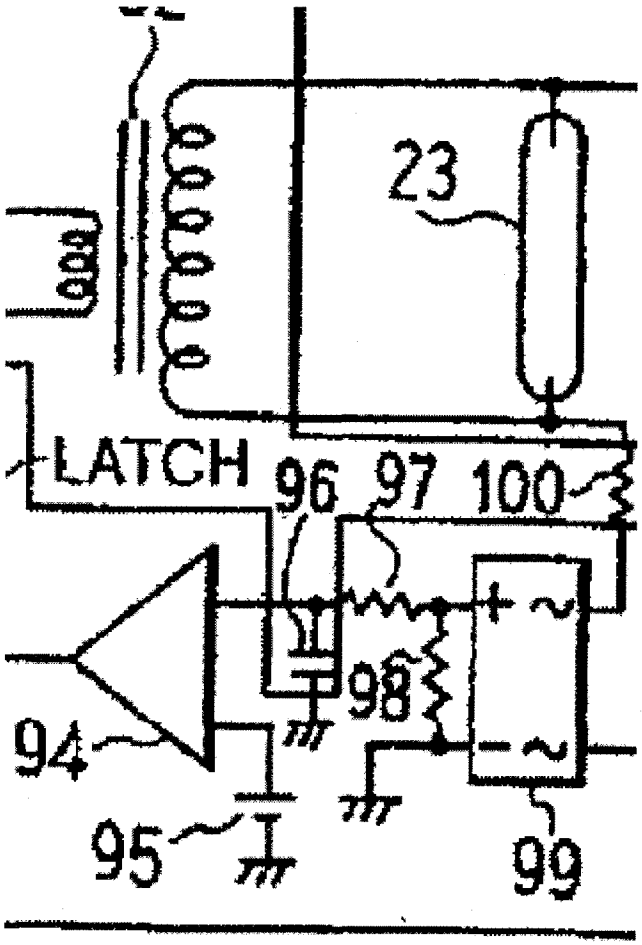


Figure 1.51. Generalized voltage divider: a pair of arbitrary impedances.

(RX-79 at p. 35, Figs. 1.5, 1.51.) The problem with MPS and ASUS's argument is that the voltage dividing resistor **98** disclosed in Kawabata is not the "simple resistive divider" that Horowitz teaches.



(RX-78, excerpt of Fig. 16.) Dr. Mercer testified that the voltage divider disclosed in Kawabata is so unusual that he said: "I in my 40 years have never seen such a voltage divider." (Tr. at 2710:15-19.) Therefore the Administrative Law Judge finds that it would not have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as claimed in the asserted claims of the '382 patent to have substituted a capacitor divider for the voltage dividing resistor **98** disclosed in Kawabata solely based upon the teachings of Horowitz.

Respondents further argue that that it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to have substituted a capacitor divider for the voltage dividing resistor **98** disclosed in Kawabata based upon the teachings of Mech. According to Respondents, Mech "teaches the equivalence of resistor and capacitor dividers for the specific purpose of providing feedback of the lamp voltage in a CCFL driver." (RBr. at 98.) A review of the Mech reference shows that the patent discloses circuits "adapted to drive a dynamic load, such as a cold cathode LCD backlight." (RX-87 at 8:14-16.) In Figure 3, Mech discloses a resistor divider (R6 and R7),

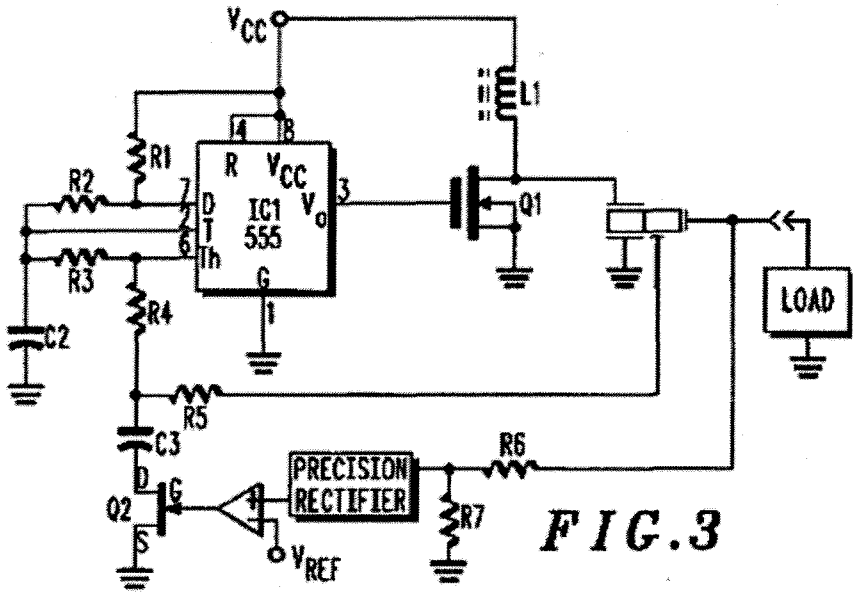
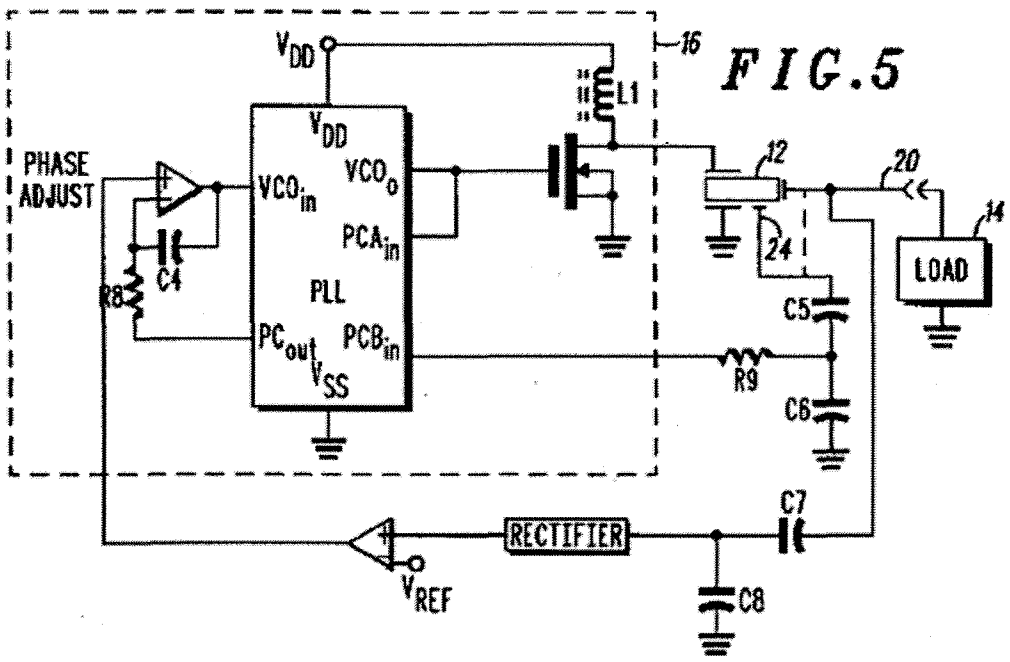


FIG.3

and clearly says that this divider may be replaced by "an equivalent reactance capacitor divider." (RX-87 at 6:20-22, Fig. 3.) Such a capacitor divider is shown in Figure 5:



(*Id.* at Fig. 5.) Unlike Horowitz, the Mech patent schematic shows how such a capacitor divider would be used in relation to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp. The Administrative Law Judge finds that Mech discloses "a capacitor divider electrically coupled to [a] cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp" such that the limitations of element 'd' of claim 1 and element 'f' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. However, this does not end the inquiry, as it must be determined whether it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as claimed in the asserted claims of the '382 patent to have combined the Mech and Kawabata references.

Dr. Mercer testified that the Kawabata reference teaches "against any additional capacitance on the secondary side." (Tr. at 2713:3-6 (Mercer).) In particular, Dr. Mercer explained that Kawabata's apparatus was designed to run at about 300 kilohertz, and thus would need "a fairly small capacitance to get this high-resonance frequency that we're talking about." (*Id.* at 2713-18; RX-78.) Dr. Silzars testified, however, that the 300 kilohertz figure is only one

value on a chart, and that Kawabata discloses operation in a frequency range consistent with "all the products we have evaluated." (Tr. at 2170-71 (Silzars).) In light of Mech's specific teaching that the resistive voltage divider on the secondary side of the transformer in Figure 3 is interchangeable with a capacitor divider in Figure 5, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the evidence clearly and convincingly shows that a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent would have been motivated to combine Kawabata and Mech with respect to the use of a capacitor divider.

As further support that a person of ordinary skill in the art would substitute a capacitor divider for a resistive voltage divider, MPS and ASUS argue that the Striker data sheet and the Henry patent both disclose a capacitor divider electrically coupled to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (RX-80 at M002470; RX-72 at Figs. 6 and 8D; RBr. at 100-101; Tr. at 2860 (Mercer).) While these two references don't expressly teach substitution in the manner of Mech, they provide added weight that such a use of a capacitor voltage divider would likely have already been known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

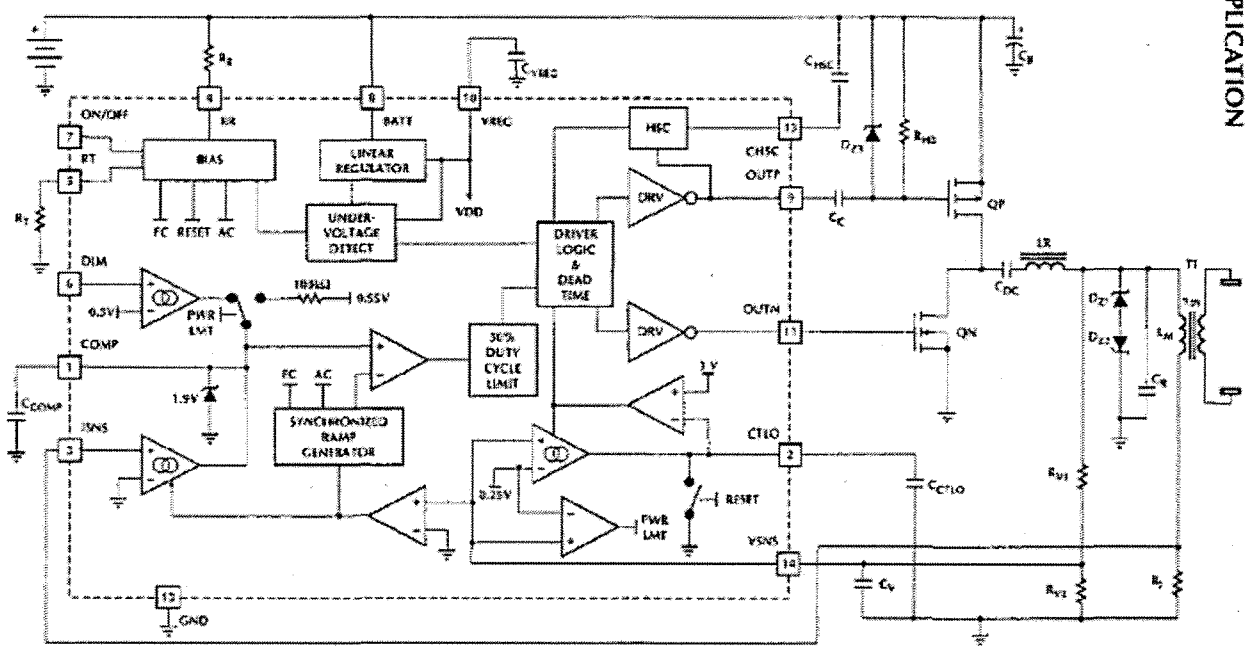
With respect to the timer circuit, MPS and ASUS argue that the ML4878 datasheet discloses all of the limitations of claims 1 and 8 other than a capacitor divider. (RBR. at 113.) It is undisputed that the ML4878 discloses the preamble and elements 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'g' of claim 1 and the preamble and elements 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' and 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent. (RFF 7.C. 151-158 (undisputed); (RFF 7.C.174-75 (undisputed in relevant part[45]).) The parties further agree that the ML4878 does not contain the capacitor divider element 'd' of claim 1 and element

[45] O2 Micro's boilerplate objections as to whether the ML4878 datasheet discloses the protection circuit element 'g' of claim 1 and element 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent relate solely to the presence of a resistor divider and do not appear to be responsive to Respondents' proposed findings of fact on this issue. (CORFF 174-174f; CORFF 175-175f.)

'f' of claim 8, but instead has a primary side resistor divider. (Tr. at 2105:18-22 (Silzars); Tr. at 2728 (Mercer); CBr. at 113; RBr. at 113; SBr. at 76; RX-96.) O2 Micro disputes that the ML4878 has a first feedback signal meeting element 'e' of claim 1 and element 'g' of claim 8 on the basis that it does not have a capacitor divider that represents the voltage across the lamp. (CBr. at 114.) With respect to element 'f' of claim 1 and element 'h' of claim 8 of the '382 patent, O2 Micro's expert, Dr. Mercer, admitted that the ML4878 datasheet "would teach one of ordinary skill in the art a timer circuit." (Tr. at 2888 (Mercer); RFF 7.C.170; SORFF 7.C.170; CORRFF 7.C.170.)

A review of the ML4878 datasheet shows that the ML4878 product is an LCD backlight lamp driver. (RX-96 at MPS-ITC 003703.) A diagram showing the typical application of the ML4878 follows:

APPLICATION



(RX-96 at MPS-ITC 003707.) The datasheet further discloses that—

C_{CTLO} Capacitor (CTLO pin) — Typical Value = 0.33µF

A capacitor to ground programs the maximum amount of time that the circuit can be in the over voltage or striking mode. The charge and discharge current is 1µA and the part latches off when the pin's voltage exceeds 3V. A 0.33µF capacitor on this pin to ground will allow the part to strike for 1 second before the lamp is assumed to be malfunctioning and IC turns off. If a capacitance larger than 1µF is used, the ON pin must stay low for a time longer than 40µs while VREG is still above 2V to ensure the circuit will reset properly.

$$C_{CTLO} = T_{DELAY}\ (0.3\mu F)$$

* * *

LAMP OUT DETECT

The ML4878 contains a lamp out detect circuit that will latch the circuit in the off state upon detection of a failed or open lamp connection. It has an adjustable time delay set by the value of the capacitor on the CTLO pin. This capacitor will set the maximum amount of time that the ML4878 will be in the over voltage or striking mode. A voltage of more than 0.25 volts nominal on the VSNS pin will initiate the charging of the capacitor on the CTLO pin. This capacitor is charged and discharged with a constant current of 1µA nominal. Once the voltage on the CTLO pin rises to approximately 3 volts the latch is set and the circuit enters a very low power state.

The lamp out detect circuit can be reset by either taking the ON/OFF pin low momentarily or taking VREG below 4V nominally. Either of these will reset the latch, discharge the capacitor, and start a new striking sequence. If a capacitor larger than 1µF is used on CTLO the ON/OFF pin must be held low for at least 50µs while the voltage on VREG is above 2.0 volts to ensure that the capacitor will discharge and the circuit reset.

(*Id.* at MPS-ITC 003709, MPS-ITC 003711 (emphasis added).) The datasheet discloses a lamp out detect circuit, with an adjustable time delay based upon the value of the capacitor on the CTLO pin, that will turn off the circuit if the voltage on the CTLO pin rises to approximately 3 volts. (*Id.*) If there is a voltage of more than the predetermined threshold of 0.25 volts nominal on the VSNS pin, the capacitor on the CTLO pin will begin to charge. (*Id.*) Based on this evidence, both Dr. Silzars and Dr. Mercer testified that the ML4878 discloses a timer circuit. (Tr. at 2888 (Mercer); Tr. at 2107:24-2108:10 (Silzars).) Neither expert, however, identified whether the ML4878 meets that portion of the timer circuit element in claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent

that requires the voltage signal to continually exceed the predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. There is no evidence to show that there is squegging, or that the voltage signal is irregular such that the constant current source charges the capacitor only part of the time. Yet Respondents must show by clear and convincing evidence that a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent would have understood the ML4878 to disclose not only a timer circuit, but a timer circuit that has a voltage signal that continually exceeds the predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration. They have not done so. Based on the above, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the ML4878 does not teach a timer circuit (element 'f' of claim 1 and element 'h' of claim 8 of the '382 patent) such that it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to practice claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent in light of Kawabata and Mech. Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that claims 1 and 8 are not obvious in light of the prior art cited by Respondents.

2. Claims 2, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 14.

The Administrative Law Judge found above that independent claims 1 and 8 are not obvious in light of the prior art references cited by MPS and ASUS because these references do not disclose the timer circuit as claimed in the '382 patent. It follows that dependent claims 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, and 14 are not obvious in light of these references.

3. Secondary Considerations of Non-Obviousness

The Administrative Law Judge has found that none of the asserted claims of the '382 patent are obvious in light of the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art references cited by MPS and ASUS. Thus it is not necessary to reach a finding with respect to the secondary considerations of non-obviousness. The Administrative Law Judge notes in

passing, however, that much of O2 Micro's evidence regarding the commercial success of the OZ960 and OZ964 products would not be relevant, as the Administrative Law Judge has found that these two products do not practice the asserted claims of the '382 patent. *See* discussion at Section VIII.A. below.

E. Validity Under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Failure To Provide An Adequate Written Description.

MPS and ASUS say that the '382 patent fails to comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and therefore is unenforceable because it does not include an adequate description of the timer circuit element in independent claims 1 and 8. (RBr. at 128-29.) They say that the only description of the "timer circuit" is the statement in the specification: "Preferably, a timer 64 is initiated once the OVP exceeds the threshold, thereby initiating a time-out sequence." (*Id.* at 16.) This, they say, only describes providing a time-out sequence after the voltage signal (i.e., OVP) exceeds a threshold. They say the '382 specification says nothing about providing a time-out sequence once a "voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration," as required by the asserted claims. (*Id.* at 16-17.) They say the claim makes clear that the condition for providing the "time-out sequence" is "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration." (*Id.* at 17.)

In making this argument, MPS and ASUS continue their contention for claim construction that there are two time periods described in independent claims 1 and 8: one that starts when a predetermined threshold has been exceeded for a predetermined duration, and the other that occurs once the voltage signal has been exceeded for the predetermined duration. (*Id.*)

O2 Micro and Staff disagree with this and respond that, to the extent it relies on a two-period time-out period, the argument is erroneous. (CBr. at 128-30; CRBr at 66; SBr. at 82-83; SRBr. at 44-45.)

The claim construction that MPS and ASUS rely on for their argument has been rejected for reasons set forth in Section III.C. above and, therefore, their argument, insofar as it is based on that claim construction, is rejected for reasons already given. However, MPS and ASUS also contend that the asserted claims of the '382 patent are invalid under either a one- or a two-period construction of the predetermined duration of the timer circuit, because there is "no written description in the provisional application and the originally filed specification of exceeding a threshold for a length of time." (RRBr. at 69.) They say "[t]here is also no written description support for providing a time-out sequence conditioned upon a voltage signal exceeding the threshold for that length of time. (*Id.* at 69-70.)

O2 Micro argues that a party alleging that a patent is invalid for failure to comply with the written description requirement has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the requirement has not been met, citing *Intirtool, Ltd. v. Texar Corp., 369 F.3d 1289, 1294* (Fed. Cir. 2004) (citing *Cordis Corp. v. Medtronic AVE, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 1352, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2003)).. (*Id.* at 129, n.140.)

Patents are presumed valid. 35 U.S.C. § 282. The first paragraph of Section 112 says: "The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same. . . ." 35 U.S.C. § 112. The specification for the '382 patent contains the following language:

> To protect the circuit from an over-voltage condition, the present embodiment preferably includes protection circuit **60**, the operation of which is provided below (the description of the over current protection through the current sense comparator **42** is provided above). The circuit **60** includes a protection comparator **62** which compares signal CMP with a voltage signal **66** derived from the load **20**. Preferably, voltage signal is derived from the voltage divider C2 and C3 (i.e., in parallel with load **20**), as shown in FIG. **2**. In the open-lamp condition, the frequency sweeper continues sweeping until the OVP signal **66** reaches a threshold. The OVP signal **62** is taken at the output capacitor divider C2 and C3 to detect the voltage at the output of the transformer TX1. To simplify the analysis, these capacitors also represent the lump capacitor of the equivalent load capacitance. The threshold is a reference and circuit is being designed so that the voltage at the secondary side of the transformer is greater than the minimum striking voltage (e.g., as may be required by the LCD panel) while less than the rated voltage of the transformer. When OVP exceeds the threshold, the frequency sweeper stops the frequency sweeping. Meanwhile, the current-sense **42** detects no signal across the sense resistor Rs. Therefore the signal at **24**, the output of a switch block **38**, is set to be at minimum value so that minimum overlap between switches A,C and B,D is seen. Preferably, a timer **64** is initiated once the OVP exceeds the threshold, thereby initiating a time-out sequence. The duration of the time-out is preferably designed according to the requirement of the loads (e.g., CCFLs of an LCD panel), but could alternately be set at some programmable value. Drive pulses are disabled once the time-out is reached, thus providing safe-operation output of the converter circuit. That is, circuit **60** provides a sufficient voltage to ignite the lamp, but will shut off after a certain period if the lamp is not connected to the converter, so that erroneous high voltage is avoided at the output. This duration is necessary since a non-ignited lamp is similar to an open-lamp condition.

(JX-1 at 8:40-9:2 (emphasis added); *id.* at Figs. 2, 3.) The above portion of the specification teaches that the threshold is a reference, and that the circuit is designed so that the voltage at the secondary side of the transformer is greater than the minimum striking voltage (e.g., as may be required by the LCD panel) while less than the rated voltage of the transformer. This portion of the specification, as well as the cited figures, provide additional description of the purpose and manner of protecting the circuit from an over-voltage condition.

"The form and presentation of the description can very with the nature of the invention; compliance with the written description requirement is a fact-dependent inquiry." *In re Skvorecz*, 580 F.3d 1262, 1269 (Fed. Cir. 2009). "[T]he applicant [for a patent] may employ 'such

descriptive means as words, structures, figures, diagrams, formulas, etc., that fully set forth the claimed invention.'" (*Id.*, citing *In re Alton*, 76 F.3d 1168, 1172 (Fed. Cir. 1996).) The adequacy of the description depends on content, rather than length. *In re Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. Patent Litigation*, 982 F.2d 1527, 1534 (Fed. Cir. 1992). "Specifically, the level of detail required to satisfy the written description requirement varies depending on the nature and scope of the claims and on the complexity and predictability of the relevant technology." *Ariad Pharms., Inc., v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, ___F.3d____, 2010 WL1007369 *12 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (en banc). The specification must objectively demonstrate that the applicant was in possession of the claimed subject matter. (*Id.* at 10, 12.) Here, reasonably considered in context, there is more described in the specification that explains the timer circuit and the predetermined duration than what MPS and ASUS argue. Their contention of invalidity for failure to provide a written description is therefore rejected.

Microsemi further argues that there is insufficient disclosure in the '382 patent to show that applicant had possession of "signal conditioning" at the time of filing. (MBr. at 81.) O2 Micro responds that this argument should be precluded based on Ground Rule 8.2 because Microsemi failed to raise this challenge in its pre-hearing briefing. (CRBr. at 66-67.) O2 Micro points out that Dr. Chapman essentially admitted that the '382 patent fully comports with the written description requirement. (*Id.*) Staff argues that Microsemi's theory should be rejected because "[t]he specification and provisional application do not describe "squegging" or "ending" the overvoltage conditions because this is outside the claims (in both cases the voltage exceeds the threshold and is intentionally reduced so the overvoltage condition is not continuous)." (SBr. at 45.)

A review of Microsemi's pre-hearing brief shows that Microsemi provided a discussion of the enablement requirement of Section 112, but no theory that the claims of the '382 patent were not enabled. (Microsemi Pre-Hearing Brief, dated September 25, 2009, at 68-69.) Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that Microsemi's arguments with respect to a failure of written description with respect to "signal conditioning" are waived. *See* Order No. 2, Ground Rules 8.2, 11.1. Even if they were not waived, the Administrative Law Judge finds the arguments submitted by Staff and O2 Micro to be persuasive.

Indefiniteness.

Staff rightly points out that MPS and ASUS in their Post-Hearing Brief failed to assert that the claims are invalid based on indefiniteness, and that ground is therefore waived under Ground Rule 11.1. (SRBr. at 45.)

VI. ENFORCEABILITY

A. Inequitable Conduct.

Patent applicants and their attorneys have "a duty of candor and good faith" in dealing with the PTO, "which includes a duty to disclose . . . information known . . . to be material to patentability." 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(a). A patent may become unenforceable on the grounds of inequitable conduct if the patentee withheld material information from the PTO with intent to mislead or deceive the PTO into allowing the claims. *LaBounty Mfg., Inc. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 958 F.2d 1066, 1070-1074 (Fed. Cir. 1992) ("*LaBounty*"). Both materiality and intent must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. *Id.* When inequitable conduct occurs in relation to one or more claims of a patent, the entire patent is unenforceable. *Kingsdown Med. Consultants, Ltd. v. Hollister, Inc.*, 863 F.2d 867, 877 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (*en banc*).

"The materiality of information withheld during prosecution may be judged by the 'reasonable examiner' standard." *McKesson Information Solutions, Inc. v. Bridge Medical, Inc.*, 487 F.3d 897, 913 (Fed. Cir. 2007) ("Materiality . . . embraces any information that a reasonable examiner would substantially likely consider important in deciding whether to allow an application to issue as a patent."). However, a patentee need not disclose material information that is merely cumulative of other information already before the examiner. *Baxter Int'l, Inc. v. McGaw, Inc.*, 149 F.3d 1321, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 1998); 37 C.F.R. 1.56(b).

Generally, when withheld information is highly material, a lower showing of deceptive intent will be sufficient to establish inequitable conduct. *American Hoist and Derrick Co. v. Sowa and Sons, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1350, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (*America Hoist*). Moreover, "[d]irect evidence of intent or proof of deliberate scheming is rarely available in instances of inequitable conduct, but intent may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances." *Critikon, Inc. v. Becton Dickinson Vascular Access, Inc.*, 120 F.3d 1253, 1256 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Once the materiality of the withheld information and the patentee's intent to mislead have been established, the administrative law judge "must weigh them to determine whether the equities warrant a conclusion that inequitable conduct occurred." *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, Inc.*, 326 F.3d 1226, 1234 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (quoting *Molins PLC v. Textron, Inc.*, 48 F.3d 1172, 1178 (Fed. Cir. 1995)).

"Because the effective filing date of each claim in a patent application determines which references are available as prior art for purposes of §§ 102 and 103, information regarding the effective filing date is of the utmost importance to an examiner." *Li Second Family Ltd. Partnership v. Toshiba Corp.*, 231 F.3d 1373, 1379-80 (Fed. Cir 2000) (applicant misrepresentation relating to benefit of earlier filing date is highly material.). "The affirmative

act of submitting an affidavit must be construed as having been intended to be relied upon." *Refac Int'l Ltd. v. Lotus Dev. Corp.*, 81 F.3d 1576, 1583 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Further, one cannot excuse a misleading affidavit on the grounds of being cumulative. *Id.* "Affidavits are inherently material." *Id.* "Intent is often inferred from surrounding circumstances when a material misrepresentation is shown"; however, such "an inference is not required in every case, even when the misrepresentation is in affidavit form." *Glaxo Inc. v. Novopharm Ltd.*, 52 F.3d 1043, 1048 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

MPS and ASUS defend against Complainant's infringement claims by asserting the defense of inequitable conduct on the part of Dr. Lin, the applicant for the '382 patent. (RBr. at 129-35.) They argue, in support of this defense, that Dr. Lin made material misrepresentations, false statements, and intentional omissions before the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO"). They further contend that Dr. Lin hid references from the PTO by overwhelming the examiner with voluminous submissions and withholding material prior art information, with deceptive intent. (*Id.*) Because of these allegations, these respondents advocate that no violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1337 should be found. (*Id.*)

1. Alleged inequitable conduct involving Declaration of Dr. Lin.

MPS and ASUS first argue that Dr. Lin, during the prosecution of the '382 patent, submitted to the PTO a false declaration. ("Declaration of Prior Invention in the United States to Overcome Cited Patent"—RX-14.) That declaration reads, in part, as follows:

> The declaration made hereof is to establish a conception of the invention in this Application in the United States, at a date prior to January 22, 1999....
>
> The present invention was conceived at least as early as February 18, 1998.

(RX-14 at O2ITC 001445-46.) They say that this element of Dr. Lin's declaration is materially false because it purports that certain computer schematics appended to the declaration corroborate his claim that he conceived the '382 invention at least as early as February 18, 1998, because the schematics, which were created by a software program called SPice[46], also automatically inserted the date that they were created, "Feb., 18, 1998 [sic]." (RBr. at 131.) They argue, further, that Dr. Lin admitted during the hearing that his former federal court trial testimony, some of which was also appended to the declaration, was erroneous with respect to the assertion that the date of the schematics was automatically inserted by PSpice program. (*Id.*)

Staff's position on this point is that, although Dr. Lin testified that he had inadvertently erred in prior testimony by saying the date in question was computer-generated, he testified that he had, in fact, created the schematics in February 1998 and, further, said he had no idea why his cross-examination testimony in prior litigation was not tendered to the PTO. (SBr. at 86.) It is Staff's conclusion that MPS and ASUS have not produced clear and convincing evidence that Dr. Lin's declaration to the PTO was intentionally misleading. (Id.)

Dr. Lin acknowledged at the hearing that during the course of his former federal court trial testimony he had erroneously said that the computer program he had been using automatically inserted the date of creation of the schematics, whereas he, himself, must have inserted the "Feb., 18, 1998" date, although he does not have an independent recollection of doing so. (Tr. 550-552, 707-08, and 801.) Therefore, to the extent that Dr. Lin's declaration to the PTO can reasonably be read to say that the SPice program automatically inserted the date of creation of the schematics, it would constitute false information.

[46] At various times in the hearing in this investigation this software has been alternatively referred to as SPICE or PSpice.

However, the extracted portions of the testimony of Dr. Lin that are attached to his declaration to the patent examiner do not include any direct statements by Dr. Lin that the computer program that he used to produce the schematics automatically inserted the date. They simply mention that the schematics include the date they were created, that being February 18, 1998. Although Dr. Lin has admitted that he did testify in prior federal court trials that the PSpice program automatically inserted the February 18, 1998 date, that portion of his testimony is not included in the extracts of testimony that are appended to his declaration to the patent examiner. MPS and ASUS argue, however, that "O2 Micro indicated the diagrams in Exhibit A [appended to Dr. Lin's declaration] were automatically dated." (RBr. at 131.) For this assertion, MPS and ASUS cite to JX-2, at 02ITC 014759, which is a portion of a transcript of a closing argument of counsel for O2 Micro in one of the cases in which Dr. Lin testified, wherein the attorney, quoting a witness other than Dr. Lin, states that there is corroborating evidence for Dr. Lin's testimony in the form of computer dating in February 1998. This statement of counsel during the course of making a closing argument to a jury does not disclose what the witness specifically said about that subject, and is too remote, indefinite, and speculative to justify an inference that it was intentionally and materially false and misleading.

Dr. Lin admitted during the hearing that he had been wrong in testifying previously that the PSpice program automatically inserted the date; and he testified that he must have entered the date himself. (Tr. at 550-552, 707-08, and 801 (Lin).) However, Complainants have not provided sufficient evidence that warrants the conclusion that February 18, 1998 is a reliable date for establishing conception of the '382 invention. All that Dr. Lin is able to say with respect to that issue is that he has never purposely changed a date on a document. (Tr. at 551 (Lin).) That does not explain how he came to enter the February 1998 date in the schematics he

produced on June 24, 1999. He did not precisely testify to the source of the "Feb., 18, 1998" date that appears in the schematic produced in June 1999: whether he had strictly relied on memory or had referred to some source, and if so, what that source was and when it originated. Thus there are infirmities in Dr. Lin's account of what he considers corroborating evidence in the form of the schematics bearing the "Feb., 18, 1998 date.

Nevertheless, Dr. Lin's declaration to the patent examiner is consistent with his testimony at the hearing, insofar as he asserts that he conceived his invention and produced schematics demonstrating his invention on February 18, 1998. The fact that the Administrative Law Judge concludes that evidence, independent of Dr. Lin's testimony, is not sufficient to corroborate his claim that he fully conceived his invention at least as early as February 18, 1998, does not mean that his testimony in that respect is false. Furthermore, it is not enough for purposes of establishing inequitable conduct, simply to demonstrate that false or misleading information was given to the PTO. Clear and convincing evidence must show that the information was materially false and made with intent to deceive the examiner. *Star Scientific, Inc. v. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 537 F. 3d 1357, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2008.)

Complainants counter MPS and ASUS's inequitable conduct defense by arguing that there is no evidence that the schematics in question were created after February 18, 1998 or that they were backdated. (CBr. at 134.) Although this is not quite accurate, inasmuch as the evidence does show that the schematics in question, the ones that are in evidence in this investigation, were actually produced in June 1999 (Tr. at 554-55, 702-03), to the extent that there is no evidence that refutes Dr. Lin's testimony that the schematics mirror what he had created on February 18, 1998, Complainants are correct. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that,

because Dr. Lin was wrong about the computer program having automatically inserted a date, he intentionally made a false statement to the patent examiner.

MPS and ASUS also argue that Dr. Lin's declaration was materially false because none of the diagrams[47] that contain the "Feb., 18, 1998 [sic]" date showed or described every element of the invention as claimed on October 10, 2006, when Dr. Lin's declaration was submitted to the PTO. (RBr. at 131.) Complainants respond that, insofar as the schematics do not include every item involved in the '382 patent claims, that is self-evident from the face of the documents, and thus Dr. Lin's cross-examination testimony would not have assisted the patent examiner. (CRBr. at 70.)

MPS and ASUS argue that Dr. Lin's declaration to the patent examiner also failed to include portions of his cross-examination testimony from one the federal court trials wherein, they say, he admitted that his schematics, copies of which were attached to his declaration, do not show a feedback signal line, a timeout signal line to provide a delay, or an overvoltage protection line, all of which were limitations in the pending claims at the time Dr. Lin's declaration was submitted. (RBr. at 132.) Complainants counter that by saying that the transcript of Dr. Lin's testimony shows that he testified that, in fact, the features of his invention are contained in the schematics. (CBr. at 134, citing RX-25 at 02ITC 042010-11.)

"While inequitable conduct includes affirmative misrepresentations of material facts, it also arises when the patentee fails to disclose material information to the PTO." *Ferring B.V. and Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Barr Laboratories, Inc.*, 437 F. 3d 1181, 1186 (Fed. Cir. 2006). "The inequitable conduct analysis is performed in two steps comprising 'first, a determination of whether the withheld reference meets a threshold level of materiality and intent

[47] The diagrams are also described as schematics, and for the sake of consistency they shall be referred to by that word herein.

to mislead, and second, a weighing of the materiality and intent in light of all the circumstances to determine whether the applicant's conduct is so culpable that the patent should be held unenforceable.'" *Dayco Prods., Inc. v. Total Containment, Inc.*, 329 F. 3d 1358, 1362-63 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

The cross-examination testimony of Dr. Lin is equivocal insofar as whether it undermines the schematics attached to Dr. Lin's declaration. "Given the ease with which a relatively routine act of patent prosecution can be portrayed as intended to mislead or deceive, clear and convincing evidence of conduct sufficient to support an inference of culpable intent is required." *Northern Telecom v. Datapoint Corp.*, 908 F. 2d 931, 939 (Fed. Cir. 1990). That the schematics in question reveal some, but not all, of the features of the invention is evident from an examination of them in relation to the claims included in the patent application. Dr. Lin asserted during his cross-examination that all of the concepts of his invention are included in the schematics that were later appended to his declaration to the patent examiner during the prosecution of the '382 patent. (RX-25 at 02ITC 042010-11.) Although an argument can be made that Dr. Lin's cross-examination testimony could conceivably be construed in a way that undermines the proposition that the schematics depict all of the elements of the '382 invention, once again, what is disclosed in the schematics is self-revelatory, and Dr. Lin's commentary does not alter what is, and what is not, contained within them. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the failure to provide to the PTO the referenced cross-examination testimony of Dr. Lin does not meet the threshold of materiality and intent to mislead.

For these reasons, it is concluded that with respect to Dr. Lin's declaration to the patent examiner and the inclusion and exclusion of certain testimony in conjunction therewith, the

evidence is not clear and convincing that there was misconduct of such degree as warrants setting aside the patent.

2. Alleged inequitable conduct by burying references of prior art among numerous records.

MPS and ASUS also argue that the Complainants were guilty of inequitable conduct before the PTO because they overwhelmed the patent examiner with over 500 documents, inclusive of prior art references comprising thousands of pages of information, thereby hiding by "burying" some of the important information contained within, including certain prior art references: Kawabata, Henry, ML4878. (RBr. at 132-33.) Complainants deny the accusation, pointing out that Kawabata and the Henry references are contained within the first few pages of the first Information Disclosure Statement ("IDS") submitted to the PTO on September 7, 2004 (CBr. at 133; JX-2 at O2ITC 000002-6, O2ITC 000032-44, and O2ITC 016576-611), and that the other two specific references mentioned by MPS and ASUS were disclosed in the first few pages of O2 Micro's IDS dated November 20, 2006 and were also specifically called out in an accompanying transmittal letter to the PTO. (CBr. 133; JX-2 at O2ITC 002072-80.) They also note that all of those references were initialed by the patent examiner, thus signifying the fact that he had reviewed and considered them. (CBr. 133 and JX-2 at O2ITC 000064, 000071-80 015778-79, and 015785-94.) However, MPS and ASUS, in turn, reply that the examiner also stated: "By initializing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review has been made of the cited references." (RRBr. at 70; JX-2 at O2ITC 015743-44.) They say that following the examiner's comments, O2 Micro did nothing to assist him in sorting through the material. (RRBr. at 71.)

In reply to these remarks, Complainants point to the fact that the examiner's quoted comments specifically referred back to an October 9, 2007 IDS submitted by O2 Micro which did not relate to Kawabata, Henry, or ML4878. (CRBr. at 68-69.) They repeat their initial argument that three of the references specifically pointed to by respondents as having been buried were disclosed in the first few pages of the first IDS that was submitted on September 7, 2004, and that the other two references mentioned by respondents were disclosed in the first few page of the IDS dated November 20, 2006—plus they were specifically called out in an accompanying transmittal letter to the PTO. (CRBr. at 68.)

Staff's position on this point of contention is that three of the references that MPS and ASUS complain were buried were submitted with the initial application and the other two were identified before any of the alleged burying occurred. (SBr. at 87.) Staff does not believe that there is clear and convincing evidence that the alleged burying rose to the level of inequitable conduct. (*Id.*)

The quoted comments of the examiner in his Detailed Action specifically referred to the IDS filed on October 9, 2007. (JX-2 at O2ITC 015743.) The examiner referred to cited references in the accompanying 1449 forms and said he was acknowledging submission of the cited references and merely acknowledging a cursory review of them by him. (*Id.*) The references that MPS and ASUS argue were buried were submitted earlier and were not the express subject of the examiner's comments. Three of the references were among the first pages of the September 7, 2004 submission and the other two references were among the first few pages of the IDS of November 20, 2006, and were also called out in an accompanying transmittal letter. It cannot be concluded on the basis of the October 7, 2007 action and the examiner's comments relevant thereto that the references identified by MPS and ASUS were buried or

secreted or that there was intent by O2 Micro to conceal them from the attention of the examiner. Absent proof to the contrary, it is assumed that the examiner did consider the references. *Molins PLC v. Textron, Inc.*, 48 F. 3d 1172, 1184 (Fed. Cir. 1995). "It is presumed that public officials do their assigned jobs." *Northern Telecom v. Datapoint Corp.*, 908 F. 2d 931, 939 (Fed. Cir. 1990). For these reasons, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the evidence is not clear and convincing that O2 Micro's conduct insofar as its submission of materials to the PTO was intentionally misleading or otherwise constituted inequitable conduct.

3. Alleged inequitable conduct by withholding a relevant court order in other litigation.

MPS and ASUS accuse O2 Micro of inequitable conduct by failing to inform the PTO of an order entered by a federal court judge on October 30, 2007 denying a motion of O2 Micro for a judgment as a matter of law that a certain patent ('722), which is a predecessor to the '382 patent, was not invalid by virtue of the on-sale bar of 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b). (RBr. at 133-34.) They argue that in a former federal court lawsuit a jury rendered a verdict that the '722 patent was invalid based on an on-sale bar and was obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,932,129 (Henry). Following the verdict, O2 Micro sought and was denied judgment as a matter of law. (*Id.*) MPS and ASUS say that the on-sale bar invalidating the '722 patent was based on an earlier offer for sale of MPS's MP1010 products, and therefore was material and relevant to the validity of the '382 patent. (*Id.*) They contend that the order should have been disclosed to the PTO and its withholding by O2 Micro was done with deceptive intent. (*Id.*)

O2 Micro responds that the subject order was not material because it was cumulative and duplicative of information contained in other litigation documents that it disclosed to the PTO, including the MP1010 datasheets, the joint pretrial conference statement in the case referred to,

and the parties' briefs on the motions for judgment as a matter of law. (CBr. at 135.) O2 Micro also notes that MPS and ASUS did not raise an on-sale bar at the hearing in this Investigation and that the on-sale bar which they rely on here involved a different patent with different claims that do not include, for example, the timer circuit limitation. (*Id.*)

MPS and ASUS in their reply to O2 Micro argue that the judge's order explained why the jury's verdict was correct and supported the evidence produced at the trial. They say that this provided facts and context with which to evaluate the significance and materiality of the MP1010 and Henry prior reference, and none of the other litigation documents submitted to the PTO were as explicit as the order. (RRBr. at 72.)

Staff says that the jury verdict in the federal court case was disclosed to the PTO, citing JX-1 at 6. (SBr. at 87.) Staff does not believe that the failure to submit the order of the judge cited by MPS and ASUS constitutes clear and convincing evidence of inequitable conduct on the part of O2 Micro. (*Id.*)

"Information is 'material' when there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would have considered the information important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent." *Molins PLC v. Textron, Inc.*, 48 F. 3d 1172, 1179 (Fed. Cir. 1995). The order in question, although it may serve to add emphasis to the jury's verdict, does not disclose information that is materially new, different, or greater than what had already been disclosed to the PTO. It is cumulative of information revealed in the jury's verdict, the points of which have been disclosed to the PTO. (JX-1 at 6.) The fact that the judge evidenced by the order that he or she was not in disagreement with the jury does not impart greater weight or content to the jury's verdict. The story is the same after the judge's order as it was before the judge's order. It cannot be fairly concluded that there is a substantial likelihood that had the

examiner reviewed the order in question he would not have decided other than he did in allowing the '382 patent to issue.

Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the failure by O2 Micro to submit to the PTO the order in question was not an intentional nondisclosure of a material fact that constitutes inequitable conduct.

4. Alleged inequitable conduct by withholding documents describing the MP1011 prior art.

MPS and ASUS accuse O2 Micro of failing to disclose to the PTO an October 2, 1998 reference circuit for their MP1011, which includes a capacitor divider. They argue that this reference is highly material and relevant to the validity of the '382 patent. (RBr. at 135.)

O2 Micro responds that the October 2, 1998 reference circuit[48] is merely cumulative of other documents that were disclosed to the patent examiner involving the MP1010. For example, they say, an MP1010 datasheet was disclosed to the PTO in O2 Micro's November 20, 2006 IDS and was also specifically called out in an accompanying transmittal letter. (CBr. at 136; JX-2 at O2ITC 037275, 000883-39, 001186-92, 000890-95, 037284, 001725-28, 015792, 001345, and 001347).

MPS and ASUS, however, reply that the October 2, 1998 reference circuit is the earliest dated MP1011 document that includes the claimed capacitor divider in the '382 patent and, therefore, it is not cumulative. (RRBr. at 73.)

Staff says that because O2 Micro did submit various other data sheets concerning the MP1010 and Dr. Lin testified that he relied on counsel to submit all relevant documents. Staff

[48] O2 Micro and Staff refer to this as MP1010, instead of MP1011. According to the evidence, the MP 1011 and the MP1010 are one and the same, the numbering changes coming about first as a result of a passage of time, followed by a reversion to the original number for sentimental reasons. (Tr. at 1843-47 (Moyer).)

further argues that it is not appropriate to infer intent to deceive in light of these facts. (SBr. at 88.)

Although it appears to be true that the MP1011 reference circuit (JX-169 at Mono-ITC-00111439), dated October 2, 1998, is the earliest MP1011 document that depicts a "capacitor divider," there was an MP1010 Preliminary Data Sheet submitted to the PTO on September 6, 2005, dated February 1999, which signifies that it is second version ("V.2"), that includes a reference circuit that shows a capacitor divider. (JX-2 at O2ITC 000893.) Therefore, when MPS and ASUS say that the other documents describing the MP1011 that were disclosed to the PTO are significantly later than the October 2, 1998 (RRBr. at 73), they are talking about a difference of four months, and while that can be a significant amount of time, depending on the circumstances, the arguments they present do not explain in what way this time difference is significant so as to constitute a material omission or deception with respect to the MP1011 and the issuance of the '382 patent.

Thus, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the October 2, 1998 MP1011 reference is cumulative of other information submitted to the PTO and O2 Micro's failure to submit it was not intentionally deceptive.

B. Unclean Hands.

Based on the same set of facts outlined above with respect to inequitable conduct, Respondents MPS and ASUS argue that O2 Micro's infringement claims should be dismissed based on unclean hands, citing *Aptix Corp. v. Quickturn Design Systems, Inc.*, 269 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (*Aptix*). (RBr. at 129-130.) In *Aptix*, the Federal Circuit upheld a trial court's inherent power to sanction a party's bad faith conduct, contempt, or unclean hands arising in

front of the trial court. *Aptix,* 269 F.3d at 1378 (finding that this inherent power to sanction a party through, e.g., dismissal, for litigation misconduct does not extend to the patent property right and cannot render a patent unenforceable). Thus the Federal Circuit distinguishes between misconduct before the trial court (litigation misconduct/unclean hands) and in front of the PTO for patent procurement (inequitable conduct). *Id.*; *Winbond Electronics Corp. v. International Trade Comm'n*, 262 F.3d 1363, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("inequitable conduct in patent procurement derives from the equitable doctrine of unclean hands"). However, the International Trade Commission is not a trial court, and the Administrative Law Judge does not share the same inherent contempt powers[49] noted in *Aptix*. Indeed, MPS and ASUS point to no precedent showing that such a litigation misconduct/unclean hands defense has successfully been alleged in a Section 337 patent investigation. Furthermore, MPS and ASUS fail to cite to any evidence, let alone clear and convincing evidence,[50] to support the conclusory statement that "O2 Micro has knowingly submitted this evidence of conception into these proceedings, purporting to rely upon it in order to overcome certain material prior art references." (*Id.* at 135.) "[U]nsworn attorney argument is not evidence." *Perfect Web Technologies, Inc. v. InfoUSA, Inc.*, 587 F.3d 1324, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (internal formatting omitted).

Furthermore, as MPS and ASUS have not adduced any evidence separate and apart from that which supports their claim that O2 Micro's actions constitute inequitable conduct, for the same reasons previously stated for concluding that the evidence is not clear and convincing that O2 Micro's actions as alleged by MPS and ASUS constitutes inequitable conduct, the

[49] The Commission's Rules do provide for sanctions in the event of misconduct, however, these rules have not been invoked by respondents. *See e.g.,* 19 C.F.R. § 210.4(d), 210.25. The Administrative Law Judge declines to invoke them sua sponte.

[50] *In re Omeprazole Patent Litigation*, 483 F.3d 1364, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

Administrative Law Judge concludes the evidence is not clear and convincing that O2 Micro has acted with unclean hands in the prosecution of its claims involving the '382 patent.

VII. WAIVER OR WITHDRAWAL OF RESPONDENTS' OTHER DEFENSES.

Respondents' responses to the Complaint contain a number of defenses and arguments that were not raised in Respondents' pre-hearing briefing, discussed at the hearing, or raised in post-hearing briefing ("non-asserted defenses"). The non-asserted defenses include patent misuse, failure to state a claim, lack of unfair act, relief not in public interest, equitable estoppel, and waiver. (*See* Response of Microsemi Corporation to the Complaint and Notice of Investigation, dated February 27, 2009, at 13-18; Respondent Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.'s Response to the Notice of Investigation and the Complaint of Complainants O2 Micro International Limited and O2 Micro Inc., dated February 27, 2009, at 33; Respondent ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUSTeK Computer International America's Responses to the Notice of Investigation and the Complaint of Complainants O2 Micro International Limited and O2 Micro Inc., dated February 27, 2009, at 30-31.) Under Ground Rules 8.2 and 11.1, these non-asserted defenses and arguments are deemed abandoned or withdrawn. (*See* Order No. 2, Ground Rules 8.2, 11.1.)

VIII. DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

As stated in the Notice of Investigation, a determination must be made as to whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of Section 337. Section 337 declares unlawful the importation, the sale for importation or the sale in the United States after importation of articles that infringe a valid and enforceable U.S. patent "only if an industry in the United States, relating to articles protected by the patent . . . concerned, exists or is in the process

of being established." 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(2); *Certain Ammonium Octamolybdate Isomers*, Inv. No. 337-TA-477, Comm'n Op. at 55 (U.S.I.T.C., Jan. 2004) ("*Certain Isomers*"). The domestic industry requirement consists of both an economic prong (*i.e.*, the activities of, or investment in, a domestic industry) and a technical prong (*i.e.*, whether complainant practices its own patents). *Certain Isomers*, at 55. The complainant bears the burden of proving the existence of a domestic industry. *Certain Methods of Making Carbonated Candy Products,* Inv. No. 337-TA-292, Comm'n Op. at 34-35, Pub. No. 2390 (U.S.I.T.C., June 1991).

Thus, in this Investigation O2 Micro must show that it satisfies both the technical and economic prongs of the domestic industry requirement with respect to the '382 patent. The Administrative Law Judge has already found that O2 Micro has satisfied the economic domestic industry requirement with respect to the '382 patent based on O2 Micro's investments in the production of the OZ964 inverter circuit by X-FAB, and the direct investments in research and development and product support, including testing, service and repair, for the OZ960 and OZ964 CCFL inverter circuits. (Order No. 30.) However, as explained below, it is found that the technical domestic industry requirement is not satisfied with respect to the '382 patent.

A. Technical Analysis

A complainant in a patent-based Section 337 investigation must demonstrate that it is practicing or exploiting the patents at issue. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(2) and (3); *Certain Microsphere Adhesives, Process for Making Same, and Products Containing Same, Including Self-Stick Repositionable Notes*, Inv. No. 337-TA-366, Comm'n Op. at 8, Pub. No. 2949 (U.S.I.T.C., January 16, 1996). "In order to satisfy the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement, it is sufficient to show that the domestic industry practices any claim of that patent, not necessarily an asserted claim of that patent." *Certain Isomers*, *supra*, at 55. Fulfillment of

the "technical prong" of the domestic industry requirement is not determined by a rigid formula but rather by the articles of commerce and the realities of the marketplace. *Certain Diltiazem Hydrochloride and Diltiazem Preparations*, Inv. No. 337-TA-349, Initial Determination at 139, Pub. No. 2902 (U.S.I.T.C., June 1995) (unreviewed in relevant part); *Certain Double-Sided Floppy Disk Drives and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-215, Views of the Comm'n, Additional Views of Chairwoman Stern on Domestic Industry and Injury at 22, 25, Pub. No. 1860 (U.S.I.T.C., May 1986).

The test for claim coverage for the purposes of the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement is the same as that for infringement. *Certain Doxorubicin and Preparations Containing Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-300, Initial Determination at 109, 1990 WL 710463 (U.S.I.T.C., May 21, 1990), *aff'd*, Views of the Commission at 22 (October 31, 1990). "First, the claims of the patent are construed. Second, the complainant's article or process is examined to determine whether it falls within the scope of the claims." *Id.* The technical prong of the domestic industry can be satisfied either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. *Certain Dynamic Sequential Gradient Devices and Component Parts Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-335, Initial Determination at 44, Pub. No. 2575 (U.S.I.T.C., November 1992).

'382 Patent.

O2 Micro argues that its OZ960 and OZ964 circuits (collectively, the O2 Products) practice independent claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. (CBr. at 80.) Staff agrees. (SBr. at 54-59.) Respondents' chief argument is that the O2 Products do not meet the timer circuit limitation of the claims. (RBr. at 53-55; MBr. at 79-80.)

Based on the undisputed evidence, the Administrative Law Judge finds that DC to AC cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuits containing the O2 Products have a step-up

transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding for providing increased voltage to a cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity; a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity; a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and a protection circuit coupled to a timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration, such that the preamble and elements 'a' through 'e' and 'g' of claim 1 of the '382 patent are met. (Tr. at 1623:7-1632:10 (Flasck); JX-168C; CX-29C; CX-30C; CFF III.D.11 (undisputed); CFF III.D.13-22 (undisputed); CFF III.D.24-28 (undisputed); CFF III.D.30-33 (undisputed); CFF III.D.35-36 (undisputed); CFF III.D.38 (undisputed); CFF III.D.40-42 (undisputed); CFF III.D.44 (undisputed); CFF III.D.46 (undisputed); CFF III.D.48-49 (undisputed); CFF III.D.51-57 (undisputed); SFF 184-189 (undisputed); SFF 191 (undisputed by O2 Micro and Microsemi; MPS and ASUS only object to the extent the protection circuit limitation discusses the timer circuit); RFF 6.1-6.10 (undisputed).)

The Administrative Law Judge further finds that the O2 Products, when used in liquid crystal display units,[51] have a liquid crystal display panel; a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for

[51] It is undisputed that:

> Circuits containing the OZ960 and OZ964 are incorporated into liquid crystal display units. (JX-168C, at p. 1; CX-29C, at 37960).
>
> Liquid crystal display units incorporating the OZ960 and OZ964 satisfy the limitation of claim 8 of the '382 patent calling for a liquid crystal display panel. (JX-168C, at p. 1; CX-29C, at 37960).

illuminating said liquid crystal display panel; a step-up transformer with a primary winding and a secondary winding coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing increased voltage to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a first polarity; a second switch coupled to said step-up transformer for selectively allowing said step-up transformer to receive DC voltage of a second polarity; a capacitor divider electrically coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp for providing a first voltage signal representing a voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; a first feedback signal line coupled to said capacitor divider for receiving said first voltage signal from said capacitor divider representing said voltage across said cold cathode fluorescent lamp; and a protection circuit coupled to a timer circuit, said first switch and said second switch for shutting down said first switch and said second switch after said predetermined duration, such that the preamble, elements 'a' through 'g', and element 'i' of claim 8 of the '382 patent are met. (Tr. at 1623:7-1632:10 (Flasck); JX-168C; CX-29C; CX-30C; CFF III.D.11 (undisputed); CFF III.D.13-22 (undisputed); CFF III.D.24-28 (undisputed); CFF III.D.30-33 (undisputed); CFF III.D.35-36 (undisputed); CFF III.D.38 (undisputed); CFF III.D.40-42 (undisputed); CFF III.D.44 (undisputed); CFF III.D.46 (undisputed); CFF III.D.48-49 (undisputed); CFF III.D.51-57 (undisputed); SFF 184-189 (undisputed); SFF 191 (undisputed by O2 Micro and Microsemi; MPS and ASUS only object to the extent the protection circuit limitation discusses the timer circuit); SFF 192-195 (undisputed); RFF 6.1-6.10 (undisputed).)

> Liquid crystal display units incorporating the OZ960 and OZ964 satisfy the limitation of claim 8 of the '382 patent calling for a cold cathode fluorescent lamp for illuminating said liquid crystal display panel. (JX-168C, at p. 1; CX-29C, at 37960).
>
> Liquid crystal display units containing the OZ960 and OZ964 satisfy the limitation of claim 8 of the '382 patent calling for the step-up transformer to be coupled to said cold cathode fluorescent lamp. (JX-168, at p. 1 & fig. 1; CX-29C, at 37960, 37968).

SFF 192-195 (undisputed).

With respect to the disputed timer circuit limitation of claims 1 and 8, the record shows that the O2 Products do not have "a timer circuit coupled to said first feedback signal line for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration."[52] The data sheet for the OZ964 discloses that "[t]he controller provides open-lamp protection and over-voltage protection, while providing an appropriate response for either open-lamp ignition or removal of a lamp during normal operation. . . . { } (CX-29C at p.1. *See also id.* at p. 5, 7-8.) It further discloses that if the voltage reaches a predetermined threshold, {

} The OZ960 datasheet contains similar disclosures. (JX-168C at p. 1, 7-8.) It is further undisputed that for the O2 Products—

{

[52] As discussed above, the language "a timer circuit . . . for providing a time-out sequence of a predetermined duration" should mean "a circuit that limits the time for an overvoltage condition to persist." The language "when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration" should mean "when a first voltage signal continually exceeds a predetermined threshold for a predetermined duration."

} The above evidence establishes for the O2 Products that after the voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold of { } during strike mode, a capacitor charges. The time that it takes for the capacitor to charge determines the period before the chip shuts down. However, this evidence does not show whether the voltage signal continually exceeds { } while the capacitor is charging. For example, there is no mention of whether the capacitor would cease to charge if the voltage signal were to drop below { } On the contrary, the OZ964 data sheet suggests that, during start up mode, it is only after { } that the controller will shut down after { } (CX-29C at p. 8.)

Mr. Flasck's testimony, which was based on his review of the O2 Product data sheets and discussions with Dr. Lin, provides little clarification. He testified that it is his opinion that the O2 Products meet all of the limitations of claims 1 and 8, yet nowhere does he affirmatively state, or point to any specific evidence that shows, that the first voltage signal continually exceeds the predetermined threshold { } while the capacitor timer charges. (Tr. at 1623:7-1632:10 (Flasck).) Respondents call into question Mr. Flasck's underlying analysis of the O2 Products, and also point to testimony by Dr. Lin that suggests that there is no data to show that {

} In particular, the following testimony by Dr. Lin creates some doubt as to whether the timer circuit limitations of claims 1 and 8 are met:

{

[53] As discussed above with respect to claim construction, there is no intimation anywhere in the intrinsic evidence for the '382 patent that the voltage must at all times and in all ways exceed the predetermined threshold. For example, as noted above with respect to the analysis of the MPS Products, it is the peak voltage of an AC voltage signal must exceed, for an extent of time that is predetermined, a certain threshold.

} Because Dr. Lin repeatedly testified that he did not look at {

} O2 Micro's argument that "Mr. Flasck relied on conversations with Dr. Lin" in addition to the data sheets, with respect to this issue, is not supported by the record. (CRBr. at 38.)

Staff counters that there is no evidence to demonstrate that "'squegging' occurs or that the voltage signal is irregular such that the constant current source charges the capacitor only part of the time." It is true that Respondents presented no such evidence. However, O2 Micro has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that one of the O2 Products meets all the limitations of at least one claim of the '382 patent--including the timer circuit limitation. *Certain Isomers*, *supra*, at 55. An absence of evidence to the contrary is not enough to show that the claim limitation at issue here is indeed met.

Based on the above, the Administrative Law Judge finds that O2 Micro has failed to demonstrate that the O2 Products meet the timer circuit limitations of claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. Therefore the Administrative Law Judge finds that the O2 Products do not practice claims 1 and 8 of the '382 patent. Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge finds that O2 Micro has not satisfied the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement with respect to the '382 patent.

B. Economic Analysis.

The economic prong of the domestic industry requirement is defined in subsection 337(a)(3) as follows:

> (3) For purposes of paragraph (2), an industry in the United States shall be considered to exist if there is in the United States, with respect to the articles protected by the patent, copyright, trademark or mask work concerned –

(A) Significant investment in plant and equipment;
(B) Significant employment of labor or capital; or
(C) Substantial investment in its exploitation, including engineering, research and development, or licensing.

19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3). The economic prong of the domestic industry requirement is satisfied by meeting the criteria of any one of the three factors listed.

'382 Patent.

The Administrative Law Judge previously found that O2 Micro satisfied the economic domestic industry requirement with respect to the '382 patent. (Order No. 30.) However, it should be noted as it was found above that the OZ960 and OZ964 products do not practice the '382 patent because they do not meet the timer circuit element of claims 1 and 8, this previous finding with respect to economic domestic industry must be reversed.

IX. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Commission has personal jurisdiction over the parties, subject-matter jurisdiction, and in rem jurisdiction over the accused MPS Products, ASUS Products and Microsemi Products.
2. The importation or sale requirement of Section 337 is satisfied.
3. None of the accused MPS Products listed in Section I.E. literally infringe asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent.
4. None of the accused ASUS Products listed in Section I.E. literally infringe asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent.
5. The inverter modules in the LX1691 Group (identified in Section IV.D.) of the accused Microsemi Products that contain inverter controllers from the LX1691 Family literally and directly infringe asserted claims 1 and 4 of the '382 patent.

6. The inverter modules in the LX1693 Group (identified in Section IV.D.) of the accused Microsemi Products that contain inverter controllers from the LX1693 Family literally and directly infringe asserted claims 1, 2 and 4 of the '382 patent.
7. Microsemi has induced infringement of asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 8 and 11 of the '382 patent.
8. Microsemi has not engaged in contributory infringement of the asserted claims of the '382 patent.
9. The conception date for the '382 patent is July 22, 1999.
10. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 for anticipation.
11. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 103 for obviousness.
12. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for lack of written description.
13. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for indefiniteness.
14. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not rendered unenforceable due to inequitable conduct.
15. The asserted claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent are not rendered unenforceable due to unclean hands.
16. A domestic industry does not exist, as required by Section 337.
17. With respect to Respondent MPS, it has been established that no violation exists of Section 337 for claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent.

18. With respect to Respondent ASUS, it has been established that no violation exists of Section 337 for claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of the '382 patent.

19. With respect to Respondent Microsemi, it has been established that no violation exists of Section 337 for claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of the '382 patent.[54]

X. INITIAL DETERMINATION AND ORDER

Based on the foregoing, it is the INITIAL DETERMINATION ("ID") of this Administrative Law Judge that with respect to Respondent MPS, no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuits or products containing same by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

The Administrative Law Judge further determines that with respect to Respondent ASUS that no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuits or products containing same by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

The Administrative Law Judge further determines that with respect to Respondent Microsemi that no violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cold cathode fluorescent lamp inverter circuits or products

[54] Even though the Administrative Law Judge found that Microsemi has directly and indirectly infringed certain claims of the '382 patent, there can be no violation of Section 337 if there is no industry in the United States, relating to articles protected by the patent. 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(2).

containing same by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11 of United States Patent No. 7,417,382.

The Administrative Law Judge further determines that a domestic industry does not exist that practices U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382.

Further, this ID, together with the record of the hearing in this Investigation consisting of:

(1) the transcript of the hearing, with appropriate corrections as may hereafter be ordered, and

(2) the exhibits received into evidence in this Investigation, as listed in the attached exhibit lists in **Appendix C**,

are CERTIFIED to the Commission. In accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 210.39(c), all material found to be confidential by the undersigned under 19 C.F.R. § 210.5 is to be given *in camera* treatment.

The Secretary shall serve a public version of this ID upon all parties of record and the confidential version upon counsel who are signatories to the Protective Order (Order No. 1) issued in this Investigation, and upon the Commission Investigative Attorney.

RECOMMENDED DETERMINATION ON REMEDY AND BOND

I. REMEDY AND BONDING

The Commission's Rules provide that subsequent to an initial determination on the question of violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, the Administrative Law Judge shall issue a recommended determination containing findings of fact and recommendations concerning: (1) the appropriate remedy in the event that the Commission finds a violation of Section 337, and (2) the amount of bond to be posted by respondents during Presidential review of Commission action under Section 337(j). *See* 19 C.F.R. § 210.42(a)(1)(ii).

A. Applicable Law.

The Commission may issue a remedial order excluding the goods of respondents found in violation of Section 337 (a limited exclusion order) or, if certain criteria are met, excluding all infringing goods regardless of the source (a general exclusion order). 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d); *Certain Hydraulic Excavators and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-582, Comm'n Op., at 15 (U.S.I.T.C., February 3, 2009) ("*Certain Excavators*"). Here, O2 Micro requests a limited exclusion order if it prevails in the Investigation. A limited exclusion order instructs the U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to exclude from entry all articles that are covered by the patents at issue and that originate from a named respondent in the investigation. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d).

B. Remedy with Respect to the '382 Patent.

As discussed above in the Initial Determination on Violation of Section 337, the Administrative Law Judge has found that no violation has occurred with Respondents Monolithic

Power Systems Inc. ("MPS"), ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International (collectively, "ASUS"), and Microsemi Corporation ("Microsemi"). Therefore, remedy with respect to the '382 patent is not warranted. In the event the Commission were to find a violation of the '382 patent, the Administrative Law Judge's recommendation with respect to remedy follows.

O2 Micro requests that, if a violation is found, a limited exclusion order against Respondents be issued with respect to all articles that are covered by the '382 patent claims at issue and that originate from a named Respondent in this Investigation. (CBr. at 138.) Specifically O2 Micro seeks a limited exclusion order prohibiting from entry into the United States (i) all infringing CCFL inverter circuits made or imported by or on behalf of Respondents, and (ii) products, including notebook computers, LCD panels, and LCD televisions, made or imported by or on behalf of Respondents that contain Respondents' infringing CCFL inverter circuits. (*Id.*) Staff, MPS, ASUS, and Microsemi essentially agree, although MPS and ASUS request that the limited exclusion order be directed to the specific inverter circuits and products found to infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent. (SBr. at 90; RBr. at 136-37; MBr. at 83-84.) Microsemi notes that any limited exclusion order should be tailored to only include those "current models of the accused Microsemi's CCFL inverter circuit chips and modules specifically found to infringe and found to be imported into the United States by or on behalf of Microsemi." (MBr. at 84.)

The Administrative Law Judge agrees that if a violation is found, a limited exclusion order would be proper. The limited exclusion order should apply to Respondents and all of their affiliated companies, parents, subsidiaries, or other related business entities, or their successors

or assigns, and should apply to all of the accused MPS Products, ASUS Products and Microsemi Products that have been found to infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent.

II. CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

Section 337 provides that in addition to, or in lieu of, the issuance of an exclusion order, the Commission may issue a cease and desist order as a remedy for violation of Section 337. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f)(1). The Commission generally issues a cease and desist order directed to a domestic respondent when there is a "commercially significant" amount of infringing, imported product in the United States that could be sold so as to undercut the remedy provided by an exclusion order. *See Certain Crystalline Cefadroxil Monohydrate*, Inv. No. 337-TA-293, Comm'n Op. on the Issue Under Review, and on Remedy, the Public Interest and Bonding at 37-42, Pub. No. 2391 (U.S.I.T.C., June 1991). Cease and desist orders have been declined when the record contains no evidence concerning infringing inventories in the United States. *Certain Condensers, Parts Thereof and Products Containing Same, Including Air Conditioners for Automobiles*, Inv. No. 337-TA-334, Comm'n Op. at 28 (U.S.I.T.C., Aug. 27, 1997).

O2 Micro argues that MPS, ASUS Computer International ("ACI"), and Microsemi "maintain commercially significant inventories of infringing products in the United States" warranting cease and desist orders. (CBr. at 138.) Staff agrees. (SBr. at 91; SRBr. at 50-51.) Respondents argue that O2 Micro has failed to show that they maintain commercially significant inventories. (MBr. at 85; RBr. at 135.) MPS and ASUS further argue that O2 Micro should not be permitted to attribute the domestic inventory of MPS's distributor, Avnet, to MPS because there is no consignment arrangement between the two companies. (RRBr. at 74.)

With respect to ACI, the record shows that ACI maintains an inventory of ASUS notebook computers and LCD monitors containing CCFL inverter controller or circuits,

including accused products, in the United States. (SFF 313 (undisputed); CFF IV.B.1 (undisputed); CFF IV.B.3 (undisputed).) ACI's inventory of products alleged to infringe the '382 patent includes 986 "AS N50V COT5800/2BG5/4G/US" notebook computers, 2,205 "OE C90P WOCPU/WHO/WOM/US" notebook computers; 2,907 "AS X83V COP8400/3BG5/4G/US" notebook computers, 3,017 "AS VK222H BK/2MS/NA/BB" LCD monitors, and 1,070 "AS VH222H BK/5MS/NA" LCD monitors. (*Id.*) The Administrative Law Judge finds ACI maintains a commercially significant amount of products containing CCFL inverter controller or circuits alleged to infringe the '382 patent in this Investigation.

With respect to Microsemi, the evidence shows that Microsemi imports accused Microsemi Products into the United States and warehouses them in the United States. (CFF IV.B.4-5 (undisputed).) The undisputed record further shows that Microsemi had large quantities of accused Microsemi Products stored in California in February of 2009. (CFF IV.B.6; SOCFF IV.B.6; ROCFF IV.B.6; MOCFF IV.B.6; CFF IV.B.7 (undisputed).) Microsemi provides no evidence to show that this inventory has declined. (MOCFF IV.B.6.) The Administrative Law Judge finds Microsemi maintains a commercially significant amount of accused Microsemi Products alleged to infringe the '382 patent in this Investigation.

As for MPS, the undisputed evidence shows that Avnet is MPS's sole distributor for MPS products in the United States, and maintains an inventory of these products in Arizona. (CFF IV.B.17-18 (undisputed); CFF IV.B.23-26 (undisputed); CX-461C.) However, it is not possible to direct a cease and desist order to nonrespondent Avnet, and there is no evidence to show that a cease and desist order against MPS would have any effect on Avnet. *See Certain Abrasive Products Made Using A Process for Powder Preforms, and Products Containing Same*, Inv. No.

337-TA-449, Commission Opinion on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding at 8 (U.S.I.T.C., July 26, 2002); ROCFF IV.B.15.

Therefore, should the Commission determine that a violation has occurred with respect to Respondents ACI or Microsemi, the Administrative Law Judge recommends that the Commission issue a cease and desist order.

III. BOND DURING PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW PERIOD

The Administrative Law Judge and the Commission must determine the amount of bond to be required of a respondent, pursuant to Section 337(j)(3), during the 60-day Presidential review period following the issuance of permanent relief, in the event that the Commission determines to issue a remedy. 19 C.F.R. § 210.42(a)(1)(ii). The purpose of the bond is to protect the complainant from any injury. 19 C.F.R § 210.50(a)(3).

When reliable price information is available, the Commission has often set the bond by eliminating the differential between the domestic product and the imported, infringing product. *See Certain Microsphere Adhesives, Process for Making Same, and Products Containing Same, Including Self-Stick Repositionable Notes*, Inv. No. 337-TA-366, Comm'n Op., at 24 (U.S.I.T.C., December 15, 1995). In circumstances where pricing information is unclear, or where variations in pricing make price comparisons complicated and difficult, the Commission typically has set a 100 percent bond. *Id.*, at 24-25; *Certain Digital Multimeters and Products with Multimeter Functionality*, Inv. No. 337-TA-588, Comm'n Op., at 12-13 (U.S.I.T.C., June 3, 2008) (finding 100 percent bond where each respondent set its price differently, preventing clear differentials between complainant's products and the infringing imports). When a pricing comparison is impossible, it is also appropriate to set the bond based on a reasonable royalty. *Certain Digital*

Televisions and Certain Products Containing Same and Methods of Using Same, Inv. No. 337-TA-617, Commission Opinion at 18 (U.S.I.T.C., April 23, 2009).

O2 Micro argues that a bond of 100% of the entered valued of the accused products found to infringe the '382 patent is appropriate, because "a meaningful price comparison is impractical, if not impossible." (CBr. at 139-142.) Staff argues that based on clear evidence concerning royalties, { } (SBr. at 92-93.) Microsemi, without suggesting an amount, argues that any bond should be limited to a price differential between "competitive Microsemi accused products found to infringe and any of O2 Micro's products found to practice the claimed invention and support the domestic industry." (MBr. at 86.) MPS and ASUS request a bond of {

}

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the variations in pricing make price comparisons too difficult to be used for setting a bond. (CFF IV.C.1-42 (undisputed in relevant part).) A review of the royalty rates between O2 Micro and its licensees shows that {

} The Administrative Law Judge finds that the $0.17 {

} would be the most appropriate bond amount.

IV. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the discussion of the issues contained herein, it is the RECOMMENDED DETERMINATION of the Administrative Law Judge that in the event the

Commission finds a violation of Section 337, the Commission should issue a limited exclusion order directed to Respondents and all of their affiliated companies, parents, subsidiaries, or other related business entities, or their successors or assigns, and should apply to all of the accused MPS Products, ASUS Products and Microsemi Products that have been found to infringe the asserted claims of the '382 patent. Should the Commission determine that a violation has occurred with respect to Respondents ACI or Microsemi, the Administrative Law Judge recommends that the Commission issue a cease and desist order. Furthermore, if the Commission imposes a remedy following a finding of violation, respondents should be required to post a bond of $0.17 for each accused CCFL inverter controller, inverter circuit, or inverter module imported during the Presidential review period.

Within seven days of the date of this document, each party shall submit to the office of the Administrative Law Judge a statement as to whether or not it seeks to have any portion of this document deleted from the public version. The parties' submissions must be made by hard copy by the aforementioned date.

Any party seeking to have any portion of this document deleted from the public version thereof must submit to this office a copy of this document with red brackets indicating any portion asserted to contain confidential business information by the aforementioned date. The parties' submission concerning the public version of this document need not be filed with the Commission Secretary.

SO ORDERED.

E. James Gildea
Administrative Law Judge

APPENDIX A

ACCUSED ASUS PRODUCTS

First Supplemental Appendix E

PRODUCTS THAT INCORPORATE ANY COMBINATION
OF THESE INVERTER BOARDS AND INVERTER CONTROLLERS INFRINGE

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Inverter Board PN	Inverter Module	Inverter Board Description	Bates Number for Board	Board Schematic Revision	Inverter Controller
2	60-N95IN1000-A01	M6N and/or M6	M6N INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991637	1.2	MP1010B
3	60-N95IN1000-A01P	M6N and/or M6N-154	M6N INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991590	2.0	MP1010BEM-Z TSSOP-20 and/or MP1010BEF
4	60-N9QIN1000-A01	M7V	M7V INVERETER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991592	1.3	MP1010BEF
5	60-N9VIN1000-B01	A4 and/ or A4K	A4K INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991639	1.1	MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
6	60-NA1IN1000-A02	W5A and/or W5A/W6A	W5A/W6A INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991625	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
7	60-NBRIN1000-A01	S5A	S5A INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991604	1.0	MP1010BEM
8	60-NCCIN1000-A01	W3V	W3V INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991622	1.1	MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
9	60-NCCIN1000-A01	W3V	W3V INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991635	1.0	MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
10	60-NCGIN1000-A01	A6NE	A6NE INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991574	1.0	MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
11	60-NCLIN1000-A01	A3E	A3E INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991568	1.0	MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
12	60-NCTIN1000-C02	W2J dual lamp and/or W2J	W2J INVERTER_BD./DL	PEGA-ITC-00991618	1.2	MP1048EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28 and/or MP1037EM
13	60-NCTIN1000-C02	W2J dual lamp and/or W2J	W2J INVERTER_BD./DL	PEGA-ITC-00991620	1.0	MP1048EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28 and/or MP1018EM
14	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S	F6S INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00028471	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
15	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F	S6F INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991636	1.0	MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
16	60-NFBIN1000-A01	V6J	V6J INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991614	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
17	60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA	M70SA INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00004304	1.0	MP1872EM_LF_Z
18	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J	A7J INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991576	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
19	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F-GA and/or R1F	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991597	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
20	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E	R1E INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00564219	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
21	60-NGFIN1000-A01	V1J	V1J INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991607	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
22	60-NGFIN1000-A01	V1J	V1J INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991609	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
23	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991638	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
24	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H(S6F) and/or R2H	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991602	1.0	MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
25	60-NGXIN1000-A01	R2E	R2E INVERTER BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991601	1.1	MP1060EF_LF_Z
26	60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F	W5F INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991626	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
27	60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F and/or W6F(W5F)D/A	W5F INVERTER BOARD	PEGA-ITC-00991627	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
28	60-NHQIN1000-A01	W7J(W5F)D/A	W7J INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991629	1.0	MP1010BEF
29	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S	W7S/E INVERTER_BD	PEGA-ITC-00991630	1.3	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
30	60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J=T12(F3J)PWM and/or T12J	T12J INVERTER_BD./PB	PEGA-ITC-00056388	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
31	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F=T11(F3J)D/A and/or T11F	T11F INVERTER BD./EP	PEGA-ITC-00056106	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
32	60-NJVIN1000-A01	A7J dual lamp	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	PEGA-ITC-00009585	1.1	MP1018EM_C020
33	60-NJVIN1000-A01	A7J dual lamp	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991584	1.1	MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
34	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S	G70S INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00049010	1.0	MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
35	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S	G70S INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00119843	1.0	MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
36	60-NL5IN1000-A02	V2J(S6F)	V2JE INVERTER_BD_LED.	PEGA-ITC-00056609	1.1	MP1010BEM
37	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1(A6J-GA) and/or G1	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991583	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
38	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S (PWM)	F80S INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00859412	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
39	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S=Z37 and/or Z37	Z37S INVERTER BD.	PEGA-ITC-00057075	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
40	60-NP5IN1000-A01	A7K-DA (A7J) and/or A7K	A7K INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991577	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
41	60-NP5IN1000-A01	A7K-DA (A7J) and/or A7K	A7K INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00991640	2.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
42	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S(PWM)	C90S INVERTER_BD.	PEGA-ITC-00043633	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
43	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S(PWM) and/or U3S	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991605	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
44	60-NQXIN1000-A01	W90VP	W90VP INVERTER_BD.(DL)	PEGA-ITC-00048462	1.2	MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
45	60-NQXIN1000-A01	W90VP	W90VP INVERTER_BD.(DL)	PEGA-ITC-00959263	1.1	MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
46	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00004916	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
47	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00053280	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

First Supplemental Appendix E

PRODUCTS THAT INCORPORATE ANY COMBINATION
OF THESE INVERTER BOARDS AND INVERTER CONTROLLERS INFRINGE

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Inverter Board PN	Inverter Module	Inverter Board Description	Bates Number for Board	Board Schematic Revision	Inverter Controller
48	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00044892	1.2	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
49	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00004311	1.3	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
50	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00470499	1.3	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
51	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50Vm and/or M50VN	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00912556	1.3	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
52	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL	F5GL INVERTER BD./GEN	PEGA-ITC-00036786	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
53	60-NS4IN1000-A01	G70SG	G70SG INVERTER BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00048943	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
54	60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A	B80A INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00991578	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
55	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP	N50TP INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00564234	1.2	MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
56	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV	F90SV INVERTER_BD./AS	PEGA-ITC-00048198	1.1	MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

ACCUSED MONITORS AND EEETOPS

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
VB172	AS VB172D BK/5MS/NA	9LM41125-	90LM4110150000UL-	MP1038	FSP043-2PI01S3
VH196	AS VH196T BK/5MS/ZBD/NA	9LM82005-	90LM8210050102UL-	MP1009ES-LF-Z SOIC16	Innolux 792661400600R
LS221	AS LS221H BK/2MS/ZBD/NA	9LM63005-	90LM6310022006UL-	MP1038	INV19-4011A
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103512CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103512LQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103512SQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210351ECQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210351EKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210351IKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210351TCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210351ULQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103523CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210352LWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103534CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103545BQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210354VKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103556CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210355LWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210355PCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103567CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122103589CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210359ACQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035BCCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035BPCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035CDCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035FGCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035GHCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035MNCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035RSEQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035STCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221035XLWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122107545BQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC112210757ZCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC1122107589CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221075HKCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221075LMCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC11221075VWTQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE0RC21221045XLWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1A	9PE0RC1QZ	90PE-S0RC10002QZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104512CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104512LQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104512SQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210451ECQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210451EKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210451IKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210451TCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210451ULQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104523CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210452LWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104534CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104545BQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210454VKQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104556CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210455LWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210455PCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104567CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122104589CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210459ACQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045BCCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045BPCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045CDCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045FGCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045GHCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045MNCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045RSEQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

Series	Model ID Name	Model ID	Part No.	Inverter Controller	Inverter Board Description/PN
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045STCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221045XLWQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC212210857ZCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122108589CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221085HKCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC21221085LMCQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE0RC2122204578CQZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030
DHS ET1602	AS ET1602 1B	9PE0RC2QZ	90PE-S0RC20002QZ	MP10091ES	DARFON/V164-401GP 04G554012030

First Supplemental Appendix E

ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
A3AC	A3	90NFNA531163101L5W	9NFN3000	60-NCLIN1000-A01	A3E INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A4SP	A4S00	90N-SB1U33137630000	9NB13000	60-N9VIN1000-B01	A4K INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
A6JC	A6JC-Q062H	90NH5A911221501L10		60-NFHIN1000-A02	A6J INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A6NE	A6	90NCGA221224222L40	9NCG2000	60-NCGIN1000-A01	A6NE INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-Z TSSOP-20
A7J	A7J-R003H	90NG3A811213501L2S	9NG31000	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7K	A7K-X1	90NP5A2331B41CQL350Y	9NP53000Y	60-NP5IN1000-A01	A7K INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7K	A7K-A1	90NP5A2331142CQL350Y	9NP53000Y	60-NP5IN1000-A01	A7K INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7SV	A7SV-A1	90NMWA9532336CQL350Y	9NMW5000Y	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7T		90N-SHIU521303300L0Z	9NHI2000Z	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7T	A7T-X1	90NHIA5233142CAL300Z	9NHI2000Z	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A7T	A7T-A1	90NHIA5233644CAL300Z	9NHI2000Z	60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8F	A8F-H031H	90NF6A821323401L51		60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8JS		90N-SKNU11113110000	9NKN1000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8JS	A8JS-4S013P	90NKNA513136321L201T	9NKN1000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8JS		90NKNA1131321EAL201Y	9NKN1000Y	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8JS	A8JS-4S024P	90NKNA113134321L201Y	9NKN1000Y	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8JS	A8JS-4S024C	90NKNA1131343CAL201Y	9NKN1000Y	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8LE		90NEHA32B219500L109Y	9NEH2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8SC	A8SC-A1	90NNXAC132135CQL201Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
A8SC	A8SC-B1	90NNXAC132631CQL250Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B50A	B50A-B2	90NQ9A11322D4EQL15CY	9NQ9A130Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B50A	B50A-B1	90NQ9A1232244EQL150Y	9NQ9A130Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B50A	B50A-A1	90NQ9A1232734EQL150Y	9NQ9A130Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B50A	B50A-C2	90NQ9A14321D9EQL15CY	9NQ9A430Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B51E	B51EPRSAMPLE	90N-SRYA2171421G000Y	9NRYA120Y	60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J INVERTER BD. /PB	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B51E	B51E PR SAMPLE	90N-SRYA3111113G000Y	9NRYA120Y	60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J INVERTER BD. /PB	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B80A	B80A-X1	90NS8A2433984EQL150T		60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B80A	B80A-B1	90NS8A2133384EQL150T	9NS8A130T	60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B80A	B80A-SMPL	90N-SS8A2212544G011T	9NS8A220T	60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B80A	B80A-A1	90NS8A2233A84EQL150T	9NS8A230T	60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
B80A			9NS8A430T	60-NS8IN1000-A01	B80A INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
C90P			9NQ3200IY	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3E	F3E-X1	90NMUAA13963521L150Y	9NMU1030Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3E	F3E-A1	90NMUAB13C435CQL600Y	9NMU1010Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3E	F3E-B2	90NMUAB13C73521L650Y	9NMU1010Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3F	F3F-AP007H	90NI0A911463101L200Y	9NI01000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3F	F3F-AP112C	90NI0A9134B54CAL600Y	9NI01000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3JM	F3JM-AP012P	90NI3A911453421L200Y		60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD./EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3KA	F3KA-X4	90NPNA38311A5CQL250Y	9NPN8000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3KA	F3KA-X3	90NPNA38311C1CQL250Y	9NPN8000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3KA	F3KA-A1	90NPNA1831141CQL600Y	9NPN8000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SA	F3SA-A1	90NPKA643A227CQL750Y		60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD./EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SC	F3SC-A1	90NPMAE3311C6CQL300Y	9NPM3000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SC	F3SC-X1	90NPMAE3317C621L350Y	9NPM3000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SC	F3SC-B1	90NPMAE3317C7CQL350Y	9NPM3000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
F3SV	F3SV-X4	90NPLA2533227CQL350Y	9NPL5000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV		90NPLA51111E3CQLP00Y	9NPL1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV	F3SV-A1	90NPLA5134125CQL300Y	9NPL1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV		90NPLA5234222CQL300Y	9NPL2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV	F3SV-B1	90NPLA5234225CQL300Y	9NPL2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV	F3SV-X1	90NPLA2533125CQL300Y	9NPL5000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3SV	F3SV	90N-SPLU57742420001Y	9NPL7000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3T		90N-SI4U61B25510000Y	9NI41000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3T	F3T-AP042C	90NI4A5132284CAL600Y	9NI41000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F3T	F3T-AP055C	90NI4A5132394CAL600Y	9NI41000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F50SV	F50SV-A1	90NUDA6C31581CQL250Y	9NUDAC20Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F50SV	F50SV-X2AM	90NUDA6C31641CQL250Y	9NUDAC20Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F50SV	F50SV-A2	90NUDA6C32581CQL250Y	9NUDAC20Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F50SV	F50SV-X1	90NUDA3C31641CQL150Y	9NUDAC20Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F50Z	F50Z	90N-ST9A4412512G001Y	9NT9A420Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5GL		90NRDZ43P1615EQL85BY	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5GL	F5GL-X5F	90NRDA4531981CQL850Y	9NRDA520Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5RL		90NM6A133481321L750Y	9NM63000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5RL	F5RL-X3	90NM6A1334B94CQL750Y	9NM63000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5RL	F5RL-B1	90NM6A233474421L750Y	9NM63000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5RL	F5RL-B2	90NM6A23347A5EQL750Y	9NM63000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5RL	F5RL-A2	90NM6A2334B45EQL750Y	9NM63000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5SL	X59SL-X1	90NM7Z1731333EQL850Y	9NM77010Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5SL	X59SL-X2	90NM7Z1731344CQL850Y	9NM77010Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5SR		90NSUZ38P1714CQL85BY	9NSUA820Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5SR	X59SR-A1	90NSUZ7831714CQL850Y	9NSUA820Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5SR	X59SR-X5	90NSUZ7831K34CQL150Y	9NSUA820Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5V		90NLHA3232233CQL750Y	9NLH2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5V		90NLHU52V213100L700Y	9NLH2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5VL	F5VL-D1	90NLJA4332B33EQL250Y		60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD./EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F5VL	F5VL-B1	90NLJA4332863CQL250Y	9NLJ3000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD./EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6A		90N-SMEA6315715CQL0Y	9NME3000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6A	F6A-A2	90NMEAA335B15CQL750Y	9NME3000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6A	F6A-A1	90NMEAC335B15CQL750Y	9NME3000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6A	F6A-X2	90N-SMEABB32C11KQL0Y	9NMEB000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6S	F6S	90N-SE7A3371343G000Y	9NE73000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-BLUE	90NM2AA834761CQL750Y	9NM28000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-X1	90NM2AC334761EQL750Y	9NM23000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-A1W	90NM2AA234261EQL750Y	9NM22000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V		90NM2A4334261EQL750Y	9NM23000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-A1	90NM2AA334261EQL750Y	9NM23000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-X2	90NM2AF334761EQL750Y	9NM23000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-Black	90N-SM2AA734761CQL0Y	9NM27000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-V1-PINK	90NM2AA734191K5L750Y	9NM27000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-PINK	90NM2AA734761CQL750Y	9NM27000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
F6V		90N-SM2AA834761CQL0Y	9NM28000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-V1-BLUE	90NM2AA834191K5L750Y	9NM28000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V		90N-SM2AA934761CQL0Y	9NM29000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-V1-GREEN	90NM2AA934191K5L750Y	9NM29000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-GREEN	90NM2AA934761CQL750Y	9NM29000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-Pinks	90N-SM2AAA34761CQL0Y	9NM2A000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-V1-BLACK	90NM2AAA34191K5L750Y	9NM2A000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6V	F6V-C1-BLACK	90NM2AAA34761CQL750Y	9NM2A000Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6VE	F6VE-B1	90NULA1334351CQL850Y	9NULA330Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F6VE	F6VE-X1	90NULA1334E51CQL250Y	9NULA330Y	60-NE7IN1000-B01	F6S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F7SE	F7SE-X2-AP	90NNJA5432356CQL358Y		60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F7SE	F7Se-X1-AP	90N-SNJA5432856CQL0Y	9NNJ4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F7SE		90N-SNJA54P2356CQL0Y	9NNJ4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F7SE	F7SE-B1	90NNJA5431356CQL350Y	9NNJ4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F7SE	F7SE-A1	90NNJA5432856CQL350Y	9NNJ4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L		90NM9A439513260C106Y	9NM9A300Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L		90N-SM9A83P3145CQL0Y	9NM9A320Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L		90NM9A4383144ACB403Y	9NM9A320Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L	F80L-X1	90NM9A8313B32CQL450Y	9NM9A320Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L		90N-SM9A4313144G002Y	9NM9A330Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80L		90N-SM9A771353460C0Y	9NM9A720Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80Q	F80Q-X2AM	90NSBA2232D63CQL450Y		60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80Q	F80Q-X4F	90NSBA2232568CQL158Y	9NSBA220Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80Q	F80Q-A1	90NSBA2232D68EQL450Y	9NSBA220Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80Q	F80Q-XC2	90NSBA4232F6AEQL450Y	9NSBA220Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80S	F80S-A1	90N-SM8AC232H43EQL0Y	9NM8A230Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80S		90N-SM8A1732H92EQL0Y	9NM8A730Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F80S	F80S-X3	90NM8AC732L43EQK450Y	9NM8A730Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P	F8P-B2B	90NEZA2232615EQL450Y	9NEZ2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P	F8P-X2B	90NEZA2232C6ACQL450Y	9NEZ2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P		90N-SEZA2211413G010Y	9NEZ2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P	F8P-C1B	90NEZA223274AEQL450Y	9NEZ2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P		90N-SEZA1471413G010Y	9NEZ4000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P	F8P-C1W	90NEZA243274AEQL450Y	9NEZ4000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8P	F8P-B1W	90NEZU2431655CQL450Y	9NEZ4000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SA	F8SA-X2	90NNNA1331244CQL350Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SN	F8Sn-A1	90N-SLRAA1336ABCQL0Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SN	F8Sn-D1	90N-SLRAE1332ABCQL0Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SN	F8Sn-B1	90NLRAA133AABCQL350Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SN	F8Sn-C1	90NLRAA2333EBCQL350Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SP	F8sp	90N-SKZA1111431G001Y	9NKZ1200Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SP	F8SP-X1	90N-SKZAG23377BCQL0Y	9NKZ2000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SV	F8SV	90N-SNPU1374111G000Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SV	F8SV-A1	90NNPA3232238CQL350Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8SV	F8SV-B1	90NNPA3331777CQL350Y		60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
F8VA	F8VA-B1	90N-SKUAA132543CQL1Y	9NKU1000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8VA	F8VA-C1	90NKUA1132363CQL350Y	9NKU1000Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F8VA	F8VA PR SAMPLE	90N-SKUA117133EG000Y	9NKU1100Y	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9DC		90NEUA1234193CQL700Y	9NEU2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9DC	F9DC-B1	90NEUA1234B93CQL700Y	9NEU2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9E	F9E-A1	90NRAA2232C84EQL750Y	9NRA2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9S		90N-SETUA211254CCC0Y	9NET2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9S	F9S-B1	90NETA4231283CQL750Y	9NET2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
F9SG	F9SG-A1	90NNBAA231CA7CQL750Y	9NNB2010Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1	G1-AK024C	90NLAA1231211CAL400T	9NLA2000	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1	G1-AK020C-B	90NLAA1213211CBL100T	9NLA2000	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1	G1-AK008M	90NLAA123321141L400T	9NLA2000	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S	90N-SLBA6132413CCL0T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-X1	90N-SLBA6132413CCL0T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-X1	90NLBA6112213CQL198T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-X3	90NLBA6112413CQL198T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-B2	90NLBA613215JCQL450T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-A1	90NLBA6132413CQL400T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1S	G1S-B1-CF	90NLBA61N2154CQL450T	9NLB1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1SN	G1Sn-X1	90NLCA5311A36CQL198T		60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1SN	G1SN-A1	90NLCA3131736KQL450T	9NLC1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1SN	G1Sn-B1	90NLCA3133236KQL450T	9NLC1000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G1SN	G1SN-X1	90N-SLCA5311A36KQL0T	9NLC3000T	60-NLAIN1000-A01	G1 INVERTER_BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G2K	G2K-A1	90NPAA4331542CQL350T		60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2P	G2P-7R009C	90NJVA8231111CAL100T	9NJV2000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2P	G2P-7R001M	90NJVA823211141L100T	9NJV2000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-A2	90NJYA6531226CQL100T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-X1	90NJYA6511222CQL500T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-X3	90NJYA6511242CQL557T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-B1	90NJYA6531156CQL150T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-B2	90NJYA653115KCQL150T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S	G2S-A1	90NJYA6531222CQL100T	9NJY5000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2S		90NJYA6731222CQL100T	9NJY7000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2SG	G2SG-SAMPLE	90N-SGPA3211115G0L0T	9NGP2000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G2SG	G2SG-A1	90NGPA5431447JQL150T	9NGP4000T	60-NJVIN1000-A01	G2P DL INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G50V	G50 PR SAMPLE	90N-SPYA1714656G000Y		60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50V-A1-BIL	90N-SPYA8QP3276KQL0Y		60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50VM-SAMPLE	90N-SPYA2311276G0C0Y	9NPYA340Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50VM-X1	90N-SPYA5714656KQC0Y	9NPYA720Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50V-A1	90N-SPYA8Q33276KQL0Y	9NPYAQ40Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50V-A2	90N-SPYA8Q35286KQL0Y	9NPYAQ40Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50V-X1	90NPYA8Q33156KQL350Y	9NPYAQ40Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50V	G50V-X5	90NPYAC7335A6KQL150Y	9NPYB740Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X2AM	90NSZA3832D31KQL350Y		60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X1	90N-SSZA2411131KQL0Y	9NSZA420Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
G50VT	G50VT-V1	90N-SSZA3832231K5L0Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-A1	90N-SSZA38322B1KQL0Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X6	90N-SSZA3832H31KQL0Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-A2	90N-SSZA3834291KQL0Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT		90N-SSZA38P22B1KQL0Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-V2	90NSZA3832D31K5L350Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X9	90NSZA3832D31KQL450Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X3	90NSZA3834231KQL350Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT		90NSZA38P2A11KQL35BY	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-B1	90NSZA6832D91KQL350Y	9NSZA840Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50V	90NSZA3J32H31KQL750Y	9NSZAJ40Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X2	90N-SSZA3Q32531KQL0Y	9NSZAQ40Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT	90N-SSZA2R11B31G0L0Y	9NSZAR20Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G50VT	G50VT-X5	90N-SSZA2R11B31K7L0Y	9NSZAR20Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G70S	G70S-PR SAMPLE	90N-SKTA1631916KQL0T	9NKTA140T	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G70S	G70S-X1	90NKTA7511816KQL957T	9NKTA540T	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G70S	G70S-B1	90N-SKTA1633916JQL0T	9NKTA640T	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G70S	G70S-SAMPLE	90NKTA1631116KQL258T	9NKTA640T	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G70S	G70S-A1	90NKTA1633116JQL250T	9NKTA640T	60-NKTIN1000-A01	G70S INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
G70SG	G70SG-A1	90N-SS4A16321A5JQL0T	9NS4A620T	60-NS4IN1000-A01	G70SG INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G70SG	G70SG-A3	90NS4A16321A5KQL450T	9NS4A620T	60-NS4IN1000-A01	G70SG INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G70SG	G70SG-A2	90NS4A16321A9JQL450T	9NS4A620T	60-NS4IN1000-A01	G70SG INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G	90N-SR1A8C362M6JQL0Y	9NR1AC00Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-Q2	90N-SR1A2C34EB4KQL0Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-Q1	90N-SR1A2C34ED4KQL0Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-X1	90NR1A2C32566KQL450Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-A1	90NR1A2C325D4KQL450Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-X3	90NR1A2C34566KQL450Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G	G71G-A2	90NR1A2C345B4KQL450Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71G		90NR1A2CP25D4KQL459Y	9NR1AC40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71GX			9NVZAS40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71V	G71V-SAMPLE	90N-SP2A2935768G0L0Y	9NP2A940Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71V	G71V-Q1	90N-SP2A2Q34658JQL0Y	9NP2AQ41Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
G71V	G71V-X2	90N-SP2A2R32828KQL0Y	9NP2AR40Y	60-NQYIN1000-A01	N50VN INVERTER BD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
L50VN	L50VN	90N-SSLA1811133G000Y	9NSLA830Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
L50VN	L50VN-B1	90NSLA3534123CQL450Y	9NSLA530Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
L50VN	L50VN-A1	90NSLA3534523CQL450Y	9NSLA530Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
L50VN	L50VN-C1	90N-SSLA3831173CQL0Y	9NSLA830Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SA	M50S	90N-SLSA1511221G001Y	9NLS1000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SA	M50SA-AK023C	90NLSA11332I2CQL350Y	9NLS4000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SA	M50SA-X1	90N-SLSA1333282CQL0Y	9NLS6000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SV	M50SV-A1	90NEDA1E33BECCQL150Y	9NEDE000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SV	M50SV-B1	90NEDA1E37EECCQL150Y	9NEDE000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SV		90NEDA1F11EECCQL558Y	9NEDF000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50SV	M50SV-X2	90NEDA4F13BE4CQL559Y	9NEDF000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
M50VM	M50VM PR SAMPLE	90N-SPCA3612357G0L0Y	9NPC6000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-B5	90NPCA3633347EQL450Y	9NPC6000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-B2	90NPCA3633357CQL450Y	9NPC6000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-A1WM	90N-SPCA2712347ECK0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-A1WM	90N-SPCA2733167EQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-B4	90N-SPCA3732377CQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM		90N-SPCA37P3377CQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-A1	90N-SPCA5733177CQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-B1	90N-SPCA5733377CQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM		90N-SPCA57P3177CQL0Y	9NPC7000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-X2	90N-SPCA3933177EQL0Y	9NPC9000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-X5	90N-SPCA39368B7CQL0Y	9NPC9000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VM	M50VM-X1	90N-SPCA59331B7CQL0Y	9NPC9000Y	60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M50VN	M50VN PR SAMP	90N-SSDA2272222G000Y		60-NMLIN1000-A01	Z37S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-X1TS	90N-SRRA5436PD2EQL0Y		60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-B1	90NRRA1432126EQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-A1	90NRRA1432C2AEQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A		90NRRA14P2C2AEQL65BY	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-X3M	90NRRA5432P1ACQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-E1	90NRRA6432177CQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-G1	90NRRA6432M26EQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-F1	90NRRA6432P26EQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51A	M51A-D1	90NRRA6432P77CQL650Y	9NRRA430Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E		90N-SPTA113191121L0Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E		90N-SPTA11P1916EQL0Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E		90NPTA1131536EQL650Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E	M51E-B1	90NPTA113161121L650Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E	M51E-B2	90NPTA1131636EQL650Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E	M51E-C2	90NPTA1131916EQL650Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51E	M51E-X1	90NPTA7131A1421L650Y	9NPT1000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN	M51Sn-X5-AP	90NFEA2432C8ECQL958Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN	M51Sn-A1	90N-SFEA143228ECQL0Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN	M51SN-C1	90N-SFEA143288ECQL0Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN		90N-SFEA14P288ECQL0Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN		90N-SFEA24P28C8CQL0Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN	M51SN-X7	90NFEA1432B17AQL950Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SN	M51SN-B1	90NFEA2432C8ECQL950Y	9NFE4000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SR		90N-SENA4274442G001Y	9NEN2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51SR	M51SR-A1	90NENA3234384CQLA50Y	9NEN2000Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51TA	M51TA-X1	90N-SRNA4131195CQL0Y	9NRNA120Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51TA	M51TA-X5-AP	90NRNA5133195CQL958Y	9NRNA130Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51TA	M51TA-X2	90N-SRNA2531394CQL0Y	9NRNA520Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51TA	M51TA-X5-AP	90NRNA5533695CQL958Y	9NRNA530Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M51VA		90N-SPRA36P1A6CCQL0Y	9NPRA630Y	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M60Vp		90NUFA5433KA4CQL350Y		60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board P/N Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
M6N		90N95G141010000L10	9N951B00	60-N95IN1000-A01	M6N INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-Z TSSOP-20
M70SA	M70Sa-A1	90N-SFUA1I322K6CQL0Y		60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70SA	M70SA sample	90N-SFUA1911151G000Y		60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70SA	M70Sa-C1	90N-SFUA1J364B8CQL0Y		60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM		90N-SPIA45P36F3CQL0Y	9NPIA530Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-C1	90N-SPIA26134F3CQL0Y	9NPIA630Y	60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-X2	90N-SPIA46133D300L0Y	9NPIA630Y	60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-X3	90NPIA26334F300L850Y	9NPIA630Y	60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-X1	90N-SPIA4831433CQL0Y	9NPIA830Y	60-NFUIN1000-A01	M70SA INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-A1	90N-SPIA4B11633CQL0Y	9NPIAB30Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-B1	90N-SPIA4B33533CQL0Y	9NPIAB30Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM		90N-SPIA4BP1633CQL0Y	9NPIAB30Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM		90N-SPIA4BP16F3CQL0Y	9NPIAB30Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VM	M70VM-C2	90N-SPIA2C334A3JQL0Y	9NPIAC30Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN		90NT0A31324F8KQL450Y	9NT0A130Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X5	90N-ST0A3732GF800L0Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-D1	90N-ST0A8732FN8KQL0Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X3	90NT0A37322F800L850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X4	90NT0A37323G800L850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-C2	90NT0A37323J8JQL850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X2	90NT0A37323L800L850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-C1	90NT0A37323L8KQL850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-A1S	90NT0A8732GL800L850Y	9NT0A730Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X6	90N-ST0A3931FM8KQL0Y	9NT0A930Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M70VN	M70VN-X1	90NT0A39313F8KQL450Y	9NT0A930Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
M7VP		90N9SG141000000L4B		60-N9QIN1000-A01	M7V INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF
N50VC	N50VC-B3WM	90NQZA6538639EQL350Y		60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VC	N50VC-B2WM	90N-SQZA6G38619CQL0Y	9NQZAG50Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN	N50VN-X2B	90NQYA1932339CQL350Y	9NQYA950Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN	N50VN-B1B	90NQYA6932339CQL350Y	9NQYA950Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN		90NQYA69P2339CQL35BY	9NQYA950Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN	N50VN-C2S	90N-SQYA1G32279CQL0Y	9NQYAG50Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN	N50VN-C1S	90N-SQYA1H32239CQL0Y	9NQYAH50Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N50VN	N50VN-C3S	90N-SQYA1H3B239CQL0Y	9NQYAH50Y	60-NTPIN1000-A01	N50TP INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N80VB	X83VB-X2	90N-SSVYC612A21K7L0Y	9NSVA620Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N80VN		90NSWA4931151CQL350Y	9NSWA930Y	60-NM8IN1000-A01	F80S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N90SV	N90SV-X1	90NU5A2231591KQL450Y	9NU5A220Y	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N90SV	N90SV-X3	90NU5A223351100L450Y	9NU5A220Y	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N90SV	N90SV-A2	90NU5A2233511KQL450Y	9NU5A220Y	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N90SV	N90SV-A1	90NU5A2233571KQL450Y	9NU5A220Y	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
N90SV	N90SV-X2	90NU5A2233B7100L450Y	9NU5A220Y	60-NU5IN1000-A01	F90SV INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG. MP1017EF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E	90N-SGBU2111222G000T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E-C1	90NGBA11325AD61L850T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E-X6	90NGBA11328A9EQL450T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E-X7S	90N-SGBA5133C55EQL0T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board P/N Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
R1E	R1E-X2	90NGBA1112495EQL157T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E-B1	90NGBA1132324EQL850T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1E	R1E-D1	90NGBA11328ADEQL450T	9NGB1000T	60-NGBIN1000-A01	R1E INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-K049E	90N-SGAU11112120001	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-A2	90NGAA1131A82EAL600T		60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F		90N-EGAU111143400L0	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-K061E	90N-SGAA1131C82EAL0T	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-K018T	90NGAA1131A3361L600T	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-K018E	90NGAA1131A33EAL600T	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-A1	90NGAA1131A8261L600T	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R1F-K049E	90NGAA1131C12EAL600T	9NGA1000	60-NGAIN1000-B03	R1F INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R2H-BH059T	90NGVA11312A561L400T	9NGV1000	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R2H-BH059T-2	90NGVA11M12A5611400T	9NGV1000	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R1F	R2H-BH059T-3	90NGVA11M18A5611400T	9NGV1000	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R2E	R2E	90N-SGXU21011200000T		60-NGXIN1000-A01	R2E INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM
R2H		90N-EGVU21011530000	9NGV1000	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
R2HV	R2HV-A1	90NGWA41M1251CQ1W00T	9NGW1000T	60-NGVIN1000-A04	R2H INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S5A		90NBRA521112051L10		60-NBRIN1000-A01	S5A INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEM
S6F	S6F-3013P	90NEAA261316221L60	9NEA2000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6F		90N-SEAU54122630000	9NEA4000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6F	S6F-3053P	90NEAA241316221L60	9NEA4000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6F	S6F-3097P	90NEAA253427221L80T	9NEA5000	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM		90N-SEBA6411251CAL0T	9NEB4000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-1P028C	90NEBA2431251CAL800T	9NEB4000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-1P055C	90NEBA6431251CAL800T	9NEB4000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-1P029C	90NEBA2531251CAL800T	9NEB5000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-A1P	90NEBA2531251CALC50T	9NEB5000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM		90N-SEBA6511251CAL0T	9NEB6000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-1P026C	90NEBA2631251CAL800T	9NEB6000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S6FM	S6FM-1P056C	90NEBA6631251CAL800T	9NEB6000T	60-NEAIN1000-A01	S6F INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
S7F	S7F	90N-SLQU51127820000T	9NLQ1000	60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
U3S		90N-SQFU6112D63G011T	9NQF1000T	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
U3S	U3S-A1B	90NQFA913ED63EQL850T	9NQF1000T	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
U3S		90NQFA923E763GQL850T	9NQF2000T	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
U3S	U3S-A1W	90NQFA923ED63EQL850T	9NQF2000T	60-NQFIN1000-A01	U3S INVERTER BD./AS	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V1J	V1J-SAMPLE	90N-SGFU22712330001		60-NGFIN1000-A01	V1J INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V1JP	V1JP-AK006P	90NGGA131193321L200T	9NGG3000	60-NGFIN1000-A01	V1J INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V1S		90N-SGIU2371311G000T	9NGI3000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V1S	V1S-B1	90NGIA5311214EQL150T	9NGI3000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V2JE	V2JE	90N-SL5UA2713710000T	9NL51000	60-NL5IN1000-A02	V2JE INVERTER_BD_LED.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V2JE	V2JE-4S023E	90NL5AB311772EAL400T	9NL53000	60-NL5IN1000-A02	V2JE INVERTER_BD_LED.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V2S		90NL6A7311298EQL350T	9NL61000T	60-NL5IN1000-A02	V2JE INVERTER_BD_LED.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
V2S	V2S-B1	90NL6A7311398EQL350T	9NL61000T	60-NL5IN1000-A02	V2JE INVERTER_BD_LED.	SW REG. MP1010BEM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX1	VX1-5E010P	90NFCA13135H606L100T	9NFC3000	60-NFBIN1000-A01	V6J INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX1		90N-SFCU11112F80000	9NFC1000	60-NFBIN1000-A01	V6J INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
VX1	VX1	90N-SFCU23712F80000	9NFC3000	60-NFBIN1000-A01	V6J INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX1	VX1-5E004P	90NFCA13112H606L100	9NFC3000	60-NFBIN1000-A01	V6J INVERTER BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2	VX2-AK008G	90NGHA5311212GAL100T	9NGH3000	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-B2Y	90NGJA4115236GQL150T	9NGJ1000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-A1B	90NGJA4213136GQL100T	9NGJ2000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-A2Y	90NGJA4112136GQL100T	9NGJ1000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-B1Y	90NGJA4113236GQL150T	9NGJ1000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-B2B	90NGJA4215236GQL150T	9NGJ1000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-A2B	90NGJA4212136GQL100T	9NGJ2000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-B1B	90NGJA4213236GQL150T	9NGJ2000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
VX2S	VX2S-B2B	90NGJA4215236GQL150T	9NGJ2000T	60-NGGIN1000-A01	V1JP INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W2JB	W2JB-Y007M	90NHKA5312337A1L00	9NHK1000	60-NCTIN1000-C02	W2J INVERTER BD. /DL	SW REG. MP1048EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
W2PB	W2PB-7M005C	90NHNA2233563CAL400T		60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W2PC	W2PC	90N-SHPU23132620000T	9NHP3000	60-NCTIN1000-C02	W2J INVERTER BD. /DL	SW REG. MP1048EM-LF-Z TSSOP-28
W2W	W2W-A1	90NN6A6233365GQL450T		60-NG3IN1000-A01	A7J INVERTER_BD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W3V		90NCCA621135512L20	9NCC1000	60-NCCIN1000-A01	W3V INVERTER_BD. /AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
W3V	W3	90NCCA621366512LAV	9NCC1000	60-NCCIN1000-A01	W3V INVERTER_BD. /AS	SW REG. MP1010BEF TSSOP20F
W5A		90N-SA1U42114320002	9NA12000	60-NA1IN1000-A02	W5A/W6A INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W5A		90NA1A421221151LC0	9NA12000	60-NA1IN1000-A02	W5A/W6A INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W5F	W5F	90N-SHDU71133850000T		60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F INVERTER BOARD	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W5FE	W5FE-A1	90NHDA5133685EALD00T		60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W6FP		90NH2U321482000L800T		60-NHAIN1000-A01	W5F INVERTER BOARD	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7J	W7J-3P076P	90NHQA4235F3251L700T		60-NHQIN1000-A01	W7J INVERTER_BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF
W7J	W7J-3P115C	90NHQA4235F44CAL700T		60-NHQIN1000-A01	W7J INVERTER_BD.	SW REG. MP1010BEF
W7S	W7S-X1W	90NHTAE132111CQLA00T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-A1W	90NHTAE132111EQLA00T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-X3B	90NHTAE212232EQL800T	9NHT2000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-B3W	90N-SHTAE13221121L0T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-B2W	90NHTAE132211EQLA50T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-B1W	90NHTAE132232CQL600T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S	90NHTU41V221100LA00T	9NHT1000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-B3B	90N-SHTAE23221121L0T	9NHT2000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-A1B	90NHTAE232111EQLA00T	9NHT2000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W7S	W7S-B2B	90NHTAE232211EQLA50T	9NHT2000T	60-NHTIN1000-A01	W7S/E INVERTER_BD. (PWM)	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W90VP	W90VP-X2	90NQXA3931CB8KQL450Y	9NQXA930Y	60-NQXIN1000-A01	W90VP INVERTER_BD. (DL)	SW REG.MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W90VP	W90VP-X1	90N-SQXA39312B8KQL0Y	9NQXA930Y	60-NQXIN1000-A01	W90VP INVERTER_BD. (DL)	SW REG.MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
W90VP	W90VP-A1	90NQXA3933CD8KQLA50Y	9NQXA930Y	60-NQXIN1000-A01	W90VP INVERTER_BD. (DL)	SW REG.MP1872EM-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X51L	X51L-X2	90NQNA7131A16EQL499Y		60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J INVERTER_BD. /PB	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X51L			9NQN1000Y	60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J INVERTER_BD. /PB	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X51R		90N-SQKU11714220001Y	9NQK1000Y	60-NJ5IN2000-A01	T12J INVERTER_BD. /PB	SW REG. MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X59GL (originally F5GL series)	X59GL-A1	90NRDZ4331615EQL850Y	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X59GL (originally F5GL series)	X59GL-B1	90NRDZ4331915EQL850Y	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER_BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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ASUS Notebook Computers With Inverter Boards Incorporating MPS Inverter Controllers

Series	Notebook Name	Notebook Part Number	Notebook Model	Inverter Board PN Number	Inverter Board Description	Inverter Model
X59GL (originally F5GL series)	X59GL-XC1	90NRDZ4331N54EQL850Y	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X59GL (originally F5GL series)	X59GL-X5S	90NRDZ5331655CQL850Y	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X59GL (originally F5GL series)	X59GL-X3	90NRDZ5331C54CQL850Y	9NRDA320Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL	X71SL-C1	90N-SRSAA132H13CQL0Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL	X71SL-7S027E	90NRSA3132813EQL350Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL	X71SL-7S072C	90NRSA3132913CQL350Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL		90NRSA31P2913CQL359Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL	X71SL-X5-AP	90NRSAA132413CQL358Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71SL	X71SL-X5-AP	90NRSAA132H13CQL358Y	9NRSA120Y	60-NQ0IN1000-A01	C90S INVERTER BD.	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71VN	X71VN-X5-TS	90N-SUNA5131A82EQL0Y	9NUNA120Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71VN	X71VN-A1	90NUNA6131141CQL350Y	9NUNA120Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71VN	X71VN-B1	90NUNA6132241CQL350Y	9NUNA120Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
X71VN		90NUNA61P2241CQL359Y	9NUNA120Y	60-NRDIN1000-A01	F5GL INVERTERBD./GEN	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20
Z96S			9NK3600IY	60-NJGIN1000-A01	T11F INVERTER BD. /EP	SW REG.MP1010BEF-LF-Z TSSOP-20

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	Document Number	Rev.	Inverter Controller	Bates Number
1.	A3E	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991568
2.	A3F(A6J)PWM	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00113566
3.	A3F(A6J)PWM	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991569
4.	A4	1.0	MP1010BEF	ASUS-ITC-00009330
5.	A4	1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991570
6.	A5	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991571
7.	A5	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991573
8.	A5	1.5	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991572
9.	a5 dual lamp	1.0	MP1018EM-C020	PEGA-ITC-00008683
10.	a6 dual lamp	1.1	MP1018EM-C020	PEGA-ITC-00008890
11.	a5 dual lamp	1.2	MP1018EM-C020	PEGA-ITC-00008824
12.	a5 dual lamp	1.3	MP1018EM-C020	PEGA-ITC-00008825
13.	a5 dual lamp	1.4	MP1018EM-C020	PEGA-ITC-00008930
14.	A5G	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00008190
15.	A6J-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991575
16.	A6NE	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991574
17.	A6Rp	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00113838
18.	A7F	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00113883
19.	A7F INVERTER BOARD (PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00642143
20.	A7J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991576
21.	A7J	1.2	MP1010B	ASUS-ITC-00011263
22.	A7J	1.2	MP1010B	ASUS-ITC-00009316
23.	A7J dual lamp	1.0	MP1018EM	PEGA-ITC-00009516
24.	A7J dual lamp	1.1	MP1872_EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00991584
25.	A7 dual lamp	1.1	MP1018EM_C020	PEGA-ITC-00009585
26.	A7K-DA (A7J)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991577
27.	A8(Z62F)	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00114248
28.	B1C	1.0	MP1015	ASUS-ITC-00009229
29.	B80A	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00000654
30.	B80A	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991578
31.	BOXSER Inverter Circuit	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00000651
32.	C90S (PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00043633
33.	CAMI_Inverter_Board R1.0	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00145736

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34.	CAMI_Inverter_Board R1.1	1.1	MP1010BEF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00193592
35.	CAMI_Inverter_Board	X01	MP1010BEF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00256599
36.	CAMI_Inverter_Board	X02	MP1010BEF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00858325
37.	D1	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991567
38.	D1	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991579
39.	D1	1.0	MP1015	PEGA-ITC-00991580
40.	Diaz Inverter Board R1.0	1.0	MP1010BEF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00033761
41.	F3J(A6J)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00134085
42.	F3J(A6J)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991581
43.	F3J(A6J)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991582
44.	F5GL	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00036786
45.	F6S Inverter Board	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00028471
46.	F8	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00004476
47.	F70_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1872EM_LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00004287
48.	F70_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1872EM_LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00004288
49.	F80S_Inverter_Circuit(PWM)	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00859412
50.	F90SG_INVERTER_BOARD (PWM)	1.0	MP1068EF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00029204
51.	F90SG_INVERTER_BOARD(PWM)	1.0	MP1060EF_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00355255
52.	F90SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.1	MP1010BEF (*need to be changed to* MP10107 *part number*) [italicized portion is written in Chinese on the schematic]	PEGA-ITC-00004296
53.	F90SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00421138
54.	F90SV_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.1	MP1017EF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00048198
55.	FLORA(S6F)		MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00651785
56.	FLORA(S6F)	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00592876
57.	FLORA(S6F)	1.3	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00129484
58.	G1(A6J-GA)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991583
59.	G60J	R1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00000663
60.	G70G_Inverter_Circuit	1.2	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00048289
61.	G70G	R1.2	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00048684
62.	G70G_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00048753

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63.	G70S_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00119843
64.	G70SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00048943
65.	G71V_INVERTER_CIRCUIT	1.0	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00087872
66.	H13VV_Inverter_Circuit(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00004303
67.	H13VV	R1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00564228
68.	H14MH_Inverter_Board	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00236928
69.	H17HV(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00052119
70.	J1	1.1	MP1015	ASUS-ITC-00009236
71.	L2	2.1	MP1010B	ASUS-ITC-00009231
72.	L3	2.2	MP1015	ASUS-ITC-00009240
73.	L4	2.1	MP1015	PEGA-ITC-00991585
74.	L5	2.1	MP1015	ASUS-ITC-00009250
75.	M2	1.3	MP1015	PEGA-ITC-00991587
76.	M3	1.2	MP1015	PEGA-ITC-00991589
77.	M5	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00131392
78.	M6	2.4	MP1015	ASUS-ITC-00009322
79.	M6N-154	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991590
80.	M6N-154	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991591
81.	M7V	1.2	MP1010BEF	ASUS-ITC-00009329
82.	M7V	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991592
83.	M7V	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991593
84.	M9	2.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00015462
85.	M70SA_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00004304
86.	MAREEP 2	1.2	MP1018EM_C020	PEGA-ITC-00991595
87.	N2S dual lamp	1.0	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00000670
88.	N50TP	R1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00564234
89.	N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00004916
90.	N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00053280
91.	N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit	1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00044892
92.	N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00004311
93.	N50Vm	R1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00004310
94.	N50Vm	R1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00470499
95.	N50Vm	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00912556

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96.	N90_Inverter_Circuit	1.2	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00087385
97.	P1	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00109433
98.	R1E	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00564219
99.	R1F-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991597
100.	R1F-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991598
101.	R1F-GA	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991599
102.	R2E INVERTER BOARD(PWM)	1.0	MP1060EF_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00991600
103.	R2E INVERTER BOARD(PWM)	1.1	MP1060EF_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00991601
104.	R2H(S6F)	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991602
105.	ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00033765
106.	ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00179030
107.	ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit	1.2	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00522767
108.	S5	1.2	MP1015	PEGA-ITC-00991603
109.	S5A	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991604
110.	S6F(M9)	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00580776
111.	SE210-D/A(S6F)		MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00651786
112.	SE210-D/A(S6F)	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00592875
113.	SE210-D/A(S6F)	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00597661
114.	SE210-D/A(S6F)	1.2	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00603436
115.	Skitty-2	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00101904
116.	SKITTY2	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00079784
117.	SKITTY2-GA	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00016376
118.	Speedy(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00032894
119.	SONY-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00016388
120.	T11(F3J)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00056106
121.	T12 INVERTER BOARD	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00640500
122.	T12(F3J)PWM	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00056388
123.	T12H(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00081055
124.	T19H(Z94T)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00692643
125.	T77-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00016554
126.	Teresa(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00773121
127.	TIPPY2(S5)	2.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00108512

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128.	U3S(PWM)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00694402
129.	U3S(PWM)	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991605
130.	U5A	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00016735
131.	V1J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991607
132.	V1J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991608
133.	V1J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991610
134.	V1J	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991609
135.	V2J(S6F)	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991611
136.	V2J(S6F)	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00056609
137.	V6J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991614
138.	V6V	1.2	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991616
139.	VPLP	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00101681
140.	VULPIX	2.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00107682
141.	VULPIX	2.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00107683
142.	VULPIX-E	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00107728
143.	W1	1.3	MP1010BEF	ASUS-ITC-00009321
144.	W1J	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991617
145.	W2J dual lamp	1.0	MP1018EM	PEGA-ITC-00991620
146.	W2J dual lamp	1.2	MP1037EM	PEGA-ITC-00991618
147.	W2J dual lamp	1.2	MP1037EM	PEGA-ITC-00991619
148.	W2J dual lamp	1.2	MP1037EM	PEGA-ITC-00991621
149.	W3V	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991635
150.	W3V	1.1	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991622
151.	W3Z	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991624
152.	W5A	1.1	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991625
153.	W5F	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991626
154.	W6F(W5F)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991627
155.	W7J(W5F)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991628
156.	W7J(W5F)D/A	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991629
157.	W7S	1.3	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991630
158.	W90VP_Inverter_Circuit	1.1	MP1017EF-LF-Z	PEGA-ITC-00959263
159.	W90VP_Inverter_Circuit	1.2	MP1872EM_LF_Z	PEGA-ITC-00048462
160.	Z35F	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991631
161.	Z37	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00057075

O2 MICRO ITC
Sorted by Document Number

	Document Number	Rev.	Inverter Controller	Bates Number
162.	Z62F	1.0	MP1010BEM	PEGA-ITC-00991633
163.	Z84F	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00991634
164.	Z84F(D/A)	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00133201
165.	Z94T	2.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00012436
166.	Z96J-GA	1.0	MP1010BEF	PEGA-ITC-00012364

APPENDIX B

ACCUSED MICROSEMI PRODUCTS

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APPENDIX C

EXHIBIT LISTS

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.
Before the Honorable E. James Gildea
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of **CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-666**

FINAL JOINT EXHIBIT LIST

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DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS

Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-1	U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (O2ITC 037272-37303)	Claim construction; infringement; Non-infringement validity; invalidity; domestic industry; ownership; unenforceability	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray; Hao, James; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-2	File History for U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (O2ITC 000001-15794)	Claim construction; infringement; Non-infringement validity; invalidity; domestic industry; ownership; unenforceability	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray; Slizars, Aris; Hao, James	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-3C	Manufacturer Price Book re Microsemi (AVNET 000780-787)	Infringement; importation; remedy; Bond; Damages	Hardin, Frank; Robertson, Lance; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven, Silberstein, Asaf	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-4C	Microsemi Application Note for LX1691, 1691A, 1691B Enhanced Multi-Mode CCFL Controller, Application Engineer: K. Choi, Rev. 1.0, dated 02/23/2006 (M 003092-114)	Infringement; Non Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-5	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1692A Full Bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, rev. 1.1b, dated 01/31/2007 (MICROSEMI 122010-122023)	Infringement; Non Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-6C	Microsemi LX1692 Enhanced Multi-Mode CCFL Application Note, K. Choi, Rev. 0.1, dated 04/12/2005 (MICROSEMI 194602-194623)	Infringement; Non Infringement; invalidity	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-7C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-8	LX6512 Datasheet, Rev. 1.1, 11/4/08 (MICROSEMI 227625-639)	Infringement; Non Infringement; invalidity	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-9	Withdrawn			
JX-10	Withdrawn			
JX-11	Withdrawn			
JX-12	Withdrawn			
JX-13	Withdrawn			
JX-14	Withdrawn			
JX-15	Withdrawn			
JX-16	Withdrawn			
JX-17	Withdrawn			
JX-18	Withdrawn			
JX-19C	Microsemi Datasheet re PanelMatch A Series LXMG1617A-03-2x, 3.3V 2.2W CCFL programmable Inverter Module, Rev. 1.0, dated 10/30/2007 (MICROSEMI 228507-228513)	Infringement; Non Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-20	Withdrawn			
JX-21	Withdrawn			
JX-22	Withdrawn			
JX-23	Withdrawn			
JX-24	Withdrawn			
JX-25	Withdrawn			
JX-26	Withdrawn			
JX-27C	Withdrawn			
JX-28C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-29C	Proposed MP1009R1 Simplified Schematic, dated 01/23/2008; Proposed MP1009R1 / MP1009R0 Simplified Schematics, 1/15/08 (MONO-ITC 00109614-615)	Infringement; invalidity	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-30C	AMBIT Microsystems Corporation Commercial invoice # 0806062 to J Shannon of MPS (MONO-ITC 00115117-18)	Infringement; validity; invalidity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Melvin	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-31	MP1016 Datasheet, Rev. 1.9, 11/23/05 (MONO-ITC 00410488-410494)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-32C	MP1038 Simplified Schematic, dated 03/07/2005 (MONO-ITC 00454754-60)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-33C	MP1060 Datasheet, Rev. 1.4, 4/7/08 (MONO-ITC 00477817-28)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-34C	MPS Datasheet re MP61093 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller, Rev. 0.2, dated 09/26/2008 (MONO-ITC 00518744-518754)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-35	MP1015 Datasheet, Rev. 3.5, 10/24/05 (MONO-ITC 00527772-527780)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-36C	MPS Datasheet re MP1048-C097 Full-Bridge CCFL Controller; Rev. 1.0; dated 11/09/2006 (MONO-ITC 00548832-548843)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-37C	MPS Datasheet re MP1008 Half-Bridge CCFL Controller; Rev. 0.92, dated 07/09/2007 (MONO-ITC 00556163-556172)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-38C	MPS Datasheet re MP10091 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller; Rev. 0.9, dated 01/14/2009 (MONO-ITC 00558311-558320)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-39C	MP1060/61 Datasheet, Rev. 0.1, 8/4/05 (MONO-ITC 00729872-83)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-40C	MP1062 Datasheet, Rev. 0.1, 8/24/05 (MONO-ITC 00729884-96)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-41C	MPS VION Family Datasheet (MONO-ITC 00729907-17)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-42C	MPS Datasheet re MP1038 Full-Bridge CCFL Controller; Rev. 1.9, dated 12/19/2005 (MPS-ITC 000152-163)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-43C	Withdrawn			
JX-44C	Withdrawn			
JX-45	MP1018 Datasheet, Rev. 1.5, 6/14/05 (MPS-ITC 115382-91)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/ Admitted 10/30/0909
JX-46C	MP1028 Datasheet, Rev. 1.2, 12/12/05 (MPS-ITC 118579-118585)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-47	MP1017 Datasheet, Rev. 1.7, 8/24/05 (MPS-ITC 118613-20)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-48C	MP1037 Datasheet, Rev. 0.4, 12/19/05 (MPS-ITC 119007-16)	Infringement; Non-infringement	Flasck, Richard; Uenten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-49	U.S. Patent No. 6,259,615 (O2ITC 018152-73)	Validity; invalidity; claim construction; ownership; Non-infringement; unenforceability	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-50	U.S. Patent No. 6,396,722 (O2ITC 018174-94)	Validity; invalidity; claim construction; ownership; Non-infringement; unenforceability	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-51	U.S. Patent No. 6,804,129 (O2ITC 018223-42)	Validity; claim construction; ownership; invalidity; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray; Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-52C	Withdrawn			
JX-53	O2 Micro 2004 Annual Report (O2ITC 077960-77990)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-54C	OZ962 High-Efficiency Inverter Controller Datasheet 02/10/1998 (O2ITC 108571-80)	Validity; invalidity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray; Silzars, Aris; Campbell, Pamela; O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-55C	Withdrawn			
JX-56C	O2 Micro OZ960 Intelligent CCFL Controller Technical Information, dated 09/13/2000 (O2ITC 142700-142708)	Domestic industry; validity; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Campbell, Pamela; Badgett, Adam; Keim, James; O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-57C	Email Chain from E. Wang to R. Schiffer et al. re 802 Market Analysis Mar152006, dated 03/15/2006 (O2ITC 143307-143327)	Domestic industry; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Schiffer, Richard; Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-58C	Settlement and Supply Agreement between O2 Micro and Samsung, 6/12/07 (O2ITC 150855-60)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-59C	Withdrawn			
JX-60C	Withdrawn			
JX-61C	Withdrawn			
JX-62C	O2 Micro OZ962 High-Efficiency Inverter Controller Technical Information, dated 03/11/1998 (O2ITC 276654-276665)	Validity; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Campbell, Pamela; Badgett, Adam; Keim, James; O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-63C	Withdrawn			
JX-64	O2 Micro 2007 Annual Report (O2ITC 389851-389935)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-65	O2 Micro 2001 Annual Report (O2ITC 389936-390011)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-66	O2 Micro 2005 Annual Report (O2ITC 390098-390173)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-67	O2 Micro 2003 Annual Report (O2ITC 390174-390193)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-68C	O2 Micro Corporate Presentation, dated May 2006 (O2ITC 390352-390373)	Domestic industry; validity; bonding;	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-69C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-70C	Withdrawn			
JX-71C	O2 Micro Royalty Payment from Sony Corporation, dated 06/30/2008 (O2ITC 421595)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-72C	G802 - 1999Y to 2009.01.31 (O2ITC 421837-53)	Domestic industry; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-73C	G802 - 1999Y to 200808_2008.9.25 (O2ITC 421854-75)	Domestic industry; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-74C	O2 Micro Sales report for OZ960 and OZ964 (O2ITC 421876-421877)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Chang, Ivan; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09
JX-75C	OZ9RR&OZ9RRA&OZ9936 to Ivan (O2ITC 421878-83)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-76C	Sale detail from 2001~2009 (O2ITC 421884-422351)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Chang, Ivan; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-77C	X-FAB_AP (O2ITC 422352-83)	Domestic industry; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-78C	Settlement Agreement between O2 Micro International Limited and Hon Hai Precision Industries, Ltd. and Ampower Holding, Ltd., October 3, 2007 (O2ITC 422538-41)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Kuo, Perry	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-79C	Settlement Agreement between O2 Micro International Limited and Rohm Co., Ltd., March 27, 2008 - Signed by O2 Micro (O2ITC 422542-53)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Chang, Ivan; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-80C	Settlement Agreement between O2 Micro International Limited and Rohm Co., Ltd., March 27, 2008 - Signed by Rohm (O2ITC 422554-65)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Chang, Ivan; Keim, James; Badgett, Adam; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray; Kuo, Perry	Admitted 10/22/09
JX-81C	Withdrawn			
JX-82C	Memorandum of Agreement between O2 Micro and Samsung, 04/03/07 (O2ITC 422568-72)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Kuo, Perry	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-83C	License and Settlement Agreement between O2 Micro International Limited and Sony Corporation, September 30, 2007 (O2ITC 422573-88)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Kuo Perry	Admitted 10/22/09
JX-84C	List of O2 Micro Customers (O2ITC 425125-161)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-85C	O2 Micro Inverter Sales (O2ITC 565703-733)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-86C	License Agreement between O2 Micro International Limited and Sanken Electric Co., Ltd., May 22, 2008 (O2ITC 611699-705)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Kuo, Perry	Admitted 10/22/09
JX-87C	Withdrawn			
JX-88C	O2 Micro Investor Presentation, dated 08/2009 (O2ITC 612327-612353)	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Abbott, Gary	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-89C	OZ960 Datasheet, 2.5, 6/20/07 (O2ITC 037940-53)	Domestic industry; validity; Non-infringement	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Koike, Dean; Lee, Steve; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/21/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-90	O2 Micro 2008 Annual Report	Domestic industry; validity; remedy; bonding; invalidity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Badget, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-91	Withdrawn			
JX-92C	Withdrawn			
JX-93C	2009-03-05 Microsemi Responses to O2 Micro 1st Interrogatories (Nos 1-72) (w Verification)-	Party Admission;	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-94C	2009-03-05 O2 Micro Response to MPS 1st and 2nd Interrogatories (Nos. 1-69)	Party Admission;	Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-95C	2009-03-18 Microsemi Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories Nos. 15,17,43,44,48,51,52,56,59, 61,65	Party Admission;	Lin, Yung-Lin; Badgett, Adam; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-96	2009-04-24 Complainants O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Objections to Respondent Asustek's First Set of Interrogatories to Complainants O2 Micro International and O2 Micro (Nos. 1-2)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-97C	2009-04-27 Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd.'s and O2 Micro Inc.'s Objections and Responses to Respondent Asustek Computer Inc.'s Second Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 29-37)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-98C	2009-04-09 Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd.'s and O2 Micro Inc.'s Objections and Responses to Respondent ASUSTEK Computer Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories to Complainants O2 Micro International Limited and O2 Micro Inc. (Nos. 1-28)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-99C	2009-06-29 Microsemi Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos.73-78)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-100C	2009-07-17 Microsemi Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-78) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-101C	2009-08-07 Microsemi Further Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-102C	2009-08-10 Microsemi Second Supplemental Responses O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 4, 16, 69) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-103C	2009-08-13 Microsemi Objections and Responses to O2 Micro 3rd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 79-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-104C	2009-08-25 Microsemi Response to ITC Staff 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 19-37)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-105C	2009-03-05 O2 Micro International Ltd.'s and O2 Micro Inc.'s Responses to Commission Investigative Staff's First Set of Interrogatories to Complainants, dated March 5, 2009	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-106C	2009-08-24 O2 Micro International, Ltd.'s and O2 Micro Inc.'s Responses to Commission Investigative Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories to Complainants	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-107C	2009-03-05 Microsemi Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-108C	2009-03-27 ASUSTeK 1st Supplemental Response to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-109C	2009-03-05 ASUSTeK's Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-110C	2009-08-24 ASUS Intl Response to ITC Staff 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 19-37)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-111C	2009-08-24 Asustek Comp. Inc. Response to ITC Staff 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 19-37)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-112C	2009-03-05 MPS Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-113C	2009-08-24 MPS Response to ITC Staff 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 19-37)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-114C	LX1692B Application Note, Rev. 0.1, 3/7/06 (MICROSEMI 201405-418)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-115C	LX1697 Application Note, Rev. 0.1, 9/8/06 (MICROSEMI 205020-35)	Infringement	Party Admission	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-116C	Withdrawn			
JX-117C	LX1693 Application Note, Rev. 0.2, 12/8/06 (MICROSEMI 209188-205)	Infringement	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-118	Withdrawn			
JX-119C	2009-03-05 ASUSTeK's Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-120C	2009-03-05 BenQ Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-72)	Party Admission	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-121C	2009-03-05 LGD CONFIDENTIAL Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-122C	2009-03-05 LGD Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-18) (w Verification)-	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-123C	2009-03-05 LGE CONFIDENTIAL Responses to O2 Micro 1st Interrogatories (Nos 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-124C	2009-03-05 LGE Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-125C	2009-03-05 MPS Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-126C	2009-03-05 Respondent Microsemi Corporation's Response to O2 Micro's First Set of Interrogatories (NOS. 1-72) to All Respondents	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-127C	2009-03-18 Microsemi Supplemental Responses to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 9,10,12)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-128C	2009-03-27 ASUSTek 1st Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-129C	2009-04-06 Complainant O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Responses and Objections to Respondent MPS's First Set of Requests For Admission (Nos. 1-333)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-130C	2009-04-09 Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd.'s and O2 Micro Inc.'s Objections and Responses to Respondent Microsemi Corporation's First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-91)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-131C	2009-04-28 First Supplemental Response and Objections of Respondent Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. to Complainants O2 Micro International, LTD and O2 Micro Inc.'s First set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-72) to Respondents, dated 04/28/2009	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-132	2009-05-04 Complainants O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Objections and Responses to Respondent LG Display's First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-13)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-133	2009-05-04 Complainants O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Objections and Responses to Respondent LG Electronic's First Set of Interrogatories (No. 1-29)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-134C	2009-05-04 MPS 1st Supplemental Response to ITC Staff 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-18) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-135C	2009-05-11 O2 Micro International, Ltd. and O2 Micro, Inc.'s Responses to Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.'s Third Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 70-74)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-136C	2009-05-13 Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. And O2 Micro Inc.'s Objections and Responses to Respondents BenQ Corporation and BenQ America, Corp.'s First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-49)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-137C	2009-05-15 ASUStek 2nd Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-138C	2009-05-18 O2 Micro Responses & Objections to Asustek Computer Inc. 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-28)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-139C	2009-06-22 Asus Computer Int'l Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-140C	2009-06-22 Asustek Computer Inc's Response to O2 Micro 2nd Interrogatories (Nos. 73-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-141C	2009-06-26 MPS Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-78) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-142C	2009-06-29 MPS Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Requests for Admission (Nos 1-528) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-143C	2009-07-07 O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Objections and Responses to Respondent Asus's Second Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 3-9)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-144C	2009-07-08 MPS Responses to O2 Micro 3rd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 79-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-145C	2009-07-10 Asustek 3rd Supplemental Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (No. 1-72)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-146C	2009-07-16 Asustek 4th Supplemental Objections & Responses to O2 Micro Interrogatory No. 02 (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-147C	2009-07-20 Asus Computer Intl. Response to O2 Micro 3rd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 81-90) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-148C	2009-07-20 Asustek Comp. Inc. Response to O2 Micro 3rd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 81-90) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-149C	2009-07-20 MPS Response to O2 Micro 4th Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 81-83) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-150C	2009-07-23 Asustek Computer Inc's 1st Supplemental Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-80)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-151	2009-07-23 O2 Micro International Limited and O2 Micro Inc. Objections and Responses to Respondent Asustek Computer Inc.'s Third Set of Interrogatories to Complainants (Nos. 38-46)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-152C	2009-07-27 Asus Comp Inc. Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Requests for Admission (Nos. 1-408) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-153C	2009-07-27 Asus Comp. Intl Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Requests for Admission (Nos. 1-408) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-154C	2009-07-29 Asus Comp. Inc. Supp Response to O2 Micro 1st Set of Requests for Admission (Nos. 1-408) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-155C	2009-08-07 ASUS Computer Intl 1st Supplemental Objections and Responses to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-80) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-156C	2009-08-14 Asus Comp. Intl Objections and Responses to O2 Micro 4th Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 91-103) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-157C	2009-08-14 Asustek Comp. Inc. Objections and Responses to O2 Micros 4th Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 91-103) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-158C	2009-08-14 Asustek Computer Inc's Response to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Request for Admission (Nos. 409-563) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-159C	2009-08-14 Complainants O2 Micro International's and O2 Micro's Objections and Responses to Respondent Microsemi's Second Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 92-117)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-160C	2009-08-14 MPS First Supplemental Responses to O2 Micro 2nd Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 73-78) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-161C	2009-08-14 MPS Responses to O2 Micros 2nd Set of Request for Admission (Nos. 529 - 576) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-162C	2009-08-14 MPS Second Supplemental Responses to O2 Micro 1st Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-72) (w Verification)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-163C	2009-08-14 O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's Objections and Responses to Respondent Asus's Third Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 10-11)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-164	2009-08-24 O2 Micro International and O2 Micro's First Supplemental Responses to Respondent Asustek's Third Set of Interrogatories to Complainants (Nos. 38-46)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-165C	2009-06-02 O2 Objections to ASUS 1st Rogs (Nos. 1-2)	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/19/09
JX-166	Intentionally Left Blank			
JX-167	Intentionally Left Blank			
JX-168C	OZ960 Datasheet Intelligent CCFL Controller 10/23/2001	Domestic industry; Non-infringement	Party Admission; Campbell, Pamela; Lin, Yung-Lin; Badgett, Adam; Keim, James; O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-169	MP1011/MP1010 Reference Circuits, 10/98 -11-98 (MONO-ITC 00111138 - MONO-ITC 00111141)	Validity; invalidity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray; Silzars, Aris; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Shannon, John	Admitted 10/21/09
JX-170C	Deposition Designations of Ryan Ballew	Joint Deposition Designations	Ballew, Ryan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-171C	Deposition Designations of Whitney Blackman	Joint Deposition Designations	Blackmon, Whitney	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-172C	Deposition Designations of Chi Teng Bu	Joint Deposition Designations	Bu, Chi Teng	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-173C	Deposition Designations of John Cantelmo	Joint Deposition Designations	Cantelmo, John	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-174C	Deposition Designations of Jone Chang, 06/30/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Chang, Jone	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-175C	Deposition Designations of Jone Chang, 08/06/2009 and 08/07/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Chang, Jone	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-176C	Deposition Designations of Julia Chu	Joint Deposition Designations	Chu, Julia	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-177C	Deposition Designations of Frank Hardin	Joint Deposition Designations	Hardin, Frank	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-178C	Deposition Designations of Marc Herniter	Joint Deposition Designations	Herniter, Marc	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-179C	Deposition Designations of Leonard Kao	Joint Deposition Designations	Kao, Leonard	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-180C	Deposition Designations of Ray Lai	Joint Deposition Designations	Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-181C	Deposition Designations of George Lee	Joint Deposition Designations	Lee, George	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-182C	Deposition Designations of YH Lee	Joint Deposition Designations	Lee, YH	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-183C	Deposition Designations of Chris Lin	Joint Deposition. Designations	Lin, Chris	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-184C	Deposition Designations of Steven Litchfield	Joint Deposition Designations	Litchfield, Steve	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-185C	Deposition Designations of James Moyer, 07/15/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-186C	Deposition Designations of Richard Neely	Joint Deposition Designations	Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-187C	Deposition Designations of Chien Nguyen	Joint Deposition Designations	Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-188C	Deposition Designations of Thomas Novitsky	Joint Deposition Designations	Novitsky, Thomas	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-189C	Deposition Designations of Steve Pratt	Joint Deposition Designations	Pratt, Steve	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-190C	Deposition Designations of Meera Rao	Joint Deposition Designations	Rao, Meera	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-191C	Deposition Designations of Lance Robertson	Joint Deposition Designations	Robertson, lance	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-192C	Deposition Designations of John Shannon	Joint Deposition Designations	Shannon, John	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-193C	Deposition Designations of Phoebe Shiung	Joint Deposition Designations	Shiung, Phoebe	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-194C	Deposition Designations of David Steensland	Joint Deposition Designations	Steensland, David	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-195C	Deposition Designations of Doug Strobel	Joint Deposition Designations	Strobel, Doug	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-196C	Deposition Designations of Duke Wen, 07/03/02009	Joint Deposition Designations	Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-197C	Deposition Designations of Duke Wen, 08/05/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-198C	Deposition Designations of David Wung	Joint Deposition Designations	Wung, David	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-199C	Deposition Designations of Deming Xiao	Joint Deposition Designations	Xiao, Deming	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-200C	Deposition Designations of Godwin Yan, 06/22/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Yan, Godwin	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-201C	Deposition Designations of Godwin Yan. 07/31/2009 and 09/02/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Yan, Godwin	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-202C	Deposition Designations of Eric Yang	Joint Deposition Designations	Yang, Eric	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-203C	Deposition Designations of Tiffany Yang	Joint Deposition Designations	Yang, Tiffany	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-204C	Deposition Designations of Gary Abbott	Joint Deposition Designations	Abbott, Gary	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-205C	Deposition Designations of Adam Badgett	Joint Deposition Designations	Badgett, Adam	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-206C	Deposition Designations of Pamela Campbell	Joint Deposition Designations	Campbell, Pamela	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-207C	Deposition Designations of Freddy Chang	Joint Deposition Designations	Chang, Freddy	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-208C	Deposition Designations of Ivan Chang	Joint Deposition Designations	Chang, Ivan	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-209C	Deposition Designations of Simon Chen	Joint Deposition Designations	Chen, Simon	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-210C	Deposition Designations of Arnel Dela Cruz	Joint Deposition Designations	Dela Cruz, Arnel	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-211C	Deposition Designations of Bill Densham	Joint Deposition Designations	Densham, Bill	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-212C	Deposition Designations of James Hao	Joint Deposition Designations	Hao, James	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-213C	Deposition Designations of James Keim. 06/18/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Keim, James	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-214C	Deposition Designations of James Keim, 06/19/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Keim, James	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-215C	Deposition Designations of Hideo Koike	Joint Deposition Designations	Koike, Hideo	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-216C	Deposition Designations of Tao Kong	Joint Deposition Designations	Kong, Tao	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-217C	Deposition Designations of Steve Krems	Joint Deposition Designations	Krems, Steve	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-218C	Deposition Designations of Perry Kuo	Joint Deposition Designations	Kuo, Perry	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-219C	Deposition Designations of Steve Lee	Joint Deposition Designations	Lee, Steve	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-220C	Deposition Designations of Terry Lee	Joint Deposition Designations	Lee, Terry	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-221C	Deposition Designations of You-Ling Li	Joint Deposition Designations	Li, You-Ling	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-222C	Deposition Designations of Viorel Marinescu	Joint Deposition Designations	Marinescu, Viorel	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-223C	Deposition Designations of Laurence Nagel	Joint Deposition Designations	Nagel, Laurence	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-224C	Deposition Designations of Edmund Pfleger	Joint Deposition Designations	Pfleger, Edmund	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-225C	Deposition Designations of Richard Schiffer	Joint Deposition Designations	Schiffer, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-226C	Deposition Designations of George Simion	Joint Deposition Designations	Simion, George	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-227C	Deposition Designations of Marian Spenea	Joint Deposition Designations	Spenea, Marian	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-228C	Deposition Designations of Arthur Su	Joint Deposition Designations	Su, Arthur	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-229C	Deposition Designations of Steve Tseng	Joint Deposition Designations	Tseng, Steve	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-230C	Deposition Designations of Horia Udrea	Joint Deposition Designations	Udrea, Horia	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-231C	Deposition Designations of Ken Yang	Joint Deposition Designations	Yang, Ken	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-232C	Deposition Designations of Rita Yu	Joint Deposition Designations	Yu, Rita	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-233C	Deposition Designations of Zisen Yu	Joint Deposition Designations	Yu, Zisen	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit. No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
JX-234C	Deposition Designations of James Moyer, 07/23/2009	Joint Deposition Designations	Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
JX-235C	Asustek Computer Inc.'s Second Supplemental Objections and Responses to Complainant O2 Micro International Ltd.'s Interrogatories Nos. 74-75	Party Admission	Party Admission	Admitted 10/30/09

Dated: November 3, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Complainants
O2 Micro International Ltd.
and O2 Micro Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Mike Durbin, hereby certify that copies of **FINAL JOINT EXHIBIT LIST**, were served this 3rd day of November 2009, as follows:

The Honorable Marilyn R. Abbott Secretary to the Commission U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW Washington, DC 20436	One copy by electronic filing
The Honorable E. James Gildea Administrative Law Judge U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW, Room 317 Washington, DC 20436	Two copies by hand
David O. Lloyd Office of Unfair Import Investigations U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW, Room 401 Washington, DC 20436	One copy by hand One copy by email David.Lloyd@usitc.gov
On Behalf of Respondent Microsemi Corporation:	
Joel D. Covelman THE YOCCA LAW FIRM, LLP 19900 MacArthur Blvd., Suite 650 Irvine, CA 92612	One copy by email microsemiitc@yocca.com
Fred T. Grasso Louis J. Alfieri GRASSO PLLC 1818 Library Street Suite 500 Reston, VA 20190	One copy by email microsemiitc@grassoip.com
On Behalf of Respondents Monolithic Power Systems Inc. and ASUSTeK Computer Inc., and ASUS Computer International:	

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November 13, 2009

BY ELECTRONIC FILING

The Honorable Marilyn R. Abbott
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20436

Re: Certain Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp ("CCFL") Inverter Circuits and Products Containing Same, Inv. No. 337-TA-666

Dear Secretary Abbott:

Pursuant to Ground Rule 11.1 and Order No. 14, enclosed for filing please find Complainants O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro Inc.'s Final Exhibit List.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret D. Macdonald
Counsel for Complainants
O2 Micro International Ltd. and
O2 Micro Inc.

Enclosure

cc: Service List

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.
Before the Honorable E. James Gildea
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of **CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-666**

COMPLAINANTS O2 MICRO INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND O2 MICRO INC.'S FINAL EXHIBIT LIST

Investigation No. 337-TA-666
O2 Micro's Final Exhibit List
November 3, 2009

DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1	Withdrawn			
CX-2	Withdrawn			
CX-3	Withdrawn			
CX-4	Withdrawn			
CX-5	Withdrawn			
CX-6	Withdrawn			
CX-7	Withdrawn			
CX-8	Withdrawn			
CX-9	Withdrawn			
CX-10	Withdrawn			
CX-11	Withdrawn			
CX-12	Withdrawn			
CX-13	Photographs of ASUSTeK F5RL-B2 notebook PC (O2ITC 037797-801)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-14	MP1010B Datasheet, Rev. 2.2, 9/24/07 (O2ITC 037802-11)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Sciammas, Maurice; Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09

Investigation No. 337-TA-666
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November 3, 2009

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-15	Schematic of inverter circuit with MPI0I0B in ASUSTeK F5RL-B2 (O2ITC 037812)	Infringement; importation	Flasck, Richard; Lin, Yung-Lin; Ueunten, Paul; Sciammas, Maurice; Moyer, James	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-16	Test results from inverter circuit with MPlOI0B in ASUSTeK F5RL-B2 (O2ITC 037813-14)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-17	Withdrawn			
CX-18	Photographs of Model 32LB9D television with LX1691 (O2ITC 037831-33)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-19	LX1691 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 7/16/04 (O2ITC 037834-48)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-20	Schematic of inverter circuit with LX1691 in LG 32LB9D (O2ITC 0378849-50)	Infringement; importation	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Choi, Kevin; Henry, Gergoe; Jin, Xiaoping	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-21	Test results from inverter circuit with LX1691 in LG 32LB9D (O2ITC 037851-52)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-22	Receipt reflecting purchase of ASUS F5RL-B2 notebook PC (O2ITC 037927-29)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-23	Receipt reflecting purchase of LG 32BL9D 32" LCD television (O2ITC 037930-31)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-24C	Withdrawn			
CX-25C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-26	Withdrawn			
CX-27C	Withdrawn			
CX-28	Withdrawn			
CX-29C	OZ964 Datasheet, 1.5, 7/11/07 (O2ITC 037960-72)	Claim construction; domestic industry	Flasck, Richard; Lin, Yung-Lin	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-30C	OZ964 Datasheet, 0.95, 1/8/04 (O2ITC 037974-85)	Claim construction; domestic industry	Flasck, Richard; Lin, Yung-Lin	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-31	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-32	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-33	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-34	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-35	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-36	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-37	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-38	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-39	Intentionally Left Blank			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-40C	Withdrawn			
CX-41	Withdrawn			
CX-42C	Withdrawn			
CX-43C	Withdrawn			
CX-44	Withdrawn			
CX-45C	Withdrawn			
CX-46	Withdrawn			
CX-47C	Withdrawn			
CX-48	Withdrawn			
CX-49C	Withdrawn			
CX-50	Withdrawn			
CX-51	Intentionally Left Blank			

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-52	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-53	Simulation Schematics, dated 02/18/98 (O2ITC 206825-36)	Validity; domestic industry	Lin, Yung-Lin; Nagel, Patrick; Mercer, Ray; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-54	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-55	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-56C	Withdrawn			
CX-57C	Withdrawn			
CX-58C	Withdrawn			
CX-59C	Withdrawn			
CX-60C	Withdrawn			
CX-61C	Withdrawn			
CX-62C	Withdrawn			
CX-63C	Withdrawn			
CX-64C	Withdrawn			
CX-65C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-66C	Withdrawn			
CX-67C	Withdrawn			
CX-68C	Withdrawn			
CX-69	Form 20-F O2 Micro International LTD - OIIM, period December 31, 2008, dated May 12, 2009	Domestic industry; validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Badgett, Adam; Keim, James; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-70	Withdrawn			
CX-71C	Withdrawn			
CX-72C	Withdrawn			
CX-73C	Withdrawn			
CX-74C	MP1872 Datasheet, Rev. 0.9 03/24/06 (ASUS-ITC 00010752-62)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-75C	Withdrawn			
CX-76C	Withdrawn			
CX-77C	Withdrawn			
CX-78C	Withdrawn			
CX-79C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-80C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991567)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-81	LX1691B Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 9/12/05 (MICROSEMI 195791-803)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-82C	Withdrawn			
CX-83	LX1692 Datasheet, Rev. 1.1, 2/9/06	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-84C	Withdrawn			
CX-85C	Withdrawn			
CX-86C	MPS Objective Spec re MP1008 Half Bridge CCFL Controller, 01/2006 (MONO-ITC 00117221-117223)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-87C	MPS Test Engineering Product Development Guidelines, dated 11/28/2005 (MONO-ITC 00081815-81816)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-88C	Chengdu IC Failure Analysis Engineers Training Schedule, June 2007-May 2008 (MONO-ITC 00082010-82013)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-89C	Ryan Ballew's Agenda, dated 04/26/2006 (MONO-ITC 00081841-81842)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-90C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-91C	Chengdu Test Engineering Monthly Report, WW40-WW-44, dated October 2007 (MONO-ITC 00081826-81831)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-92C	Withdrawn			
CX-93C	Withdrawn			
CX-94C	Email from K. Cui to H. Nguyen re TPS # Request: MP1038 Family (ICC MAX VPRMAC test) TPS#00415 dated 2/9/09 (MONO-ITC 00081996-81997)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-95C	MPS Corporate Organization Chart, dated 01/30/2009 (MPS-ITC 002635)	Background; infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-96C	MPS Datasheet re MP1009 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller, dated 07/08/08 (MONO-ITC 00096358-96369)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-97C	Email to A Zhou re MP1009 Development dated 7/20/08 (MONO-ITC 00096357)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-98C	MP1009 Initial Objective Specifications Ver 1.0, dated 06/10/2007 (MONO-ITC 00119010-119032)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-99C	Email chain from R. Ballew to B. Pan et al... re MP1009 upside at Innolux, dated 09/04/2008 (MONO-ITC 00081162-81164)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-100C	Email from R. Ballew to B. Pan re MP1009 release, dated 07/09/2008 (MONO-ITC 00081879)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-101C	Email from R. Ballew to S. Pratt et al... re MP1009 DIP-16 Package, dated 10/10/2008 (MONO-ITC 00465487)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-102C	Email chain from R. Ballew to P. Ueunten re MP1009 Upside at Innolux, dated 09/18/2008 (MONO-ITC 00081159-81161)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-103C	Email from R. Ballew to C. Chang re HQ & CD OP Meeting Agenda, dated 09/15/2008 (MONO-ITC 00081165)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-104C	Email form S. Gu to R. Ballew et al... re MP1009B / H5886R4 Tapeout, dated 02/26/2008 (MONO-ITC 00081873)	Infringement	Ballew, Ryan; Kao, Leonard; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona; Xao, Deming; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-105C	Withdrawn			
CX-106	Single Lamp CCFL Inverters LXMG1617A, LXMG1618A, LXMG181x and LXMG1800_LS	Infringement	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-107C	Withdrawn			
CX-108	Microsemi Products: CCFL Backlight Controller IC from Website, dated 06/25/09	Infringement	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-109C	Withdrawn			

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CX-110C	Withdrawn			
CX-111C	Withdrawn			
CX-112C	Email from I. Signorino to S. McClure et al re O2 Micro Competition in the Field dated 12/17/08 (MICROSEMI 176165-176166)	Infringement; importation; remedy; bonding	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-113C	Spreadsheet showing Microsemi sales information (MICROSEMI 14228-14272)	Infringement; importation; remedy; bonding	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-114	Microsemi Products: CCFL inverter Module - Single Lamp from website, dated 06/25/2009	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-115	Microsemi Products: CCFL inverter Module - Dual Lamp from website, dated 06/25/2009	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-116	Withdrawn			
CX-117	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-118	Withdrawn			
CX-119	Withdrawn			
CX-120C	Withdrawn			
CX-121C	Email from R. Holliday to F. Battaglia re NB Update call (25-Jun-'07) dated 7/2/07 (MICROSEMI 142587-588)	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-122C	Withdrawn			
CX-123C	Withdrawn			
CX-124	Withdrawn			
CX-125C	Withdrawn			
CX-126C	Withdrawn			
CX-127C	Withdrawn			
CX-128C	Withdrawn			
CX-129C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-130C	Email chain from T. Liu to J. Wang et al... re HPQ trip report, dated 08/27/2007 (MICROSEMI 173215-173217)	Infringement	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-131C	Withdrawn			
CX-132C	Withdrawn			
CX-133C	Withdrawn			
CX-134C	Withdrawn			
CX-135C	Withdrawn			
CX-136C	Withdrawn			
CX-137C	Withdrawn			
CX-138C	Email chain from D. Crugnale tp F. Battaglia re ASM NBO Q2 Target Performance thru Feb08, dated 03/24/2008, Nbo Target List for Q2 FY08 (MICROSEMI 174462-174479)	Infringement	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Strobel, Doug;	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-139C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-140C	Quanta - Microsemi Notebook Business Summary, dated October 2008 (MICROSEMI 176053-176067)	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-141C	Email chain from J. Cho to F. Battaglia et al... re Fabian's customer visit schedule on 2/27, dated 02/25/2009 (MICROSEMI 176214)	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-142C	Microsemi Notebook Tracking Report (MICROSEMI 176248-176256)	Infringement; Bonding	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-143C	Email from I Signorino to J. Cho re Compal Bidding dated 3/10/09 (MICROSEMI 176247)	Infringement	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-144	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1692 Full Bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, Rev. 1.2, dated 12/20/2006	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-145	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1691A Enhanced Multi-Mode CCFL Controller, Rev. 1.1b, dated 08/30/2006	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-146	Withdrawn			
CX-147	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1693 High Performance CCFL Controller w/ALS, Rev. 1.0, dated 08/01/2007	Infringement; importation	Battaglia, Fabian; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-148	Withdrawn			
CX-149	Withdrawn			
CX-150	Withdrawn			
CX-151	Withdrawn			
CX-152	Withdrawn			
CX-153	Withdrawn			
CX-154	Withdrawn			
CX-155	Withdrawn			
CX-156	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-157	Withdrawn			
CX-158C	Declaration of Whitney Blackmon Made Pursuant and Subject to 28 U.S.C. 1746, 6/17/09 (WGATE 000001-2)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-159C	Withdrawn			
CX-160C	Photograph of Board (WGATE 000019)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-161C	MP1026 Datasheet, Rev. 1.6, 2/17/06 (WGATE 012962-68)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-162C	Email with attachments from T. Bowser to Firmware re CCFL Driver Review Package (WGATE 000483-91)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-163C	WG & MT Call 2/3 - 4/09 - Agenda/Notes (WGATE 007432-34)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-164C	Ojo 900R Display Board Schematics (Clear Version) (WGATE 013012-15)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-165C	Withdrawn			
CX-166C	Pricing spreadsheet for Bill of Materials (Clear Version) (WGATE 013016-31)	Infringement; importation; remedy; bonding	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-167C	Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL) Drivers Inverter for CCFL Electrical Requirements (Clear Version) (WGATE 013001-07)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-168C	Bill of Material for Product No FUFN50900404B, Vedio Phone Ojo900R (Clear Version) (WGATE 013211-35)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-169C	Withdrawn			
CX-170C	MSP CCFL Driver Initial Design Schematic (WGATE 000484)	Infringement; Importation	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-171C	Withdrawn			
CX-172C	MP1872-Pegatron-2008-10-22.pdf (MONO-ITC 00244939-244943)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-173C	E-mail chain from C. Lin to D. Wen et al. re MP1872, dated 10/23/2008 (with certified translation) (MONO-ITC 00244928-244938)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-174C	Withdrawn			
CX-175C	Withdrawn			
CX-176C	E-mail chain from J. Bu to R. Wu et al. re MP1010B RFQ for Asus, dated 01/16/2009 (MONO-ITC 00450159-450160)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-177C	Chart Titled: Weekly Customer Visit Summary Displaying: Date, Customer Name, Visit Purpose, Visit Summary, and Action information (MPS-ITC 142593-142594)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Wang, Fiona	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-178C	E-mail from C. Lin to D. Wen et al. re MP1009/10091 Datasheet, dated 09/03/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00346891-346914)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-179C	Maoda International Ltd Purchase Order to MPS dated 1/9/09 (MONO-ITC 00096301)	Infringement; Bonding	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-180C	Withdrawn			
CX-181C	Email from L. Kao to J. Liou et al re 14RFQs + 1 Revised order for approval-0212 dated 2/12/09 (MONO-ITC 00096293-96300)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-182C	Withdrawn			
CX-183C	Withdrawn			
CX-184C	Withdrawn			
CX-185C	Withdrawn			
CX-186C	E-mail from J. Bu to D. Wen et al. re MPS CCFL Driver, dated 10/02/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00936118-936119)	Infringement	Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-187C	Spreadsheet of part numbers and order dates, dated, 2006 (MONO-ITC 00425062-425250)	Infringement; Importation	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-188	MPS product datasheet re MP1010B Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp Driver, dated 09/24/2007	Infringement	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-189	Pages from MPS website re MPS product information, http://products.monolithicpower.com/products, dated 06/11/2009 and product information for the CCFL inverter controllers listed	Infringement	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-190C	Email from A. Parikh to M. Hsing et al... re Q3 New Product Release Update, dated 09/29/2008 (MONO-ITC 00411758-411759)	Infringement	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-191C	Email chain from J. Cantelmo to L. Kao re MP1010B for HP, dated 05/24/2007 (MONO-ITC 00450146-450151)	Infringement	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-192C	Commission Summary Sheet (MONO-ITC 00095291-95375)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-193C	Shipment Data (MONO-ITC 00281385-281393)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice ; Neely, Richard, Jr.	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-194C	Shipping Report (MONO-ITC 00281394--281408)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice ; Neely, Richard, Jr.	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-195C	E-mail from W. Liu to R. Neely re attached Shipment Data and shipping report, dated 10/12/2008 (MONO-ITC 00281384)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice ; Neely, Richard, Jr.	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-196	Email chain from J. Estevez to J. Cantelmo re Avnet Electronics Tech Gate, dated 10/02/2008 (MONO-ITC 00092403-92413)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-197	Withdrawn			
CX-198C	Email from B. Chen to J. Cantelmo et al... re MP1026EF-LF RFQ for Worldgate, dated 06/03/2008 (MONO-ITC 00277691)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-199C	Email chain form HK Lee to K. Sandhu re major design wins for the month, dated 11/11/2008 (MONO-ITC 00478015-478016)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-200C	2008-Aug USA Sales Forecast (MONO-ITC 00093957-94067)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Cantelmo, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-201C	Withdrawn			
CX-202C	Withdrawn			
CX-203C	Withdrawn			
CX-204C	Witness Notes re Notice of Deposition to Jone Chang	Infringement; Importation Remedy; Bonding	Chang, Jone; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-205C	Withdrawn			
CX-206C	Witness Notes re 2nd Notice of Deposition to Jone Chang	Infringement; Importation	Chang, Jone; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-207C	Email chain from R. Lai to J. Chang re 14' $799?, dated 02/10/2009 (ASUS-ITC 02608936-2608939)	Infringement	Chang, Jone; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-208C	Withdrawn			
CX-209	Withdrawn			
CX-210C	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1697 High Performance CCFL Controller, rev.1.1, dated 05/05/2008 (MICROSEMI 122121-122134)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Nguyen, Chien; Robertson, Lance; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-211C	Withdrawn			
CX-212C	Withdrawn			
CX-213C	Withdrawn			
CX-214	Microsemi Product Datasheet for LX1691, Rev. 1.0, dated 07/16/2004	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-215	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1693 High Performance CCFL Controller w/ALS, rev. 1.0, dated 06/11/2007 (MICROSEMI 122078-122093)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-216	Microsemi Product Datasheet for LX1699, Rev. 1.0a, dated 02/05/2009	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday; Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-217C	Withdrawn			
CX-218C	Withdrawn			
CX-219	Withdrawn			
CX-220C	Withdrawn			
CX-221C	Withdrawn			
CX-222C	Microsemi Document Titled: MSC-AMSG Lighting Product by K. Choi Microsemi AMSG CCFL & Module Development Gr (MICROSEMI 224049-224065)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-223C	Withdrawn			
CX-224C	Withdrawn			
CX-225C	Withdrawn			
CX-226C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-227	Microsemi Product Datasheet for LX1691, Rev. 1.1a, dated 09/13/2005 (MICROSEMI 195062-195076)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Steensland, David	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-228C	Withdrawn			
CX-229	Withdrawn			
CX-230C	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1696 Full Bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, rev. 1.0, dated 02/27/2006 (MICROSEMI 122094-122108)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Steensland, David	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-231C	Email chain from J. Chu to M. Sciammas re MP1038 Korean customer returns, dated 05/07/2008 (MONO-ITC 00102640-102643)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-232C	Withdrawn			
CX-233C	July 2008 Progress Report-FA, 08/06/08 (MONO-ITC 00509311-509314)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-234C	MPS Datasheet re MP1038 Full Bridge CCFL Controller, dated 12/19/2005 (MONO-ITC 00080353-80364)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-235C	Withdrawn			
CX-236C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-237C	Withdrawn			
CX-238C	Withdrawn			
CX-239C	Withdrawn			
CX-240C	MPS/TDK presentation (MONO-ITC 00519394 -519404)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-241C	Withdrawn			
CX-242C	Withdrawn			
CX-243C	Withdrawn			
CX-244C	Email chain from Z. Jun Ye to E. Yang et al... re Customer support for FA2045-TDK (MP1026), dated 02/21/2008 (MONO-ITC 00519391-519393)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-245C	Failure Analysis Request form re MP1038EX-LF for Hitachi Media (MONO-ITC 00507121-507122)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-246C	Email chain from S. Sheri to S. Dobbins et al... re FAR request of MP1038EM-LF for Hitachi Media, dated 01/11/2006 (MONO-ITC 00507120)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-247C	Withdrawn			
CX-248C	MPS Failure Analysis Report: FA0652, dated 06/08/2005 (MONO-ITC 00508997-509002)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-249C	MP1038 Inventory spreadsheet (MONO-ITC 00507668)	Infringement; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard; Chu, Julia; Ueunten, Paul	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-250C	E-mail from C. Chang to J. Chu et al... re MO1038 wip and stock, dated 01/20/2006 (MONO-ITC 00507667)	Infringement; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard; Chu, Julia; Ueunten, Paul	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-251C	HHNEC Qualification Transfer spreadsheet (MONO-ITC 00503048)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-252C	Email chain from D. Xiao to J. Chu et al... re HHNEC transfer of meeting minutes, dated 03/29/2007 (MONO-ITC 00503046-503047)	Infringement	Chu, Julia; Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-253C	Withdrawn			
CX-254C	Withdrawn			
CX-255C	Withdrawn			
CX-256C	Withdrawn			
CX-257C	Withdrawn			
CX-258C	Withdrawn			
CX-259C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-260C	Withdrawn			
CX-261C	Withdrawn			
CX-262C	Withdrawn			
CX-263C	Withdrawn			
CX-264C	Withdrawn			
CX-265C	Greater China_Customer Shipment History_081118 (MONO-ITC 00449848-900)	Infringement	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard	Rejected 10/26/09
CX-266C	Withdrawn			
CX-267C	Withdrawn			
CX-268C	Withdrawn			
CX-269C	Withdrawn			
CX-270C	Email chain from R. Holliday to J. Graham re Life Fitness samples dated 10/28/2002 (M 071615-617)	Infringement	Holliday, Roger; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-271C	Withdrawn			
CX-272C	Withdrawn			
CX-273C	Withdrawn			
CX-274C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-275C	Withdrawn			
CX-276C	Withdrawn			
CX-277C	Withdrawn			
CX-278C	Email chain from C. Isham to I. Signorino et al. re Avnet Order dated 03/17/2008 (MICROSEMI 153430-433)	Infringement	Robertson, Lance; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-279C	Withdrawn			
CX-280C	Withdrawn			
CX-281C	Withdrawn			
CX-282C	Withdrawn			
CX-283C	Withdrawn			
CX-284C	Microsemi Light Price Request Form (MICROSEMI 223773)	Infringement	Strobel, Doug	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-285C	Withdrawn			
CX-286C	Withdrawn			
CX-287C	MP1026 Datasheet Rev. 1.4 03/23/2005 (WGATE 000010-14)	Infringement	Blackmon, Whitney; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-288C	Withdrawn			
CX-289C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-290C	Withdrawn			
CX-291C	Withdrawn			
CX-292C	Withdrawn			
CX-293C	Withdrawn			
CX-294C	Withdrawn			
CX-295C	Withdrawn			
CX-296C	Withdrawn			
CX-297C	Withdrawn			
CX-298C	Withdrawn			
CX-299C	Withdrawn			
CX-300C	Withdrawn			
CX-301C	Withdrawn			
CX-302C	Withdrawn			
CX-303C	Withdrawn			
CX-304C	Withdrawn			
CX-305C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-306C	Withdrawn			
CX-307C	Withdrawn			
CX-308C	Withdrawn			
CX-309C	Withdrawn			
CX-310C	Withdrawn			
CX-311C	Withdrawn			
CX-312C	Withdrawn			
CX-313C	Withdrawn			
CX-314C	Withdrawn			
CX-315C	Withdrawn			
CX-316C	Withdrawn			
CX-317C	Withdrawn			
CX-318C	Withdrawn			
CX-319C	Withdrawn			
CX-320C	Withdrawn			
CX-321C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-322C	Withdrawn			
CX-323C	Withdrawn			
CX-324C	Withdrawn			
CX-325C	Withdrawn			
CX-326C	Withdrawn			
CX-327C	Withdrawn			
CX-328C	Withdrawn			
CX-329C	Withdrawn			
CX-330C	Withdrawn			
CX-331C	Withdrawn			
CX-332C	Withdrawn			
CX-333C	Withdrawn			
CX-334C	Withdrawn			
CX-335C	Withdrawn			
CX-336C	Withdrawn			
CX-337C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-338C	Withdrawn			
CX-339C	Withdrawn			
CX-340C	Withdrawn			
CX-341C	Withdrawn			
CX-342C	Withdrawn			
CX-343C	MP1010B Operation Timing Sequence presentation 08/29/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00350668-671)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-344C	Withdrawn			
CX-345C	Withdrawn			
CX-346C	Withdrawn			
CX-347C	Withdrawn			
CX-348C	Withdrawn			
CX-349C	Withdrawn			
CX-350C	Withdrawn			
CX-351C	Withdrawn			
CX-352C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-353C	Withdrawn			
CX-354C	Withdrawn			
CX-355C	Withdrawn			
CX-356C	MP10091 - Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller Datasheet, Rev. 0.9 09/02/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00433166-176)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-357C	Withdrawn			
CX-358C	Withdrawn			
CX-359C	Withdrawn			
CX-360C	Withdrawn			
CX-361C	Withdrawn			
CX-362C	Withdrawn			
CX-363C	Withdrawn			
CX-364C	Withdrawn			
CX-365C	Withdrawn			
CX-366C	Withdrawn			
CX-367C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-368C	Withdrawn			
CX-369C	Withdrawn			
CX-370C	Withdrawn			
CX-371C	Withdrawn			
CX-372C	Withdrawn			
CX-373C	MP1872 2Lamps Application Circuit (MONO-ITC 00244879-85)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-374C	Withdrawn			
CX-375C	Withdrawn			
CX-376C	Withdrawn			
CX-377C	Withdrawn			
CX-378C	Withdrawn			
CX-379C	Withdrawn			
CX-380C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-381C	Withdrawn			
CX-382C	Withdrawn			
CX-383C	Withdrawn			
CX-384	Travel Expense Reports - Dell Computer (O2ITC 206732-765)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-385	Withdrawn			
CX-386	Handwritten Notes re Quanta dated 02/11/1998 (O2ITC 206816-822)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-387	Handwritten Notes re TDK dated 02/13/1998 (O2ITC 206823-824)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-388	Meeting notes dated 03/06/1998 (O2ITC 206839-840)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-389	Meeting notes dated 03/21/1998 (O2ITC 206841-841)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-390	Meeting notes dated 03/22/1998 (O2ITC 206842-842)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-391	Meeting notes dated 03/24/1998 (O2ITC 206843-849)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-392	Meeting notes dated 04/06/1998 (O2ITC 206850)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-393	Schematic with handwritten notes to Dr. Lin from C.C fax dated 11/17/1998 (O2ITC 206851-852)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Kuo, CC; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-394C	Fax from Yung Lin to Ed. Pfleger re 04/08/1999 re O2 Micro (O2ITC 206853-859)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-395	Fax from Yung Lin to Ed. Pfleger re 04/12/1999 re Modification of content (O2ITC 206860-868)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-396C	Withdrawn			
CX-397	Operation Theory of Full-House (O2ITC 206871-882)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-398C	Email from Y. Lin to E. Pfleger re Patent/Application Data (O2ITC 206883-885)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Pfleger, Ed; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-399	Withdrawn			
CX-400C	MP1010B Datasheet Rev. 0.1, 01/01/2003 (O2ITC 208224-228)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-401C	Withdrawn			
CX-402	Withdrawn			
CX-403C	2009-08-21 Supplemental Expert Report of Richard A. Flasck - First Supplemental Appendix E - Asus Infringing Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-404C	Withdrawn			
CX-405C	Withdrawn			
CX-406C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-407C	OZ960 Datasheet, 10/23/01 (MPS-ITC 115223-234)	Remedy; Infringement; Validity	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-408C	Email chain from Mike Hsing to danielhmonolithicpower.com, Maurice Sciammas, Xiao Deming re new part to replace 1011 and 1015, dated 1/23/03. Attachments: MP1010A Datasheet, Rev. 1.7, 8/11/02; MP1011A, Rev. 2.1, 8/11/02; MP1015, Rev. 2.6, 1/10/03 (MPS-ITC 055505-525)	Remedy; Infringement; Validity	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-409C	Email chain from PH Wang to Flora Wang, Karie Chen, Frankie H, Robinymonolithicpower.com, Daniel Hsu, john Franz, Maurice Sciammas, Simon Tsai, Max Y, Alric Chiu re MP1010B Datasheet, dated 2/13/03. Attachment: MP1010B datasheet, Rev. 0.1, 12/1/02 (MPS-ITC 075120-129)	Remedy; Infringement; Validity	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-410C	Withdrawn			
CX-411C	Withdrawn			
CX-412C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-413C	Withdrawn			
CX-414C	Withdrawn			
CX-415C	Withdrawn			
CX-416C	Withdrawn			
CX-417C	Withdrawn			
CX-418C	Withdrawn			
CX-419C	MP1015 Proposal, dated 11/27/00 (MONO-ITC 00115499-501)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-420C	Email from Jim Moyer to George Hall, Larry Sample, Michael Hsing, Maurice Sciammas, Paul Ueunten, Robert Chen, Simon Tsai, C.H. Yeam, Tim Rust, David Christy, Mike O'Malley, Tim Miller, Matt Gork, Joe Huijev re MP1015, dated 12/12/00 (MONO-ITC 00115502-505)	Infringement; Validity	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-421C	Email from Jim Moyer to Larry Sampe, Michael Hsing, Mike O'Malley, Maurice Sciammas, Paul Uenten, Tim Rust, Tim Miller re MP1015 and Beyond (MONO-ITC 00115512-513)	Infringement; Validity	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-422C	Withdrawn			
CX-423C	Email chain from PH Wang to John Franz, Mauric Sciammas, danielhmonolithicpower.com, johnfmonolithicpower.com, Max Yuan, Fiona Wang, Alric Chiu, Simon Tsai, Deming Xiao re MP101B Datasheet. (MPS-ITC 063948-952)	Infringement; Validity	Wang, Fiona; Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-424C	Email chain from John Franz to Maurice Sciammas, PH Wang, danielhmonolithicpower.com, johnfmonolithicpower.com, Max Yuan, Fiona Wang, Alric Chiu, Simon Tsai, Deming Xiao re MP1010 B datasheet. Attachment: MP1010B Datasheet, Rev. 0.1, 1/10/03 (MPS-ITC 067526-534)	Infringement; Validity	Wang, Fiona; Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-425C	Withdrawn			
CX-426C	Withdrawn			
CX-427C	Withdrawn			
CX-428C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-429C	Withdrawn			
CX-430C	Withdrawn			
CX-431C	Email Chain from C. Isham to S. Exell et al. re Microsemi Inverter Line News!, dated 04/20/2009 (AVNET 000193-194)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-432C	Chart Displaying the retention of registration records for specific customers on Microsemi CCFL products (AVNET 000088-96)	Infringement; Domestic Industry	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-433	Withdrawn			
CX-434C	Chart Titled: Microsemi IPG Design Registration Products (AVNET 000991-994)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-435C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-436C	Chart Displaying all Shipments Avnet did of Listed Microsemi Products between July 2007 and July 2009 (AVNET 001153-1282)	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-437C	Chart Displaying all Shipments of Microsemi Inverter Module Products through June of 2009 (AVNET 001093-1152)	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-438C	Communication from M. Sivetts to Valued Customer re New 2009 Price Book for Microsemi Scottsdale and Lawrence Division Products, dated 10/27/2008 (AVNET 000064)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-439C	Microsemi Chart Titled: Inverter Selector Guide (AVNET 000712)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-440C	Withdrawn			
CX-441C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-442C	Email Chain from A. Harper-Veith to L. Mitchell et al. re Urgent MSW Registration & Buy Request In House Buy GE Sensing, dated 01/09/2008 (AVNET 000157-158)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-443C	Distributor Agreement between MPS and AVNET, Rev. 5/30/01, dated 01/00/2006	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-444C	Email Chain from S. Gereb to AVNET-DISPLAY-TEAM re New Marketing Tool Information, dated 04/09/2007 (AVNET 000195-196)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-445C	Email Chain from J. Graham to Undisclosed-Recipients re NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT- LXMG1686-12-45, dated 02/22/2007 (AVNET 000197-198)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-446C	Registration Part List with BC 091806 (AVNET 000242-285)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-447C	Withdrawn			
CX-448C	Withdrawn			
CX-449C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-450C	Email Chain from L. Boyd to G. Tammo re Flex Medical Quote # HE162064378-LXMG1617A-12-42 w. attached document re same, dated 12/21/2007 (AVNET 000406-413)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-451C	Email from W. Wang to V. Dicristofaro et al. re AVNET SHIPMENT REPORT-Feb.2-6, dated 02/09/2009 (AVNET 000525)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-452C	Email Chain from J. March to D. Ung re MSW New Single "A" Inverter Modules-Please Read- RMA# RMA007421; dba# P140-2002259 w/chart re Single A new Inverters, dated 01/28/2009 (AVNET 000595-604)	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-453C	Withdrawn			
CX-454C	Design Registration Summary (AVNET 000065-79)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-455C	Chart Tracking Registrations with Microsemi (AVNET 000103-111)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-456C	Withdrawn			
CX-457C	Master Distributor Agreement between Microsemi Corporation and AVNET, Rev. 6/96, dated 11/01/1998	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-458C	Withdrawn			
CX-459C	Email Chain from J. March to P150-SERVICE re MSW Stock Rotation/inverters-Avnet; ROT007020; dbt# P150-1003125 w/ attached axapta report, dated 08/24/2007 (AVNET 000695-699)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Hardin, Frank; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-460C	Email from S. Lindberg to G. Tammo re AMS-NewSingleCCFL Inverter_Resp Training Kit, dated 01/10/2008 (AVNET 000159-174)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-461C	Avnet Manufacturer Identification Chart re MPS Products (AVNET 000998-1018)	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-462C	Avnet Sales Transaction Spreadsheet (AVNET 001019-1033)	Infringement; Importation	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-463C	Avnet Manufacturer Identification Chart re Microsemi Products (AVNET 001034-1055)	Infringement	Hardin, Frank; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-464C	Withdrawn			
CX-465C	Withdrawn			
CX-466C	Withdrawn			
CX-467	Withdrawn			
CX-468C	Withdrawn			
CX-469C	Withdrawn			
CX-470C	Withdrawn			
CX-471C	Withdrawn			
CX-472C	Withdrawn			
CX-473	Withdrawn			
CX-474C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-475C	Withdrawn			
CX-476C	Withdrawn			
CX-477C	Withdrawn			
CX-478C	Withdrawn			
CX-479C	Withdrawn			
CX-480C	Withdrawn			
CX-481C	Withdrawn			
CX-482C	Withdrawn			
CX-483C	Withdrawn			
CX-484C	Withdrawn			
CX-485C	Withdrawn			
CX-486C	Withdrawn			
CX-487C	Withdrawn			
CX-488C	Withdrawn			
CX-489C	Withdrawn			
CX-490C	Withdrawn			
CX-491C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-492C	Withdrawn			
CX-493C	Microsemi Integrated Products Dell Computer, Portable Products and Light Detection, dated April 2004 (M 024888-945)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-494C	Withdrawn			
CX-495C	Withdrawn			
CX-496C	Withdrawn			
CX-497C	Withdrawn			
CX-498C	Withdrawn			
CX-499C	Withdrawn			
CX-500C	Withdrawn			
CX-501C	Withdrawn			
CX-502C	Withdrawn			
CX-503C	Withdrawn			
CX-504C	Q2-09 Week 7 Ending 02-15-09 (MICROSEMI 224319-224391)	Infringement; Importation	Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-505C	Withdrawn			
CX-506	Microsemi Datasheet re PanelMatch RangeMax LXMG1811-05-6x, 5v 6W CCFL Programmable Inverter Module, Rev. 1.0, dated 11/25/2008	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-507	Microsemi Datasheet re PanelMatch A Series LXMG1618-05-2x, 5V 2W CCFL programmable Inverter Module, Rev. 1.0, dated 11/30/2007	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-508	Withdrawn			
CX-509	Withdrawn			
CX-510	Microsemi Datasheet re PanelMatch VEasyLIT LCMG1813-12-6xS, 12V 6W CCFL Programmable Inverter Module, Rev. 1.0, dated 11/14/2008	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-511	Withdrawn			
CX-512C	Microsemi forecasting summary (M 020005-15)	Infringement	Strobel, Doug; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-513C	Withdrawn			
CX-514C	Withdrawn			
CX-515	Withdrawn			
CX-516C	Withdrawn			
CX-517C	Spreadsheet re LX1691 for Portable Program (MICROSEMI 123148)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-518C	Withdrawn			
CX-519C	Withdrawn			
CX-520C	Withdrawn			
CX-521C	Withdrawn			
CX-522C	Withdrawn			
CX-523C	Withdrawn			
CX-524C	Withdrawn			
CX-525C	Withdrawn			
CX-526C	Withdrawn			
CX-527C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-528C	Withdrawn			
CX-529	Withdrawn			
CX-530C	Spreadsheet showing Microsemi weekly visiting plan (MICROSEMI 142493-142571)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-531C	Withdrawn			
CX-532C	Withdrawn			
CX-533C	Withdrawn			
CX-534C	Withdrawn			
CX-535C	END CUSTOMER CROSS Ref_080808 (MICROSEMI 158732-158743)	Infringement; Importation	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-536C	Withdrawn			
CX-537C	Withdrawn			
CX-538C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-539C	Withdrawn			
CX-540C	Withdrawn			
CX-541C	Withdrawn			
CX-542	Withdrawn			
CX-543C	Email chain from R. Holiday to S. Litchfield et al.. re LX6512 update with attached presentation, dated 01/23/2008 attaching Microsemi LX6512, Rev X, Kevin Choi, Microsemi Analog Mixed Signal Group System Design Engineering (MICROSEMI 174049-174085)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-544C	Email chain from J. Gentile to M. Sivetts et al.. re LX1697, dated 03/03/2009 (MICROSEMI 176233-176236)	Infringement; Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-545C	Email chain from R. Holiday to I. Signorino re LX6511, dated 04/09/2009 (MICROSEMI 176299-176300)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-546C	Withdrawn			
CX-547C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-548C	Withdrawn			
CX-549C	Withdrawn			
CX-550C	Withdrawn			
CX-551C	Withdrawn			
CX-552C	Microsemi Analog Mixed Signal Group, CCFL Backlighting, dated 02/28/2007 (MICROSEMI 211892-211900)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-553C	Withdrawn			
CX-554	Withdrawn			
CX-555C	Withdrawn			
CX-556C	Withdrawn			
CX-557C	Withdrawn			
CX-558	Withdrawn			
CX-559	Withdrawn			
CX-560	Withdrawn			
CX-561C	Withdrawn			
CX-562	Withdrawn			
CX-563C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-564C	Withdrawn			
CX-565C	Withdrawn			
CX-566C	Withdrawn			
CX-567C	Email from Frankie H. to L. Kao et al.. re 2Q 2004 Price Request, dated 02/15/2004 (MPS-ITC 095289-95292)	Infringement; Bonding	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-568C	MPS Distributor Agreement No. DA0914012T, dated 9/14/2007 (MPS-ITC 000279-290)	Infringement; importation	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-569	Withdrawn			
CX-570	MPS Analog Power IC Solutions 2005 Short-Form Catalog, Rev. 1.7, dated 03/10/2005 (MPS-ITC 103163-103242)	Infringement	Cantelmo, John; Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-571C	Email chain from L. Kao to S. Tsai et al.. re Dell-Transtek + 100mm, dated 02/01/2004 (MPS-ITC 088459-88464)	Infringement	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-572C	Withdrawn			
CX-573C	Withdrawn			
CX-574C	Withdrawn			
CX-575C	Withdrawn			
CX-576C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-577C	Withdrawn			
CX-578C	Email from C. Su to L. Kao et al.. re 6 RFQ +4 Review Order for Approval-1217, dated 12/17/2008 (MONO-ITC 00096273)	Bonding	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-579C	Email from J. Chuang to V. Hsieh et al., re AIT & Jetron Q1 Resell Report, dated 04/06/2004 (MPS-ITC 094928-94933)	Importation	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-580C	MPS Reseller Agreement No. DA090711T (MPS-ITC 000306-317)	Importation	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-581C	Email chain from L. Kao to M. Hsing et al.. re 4 Month Plan, dated 06/16/2004 (MPS-ITC 105092-105093)	Infringement	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-582C	Withdrawn			
CX-583C	Withdrawn			
CX-584C	Email from B. Hsieh to Boss (Sales Manager) re Compal Notebook Inverter Solution, dated 03/10/2004 (MPS-ITC 096928)	Infringement; Domestic Industry	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-585C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-586C	Email chain from M. Hsing to L. Kao et al., re License Agreement with Bitech, dated 04/25/2004 (MPS-ITC 100112-100113)	Bonding; Domestic Industry; Remedy	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-587C	Withdrawn			
CX-588C	Withdrawn			
CX-589C	Withdrawn			
CX-590C	Withdrawn			
CX-591	Withdrawn			
CX-592C	Email from L. Kao to M. Sciammas re Innolux, dated 06/06/2008 (MONO-ITC 00449904)	Infringement; Remedy	Kao, Leonard; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-593C	Withdrawn			
CX-594C	Withdrawn			
CX-595C	Withdrawn			
CX-596C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-597C	Withdrawn			
CX-598	Withdrawn			
CX-599	Withdrawn			
CX-600C	Withdrawn			
CX-601	Withdrawn			
CX-602C	Withdrawn			
CX-603	Withdrawn			
CX-604	Withdrawn			
CX-605	Withdrawn			
CX-606	Withdrawn			
CX-607	Withdrawn			
CX-608	Withdrawn			
CX-609	Withdrawn			
CX-610	Withdrawn			
CX-611	Withdrawn			
CX-612C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-613	Withdrawn			
CX-614	Withdrawn			
CX-615	Withdrawn			
CX-616	Withdrawn			
CX-617	Withdrawn			
CX-618	Withdrawn			
CX-619	Withdrawn			
CX-620	Withdrawn			
CX-621	Withdrawn			
CX-622	Withdrawn			
CX-623	Withdrawn			
CX-624	Withdrawn			
CX-625	Withdrawn			
CX-626	Withdrawn			
CX-627	Withdrawn			
CX-628	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-629	Withdrawn			
CX-630	Withdrawn			
CX-631	Withdrawn			
CX-632	Withdrawn			
CX-633	Withdrawn			
CX-634	Withdrawn			
CX-635	Withdrawn			
CX-636	Withdrawn			
CX-637	Withdrawn			
CX-638	Withdrawn			
CX-639	Withdrawn			
CX-640	Withdrawn			
CX-641C	Withdrawn			
CX-642	Withdrawn			
CX-643C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-644C	Withdrawn			
CX-645C	Withdrawn			
CX-646C	Withdrawn			
CX-647C	Withdrawn			
CX-648C	Withdrawn			
CX-649C	Withdrawn			
CX-650C	Withdrawn			
CX-651C	Withdrawn			
CX-652C	Withdrawn			
CX-653C	Withdrawn			
CX-654C	Withdrawn			
CX-655C	Withdrawn			
CX-656C	Withdrawn			
CX-657C	Withdrawn			
CX-658C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-659C	MPS Datasheet re MP61093 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller, Rev. 0.2, dated 09/26/2008 (LGE 0026860-26873)	Infringement	Lee, Seung Hyun; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-660C	Withdrawn			
CX-661C	Withdrawn			
CX-662C	Withdrawn			
CX-663C	Withdrawn			
CX-664C	Withdrawn			
CX-665C	Withdrawn			
CX-666C	Withdrawn			
CX-667C	LGE Sales Spreadsheet (LGE 0000004-17)	Infringement; Remedy	Lee, Yoon Suk; Park, Kwang Ill; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-668C	Email chain from C. Lin to Tony Du RE MP10091, dated 02/25/2009 (with certified translation) (MONO-ITC 00466970-466975)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-669C	Customer Service Request Form for MP10091 (MONO-ITC 00286469-286470)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-670C	Email chain from C. Lin to J. Cai et al re MP10091, dated 02/16/2009 (with certified translation) (MONO-ITC 00286464-286468)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-671C	MPS Customer/region Document dated 01/13/2009 (MONO-ITC 00087239-244)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-672C	Email from Z. Ye to C. Lin re MP1010BEF dated 1/12/09 (with certified translation) (MONO-ITC 00087236-238)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-673C	Email from C. Lin to D. Wen re MP1068 Datasheet dated 09/11/2008 (with certified translation) (PEGA-ITC 00352078-80)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-674C	Withdrawn			
CX-675	Withdrawn			
CX-676	Fax from Y. Lin to E. Pfleger, re modified figure 6, dated 04/12/1999 (M PRIV 000008 -16)	Infringement	Lin, Yun Feng (Chris); Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-677	Withdrawn			
CX-678C	Withdrawn			
CX-679C	Withdrawn			
CX-680C	Withdrawn			
CX-681C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-682C	Withdrawn			
CX-683C	Email chain from D. Brown to S. Litchfield re GM Meeting, dated 04/16/2007 (MICROSEMI 141974-141976)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-684C	Withdrawn			
CX-685C	Withdrawn			
CX-686C	Withdrawn			
CX-687C	Withdrawn			
CX-688C	Withdrawn			
CX-689	Withdrawn			
CX-690C	Withdrawn			
CX-691C	Spreadsheet showing NB Tracking Report in Taiwan (MICROSEMI 167835-167843)	Infringement	Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-692C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-693C	Email Chain from M. Sciammas to Daniel H. et al., re (MP1010B Datasheet) MP1016 Dual Lamp Datasheet Attached and 1014, dated 01/29/2003 (MPS-ITC 073145-73147)	Infringement	Mercer, M. Ray; Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-694C	MPS Datasheet re MP1010B Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp Driver; Rev. 2.2, dated 03/03/2008 (MPS-ITC 000194-203)	Infringement	Mercer, M. Ray; Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-695C	Withdrawn			
CX-696C	Withdrawn			
CX-697C	Email from S. Tsai to M. Sciammas et al. re O2 Micro New CCFL Drivers and Management Chip, dated 04/23/2001 (MPS-ITC 047585-47586)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-698C	Withdrawn			
CX-699	Withdrawn			
CX-700	Withdrawn			
CX-701C	MPS MP1008 Half-Bridge CCFL Controller Technical Information, dated 08/11/2006 (MONO-ITC 00546866-546875)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-702C	MPS MP1048 Full Bridge CCFL Controller Technical Information, dated 08/04/2006 (MPS-ITC 000175-186)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-703C	MP1008 Simplified Schematic, dated 12/22/2005 (MONO-ITC 00117220)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-704C	MPS MP1872 Dual Lamp CCFL Controller Initial Release Specifications, dated 04/12/2006 (MONO-ITC 00528309-528319)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-705C	MP1038 Simplified Schematic, 11/25/04; MP1007 Simplified Schematic, 4/2/04; MP1052 Simplified Schematic, 4/2/04; MP1041 Simplified Schematic, 2/1/05; MP1039 Simplified Schematic, 1/12/05; Half Bridge Proposal, 12/13/06 (MONO-ITC 00454961-968)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-706C	MPS MP1039 Full Bridge CCFL Controller Technical Information, dated 11/07/2005 (MONO-ITC 00111831-111841)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-707C	MPS MP1018 Flat Panel Monitor CCFL Driver Controller Technical Information, dated 12/05/2002 (MPS-ITC 036190-36199)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-708C	MP10091 Simplified Schematic, dated 04/10/2008 (MONO-ITC 00429585)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-709C	Withdrawn			
CX-710C	EV0001B - MP1015 Datasheet, Rev. 1.1, 09/24/03 (MPS-ITC 108841-108846)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-711C	Withdrawn			
CX-712C	Withdrawn			
CX-713C	Withdrawn			
CX-714C	Withdrawn			
CX-715C	Withdrawn			
CX-716C	Withdrawn			
CX-717C	Withdrawn			
CX-718C	MPS MP1010 Resonant Mode CCFL Inverter Application Note Technical Information, dated 01/2001 (MPS-ITC 118787-118809)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-719C	EV0001 - MP1015 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 8/12/02 (MPS-ITC 009983-9988)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-720C	MPS MP1037 Full Bridge CCFL Controller Preliminary Specifications, dated 12/19/2005 (MPS-ITC 119052-119061)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-721C	MPS MP1060/61 Full System Fixed Frequency CCFL Driver Preliminary Specifications (MONO-ITC 00285227-285238)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-722C	Withdrawn			
CX-723C	Withdrawn			
CX-724C	James Moyer Taiwan Trip Notes, dated 03/1998 (O2ITC 200765-200786)	Validity	Moyer, James; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-725C	Withdrawn			
CX-726C	Email from S. Tsai to M. Hsing et al. re Low Cost CCFL Driver, dated 11/20/2002 (MPS-ITC 054503-54504)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-727C	Email chain from J. Moyer to S. Tsai et al. re 1010A, 1011, and 1015 Protection Circuit, dated 09/27/2004 (MPS-ITC 109477-109479)	Infringement, validity	Flasck, Richard; Moyer, James; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-728C	MPS MP1015 Full System Precision CCFL Driver Technical Information, dated 08/11/2002 (MPS-ITC 009975-9982)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-729C	Withdrawn			
CX-730C	MPS 1010B Full System Precision CCFL Driver Technical Information, dated 01/01/2003 (MPS-ITC 036073-36077)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-731C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-732C	Withdrawn			
CX-733C	Withdrawn			
CX-734C	MPS MP1008 - Half Bridge CCFL Controller Preliminary Specifications, dated 05/19/2006 (MONO-ITC 00117203-117209)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-735C	2003-01-27 Email from Brian McDonald to Fiona Wang, et al. re 3rd party in US (MPS-ITC 073229-30)	Validity; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-736C	Withdrawn			
CX-737C	Withdrawn			
CX-738C	Withdrawn			
CX-739C	Withdrawn			
CX-740C	Withdrawn			
CX-741C	Withdrawn			
CX-742C	Withdrawn			
CX-743C	Withdrawn			
CX-744C	Withdrawn			
CX-745C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-746C	Withdrawn			
CX-747C	Withdrawn			
CX-748C	Withdrawn			
CX-749C	Withdrawn			
CX-750C	Withdrawn			
CX-751C	Withdrawn			
CX-752C	Withdrawn			
CX-753C	Withdrawn			
CX-754C	Withdrawn			
CX-755C	Withdrawn			
CX-756	Withdrawn			
CX-757	Withdrawn			
CX-758	Withdrawn			
CX-759C	Withdrawn			
CX-760C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-761C	Withdrawn			
CX-762	Withdrawn			
CX-763	Monolithic Power Systems Inc Form 10k Annual report, dated 02/27/2009	Infringement; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Neely, Richard; Rao, Meera	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-764C	Withdrawn			
CX-765C	Withdrawn			
CX-766C	Withdrawn			
CX-767	Withdrawn			
CX-768C	Withdrawn			
CX-769C	Withdrawn			
CX-770C	Withdrawn			
CX-771C	Withdrawn			
CX-772C	Microsemi Integrated Products RTP Team Presentation LX6512 - QFN High Performance CCFL Controller (MICROSEMI 216924-216943)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-773C	Withdrawn			
CX-774C	Withdrawn			
CX-775C	Withdrawn			
CX-776C	Withdrawn			
CX-777C	Withdrawn			
CX-778C	Email chain from I. Signorino to C. Nguyen et al. re RTP Status for FY09 Q1, dated 11/25/2008 (MICROSEMI 222661-222665)	Infringement	Nguyen, Chien; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-779C	Microsemi's CCFL Controllers: Target LCD TV and LCD Monitor CCFL Backlighting System Application (MICROSEMI 217564-217570)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-780C	Withdrawn			
CX-781C	Withdrawn			
CX-782C	Withdrawn			
CX-783C	Withdrawn			
CX-784C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-785C	Withdrawn			
CX-786C	Withdrawn			
CX-787C	Withdrawn			
CX-788C	Withdrawn			
CX-789C	Withdrawn			
CX-790C	Withdrawn			
CX-791C	Endicott Research Group Summary of Answer to Subpoena Requests (ERG 000003-4)	Infringement; Importation	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-792C	Bill of Materials for the ERG G3582F Inverter (ERG 000006-8)	Infringement	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-793C	MPS MP1015 Controller Purchase Spreadsheet (ERG 000010)	Infringement; Importation	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-794C	ERG Purchasing Documents re Avnet Purchases Orders (ERG 000011-14)	Infringement; Importation	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-795C	MPS MP1015 Full System Precision CCFL Driver Preliminary Specifications Technical Information, dated 03/23/2005 (ERG 000016-23)	Infringement	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-796C	2008 and 2009 Sales List re Products Containing MPS1015 (ERG 000026-27)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-797C	Schematic re Three Families of Inverters that Use the MPS 1015 Controller (ERG 000029-31)	Infringement	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-798C	Schematic re Three Families of Inverters that Use the MPS 1015 Controller Reflecting Where the MP1015 Is on Each Circuit (handwritten notes) (ERG 000029-31)	Infringement	Novitsky, Thomas; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-799	O2 Micro Announces Wide Range Adaptive CCFL Inverter Controller (OZ960), Press Release dated 8/25/00 (O2ITC 422398)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-800C	Withdrawn			
CX-801C	Withdrawn			
CX-802C	Withdrawn			
CX-803C	Darfon foreign language document (MONO-ITC 00268846-48)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-804C	Lamp Voltage Feedbacks (OV1 and OV2) (MONO-ITC 00268849)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-805C	Lamp Voltage Feedbacks (OV1 and OV2) (MONO-ITC 00268850-52)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-806C	MP10091 Datasheet, Rev. 0.9 11/11/08 (MONO-ITC 00268853-62)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-807C	MP10091 Datasheet, Rev. 0.9 6/13/08 (MONO-ITC 00268863-73)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-808C	Email chain from S. Pratt to Marcom with attachments RE 10091 0.9 rev specs, dated 11/12/2008 (MONO-ITC 00268838-268845)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-809C	MP1009 Summary (MONO-ITC 00243026-243027)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-810C	MP1009 New Product Release Announcement, 5/12/08 (MONO-ITC 00243028)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-811C	Email from S. Pratt to A. El-Kacimi et al with attachment RE MP1009 new Product Release, dated 05/12/2008 (MONO-ITC 00243025)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Bu, Chi Teng; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-812C	Email chain from T. Due to F. Ren and J. Zhang with attachment RE LGE project in Lien Chang Status, dated 09/25/2008 (MONO-ITC 00518737-518743)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-813C	MPS Part Number request form for New part MP61093 ES/EP, dated 10/03/2008 (MONO-ITC 00286522)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-814C	Email from S. Sun to S. Pratt re Help to Create mp1009B project folder, dated 03/02/2009 (MONO-ITC 00082020-82021)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-815C	MP1010B-C179_r2.2_YEC.pdf (MONO-ITC 00055596)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-816C	MP1010B-C179_r2.2_YEC.pdf (MONO-ITC 00055597-55607)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-817C	Email Chain from C. Lee to G. Yao et all with attachments RE MP1010B enable signal, dated 03/01/2008 (MONO-ITC 00055593-95)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-818C	MPS Product Release Form for Product # MP1009ES, dated 01/11/08 (MONO-ITC 00118683-118684)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-819C	Email from A Zhou to T Du et al re Please review and approve the NPRF of MP1009 dated 7/18/08 (MONO-ITC 00118681-118682)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-820C	Email chain from T. Du to S. Sun et al RE Review and approve the NPRF of MP1009, dated 07/20/2008 (MONO-ITC 00118723-118724)	Infringement	Pratt, Steve; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-821C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-822	Withdrawn			
CX-823	Withdrawn			
CX-824C	MPS 30(b)(b) First Notice Non-Technical Topics Corporate Deposition Designee: Meera Rao	Infringement, Importation	Rao, Meera; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-825C	Spreadsheet re MPS PDG Shipment (MONO-ITC 00420782-420868)	Infringement, Importation	Rao, Meera; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-826C	Withdrawn			
CX-827C	Withdrawn			
CX-828C	Withdrawn			
CX-829C	Withdrawn			
CX-830C	Email from T. Liu to S. McClure et al. re Special PN: LX1697 for Quanta, dated 10/29/2008 (MICROSEMI 162358-162361)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-831C	Withdrawn			
CX-832C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-833C	Withdrawn			
CX-834C	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1692A-12060 Full bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, rev. 1.0, dated 11/09/2006 (MICROSEMI 121996-2009)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-835C	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1692B-13083 Full Bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, rev. 1.0, dated 10/16/2006 (MICROSEMI 122024-122036)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-836C	Withdrawn			
CX-837C	Withdrawn			
CX-838C	Microsemi Datasheet re Full Bridge Resonant CCFL Controller, rev. 1.0, dated 05/09/2006 (MICROSEMI 122109-122120)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-839C	Presentation re Linfinity Microelectronics: Managing Light, Sound and Power for Computing, dated 03/2000 (M 072820-72844)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-840C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-841C	Microsemi Datasheet re LX6512 High Performance CCFL Controller, rev. 1.1, dated 11/04/2008 (MICROSEMI 122165-0122179)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-842C	Withdrawn			
CX-843C	Email from J. Cho to F. Battaglia et al. re Q4, dated 07/02/2008 (MICROSEMI 156712-156713)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-844C	Withdrawn			
CX-845C	FY 2008 Taiwan Design Wins Report (MICROSEMI 157232-435)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-846C	Microsemi New Product Information for LX1691/91A (M 016821)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-847C	Email from L. Robertson to J. Cho et al., re RFQ LX6501IPS-TR (MICROSEMI 157477-157478)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-848C	Withdrawn			
CX-849C	Withdrawn			
CX-850C	Withdrawn			
CX-851C	Withdrawn			
CX-852C	Withdrawn			
CX-853C	Withdrawn			
CX-854C	Withdrawn			
CX-855C	Withdrawn			
CX-856C	Spreadsheet re Microsemi parts (MICROSEMI 133524-133570)	Infringement; Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-857C	Withdrawn			
CX-858C	Withdrawn			
CX-859C	Withdrawn			
CX-860C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-861C	Email from J. Cho to R. Holliday et al. re LX1697 and other key Taiwan Products, dated 01/25/2008 (MICROSEMI 150906-908)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-862C	Withdrawn			
CX-863C	Microsemi Sample Request form, dated 4/14/2008 (MICROSEMI 154592-593)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-864C	Withdrawn			
CX-865C	Spreadsheet re Distributor sales by month (MICROSEMI 162513-162516)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-866C	Withdrawn			
CX-867C	Withdrawn			
CX-868C	Withdrawn			
CX-869C	Email from L. Robertson to J. Cho et al. re TSC Charges from Wistron from 01/01/08 to 12/31/08, dated 05/05/2009 (MICROSEMI 170808-170811)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-870C	Spreadsheet re System makers and their products (MICROSEMI 142080-142121)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-871C	Withdrawn			
CX-872C	Email from L. Robertson to J. Cho et al. re LX1697 Rev 9 Status, dated 03/19/2008 (MICROSEMI 153660-153662)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-873C	Withdrawn			
CX-874C	Withdrawn			
CX-875	Microsemi LXMG1617A-05-4x 5V 4W CCFL Programmable Inverter Module Production Datasheet	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-876	Pages from Microsemi website re Backlight Inverter Product List	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-877	Pages from Microsemi website re Backlight Inverter Product	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-878	Microsemi Datasheet re LX1691 Enhanced Multi-Mode CCFL Controller, Rev. 1.0, 07/16/2004	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-879	Withdrawn			
CX-880C	Withdrawn			
CX-881C	Withdrawn			
CX-882C	Withdrawn			
CX-883C	Withdrawn			
CX-884C	Withdrawn			
CX-885C	Withdrawn			
CX-886C	Withdrawn			
CX-887	Withdrawn			
CX-888C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-889C	Withdrawn			
CX-890C	Withdrawn			
CX-891C	Withdrawn			
CX-892C	Withdrawn			
CX-893C	Taiwan Trip, dated 03/1998 (MPS-ITC 007723-7744)	Validity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-894C	Mp1011 Reference Circuit Schematic revision, dated 10/02/1998 (MONO-ITC 00115149-50)	Validity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-895C	Withdrawn			
CX-896C	Withdrawn			
CX-897C	MPS Confidential business Plan, dated December 1998 (MPS-ITC 008811-8845)	Validity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-898C	MPS 1011 Preliminary Buildsheet Schematic (MPS-ITC 011492)	Validity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-899C	Ltr from P. Ueunten to J Chang and H. Chan re MP1011 Reference Schematic and Engineering Module, dated 09/24/1998 (MPS-ITC 010314-10321)	Validity	Shannon, John; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-900C	Email Chain from J. Wu to P. Shiung et al., re CES Press Event update 081202, dated 12/02/2008 (ASUS-ITC 00472606-472609)	Infringement; importation	Shiung, Phoebe; Flasck, Richard; Yan, Godwin; Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-901C	Withdrawn			
CX-902C	Withdrawn			
CX-903C	Email from P Shiung to J. Jao and R. Yo re M51A for ACI, dated 04/08/2009 (ASUS-ITC 00731415)	Infringement; importation	Shiung, Phoebe; Flasck, Richard; Yan, Godwin; Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-904C	Email chain from P. Shiung to Q. Hong and R. Yo re marketing spec needed, dated 10/29/2008 (ASUS-ITC 00702918-702920)	Infringement; importation	Shiung, Phoebe; Flasck, Richard; Yan, Godwin; Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-905C	Email chain from C. Chou to ACI SALES et al., re the release of ASUS World, dated 04/29/2009 (ASUS-ITC 00565623-565624)	Infringement; remedy; bonding	Shiung, Phoebe; Flasck, Richard; Yan, Godwin; Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-906C	Withdrawn			
CX-907C	Withdrawn			
CX-908C	Email from P. Shiung to P. Ch re IDC ranking dated 2/3/09 (ASUS-ITC 00722607-612)	Infringement; importation	Shiung, Phoebe; Flasck, Richard; Yan, Godwin; Lai, Ray	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-909C	Withdrawn			
CX-910C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-911C	Respondent Microsemi Corporation's Responses to 02 Micro's First Set of Interrogatories (NOS. 1-72) to All Respondents, dated 03/05/2009	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-912	Withdrawn			
CX-913C	Withdrawn			
CX-914C	Withdrawn			
CX-915C	Withdrawn			
CX-916C	Withdrawn			
CX-917C	Withdrawn			
CX-918C	Withdrawn			
CX-919C	Spreadsheet re Cost Set (MICROSEMI 157974-158144)	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-920C	Withdrawn			
CX-921C	Withdrawn			
CX-922C	Microsemi Business plan for meeting with MPC for the LX6512 product (MICROSEMI 165424-165429)	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-923	Withdrawn			
CX-924C	Withdrawn			
CX-925C	Withdrawn			
CX-926C	Withdrawn			
CX-927C	Email chain from D. Brown to J. Want et al re RFQ request for Sumida / LX1697CLQ, dated 07/14/2007 (MICROSEMI 142841-142845)	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-928C	Withdrawn			
CX-929C	Withdrawn			
CX-930C	Withdrawn			
CX-931C	Withdrawn			
CX-932	Datasheet re Microsemi PanelMatch VEasyLIT LXMG1813-12-6xS , rev. 1.0, dated 11/14/2008	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-933C	Withdrawn			
CX-934C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-935C	Email chain from A. Silberstein to I. Signorino et al re CCFL Market, dated 04/09/2009 (MICROSEMI 176302)	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-936C	Withdrawn			
CX-937C	email from A. Silberstein to A. Silberstein re Management Meeting Action Items, dated 07/08/2008 (MICROSEMI 176471)	Infringement, Importation, Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-938	Withdrawn			
CX-939	Withdrawn			
CX-940	Withdrawn			
CX-941	Withdrawn			
CX-942	Withdrawn			
CX-943	Withdrawn			
CX-944	Withdrawn			
CX-945	Withdrawn			
CX-946	Withdrawn			
CX-947	Withdrawn			
CX-948	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-949	Withdrawn			
CX-950	Withdrawn			
CX-951	Withdrawn			
CX-952	Withdrawn			
CX-953	Withdrawn			
CX-954C	Withdrawn			
CX-955C	Withdrawn			
CX-956	Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum and Ad Testificandum to Navico, Inc. and Subpoena, dated 08/03/2009	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-957C	Purchase Order from Navico to Microsemi, dated 01/18/2008 (NAVICO 325-36)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-958C	Withdrawn			
CX-959C	Photograph of the SeaFinder 640C that uses a Microsemi chip	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-960C	Purchase Order from Navico to Microsemi, dated 08/16/2007 (NAVICO 322-24)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-961C	Email chain from B. brown to D. Sleeper et al. re New CCLD Designs 2004-2005, dated 08/27/2004 (NAVICO 012-14)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-962C	Withdrawn			
CX-963C	Microsemi Datasheet re PanelMatch RangeMax LXMG1627-05-44 5V Dual 4W Programmable Inverter Module, Rev. 1.0, dated 12/04/2008 (MICROSEMI 227941-227948)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-964C	Spreadsheet of Sales History of Units Using Microsemi CCLD Controllers (NAVICO 321)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-965C	Withdrawn			
CX-966C	Withdrawn			
CX-967C	Withdrawn			
CX-968C	Withdrawn			
CX-969C	Withdrawn			
CX-970C	Withdrawn			
CX-971C	Withdrawn			
CX-972C	Withdrawn			

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CX-973C	Printout from Avnet Database of chip components from Microsemi and MPS (NAVICO DEPO 01-2)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-974C	Spreadsheet of Units that Use Microsemi CCLD Controller Chips (NAVICO 203)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-975C	Printout from Avnet Database of chip components from Microsemi and MPS totaled by part (NAVICO DEPO 68)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-976C	Spreadsheet from Avnet re purchases of two Microsemi chips from January 2008; Lowrance Schematic for IC Dual Prog Led Current Sink (drawing no. 014-0312-00), Rev. A (NAVICO 341-48)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-977C	Withdrawn			
CX-978C	Lowrance Master Schematic Mantis (drawing no. 017-0900-OA) (NAVICO 363-69)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-979C	Document from the ManMan system re the LX1691AI Controller (NAVICO 217-64)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-980C	Bill of Material for the SeaCharter 642C product (NAVICO 302-20)	Infringement; Importation	Steensland, David; Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-981C	Email from C. Olsen to D. Strobel re 1303819-Microsemi-Int. Circuit CCFL Controller dated 1/7/09 (MICROSEMI 164859-860)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-982C	Letter from L. Si at Johnson Controls to L. Robertson et al., re transfer from direct piece of business to distributor, dated 01/07/2009 (MICROSEMI 164861)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-983C	Withdrawn			
CX-984C	Withdrawn			
CX-985C	Withdrawn			
CX-986C	Withdrawn			
CX-987C	Withdrawn			
CX-988C	Withdrawn			
CX-989C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-990C	Letter from G. Luke at Agilent Technologies to S. Strobel re authorization for disclose price to contract manufacturer, dated 03/17/2009 (MICROSEMI 167826)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-991C	Withdrawn			
CX-992C	Rebates Plan (MICROSEMI 163431-469)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-993C	Withdrawn			
CX-994C	Notebook Market Strategic Business Plan, Microsemi Corporation, dated 05/01/2008 (MICROSEMI 218283-218305)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-995C	Withdrawn			
CX-996	Microsemi Products: CCFL Backlight Controller IC from Website, dated 06/30/2009	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-997	Qualification plan # 1691-11-19-04-10 from website	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-998C	Partial NBO Report, dated 02/01/2005 (M 058396)	Infringement; Importation; Bonding	Strobel, Doug; Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Robertson, Lance; Henry, George; Jin, Xiaoping; Nguyen, Chien; Silberstein, Asaf; Battaglia, Fabian	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-999C	Withdrawn			
CX-1000C	Withdrawn			
CX-1001C	Withdrawn			
CX-1002	Withdrawn			
CX-1003C	Withdrawn			
CX-1004C	Withdrawn			
CX-1005C	Withdrawn			
CX-1006C	Withdrawn			
CX-1007C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1008C	Withdrawn			
CX-1009C	Withdrawn			
CX-1010C	Withdrawn			
CX-1011C	Withdrawn			
CX-1012	Withdrawn			
CX-1013	Withdrawn			
CX-1014C	Withdrawn			
CX-1015C	Withdrawn			
CX-1016C	Withdrawn			
CX-1017C	Withdrawn			
CX-1018C	Withdrawn			
CX-1019C	Withdrawn			
CX-1020C	Withdrawn			

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CX-1021C	Withdrawn			
CX-1022C	Withdrawn			
CX-1023	Withdrawn			
CX-1024C	MPS Datasheet re MP1009 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller; Rev. 0.9, dated 10/17/2008 (MONO-ITC 00000164-174)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1025C	Withdrawn			
CX-1026C	Withdrawn			
CX-1027C	Withdrawn			
CX-1028C	Withdrawn			
CX-1029C	Withdrawn			
CX-1030C	Withdrawn			
CX-1031C	Withdrawn			
CX-1032C	Withdrawn			

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CX-1033C	Email Chain from F. Wang to M. Hsing et al., re Attached Ambit Visiting Report, dated 10/19/2001 (MPS-ITC 047460-47464)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1034C	Withdrawn			
CX-1035C	Withdrawn			
CX-1036C	Email from S. Tsai to Ziska et al., re MP1018 vs. OZ960 with attached comparison chart, dated 12/16/2002 (MPS-ITC 042959-42961)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1037C	Withdrawn			
CX-1038C	Withdrawn			
CX-1039C	Email from F. Wang to M. Hsing et al., re BOM of MP1011 and OZ960 and attached Chart, dated 07/16/2001 (MPS-ITC 048051-48055)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1040C	Withdrawn			
CX-1041C	Email Chain from F. Wang to B. McDonald et al. re CTP (3rd Party), dated 02/04/2003 (MPS-ITC 038110-38111)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1042C	Email Chain from B. McDonald to J. Liou re Information CTP, Inc and Attached Information re CTP, dated 02/04/2003 (MPS-ITC 037531-037535)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1043C	Email from F. Wang to A. McEntee et al., re Push PO, dated 02/10/2003 (MPS-ITC 038107)	Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Wang, Fiona; Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1044C	Withdrawn			
CX-1045C	Withdrawn			
CX-1046C	Withdrawn			
CX-1047C	Withdrawn			
CX-1048	Withdrawn			
CX-1049C	Withdrawn			
CX-1050C	Withdrawn			
CX-1051C	PEGATRON Technical Diagram of an Inverter, Document H13VV (PEGA-ITC 00564228)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1052C	Spreadsheet in Chinese Re BOM 60-2n60403168, T12 Inverter Board (PEGA-ITC 00027309-27310)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1053C	Email Chain from A. Ma to D. Wen et al., re F5GL_Inverter_Spec with attachment, dated 12/30/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00440889-440903)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1054C	Withdrawn			
CX-1055C	Spreadsheet in Foreign Language RE Panel, Project (PEGA-ITC 00077083-77090)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1056C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A3E (PEGA-ITC 00991568)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1057C	ASUSTEK Technical Diagram of an Inverter, Document A3F (A6J)PWM (PEGA-ITC 00113566)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1058C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A3F (A6J)PWM (PEGA-ITC 00991569)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1059C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic A4, Rev. 1.0 (ASUS-ITC 00009330)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1060C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A4 (PEGA-ITC 00991570)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1061C	ASUSTEK Technical Diagram of an Inverter Document A5 (PEGA-ITC 00991573)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1062C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A6 (PEGA-ITC 00991572)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1063C	Spreadsheet RE ASUS Inverter Board Circuit (ASUS-ITC 00009277)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1064C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A6NE (PEGA-ITC 00991574)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1065C	Asustek Schematics including ASUS-ITC 00009316 - Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic A7J, Rev. 1.2, 08/16/01 (ASUS-ITC 00009310-333)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1066C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7K-DA (A7J) (PEGA-ITC 00991577)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1067C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: B80A (PEGA-ITC 00991578)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1068C	PEGATRON Technical Diagram of an Inverter with hand notations, Document G60J (PEGA-ITC 00000663)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1069C	PEGATRON Technical Diagram of an Inverter with hand notations, Document N50Vm (PEGA-ITC 00004913)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1070C	PEGATRON Technical Diagram of an Inverter with hand notations, Document N50Vm (PEGA-ITC 00004310)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1071C	PEGATRON Technical Diagram of an Inverter, Document N50TP (PEGA-ITC 00564234)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1072C	Email Chain in Chinese from A. Fanchiang to J. Liu et all, dated 02/12/2009 (PEGA-ITC 00459872-459879)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1073C	Email chain in Chinese from D. Wen to A. Liu, dated 07/17/2008 (PEGA-ITC 00484043-484046)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1074C	Withdrawn			

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CX-1075C	Withdrawn			
CX-1076C	Foreign Document re BOM cost detail report, BOM, 60-NC6IN1000-A01, ASE Inverter_BD (PEGA-ITC 00103983-4001)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1077C	Inverter BD BOM, From P3687, 60-NFWIN2000-A01P, Z94T Inverter_BD (PEGA-ITC 00698102-103)	Infringement; Importation	Wen, Duke; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1078	Withdrawn			
CX-1079C	Withdrawn			
CX-1080C	Withdrawn			
CX-1081C	Withdrawn			
CX-1082C	Withdrawn			
CX-1083C	Withdrawn			
CX-1084C	Withdrawn			
CX-1085C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1086C	Withdrawn			
CX-1087C	Withdrawn			
CX-1088C	Document re Approval for transfer to manufacturing for MP1015EM CCFL Driver, dated 04/2002 (MONO-ITC 00115691-115963)	Infringement; Remedy	Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1089C	Withdrawn			
CX-1090C	Withdrawn			
CX-1091C	Withdrawn			
CX-1092C	Email chain from P. Ueunten to M. Sciammas et al re ASMC 6" 1038/9965: Revised Possible Fab Actions for Bad PMOS Layout, dated 08/06/2008 (MONO-ITC 00055351-55356)	Infringement; Remedy	Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1093C	Withdrawn			
CX-1094C	Email from J. Franz to M. Hsing et al re MPS Product List Attached, dated 10/30/2002 (MPS-ITC 054334-54336)	Infringement; Remedy	Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1095C	Email from T. Gobok to pnfl et all re MP61093 PNF dated 10/09/2008 (MONO-ITC 00286520-286521)	Infringement; Remedy	Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1096C	Email chain from F. Wang to B. Macdonald et al re Top Urgent XP1011 & XP1015 shipment to Taiwan, dated 01/10/2003 (MPS-ITC 076380-76382)	Infringement; Remedy	Xiao, Deming; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1097	Withdrawn			
CX-1098C	Withdrawn			
CX-1099C	Witness Notes - First Notice - Addendum for Second Day of Deposition of Corporate Deposition Designee: Godwin Yan	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1100C	Witness Notes - Second Notice - Addendum for Second Day of Deposition of Corporate Deposition Designee: Godwin Yan	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1101C	Witness Notes - ACI 30(b)(6) Corporate Deposition Designee: Godwin Yan (MPS v. O2 Micro 08-4567)	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1102C	Proforma Invoice for shipping to Asus Computer International (ASUS-ITC 00610772-81)	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Remarks
CX-1103C	Proforma Invoice for shipping to Transource Services Crop. (ASUS-ITC 00555081-91)	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1104C	Inventory Report from Ecommerce System (ASUS-ITC 03520770)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1105C	Withdrawn			
CX-1106C	Withdrawn			
CX-1107C	Withdrawn			
CX-1108C	Withdrawn			
CX-1109C	Withdrawn			
CX-1110C	Withdrawn			
CX-1111C	Withdrawn			
CX-1112C	Fax from M. Etchenerry to G. Yan re shipping information re ASUS Product, dated 05/14/2008 (ASUS-ITC 02290834-2290835)	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1113C	Asus Net Sales Qty & Net Sales Amt - 2004 to 2009 (ASUS-ITC 00352408-352707)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1114C	Withdrawn			
CX-1115C	Withdrawn			
CX-1116C	Withdrawn			
CX-1117C	Withdrawn			
CX-1118C	List of Deposition Topics, Topic Notes and Numbers; Witness Copy	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1119C	Withdrawn			
CX-1120C	Withdrawn			
CX-1121C	Withdrawn			
CX-1122C	Withdrawn			
CX-1123C	Withdrawn			
CX-1124C	Withdrawn			
CX-1125C	Report Generated from the TipTop/Ecommerce System (ASUS-ITC 02256614-2256619; ASUS-ITC 02256890-2256895; ASUS-ITC 02256986-2256991; ASUS-ITC 02257436-2257441; ASUS-ITC 02257574-2257585)	Infringement; Importation; Remedy; Bonding	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1126C	Withdrawn			
CX-1127C	Withdrawn			
CX-1128C	Witness Notes: Godwin Yan, ACI Corporate Deposition Designee re ACI 30(b)(6) – First Notice	Infringement; Importation	Yan, Godwin; Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Moyer, James; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1129C	Withdrawn			
CX-1130C	Withdrawn			
CX-1131C	Withdrawn			
CX-1132C	Withdrawn			
CX-1133C	Withdrawn			
CX-1134C	Withdrawn			
CX-1135C	Withdrawn			
CX-1136C	Withdrawn			
CX-1137C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1138C	Withdrawn			
CX-1139	Withdrawn			
CX-1140C	Withdrawn			
CX-1141C	Withdrawn			
CX-1142C	Withdrawn			
CX-1143C	Withdrawn			
CX-1144C	Withdrawn			
CX-1145C	Withdrawn			
CX-1146C	Withdrawn			
CX-1147C	Withdrawn			
CX-1148C	Withdrawn			
CX-1149C	Withdrawn			
CX-1150C	Withdrawn			
CX-1151C	Withdrawn			
CX-1152C	Withdrawn			
CX-1153	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1154	Withdrawn			
CX-1155	Withdrawn			
CX-1156	Withdrawn			
CX-1157	MPS. 10-K Annual Report for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2004 (MPS-ITC 001082-1180)	Remedy; Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-1158	MPS 10-K Annual Report for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2005 (MPS-ITC 001181-1288)	Remedy; Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-1159	Withdrawn			
CX-1160	Withdrawn			
CX-1161	Withdrawn			
CX-1162	Withdrawn			
CX-1163	Withdrawn			
CX-1164	Withdrawn			
CX-1165C	Withdrawn			
CX-1166	Withdrawn			
CX-1167	Withdrawn			
CX-1168C	Withdrawn			

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Ex. Index No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1169	Withdrawn			
CX-1170	Withdrawn			
CX-1171C	O2 Micro Agreement with LGE, dated 7/30/09 (O2ITC 613038-39)	Infringement; Validity; Importation; Remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badget, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1172C	O2 Micro Settlement and License Agreement with BenQ, dated 6/1/09 (O2ITC 613040-47)	Infringement; Validity; Importation; Remedy	Lin, Yung-Lin; Keim, James; Badget, Adam; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1173	Withdrawn			
CX-1174C	Withdrawn			
CX-1175C	Withdrawn			
CX-1176C	Withdrawn			
CX-1177C	Withdrawn			
CX-1178	Dr. Lin Notes, 2/27/98 (O2ITC 206837-38)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Nagel, Laurence	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-1179C	Withdrawn			
CX-1180C	Withdrawn			
CX-1181C	Withdrawn			
CX-1182C	Withdrawn			
CX-1183	O2 Micro Form 20-F for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2001 (O2ITC 209424-500)	Validity; Domestic Industry	Keim, James; Lin, Yung-Lin	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1184C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1185C	Withdrawn			
CX-1186C	Withdrawn			
CX-1187	Withdrawn			
CX-1188	Withdrawn			
CX-1189	Withdrawn			
CX-1190C	Withdrawn			
CX-1191C	Withdrawn			
CX-1192C	Withdrawn			
CX-1193C	Withdrawn			
CX-1194C	Withdrawn			
CX-1195	Withdrawn			
CX-1196	Withdrawn			
CX-1197	Withdrawn			
CX-1198	Withdrawn			
CX-1199	Withdrawn			
CX-1200	Withdrawn			
CX-1201	Withdrawn			
CX-1202	Withdrawn			
CX-1203	Withdrawn			
CX-1204	Withdrawn			
CX-1205	Withdrawn			
CX-1206	Withdrawn			
CX-1207	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1208	Withdrawn			
CX-1209	Withdrawn			
CX-1210	Withdrawn			
CX-1211	Withdrawn			
CX-1212	Withdrawn			
CX-1213	Withdrawn			
CX-1214	Withdrawn			
CX-1215	LXMG1626-05-65 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0a, 3/27/07 (MICROSEMI 227861-867)	Infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Choi, Kevin; Henry, Gergoe; Jin, Xiaoping	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1216	Withdrawn			
CX-1217	Withdrawn			
CX-1218	Withdrawn			
CX-1219	Withdrawn			
CX-1220	Withdrawn			
CX-1221	Withdrawn			
CX-1222	Withdrawn			
CX-1223	Withdrawn			
CX-1224	Withdrawn			
CX-1225	Withdrawn			
CX-1226	LXMG1628-12-62 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 12/3/06 (MICROSEMI 228012-018)	Infringement	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Choi, Kevin; Henry, Gergoe; Jin, Xiaoping	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1227	Withdrawn			
CX-1228	Withdrawn			
CX-1229	Withdrawn			
CX-1230	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Bates No.	Sponsoring Witness	Notes
CX-1231	Withdrawn			
CX-1232	Withdrawn			
CX-1233	Withdrawn			
CX-1234	Withdrawn			
CX-1235	Withdrawn			
CX-1236	Withdrawn			
CX-1237	Withdrawn			
CX-1238	Withdrawn			
CX-1239	Withdrawn			
CX-1240	Withdrawn			
CX-1241	Withdrawn			
CX-1242	Withdrawn			
CX-1243	Withdrawn			
CX-1244	Withdrawn			
CX-1245	Withdrawn			
CX-1246	Withdrawn			
CX-1247	Withdrawn			
CX-1248	Withdrawn			
CX-1249	Withdrawn			
CX-1250	Withdrawn			
CX-1251	Withdrawn			
CX-1252	Withdrawn			
CX-1253	Withdrawn			
CX-1254	Withdrawn			
CX-1255	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1256	Withdrawn			
CX-1257	Withdrawn			
CX-1258	Withdrawn			
CX-1259	Withdrawn			
CX-1260	Withdrawn			
CX-1261	Withdrawn			
CX-1262	Withdrawn			
CX-1263	Withdrawn			
CX-1264	Withdrawn			
CX-1265	Withdrawn			
CX-1266	Withdrawn			
CX-1267	Withdrawn			
CX-1268	Withdrawn			
CX-1269	Withdrawn			
CX-1270	Withdrawn			
CX-1271	Withdrawn			
CX-1272	Withdrawn			
CX-1273	Withdrawn			
CX-1274	Withdrawn			
CX-1275	Withdrawn			
CX-1276	Withdrawn			
CX-1277	Withdrawn			
CX-1278	Withdrawn			
CX-1279	Withdrawn			
CX-1280	Withdrawn			
CX-1281	Withdrawn			
CX-1282	Withdrawn			
CX-1283	Withdrawn			
CX-1284	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Witness	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1285	Withdrawn			
CX-1286	Withdrawn			
CX-1287	Withdrawn			
CX-1288	Withdrawn			
CX-1289	Withdrawn			
CX-1290	Withdrawn			
CX-1291	Withdrawn			
CX-1292	Withdrawn			
CX-1293	Withdrawn			
CX-1294	Withdrawn			
CX-1295	Withdrawn			
CX-1296	Withdrawn			
CX-1297	Withdrawn			
CX-1298	Withdrawn			
CX-1299	Withdrawn			
CX-1300	Withdrawn			
CX-1301	Withdrawn			
CX-1302	Withdrawn			
CX-1303	Withdrawn			
CX-1304	Withdrawn			
CX-1305	Withdrawn			
CX-1306	Withdrawn			
CX-1307	Withdrawn			
CX-1308	Withdrawn			
CX-1309	Withdrawn			
CX-1310	Withdrawn			
CX-1311	Withdrawn			
CX-1312C	Withdrawn			
CX-1313C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1314C	Withdrawn			
CX-1315C	Withdrawn			
CX-1316C	Withdrawn			
CX-1317C	Withdrawn			
CX-1318C	Withdrawn			
CX-1319C	Withdrawn			
CX-1320C	Withdrawn			
CX-1321C	Withdrawn			
CX-1322C	Withdrawn			
CX-1323C	Withdrawn			
CX-1324C	Withdrawn			
CX-1325C	Withdrawn			
CX-1326C	Withdrawn			
CX-1327C	Withdrawn			
CX-1328C	Withdrawn			
CX-1329C	Withdrawn			
CX-1330C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1331C	Withdrawn			
CX-1332C	Withdrawn			
CX-1333C	Withdrawn			
CX-1334C	Withdrawn			
CX-1335C	Withdrawn			
CX-1336C	Withdrawn			
CX-1337C	Withdrawn			
CX-1338C	Withdrawn			
CX-1339C	Withdrawn			
CX-1340C	Withdrawn			
CX-1341C	Withdrawn			
CX-1342C	Withdrawn			
CX-1343C	Withdrawn			
CX-1344C	Withdrawn			
CX-1345C	Withdrawn			

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CX-1346C	Withdrawn			
CX-1347C	Withdrawn			
CX-1348C	Withdrawn			
CX-1349C	Withdrawn			
CX-1350C	Withdrawn			
CX-1351C	Withdrawn			
CX-1352C	Withdrawn			
CX-1353C	Withdrawn			
CX-1354C	Withdrawn			
CX-1355C	Withdrawn			
CX-1356C	Withdrawn			
CX-1357C	Withdrawn			
CX-1358C	Withdrawn			
CX-1359C	Withdrawn			
CX-1360	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1361	Withdrawn			
CX-1362	Withdrawn			
CX-1363C	Withdrawn			
CX-1364C	Withdrawn			
CX-1365C	MPS VN800 Datasheet, Rev. 0.9, 10/9/06 (MONO-ITC 00729897-904)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Sciammas, Maurice; Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1366C	Withdrawn			
CX-1367C	Withdrawn			
CX-1368C	Withdrawn			
CX-1369C	Withdrawn			
CX-1370C	Withdrawn			
CX-1371C	Withdrawn			
CX-1372C	Withdrawn			
CX-1373C	Withdrawn			
CX-1374C	Withdrawn			
CX-1375C	Withdrawn			
CX-1376C	Withdrawn			
CX-1377C	Withdrawn			
CX-1378C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1379C	Withdrawn			
CX-1380C	Withdrawn			
CX-1381C	Withdrawn			
CX-1382C	Asustek Schematic for M70SA Inverter Circuit, Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00004304)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1383C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter N50Vm Inverter Circuit, Rev. 1.3 (PEGA-ITC 00004311)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1384C	Pegatron Appoval Sheet for F5GL Inverter Board (PEGA-ITC 00036786)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1385C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter N50Vm Inverter Circuit, Rev. 1.2 (PEGA-ITC 00044892)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1386C	Asustek Schematic for N50Vm Inverter Circuit, Rev. 1.1 (PEGA-ITC 00053280)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1387C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter T11(F3J)D/A, Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00056106)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1388C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter T12(F2J)PWM, Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00056388)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1389C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter V2J(S6F), Rev. 1.1 (PEGA-ITC 00056609)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1390C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic - G70S_Inverter_Circuit, Rev 1.0, (PEGA-ITC 00119843)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1391C	Pegatron Schematic for N50Vm, Rev. 1.3 (PEGA-ITC 00470499)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1392C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic - R1F-GA, Rev. 1.1, 8/16/01 (PEGA-ITC 00991599)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1393C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter V6J, Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00991614)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1394C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter S6F(M9), Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00991636)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1395C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter M6, Rev. 1.2 (PEGA-ITC 00991637)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1396C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter V1JP, Rev. 1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00991638)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1397C	Asustek Schematic for Inverter A4, Rev. 1.1 (PEGA-ITC 00991639-40)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1398	Withdrawn			
CX-1399	Withdrawn			
CX-1400C	Stipulation of Certain Facts by Respondents LG Electronics Inc. and LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.	Infringement; validity; importation; remedy; bonding	Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray; Party Admission	Admitted
CX-1401	Withdrawn			
CX-1402	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1403	Withdrawn			
CX-1404	Withdrawn			
CX-1405	Withdrawn			
CX-1406	Withdrawn			
CX-1407	Withdrawn			
CX-1408	Withdrawn			
CX-1409	Withdrawn			
CX-1410C	Withdrawn			
CX-1411C	Withdrawn			
CX-1412C	Withdrawn			
CX-1413C	Withdrawn			
CX-1414C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1415C	Withdrawn			
CX-1416C	Withdrawn			
CX-1417C	Withdrawn			
CX-1418C	Withdrawn			
CX-1419C	Withdrawn			
CX-1420C	Withdrawn			
CX-1421C	Withdrawn			
CX-1422C	Withdrawn			
CX-1423C	Withdrawn			
CX-1424C	Withdrawn			
CX-1425C	Withdrawn			
CX-1426C	Withdrawn			
CX-1427C	Withdrawn			
CX-1428C	Withdrawn			
CX-1429C	Withdrawn			
CX-1430C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1431C	Withdrawn			
CX-1432	Withdrawn			
CX-1433	Withdrawn			
CX-1434	Withdrawn			
CX-1435	Withdrawn			
CX-1436	Withdrawn			
CX-1437	Withdrawn			
CX-1438	Withdrawn			
CX-1439	Withdrawn			
CX-1440	Withdrawn			
CX-1441	Withdrawn			
CX-1442C	Withdrawn			
CX-1443C	Withdrawn			
CX-1444C	Withdrawn			
CX-1445C	Withdrawn			
CX-1446C	Withdrawn			
CX-1447C	Withdrawn			
CX-1448C	Withdrawn			
CX-1449C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1450C	Microsemi Application Note for LX1691/A/B CCFL Controller, Rev. 0.2a, 11/17/04 (M 059747-70)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Holliday, Roger; Litchfield, Steven; Choi, Kevin; Henry, Gergoe; Jin, Xiaoping	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1451C	Withdrawn			
CX-1452C	Withdrawn			
CX-1453C	Withdrawn			
CX-1454C	Withdrawn			
CX-1455C	Withdrawn			
CX-1456C	Withdrawn			
CX-1457C	Withdrawn			
CX-1458C	Withdrawn			
CX-1459C	Withdrawn			
CX-1460	Withdrawn			
CX-1461	Withdrawn			
CX-1462 C	Withdrawn			
CX-1463C	Withdrawn			
CX-1464C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1465C	Withdrawn			
CX-1466	Withdrawn			
CX-1467	Withdrawn			
CX-1468	Withdrawn			
CX-1469	Withdrawn			
CX-1470 C	Withdrawn			
CX-1471C	Withdrawn			
CX-1472C	Withdrawn			
CX-1473C	Withdrawn			
CX-1474C	Withdrawn			
CX-1475C	Withdrawn			
CX-1476C	Withdrawn			
CX-1477C	Withdrawn			
CX-1478C	Withdrawn			
CX-1479C	Withdrawn			
CX-1480C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1481C	Proposed MP1009R1 / MP1009R0 Simplified Schematics, 1/15/08 (MONO-ITC 00109612-613)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Sciammas, Maurice; Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1482C	Withdrawn			
CX-1483C	Withdrawn			
CX-1484C	MP1009 Simplified Schematic, 9/8/07 (MONO-ITC 00277040)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Ueunten, Paul; Sciammas, Maurice; Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1485C	Withdrawn			
CX-1486C	Withdrawn			
CX-1487C	Withdrawn			
CX-1488C	Withdrawn			
CX-1489C	Withdrawn			
CX-1490C	Withdrawn			
CX-1491C	Withdrawn			
CX-1492C	Withdrawn			
CX-1493C	Withdrawn			
CX-1494C	Withdrawn			
CX-1495C	Withdrawn			
CX-1496C	Withdrawn			
CX-1497C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: B80A (PEGA-ITC 00000654)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1498C	Withdrawn			
CX-1499C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: N2S dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00000670)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1500C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W90VP_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00000673)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1501C	Withdrawn			
CX-1502C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F70_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00004288)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1503C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M70SA_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00004290)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1504C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F90SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00004296)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1505C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: H13VV_Inverter_Circuit(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00004303)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1506C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F8 (PEGA-ITC 00004476)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1507C	Withdrawn			
CX-1508C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V6J (PEGA-ITC 00006987)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1509C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A5G (PEGA-ITC 00008190)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1510C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: a5 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00008683)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1511C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: a5 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00008824)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1512C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: a5 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00008825)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1513C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: a5 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00008890)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1514C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: a5 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00008930)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1515C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00009516)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1516C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7 dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00009585)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1517C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z96J-GA (PEGA-ITC 00012364)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1518C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z94T (PEGA-ITC 00012436)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1519C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M9 (PEGA-ITC 00015462)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1520C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SKITTY2-GA (PEGA-ITC 00016376)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1521C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SONY-GA (PEGA-ITC 00016388)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1522C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T77-GA (PEGA-ITC 00016554)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1523C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: U5A (PEGA-ITC 00016735)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1524C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F6S Inverter Board (PEGA-ITC 00028471)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1525C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F90SG_INVERTER_BOARD (PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00029204)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1526C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Speedy(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00032894)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1527C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T12(F3J)PWM (PEGA-ITC 00033249)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1528C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Diaz Inverter Board R1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00033761)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1529C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00033765)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1530C	Pegatron Approval Sheet for F5GL Inverter Board, Part No. 69N037110A01P (PEGA-ITC 00036778-792)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1531C	Pegatron Approval Sheet for T12J Inverter Board, Part No. 60-NJ5IN2000-A01 (PEGA-ITC 00036794-807)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1532C	C90S Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NQ0IN1000-A01 (PEGA-ITC 00043576-581)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1533C	F6S Inverter Board, Pegatron Part No. 60-NE7IN1000-B01 (PEGA-ITC 00046085-090)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1534C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F6S Inverter Board (PEGA-ITC 00046149)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1535C	F80S Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NM8IN1000-A01P (PEGA-ITC 00047274-279)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1536C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F90SV_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00048198)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1537C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G70G_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00048289)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1538C	Pegatron Schematic: G70G (PEGA-ITC 00048684)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1539C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G70G_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00048753)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1540C	G70SG Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NS4IN1000-A01P (PEGA-ITC 00048927-932)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1541C	G70SG Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NKTIN1000-A01P (PEGA-ITC 00049004-009)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1542C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G70S_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00049010)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1543C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: H17HV(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00052119)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1544C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T11(F3J)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00055892)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1545C	Z37S Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NMLIN1000-A01 (PEGA-ITC 00056973-978)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1546C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z37 (PEGA-ITC 00057075)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1547C	Withdrawn			
CX-1548C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SKITTY2 (PEGA-ITC 00079784)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1549C	BOM, From LA0800153, 60-NE7IN1000-B01, FG3 Inverter_BD (PEGA-ITC 00080775-816)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1550C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T12H(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00081055)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1551C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: N90_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00087385)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1552C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G70SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00087703)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1553C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G71V_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00087872)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1554C	T11F Inverter Board, Customer Asus, Pegatron Part No. 60-NJGIN1000-A01 (PEGA-ITC 00094945-950)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1555C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: VPLP (PEGA-ITC 00101681)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1556C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Skitty-2 (PEGA-ITC 00101904)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1557C	BOM, 60-N7VIN1000-A01, A2 Inverter_BD (with certified translation) (PEGA-ITC 00105579-595)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1558C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: VULPIX (PEGA-ITC 00107682)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1559C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: VULPIX (PEGA-ITC 00107683)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1560C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: VULPIX-E (PEGA-ITC 00107728)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1561C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: TIPPY2(S5) (PEGA-ITC 00108512)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1562C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: P1 (PEGA-ITC 00109433)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1563C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A6Rp (PEGA-ITC 00113838)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1564C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7F (PEGA-ITC 00113883)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1565C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A8(Z62F) (PEGA-ITC 00114248)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1566C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: FLORA(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00129484)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1567C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M5 (PEGA-ITC 00131392)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1568C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z84F(D/A) (PEGA-ITC 00133201)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1569C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F3J(A6J)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00134085)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1570C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: CAMI_Inverter_Board R1.0 (PEGA-ITC 00145736)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1571C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00179030)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1572C	BOM, From: C902371, 59-NKTIN1000-A01PT, G70S Inverter_BD (PEGA-ITC 00190277-314)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1573C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: CAMI_Inverter_Board R1.1 (PEGA-ITC 00193592)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1574C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: H14MH_Inverter_Board (PEGA-ITC 00236928)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1575C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: CAMI_Inverter_Board (PEGA-ITC 00256599)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1576C	BOM, From: LA0800153, 60-NFUIN1000-A01, M70SA Inverter_BD (PEGA-ITC 00279004-010)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1577C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: C90S (PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00296193)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1578C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F90SG_INVERTER_BOARD(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00355255)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1579C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F90SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00421138)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1580C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: ROCKY_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00522767)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1581C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00527855)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1582C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R1E (PEGA-ITC 00564219)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1583C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: S6F(M9) (PEGA-ITC 00580776)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1584C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SE210-D/A(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00592875)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1585C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: FLORA(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00592876)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1586C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R1F-GA (PEGA-ITC 00597203)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1587C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SE210-D/A(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00597661)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1588C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SE210-D/A(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00603436)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1589C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T12 INVERTER BOARD (PEGA-ITC 00640500)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1590C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7F INVERTER BOARD (PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00642143)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1591C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: FLORA(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00651785)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1592C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: SE210-D/A(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00651786)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1593C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: T19H(Z94T) (PEGA-ITC 00692643)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1594C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: U3S(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00694402)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1595C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Teresa(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00773121)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1596C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: CAMI_Inverter_Board (PEGA-ITC 00858325)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1597C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F80S_Inverter_Circuit(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00859412)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1598C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: N50Vm Inverter Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00912556)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1599C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W90VP_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00959263)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1600C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A6J-GA (PEGA-ITC 00991575)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1601C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7J (PEGA-ITC 00991576)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1602C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: D1 (PEGA-ITC 00991579)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1603C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: D1 (PEGA-ITC 00991580)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1604C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F3J(A6J)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00991581)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1605C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: F3J(A6J)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00991582)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1606C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G1(A6J-GA) (PEGA-ITC 00991583)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1607C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: A7J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00991584)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1608C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: L4 (PEGA-ITC 00991585)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1609C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M2 (PEGA-ITC 00991587)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1610C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M3 (PEGA-ITC 00991589)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1611C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M6N-154 (PEGA-ITC 00991590)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1612C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M6N-154 (PEGA-ITC 00991591)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1613C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M7V (PEGA-ITC 00991592)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1614C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: M7V (PEGA-ITC 00991593)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1615C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: MAREEP 2 (PEGA-ITC 00991595)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1616C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: N50Vm_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00991596)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1617C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R1F-GA (PEGA-ITC 00991597)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1618C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R1F-GA (PEGA-ITC 00991598)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1619C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R2E INVERTER BOARD(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00991600)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1620C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R2E INVERTER BOARD(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00991601)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1621C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: R2H(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00991602)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1622C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: S5 (PEGA-ITC 00991603)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1623C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: S5A (PEGA-ITC 00991604)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1624C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: U3S(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00991605)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1625C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V1J (PEGA-ITC 00991607)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1626C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V1J (PEGA-ITC 00991608)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1627C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V1J (PEGA-ITC 00991609)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1628C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V1J (PEGA-ITC 00991610)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1629C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V2J(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00991611)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1630C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V2J(S6F) (PEGA-ITC 00991612)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1631C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: V6V (PEGA-ITC 00991616)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1632C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W1J (PEGA-ITC 00991617)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1633C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W2J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00991618)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1634C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W2J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00991619)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1635C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W2J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00991620)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1636C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W2J dual lamp (PEGA-ITC 00991621)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1637C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W3V (PEGA-ITC 00991622)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1638C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W3Z (PEGA-ITC 00991624)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1639C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W5A (PEGA-ITC 00991625)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1640C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W5F (PEGA-ITC 00991626)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1641C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W6F(W5F)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00991627)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1642C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W7J(W5F)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00991628)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1643C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W7J(W5F)D/A (PEGA-ITC 00991629)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1644C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W7S (PEGA-ITC 00991630)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1645C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z35F (PEGA-ITC 00991631)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1646C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z62F (PEGA-ITC 00991633)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1647C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: Z84F (PEGA-ITC 00991634)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1648C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W3V (PEGA-ITC 00991635)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1649	LX1691 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 07/16/04	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1650C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: C90S(PWM) (PEGA-ITC 00043633)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1651C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: W90VP_Inverter_Circuit (PEGA-ITC 00048462)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-1652C	Asustek Computer Inc. Inverter Schematic: G70SG_INVERTER_CIRCUIT (PEGA-ITC 00048943)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1653C	Withdrawn			
CX-1654C	Withdrawn			
CX-1655C	Withdrawn			
CX-1656C	Withdrawn			
CX-1657C	Withdrawn			
CX-1658C	Withdrawn			
CX-1659C	Withdrawn			
CX-1660C	Withdrawn			
CX-1661C	Withdrawn			
CX-1662C	Withdrawn			
CX-1663C	Withdrawn			
CX-1664C	Withdrawn			
CX-1665C	Withdrawn			
CX-1666C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1667C	Withdrawn			
CX-1668C	Withdrawn			
CX-1669C	Withdrawn			
CX-1670C	Withdrawn			
CX-1671C	Withdrawn			
CX-1672C	Withdrawn			
CX-1673C	Withdrawn			
CX-1674C	Withdrawn			
CX-1675C	Withdrawn			
CX-1676C	Withdrawn			
CX-1677C	Withdrawn			
CX-1678C	Withdrawn			
CX-1679C	Withdrawn			
CX-1680C	Withdrawn			
CX-1681C	Withdrawn			
CX-1682C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Notes
CX-1683C	Withdrawn			
CX-1684C	Withdrawn			
CX-1685C	Withdrawn			
CX-1686C	Withdrawn			
CX-1687C	Withdrawn			
CX-1688C	Withdrawn			
CX-1689C	Withdrawn			
CX-1690C	Withdrawn			
CX-1691C	Withdrawn			
CX-1692C	Withdrawn			
CX-1693C	Withdrawn			
CX-1694C	Withdrawn			
CX-1695C	Withdrawn			
CX-1696C	Withdrawn			
CX-1697C	Withdrawn			
CX-1698C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Text	Witness	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1699C	Withdrawn			
CX-1700C	Withdrawn			
CX-1701C	Withdrawn			
CX-1702C	Withdrawn			
CX-1703C	Withdrawn			
CX-1704C	Withdrawn			
CX-1705C	Withdrawn			
CX-1706C	Withdrawn			
CX-1707C	Withdrawn			
CX-1708C	Withdrawn			
CX-1709C	Withdrawn			
CX-1710C	Withdrawn			
CX-1711C	Withdrawn			
CX-1712C	Withdrawn			
CX-1713C	Withdrawn			
CX-1714C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1715C	Withdrawn			
CX-1716C	Withdrawn			
CX-1717C	Withdrawn			
CX-1718C	Withdrawn			
CX-1719C	Withdrawn			
CX-1720C	Withdrawn			
CX-1721C	Withdrawn			
CX-1722C	Withdrawn			
CX-1723C	Withdrawn			
CX-1724C	Withdrawn			
CX-1725C	Withdrawn			
CX-1726C	Withdrawn			
CX-1727C	Withdrawn			
CX-1728C	Withdrawn			
CX-1729C	Withdrawn			
CX-1730C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1731C	Withdrawn			
CX-1732C	Withdrawn			
CX-1733C	Withdrawn			
CX-1734C	Withdrawn			
CX-1735C	Withdrawn			
CX-1736C	Withdrawn			
CX-1737C	Withdrawn			
CX-1738C	Withdrawn			
CX-1739C	Withdrawn			
CX-1740C	Withdrawn			
CX-1741C	Withdrawn			
CX-1742C	Withdrawn			
CX-1743C	Withdrawn			
CX-1744C	Sony Corp O2 Micro Royalty Payment from April 1, 2008 - March 31, 2009 (O2ITC 612305-612306)	Infringement; Remedy; Bonding	Flasck, Richard; Sciammas, Maurice; Rao, Meera, Moyer, James; Neely, Richard	Admitted 10/22/09

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1745C	Withdrawn			
CX-1746C	Products related to '382 - 090814 (O2ITC 612358-88)	Ownership; Validity; Infringement; Claim Construction; Domestic Industry	Lin, Yung-Lin; Flasck, Richard; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1747	Withdrawn			
CX-1748	Withdrawn			
CX-1749	Withdrawn			
CX-1750	Withdrawn			
CX-1751	Withdrawn			
CX-1752	Withdrawn			
CX-1753	Withdrawn			
CX-1754	Withdrawn			
CX-1755	Withdrawn			
CX-1756C	Withdrawn			
CX-1757	Withdrawn			
CX-1758C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1759C	Fax from Yung Lin to Sony re OZ960AM-ATI Inverter dated 05/05/97; Operation Theory of Full-House dated 07/08/99 (O2ITC 271792-94, O2ITC 419533-44	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-1760	Withdrawn			
CX-1761C	2008 and 2009 List of Sales Records and Customer Addresses (Endicott Dep. Ex. 7)	Infringement	Novitsky Flasck	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1762	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1763	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1764	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1765	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1766	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1767	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1768	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1769	Withdrawn			
CX-1770	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1771	Withdrawn			
CX-1772C	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1773	Withdrawn			
CX-1774C	Withdrawn			
CX-1775C	Withdrawn			
CX-1776C	Withdrawn			
CX-1777	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1778	Withdrawn			
CX-1779	Withdrawn			
CX-1780C	Withdrawn			
CX-1781	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1782	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1783	Intentionally Left Blank			

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1784	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1785	Withdrawn			
CX-1786	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1787	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1788	Withdrawn			
CX-1789	Withdrawn			
CX-1790	Withdrawn			
CX-1791	Withdrawn			
CX-1792	Withdrawn			
CX-1793	Withdrawn			
CX-1794	Withdrawn			
CX-1795	Withdrawn			
CX-1796	Withdrawn			
CX-1797	Withdrawn			
CX-1798	Withdrawn			
CX-1799	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1800	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1801	Withdrawn			
CX-1802	Withdrawn			
CX-1803	Dr. Mercer Schematics & Waveforms – MP1010-A Open Lamp Regulation and Shutdown Circuit, 8/20/09 Mercer Rebuttal Report (Silzars), Ex. 10 Rebuts RX-1C-3C, 34C, 46C, 70C, 84C-86C, 91C, 133C-137C, 258C, 259C, 262C, 263C, 412C, 470C, 471C, 478C, 484C, 506C-508C, 522C, 534C-544C, 569C, 571C-576C, 584C-589C, 674C, 675C, 679C, 701C, 726C, 750C, 751C, 983C, 984C	Validity	Mercer Nagel Silzars	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1804C	Withdrawn			
CX-1805C	03/20/03 MPS email from Frankie to M. Sciammas et al re Summary of difference between MP1010B and MP1015 (MONO-ITC 00723916-00723918) Rebuts RX-31C-71C, 469C, 505C, 532C, 676C-678C, 680C-700C, 702C-725C, 727C-730C	Validity	Mercer Sciammas	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-1806C	Withdrawn			
CX-1807	Withdrawn			
CX-1808C	03/11/02 M. Hsing email to R. Chen attaching OZ datasheets (MPS-ITC 055591-055657), Wang Dep. Ex 20 Rebuts RX-31C-71C, 469C, 505C, 532C, 676C-678C, 680C-700C, 702C-725C, 727C-730C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Wang	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1809	OZ962 Preliminary Datasheet, Feb. 10, 1998 (MPS 93330-93339) Rebuts RX-31C-71C, 469C, 505C, 532C, 676C-678C, 680C-700C, 702C-725C, 727C-730C	Validity	Mercer Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-1810C	Withdrawn			
CX-1811C	Letter of Intent Agreement between MPS and Ambit Microsystems Corp., 2/10/98 (MONO-ITC 00717654-00717657) Rebuts RX-31C-71C, 469C, 505C, 532C, 676C-678C, 680C-700C, 702C-725C, 727C-730C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Sciammas Moyer	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1812	Withdrawn			
CX-1813C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1814	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1815	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1816	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1817	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1818	Withdrawn			
CX-1819	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1820	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1821C	Withdrawn			
CX-1822	Withdrawn			
CX-1823	Mark up of U.S. Patent 5,818,669 (Mader) (MPS-ITC 003810-003827), Silzars Dep. Ex. 14 Rebuts RX- 94, 95C-97C, 178C-179C, 183C, 568C	Validity	Mercer Silzars	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1824	Withdrawn			
CX-1825C	Withdrawn			
CX-1826C	Withdrawn			
CX-1827C	Withdrawn			
CX-1828C	Withdrawn			
CX-1829C	Withdrawn			
CX-1830C	Withdrawn			
CX-1831C	Withdrawn			
CX-1832C	Withdrawn			
CX-1833C	09-13-00 Summary of the first test on 960 module (MONO-ITC 00720284-00720297) Rebuts RX-31C-71C, 469C, 505C, 532C, 676C-678C, 680C-700C, 702C-725C, 727C-730C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Ueunten Moyer Sciammas	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1834C	Withdrawn			
CX-1835	Withdrawn			
CX-1836	Provisional Patent App 60 145,118 (O2ITC 111853-111873) Rebuts RX-160C-169C, 171C, 172C, 286C, 287C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Lin, Yung-Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-1837	Withdrawn			
CX-1838	Withdrawn			
CX-1839	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1840	Withdrawn			
CX-1841	Withdrawn			
CX-1842	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1843	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1844	Withdrawn			
CX-1845C	Withdrawn			
CX-1846C	Withdrawn			
CX-1847C	MPS Data Sheet re MP1009 Nu-Pulse CCFL Invert Controller, Rev. 0.9, dated 10/17/2008 (MPS-ITC 000164-174) Rebuts RX-116C, 123C, 131C, 482C, 483C, 489C-497C, 577C, 583C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Moyer Ueunten	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1848C	Withdrawn			
CX-1849C	Withdrawn			
CX-1850C	Withdrawn			
CX-1851C	Withdrawn			
CX-1852C	Withdrawn			
CX-1853C	Withdrawn			
CX-1854C	Withdrawn			
CX-1855C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1856C	Withdrawn			
CX-1857C	4/28/04 T. Ward email re LX1691A short-term demand (MICROSEMI 180907) Rebuts RX-1C-3C, 34C, 46C, 70C, 72-105C, 133C-137C, 258C, 259C, 262C, 263C, 412C, 470C, 471C, 478C, 484C, 506C-508C, 522C, 534C-544C, 569C, 571C-576C, 584C-589C, 674C, 675C, 679C, 701C, 726C, 750C, 751C, 983C, 984C	Validity	Mercer Chapman	Admitted 10/22/09
CX-1858	Withdrawn			
CX-1859	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1860	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1861	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1862	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1863	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1864	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1865	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1866	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1867	Withdrawn			
CX-1868	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1869	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1870	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1871	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1872	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1873	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1874	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1875	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1876	Intentionally Left Blank			

Exhibit No.	Item	Objection	Sponsoring Witness	Admitted
CX-1877	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1878	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1879	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1880	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1881	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1882	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1883	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1884	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1885	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1886C	Withdrawn			
CX-1887C	Withdrawn			
CX-1888C	Withdrawn			
CX-1889C	Withdrawn			
CX-1890C	Withdrawn			
CX-1891C	Withdrawn			
CX-1892C	Withdrawn			
CX-1893C	Withdrawn			
CX-1894C	Withdrawn			
CX-1895C	Withdrawn			
CX-1896C	Withdrawn			
CX-1897C	Withdrawn			
CX-1898C	Withdrawn			
CX-1899C	Withdrawn			
CX-1900C	Withdrawn			
CX-1901C	Withdrawn			
CX-1902C	Withdrawn			
CX-1903C	Withdrawn			
CX-1904C	Withdrawn			
CX-1905C	Withdrawn			

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1906C	Withdrawn			
CX-1907C	Withdrawn			
CX-1908	Withdrawn			
CX-1909	Withdrawn			
CX-1910C	Withdrawn			
CX-1911C	Withdrawn			
CX-1912	Intentionally Left Blank			
CX-1913C	Withdrawn			
CX-1914	OZ960 Datasheet – Phase-Shift PWM Controller (Silzars, Dep. Ex. 11) Rebuts RX-129C, 223C, 352C, 354C, 359C, 360C, 363C-367C, 371C, 380C, 394C, 400C, 443C, 467C, 752C-754C	Infringement; Domestic Industry	Flasck Silzars Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1915C	Withdrawn			
CX-1916	MPS Designing CCFL Inverters with the MP1010 version.11, dated 05/1999 (MPS-ITC 002769) Rebuts RX-1C-3C, 34C, 46C, 70C, 84C-86C, 91C, 133C-137C, 258C, 259C, 262C, 263C, 412C, 470C, 471C, 478C, 484C, 506C-508C, 522C, 534C-544C, 569C, 571C-576C, 584C-589C, 674C, 675C, 679C, 701C, 726C, 750C, 751C, 983C, 984C	Validity	Mercer Silzars Moyer Ueunten Shannon	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1917C	Withdrawn			
CX-1918C	Withdrawn			
CX-1919C	WorldGate CCFL questions (WGATE 013008-09)	Infringement	Flasck Ueunten Silzars	
CX-1920C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1921C	Withdrawn			
CX-1922C	Withdrawn			
CX-1923C	Withdrawn			
CX-1924C	Withdrawn			
CX-1925C	Withdrawn			
CX-1926C	MPS Test Schematic, dated 1/17/98 (MONO-ITC 00111142-308)	Infringement	Flasck Silzars Ueunten Moyer Shannon	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-1927C	Withdrawn			
CX-1928C	Withdrawn			
CX-1929C	Withdrawn			
CX-1930C	Withdrawn			
CX-1931C	Withdrawn			
CX-1932C	Withdrawn			
CX-1933C	Withdrawn			
CX-1934C	Withdrawn			
CX-1935C	Withdrawn			
CX-1936C	Withdrawn			
CX-1937C	Withdrawn			
CX-1938C	Withdrawn			
CX-1939C	Withdrawn			
CX-1940C	Withdrawn			
CX-1941C	Withdrawn			
CX-1942C	Withdrawn			
CX-1943C	Withdrawn			
CX-1944C	Withdrawn			
CX-1945C	Withdrawn			

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Identification	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-1946C	Withdrawn			
CX-1947C	Withdrawn			
CX-1948C	Withdrawn			
CX-1949C	Withdrawn			
CX-1950C	Withdrawn			
CX-1951C	Withdrawn			
CX-1952C	Withdrawn			
CX-1953C	Withdrawn			
CX-1954C	Withdrawn			
CX-1955C	Withdrawn			
CX-1956C	Withdrawn			
CX-1957C	Withdrawn			
CX-1958C	Withdrawn			
CX-1959C	Withdrawn			
CX-1960C	Withdrawn			
CX-1961C	Withdrawn			
CX-1962C	Withdrawn			
CX-1963C	Withdrawn			
CX-1964C	Withdrawn			
CX-1965C	Withdrawn			
CX-1966C	Withdrawn			
CX-1967C	Withdrawn			
CX-1968C	Withdrawn			
CX-1969C	Withdrawn			
CX-1970C	Withdrawn			
CX-1971C	Withdrawn			
CX-1972C	Withdrawn			
CX-1973C	Withdrawn			
CX-1974C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Admitted
CX-1975C	Withdrawn			
CX-1976C	Withdrawn			
CX-1977C	Withdrawn			
CX-1978C	Withdrawn			
CX-1979C	Withdrawn			
CX-1980C	Withdrawn			
CX-1981C	Withdrawn			
CX-1982C	Withdrawn			
CX-1983C	Withdrawn			
CX-1984C	Withdrawn			
CX-1985C	Withdrawn			
CX-1986C	Withdrawn			
CX-1987C	Withdrawn			
CX-1988C	Withdrawn			
CX-1989C	Withdrawn			
CX-1990C	Withdrawn			
CX-1991C	Withdrawn			
CX-1992C	Withdrawn			
CX-1993C	Withdrawn			
CX-1994C	Withdrawn			
CX-1995C	Withdrawn			
CX-1996C	Withdrawn			
CX-1997C	Withdrawn			
CX-1998C	Withdrawn			
CX-1999C	Withdrawn			
CX-2000C	Withdrawn			
CX-2001C	Withdrawn			
CX-2002C	Withdrawn			
CX-2003C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2004C	Schematics re CCFL in file folder labeled CCFL Drivers (MPS-ITC 006904-7226)	Infringement	Flasck Silzars Ueunten Moyer Shannon	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2005C	Withdrawn			
CX-2006C	Withdrawn			
CX-2007C	Withdrawn			
CX-2008C	Withdrawn			
CX-2009C	Withdrawn			
CX-2010C	Withdrawn			
CX-2011C	Withdrawn			
CX-2012C	Withdrawn			
CX-2013C	Hand drawing of schematics and simplified schematics (MPS-ITC 083095)	Infringement	Flasck Silzars Ueunten Moyer Shannon	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2014C	Withdrawn			
CX-2015C	Withdrawn			
CX-2016C	Withdrawn			
CX-2017C	Withdrawn			
CX-2018C	Withdrawn			
CX-2019C	Withdrawn			
CX-2020C	Withdrawn			
CX-2021C	Withdrawn			
CX-2022C	Withdrawn			
CX-2023C	Withdrawn			
CX-2024C	Withdrawn			

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Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2025C	Withdrawn			
CX-2026C	Withdrawn			
CX-2027C	Withdrawn			
CX-2028C	Withdrawn			
CX-2029C	Withdrawn			
CX-2030C	Withdrawn			
CX-2031C	Withdrawn			
CX-2032C	Withdrawn			
CX-2033C	Withdrawn			
CX-2034C	2008-AUG USA SALES FCST (MONO-ITC-00093957 - 4067)	Importation Remedy Bonding Infringement	Rao Sciammas Flasck	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2035C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991568)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2036C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991569)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2037C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991570)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2038C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991571)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2039C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991572)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2040C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991573)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2041C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991574)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2042C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991575)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2043C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991576)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2044C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991577)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2045C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991578)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2046C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991579)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2047C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991580)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2048C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991581)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2049C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991582)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2050C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991583)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2051C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991584)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2052C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991585)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2053C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991586)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2054C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991587)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2055C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991588)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2056C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991589)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2057C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991590)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2058C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991591)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2059C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991592)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2060C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991593)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2061C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991594)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2062C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991595)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2063C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991596)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2064C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991597)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2065C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991598)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2066C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991599)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2067C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991600)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2068C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991601)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2069C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991602)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2070C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991603)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2071C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991604)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2072C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991605)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2073C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991606)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2074C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991607)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2075C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991608)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2076C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991609)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2077C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991610)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2078C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991611)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2079C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991612)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2080C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991613)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2081C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991614)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2082C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991615)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2083C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991616)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2084C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991617)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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CX-2085C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991618)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2086C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991619)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2087C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991620)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2088C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991621)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2089C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991622)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2090C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991623)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2091C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991624)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2092C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991625)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2093C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991626)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2094C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991627)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2095C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991628)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2096C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991629)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2097C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991630)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2098C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991631)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2099C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991632)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2100C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991633)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2101C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991634)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2102C	ASUS Schematic (PEGA-ITC 00991635)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CX-2103C	Handwritten notes dated 9/7/97 (O2ITC 271800-802)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2104C	9/25/97 Fax from J. Doherty to Dr. Yung Lin re evaluation result of new O2 (O2ITC 271829-839)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2105C	O2 Micro OZM1018-Quanta HPC Schematic dated 5/21/98 (O2ITC 271859)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2106C	O2 Micro Fujitsu – Burst Mode Schematic dated 6/31/98 (O2ITC 271860)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2107C	O2 Micro schematic dated 2/18/98 & testing waveforms dated6/24/99 (O2ITC 272450-272458)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2108C	Operation Theory of Full-House, dated 7/8/99 (O2ITC 419533-419544)	Validity	Lin, Yung-Lin; Mercer, Ray	Admitted 10/21/09
CX-2109C	Raymond Reitz emails re Microsemi products (LF 1-6, 12-13)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Litchfield, Steven; Henry, George; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2110C	Assembly Console schematics (LF 29-38)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Litchfield, Steven; Henry, George; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/26/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
CX-2111C	Microsemi LXMG1626-12-64 Datasheet, Rev. 1.0, 2005-12-14 (LF 39-50)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Litchfield, Steven; Henry, George; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2112C	Lifefitness invoices and receipts (LF 51-64)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Litchfield, Steven; Henry, George; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2113C	Lifefitness invoices, packing slips, third party billing and receipts (LF 65-143)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard; Choi, Kevin; Litchfield, Steven; Henry, George; Nguyen, Chien	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2114C	Microsemi Analog Mixed Signal Group Division; 8D Corrective Action Report (LX 144-153)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2115C	Lifefitness Vendor Item Report, dated 08/12/09 (LF 154)	Infringement; importation; remedy	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2116C	Withdrawn			
CX-2117C	Email from M. Sciammas to P. Ueunten & J. Moyer re OZ960 datasheet, dated 9/15/00 (MONO-ITC-00248348)	Validity	Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/26/09
CX-2118C	OZ960 Preliminary Datasheet, OZ960-DS-0.9, dated 7/24/00 (MONO-ITC-00248313-321)	Validity	Sciammas, Maurice	Admitted 10/26/09

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DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received Into Evidence
CDX-1	Board containing O2 Micro Inverter Controller	Conception & reduction to practice; Technical prong domestic industry	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CDX-2	CCFL lamp	Conception & reduction to practice; Technical prong domestic industry	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CDX-3C	Total sales for OZ960 and OZ964	Secondary considerations of nonobviousness	James Keim	Admitted 10/22/09
CDX-4C	Sales impact of the '382 patent	Secondary considerations of nonobviousness	James Keim	Admitted 10/22/09
CDX-5C	Commercial success of the '382 patent as percentage of business & market share	Secondary considerations of nonobviousness	James Keim	Admitted 10/22/09
CDX-6C	Comparison of sales of the OZ960 and OZ965	Secondary considerations of nonobviousness	James Keim	Admitted 10/22/09
CDX-7	Withdrawn			
CDX-8	Withdrawn			
CDX-9	Withdrawn			
CDX-10	Withdrawn			
CDX-11	Drawing by Dr. Lin	Conception & reduction to practice	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CDX-12	Drawing by Dr. Lin	Conception & reduction to practice	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted 10/21/09
CDX-13	Microsemi's Product Families	Infringement; Importation	Asaf Silberstein	Admitted 10/22/09
CDX-14	'382 Asserted Claims	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-15	Accused MPS Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-16	List of Simplified MPS Schematics	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-17	Simplified Schematic for MPS Accused Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-18	Fundamental Errors in MPS's Analysis	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-19	Withdrawn			
CDX-20	Withdrawn			
CDX-21	Withdrawn			
CDX-22	Withdrawn			
CDX-23	"Exceeding" v "Above"— Detection Result v Detection Method	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-24	Exceeding the Predetermined Threshold for Predetermined Duration	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-25	Exceeding the Predetermined Threshold of Predetermined Duration	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-26	Exceeding the Predetermined Threshold for Predetermined Duration	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-27	Simplified Schematic For MPS Accused Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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CDX-28	How the OV Protection in the MPS ICs Work-Comparators	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-29	Comparator + Retriggerable Multivibrator	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-30	Withdrawn			
CDX-31	The Retriggerable Multivibrator aka The Retriggerable One-Shot	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-32	Examples of Operation of the Retriggerable Multivibrator	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-33	Examples of Operation of the Retriggerable Multivibrator	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-34	Exceeding the Predetermined Threshold for Predetermined Duration	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-35	Simplified Schematic For MPS Accused Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-36	MPS Expert's Test Proves Infringement	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-37	Withdrawn			
CDX-38	Withdrawn			
CDX-39	Withdrawn			
CDX-40	Withdrawn			
CDX-41	Hysteresis is Irrelevant	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-42	Intentionally Left Blank	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-43	Infringing Endicott Research Group (ERG) Products	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-44	ASUSTEK Accused Products (CX403C)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-45	ASUSTek LCD Display Products Analyzed	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-46	Infringing Microsemi Inverter Controllers	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-47	Infringing Microsemi Inverter Modules	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-48	Withdrawn			
CDX-49	Timers – The IC Timer Cookbook	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-50	Withdrawn			
CDX-51	Timers – The 2240 Type Block Diagram	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-52	Withdrawn			
CDX-53	LX1692 Over Programmed Voltage Protection	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-54	Withdrawn			
CDX-55	Withdrawn			
CDX-56	Withdrawn			
CDX-57	Withdrawn			
CDX-58	Withdrawn			
CDX-59	LX1692 – C_BST	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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CDX-60	LX1692 – C_BST	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-61	LX1692 – C_BST	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-62	LX1692 – CBST	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-63	LX1692 – C_BST	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-64	Withdrawn			
CDX-65C	MP1008 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-66C	MP1009 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-67C	MP10091 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received Into Evidence
CDX-68C	MP1010B Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-69C	MP1015 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-70C	MP1018 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-71C	MP1026 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-72C	MP1037 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-73C	MP1038 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-74C	MP1039 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-75C	MP1048 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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CDX-76C	MP1060 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-77C	MP1872 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-78C	MP61093 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-79C	MP1017 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-80C	ASUS Monitor EeeTop 1602	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-81C	ASUS Monitor VH196T	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-82C	ASUS Monitor LS221	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-83C	PEGA-ITC-0097372 Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received into Evidence
CDX-84C	Pegatron D1 (Rev 1.0) Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-85C	Pegatron L4 (Rev 2.1) Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-86C	Pegatron Mareep 2 Rev 1.2 Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-87C	Pegatron A7J Dual Lamp Rev 1.1 Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-88C	Pegatron W2J Dual Lamp Rev 1.2 Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-89C	Pegatron R2E Rev1.0 Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-90C	Pegatron F90SV Rev 1.1 Inverter Infringement Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-91C	LX1691A Infringement Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-92C	LX1692 Infringement Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-93C	LX1693 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-94C	LXMG1617A-03-02X Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-95C	LXMG1627-05-44 Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-96C	LXMG1813-12-6x Claim Chart	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-97C	Preliminary Claim Chart re Infringement of '382 (Asus Computer with MP1010B)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-98	Drawing by Richard Flasck	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-99	Timer v. Clock slide	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09

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CDX-100	Withdrawn			
CDX-101C	Formerly CX-25C - Preliminary Claim Chart re O2 Micro's Implementation of U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (O2 Micro's OZ960) (O2ITC 037935-37)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-102C	Formerly CX-27C - Preliminary Claim Chart re O2 Micro's Implementation of U.S. Patent No. 7,417,382 (O2 Micro's OZ964) (O2ITC 037955-57)	Infringement	Flasck, Richard	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-103	Drawing by H. Bunsow during J. Moyer cross-examination	Infringement; Validity	Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-104	Drawing by H. Bunsow during J. Moyer cross-examination	Infringement; Validity	Moyer, James	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-105	Drawing by H. Bunsow during A. Silzars cross-examination	Infringement; Importation	Silzars, Aris	Admitted 10/28/09
CDX-106	Withdrawn			

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-107	Agreed Upon Claim Terms	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-108	Claim Construction: Timer Circuit Limitation	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-109	Withdrawn			
CDX-110	Withdrawn			
CDX-111	"when said first voltage signal exceeds a predetermined threshold for said predetermined duration." Specification	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-112	Withdrawn			
CDX-113	MP1010 (RX-85)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-114	The MP1010 Does Not Anticipate	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-115	Differences Between RC Time Constant and "Predetermined Duration"	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-116	Withdrawn			
CDX-117	Withdrawn			
CDX-118	MP1010 AN-01 (RX-584)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-119	MP1010 Simulation, p.1 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-120	MP1010 Simulation, p.2 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-121	MP1010 Simulation, p.3 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Item	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received into Evidence
CDX-122	Withdrawn			
CDX-123	No Shutdown at 700V and 900V (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-124	MP1010 Simulation, p.5 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-125	MP1010 Simulation, p.6 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-126	MP1010 Simulation, p.7 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-127	MP1010 Simulation, p.8 (CX-1803)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-128	Shutdown at 2000V and 1000V	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-129	(RX-410C)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

CDX-130	Withdrawn			
CDX-131	Kawabata Patent (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-132	No Obviousness in View of Kawabata (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-133	Withdrawn			
CDX-134	Figure 13 Missing Relevant Disclosure (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-135	Figure 16 Shows Voltage Dividing Resistors (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-136	Kawabata utilizes a non-standard voltage dividing circuit – not obvious substitution (RX-78)(RX-79)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

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Exhibit No.	Title	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received into Evidence
CDX-137	Kawabata Teaches Away from Capacitor Divider (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-138	Kawabata Does Not Disclose a Timer Circuit	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-139	No Motivation for Current Feedback Control System (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-140	Withdrawn			
CDX-141	Withdrawn			
CDX-142	ML4878 Datasheet (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-143	ML4878 Cannot Support Obviousness (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-144	VSNS Signal Required for Multiple Purposes (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CDX-145	Zener Diode Used for Power Regulation (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-146	Allegedly Obvious Modification Incompativle with Purpose of Monitoring of Zener Diodes (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-147	Allegedly Obvious Modification Incompativle with the Uses of Zero Crossing Detector (RX-96)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-148	Withdrawn			
CDX-149	ML4878 Designers Concerned About Secondary Side Capacitance (RX-95)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-150	Withdrawn			
CDX-151	Withdrawn			
CDX-152	No Obviousness in View of Nalbant Patent (RX-93)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-153	Nalbant – No Secondary Side Capacitor Divider (RX-93)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received Into Evidence
CDX-154	Nalbant – No timer circuit (RX-93)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09
CDX-155	Withdrawn			
CDX-156	Kawabata Figures 11 & 12 (RX-78)	Validity	Mercer	Admitted 10/30/09

PHYSICAL EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Date	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Received Into Evidence
CPX-1	ERG G358 CCFL Inverter	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Novitsky, Thomas	Admitted 10/30/09
CPX-2	ERG SFW CCFL Inverter	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Novitsky, Thomas	Admitted 10/30/09
CPX-3	ERG W6M CCFL Inverter	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Novitsky, Thomas	Admitted 10/30/09
CPX-6	Asus LS221H Monitor	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke; Yan, Godwin	Admitted 10/30/09
CPX-7	Asus VH196T Monitor	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke; Yan, Godwin	Admitted 10/30/09
CPX-8	Asus EETop PC	Infringement; Importation; Remedy	Flasck, Richard; Wen, Duke; Yan, Godwin	Admitted 10/30/09

Dated: November 3, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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and O2 Micro Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Mike Durbin, hereby certify that copies of **COMPLAINANTS O2 MICRO INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND O2 MICRO INC.'S FINAL EXHIBIT LIST**, were served this 13th day of November 2009, as follows:

The Honorable Marilyn R. Abbott Secretary to the Commission U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW Washington, DC 20436	One copy by electronic filing
The Honorable E. James Gildea Administrative Law Judge U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW, Room 317 Washington, DC 20436	Two copies by hand
David O. Lloyd Office of Unfair Import Investigations U.S. International Trade Commission 500 E Street, SW, Room 401 Washington, DC 20436	One copy by hand One copy by email David.Lloyd@usitc.gov
On Behalf of Respondent Microsemi Corporation:	
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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-1	WITHDRAWN				
RX-2	WITHDRAWN				
RX-3	WITHDRAWN				
RX-4	Integrated Circuits Unitrode Resonant Fluorescent Lamp Driver UC1871, UC2871, and UC3871, dated 10/00/1994 (MPS_ITC 053865-870)	MPS_ITC 053865-870	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-5	WITHDRAWN				
RX-6	WITHDRAWN				
RX-7	WITHDRAWN				
RX-8	WITHDRAWN				
RX-9	WITHDRAWN				
RX-10	WITHDRAWN				
RX-11	'382 Patent Prosecution File History, March 30, 2006 Request for Continued Examination (RCE) (Silzars Report Ex. 20) (O2-ITC 001409-419)	O2ITC 001409-419	Invalidity and noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin, James Hao	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-12	WITHDRAWN				
RX-13	WITHDRAWN				
RX-14	'382 Patent Prosecution File History, October 10, 2006 Declaration of Prior Invention in the United States to Overcome Cited Patent (O2-ITC 001445 - 496) (Silzars Report Ex. 23)	O2ITC 001445-496	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin, James Hao	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-15	WITHDRAWN				
RX-16	WITHDRAWN				
RX-17	WITHDRAWN				
RX-18	WITHDRAWN				
RX-19	WITHDRAWN				
RX-20	WITHDRAWN				
RX-21	WITHDRAWN				
RX-22	WITHDRAWN				
RX-23	WITHDRAWN				
RX-24C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-25	Partial November 14, 2005 Trial Transcript, O2 Micro Int'l v. Taiwan Sumida Electronics, No. 2:03-CV-007 (redacted) (O2ITC 041983, O2ITC 042010-011) (Silzars Report Ex. 40) (Hao 12)	O2ITC 041983, O2ITC 042010-011	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/22/09)
RX-26	WITHDRAWN				
RX-27C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-28C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-29	April 8, 1999 Facsimile from Yung-Lin Lin to Ed Pfleger (O2ITC 218786-792) (Silzars Report Ex. 44) (Pfleger 4)	O2ITC 218786-792	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-30	WITHDRAWN				
RX-31	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-32	03/15/1998 E-mail from Jim Moyer regarding MPS ASIC for Inverters (MONO-ITC 00718771-772) (Silzars Report Ex. 48)	MONO-ITC 00718771-772	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-33	Taiwan Trip Notes of Jim Moyer (MONO-ITC 00111116-137) (Silzars Report Ex. 49) 03/05/1998	MONO-ITC 00111116-137	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-34	WITHDRAWN				
RX-35	MPS Purchase Order for MP1011 Probes from SV Probe (MONO-ITC 00116772) (Silzars Report Ex. 51) 6/22/1998	MONO-ITC 00116772	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-36	SV Probe Invoice for MP1011 Probe Card Devices (MONO-ITC 00281586) (Silzars Report Ex. 52) 06/29/1998	MONO-ITC 00281586	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-37	06/29/1998 Letter from Paul Ueunten re: Rene Bello (MONO-ITC 00115249) (Silzars Report Ex. 53)	MONO-ITC 00115249	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-38	06/30/1998 Norsk Engineering Invoice (MONO-ITC 00245767-768) (Silzars Report Ex. 54)	MONO-ITC 00245767-768	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-39	IEPS Quote for MP1011 Assembly (MONO-ITC 00115251-256) (Silzars Report Ex. 55) 06/04/1998	MONO-ITC 00115251-256	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-40	CEI Proposal for Work on MP1011(MONO-ITC00281593) (Silzars Report Ex. 56) 07/14/1998	MONO-ITC00281593	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-41	07/07/1998 Letter from Paul Ueunten to Gustavo Ortega (MONO-ITC 00114242-243) (Silzars Report Ex. 57)	MONO-ITC 00114242-243	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-42	ICE Quote for MP1011 Burn-In Board (MONO-ITC 00114235-237) (Silzars Report Ex. 58) 07/08/1998	MONO-ITC 00114235-237	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-43	MPS Purchase Order for Burn-In Board (MONO-ITC 00115273) (Silzars Report Ex. 59) 07/09/1998	MONO-ITC 00115273	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-44	MPS Purchase Order for Henry Gonzales Consulting (MONO-ITC 00245781) (Silzars Report Ex. 60) 06/08/1998	MONO-ITC 00245781	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-45	MP1011 Reference Design Schematic 07/20/1998 (MONO-ITC 00115229) (Silzars Report Ex. 61)	MONO-ITC 00115229	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-46	WITHDRAWN				
RX-47	MP1011 Reference Circuit (MPS-ITC 008875) (Silzars Report Ex. 63) 10/02/1998	MPS-ITC 008875	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-48	MP1011 Reference Circuit with Bill of Materials (Silzars Report Ex. 64) (Mercer Ex. 10) (Hao 19) (MONO-ITC 00115150) 10/02/1998	MONO-ITC 00115150	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon, James Hao, Melvin R. Mercer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-49	MP1011 Demo Boards (MPS-ITC 008894-910) (Silzars Report Ex. 65) 11/01/1998	MPS-ITC 008894-910	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-50C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Distribution of MP1010 Modules (MPS-ITC 008873) (Silzars Report Ex. 66) 01/07/1999	MPS-ITC 008873	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-51C	MP1010 Test Data Measurements (MPS-ITC 008879-886) (Silzars Report Ex. 67) 01/08/1999	MPS-ITC 008879-886	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-52	FedEx Invoice of Shipment to Ambit from MPS (MONO-ITC 00281611) (Silzars Report Ex. 68) 01/09/1999	MONO-ITC 00281611	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-53C	Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Sumida Taiwan Meeting (MONO-ITC 00719066 -067) (Silzars Report Ex. 69) 01/19/1999	MONO-ITC 00719066-067	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-54C	Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Arima Computer Meeting (MONO-ITC00719076-077) (Silzars Report Ex. 70) 01/22/1999	MONO-ITC00719076-077	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-55C	Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Compal Meeting (MONO-ITC 00719061) (Silzars Report Ex. 71) 01/22/1999	MONO-ITC 00719061	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-56C	Taiwan Notebook Manufacturers Visiting Report and To Do List (MONO-ITC 0014405-411) (Silzars Report Ex. 72) 02/01/1999	MONO-ITC 0014405-411	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-57C	MP1010 Schematic from Sumida (MPS-ITC 008878) (Silzars Report Ex. 73) 01/19/1999	MPS-ITC 008878	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-58	MP1010 Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp Driver, Preliminary Data Sheet V.2 dated 02/00/1999 (MPS-ITC 002799-804) (Mercer Ex. 11) (Silzars Report Ex. 74)	MPS-ITC 002799-804	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-59	Michael Hsing Correspondence with Peter Liu of Ambit (MONO-ITC 00114402-404) (Silzars Report Ex. 75) 02/03/1999	MONO-ITC 00114402-404	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-60C	Paul Ueunten Correspondence with Peter Liu of Ambit (MONO-ITC 00113294-303) (Silzars Report Ex. 76) 02/25/1999	MONO-ITC 00113294-303	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-61C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Alpha Top Visit (MONO-ITC 00115357) (Silzars Report Ex. 77) 03/11/1999	MONO-ITC 00115357	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-62C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Arima Visit (MONO-ITC 00115359) (Silzars Report Ex. 78) 01/22/1999	MONO-ITC 00115359	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-63C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-64C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Mitac Visit (MONO-ITC 00115363) (Silzars Report Ex. 80) 03/11/1999	MONO-ITC 00115363	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-65C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Chikony Visit (MONO-ITC 00115367) (Silzars Report Ex. 81) 03/12/1999	MONO-ITC 00115367	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-66C	Paul Ueunten Notes on Clevo Visit (MONO-ITC 00115365) (Silzars Report Ex. 82) 03/12/1999	MONO-ITC 00115365	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-67C	Paul Ueunten Notes on First International Computer Visit (MONO-ITC 00115369) (Silzars Report Ex. 83) 03/12/1999	MONO-ITC 00115369	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-68C	Purchase Order for MPS1010 Wafer Supertex (MONO-ITC 00115287-288) (Silzars Report Ex. 84) 04/21/1999	MONO-ITC 00115287-288	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-69C	MPS, Inc. Invoice to TOKO America, Inc dated May 20, 1999 (MONO-ITC 00245604-609) (Silzars Report Ex. 85) 05/20/1999	MONO-ITC 00245604-609	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-70	WITHDRAWN				
RX-71	WITHDRAWN				
RX-72	U.S. Patent No. 5,923,129; Bates MPS-ITC 002668-002691, 07/13/1999 (Lin 20) (Silzars Report Ex. 88) (Flasck Ex. 24) (MPS-ITC 002668-691)	MPS-ITC 002668-691	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-73	U.S. Patent No. 5,930,121 07/27/1999 (Hao 15) (Silzars Report Ex. 89) (MPS-ITC 002692-715)	MPS-ITC 002692-715	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin, Edmund Pfleger, James Hao	Rejected (10/30/09)
RX-74	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-75	WITHDRAWN				
RX-76	WITHDRAWN				
RX-77	WITHDRAWN				
RX-78	U.S. Patent No. 5,384,516 (Kawabata et al.) dated 01/24/1995 (MPS-ITC 003912-947) (Silzars Report Ex. 95)	MPS-ITC 003912-947	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-79	Paul Horowitz & Winfield Hill, The Art of Electronics (MONO-ITC 00724069-129) (Silzars Report Ex. 96)	MONO-ITC 00724069-129	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-80	George Henry, Striker Direct Drive CCFL Inverter Topology (Striker), 09/07/1997 (M 002463 - M 002470) (Silzars Report Ex. 97)	M 002463-470	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Microsemi custodian of records, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-81	WITHDRAWN				
RX-82	WITHDRAWN				
RX-83	WITHDRAWN				
RX-84	WITHDRAWN				
RX-85	MPS Application Note AN-01, V.10, 2-99, 02/00/1999 (MONO-ITC 00116690-696) (part of Silzars Report Ex. 101)	MONO-ITC 00116690-696	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-86	MP1010 Preliminary Datasheet V.2, (MONO-ITC 00096731-736) (02/1999) (part of Silzars Report Ex. 101)	MONO-ITC 00096731-736	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-87	U.S. Patent No. 5,866,968 ("Mech"), dated 02/02/1999 (Silzars Report Ex. 102) (MONO-ITC-00724059-068)	MONO-ITC-00724059-068	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-88	WITHDRAWN				
RX-89	WITHDRAWN				
RX-90	WITHDRAWN				
RX-91C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-92	WITHDRAWN				
RX-93	U.S. Patent No. 5,615,093 (Nalbant), dated 03/25/1997 (Silzars Report Ex. 109)	MPS-ITC 002643-667	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-94	WITHDRAWN				
RX-95	ML4878 LCD Backlight Lamp Driver, 05/00/1998 (Silzars Report Ex. 111) (Mercer Ex. 21) (Flasck Ex. 29) (Slack Ex. 1) (Coles Ex. 2) (MPS-ITC 003670-681)	MPS-ITC 003670-681	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Doyle Slack, Charles Coles, Jeffrey Hwang	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-96	ML4878 Single Stage LCD Backlight Resonant Inverter Datasheet (02/00/1997) (MPS-ITC 003699-712) (part of Silzars Report Ex. 111)	MPS-ITC 003699-712	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Doyle Slack, Charles Coles, Jeffrey Hwang	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-97	WITHDRAWN				
RX-98	WITHDRAWN				
RX-99	WITHDRAWN				
RX-100	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-101	O2 Micro OZ962 Datasheets (Silzars Report Ex. 115) (Hao 10) (ASUS-ITC 01623076-133)	ASUS-ITC 01623076-133	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, James Hao, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, James Keim, Pamela Campbell, O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-102C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-103	WITHDRAWN				
RX-104	WITHDRAWN				
RX-105	WITHDRAWN				
RX-106	WITHDRAWN				
RX-107	Order Denying Defendants' Renewed Motions for Judgment as a Matter of Law and Conditional Motions for a New Trial, and Denying Plaintiffs Renewed Cross-Motions for Judgment as a Matter of Law and Cross-Motion for New Trial, Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. v. O2 Micro International, Ltd., Case No. C04-2000 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2007) (Silzars Report Ex. 123) (O2ITC 069469-484)	O2ITC 069469-484	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-108	WITHDRAWN				
RX-109	WITHDRAWN				
RX-110C	Schematics of the MP1015 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 127) (MONO-ITC-00247869-898)	MONO-ITC-00247869-898	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer, Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-111C	Schematics of Fault Regulators for the MP1015, 06/12/2007 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 128) (MONO-ITC-00513765-769)	MONO-ITC-00513765-769	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-112C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-113C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-114C	Schematics of the MP1026 CCFL Driver for Handheld Display Applications, dated 09/24/2007 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 133)(MPS-ITC-000187-193)	MPS-ITC-000187-193	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-115	Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP1008, 08/21/2009 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 135 A) (MONO-ITC-00731016)	MONO-ITC-00731016	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-116	Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP10091, 08/21/2009 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 135 B) (MONO-ITC-00731017)	MONO-ITC-00731017	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-117	Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP1010B, 08/21/2009 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 135 C) (MONO-ITC-00731018)	MONO-ITC-00731018	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-118	Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP1038, 08/21/2009 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 135 D) (MONO-ITC-00731019)	MONO-ITC-00731019	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-119	Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP1060, 08/21/2009 (Silzars Rebuttal Ex. 135 E) (MONO-ITC-00731014)	MONO-ITC-00731014	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-120C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-121C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-122C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-123C	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-124C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-125	WITHDRAWN				
RX-126C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-127C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-128C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-129	WITHDRAWN				
RX-130C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-131C	MPS MP1009 Nu-Pulse CCFL Inverter Controller Datasheet, 10/17/2008 (MPS-ITC 000164-174)	MPS-ITC 000164-174	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-132C	MPS MP1039 Full Bridge CCFL Controller Datasheet, 11/15/06 (MONO-ITC-00549857-868)	MONO-ITC-00549857-868	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-133C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-134C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-135C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-136C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-137C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-138C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-139C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-140C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-141C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-142C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-143C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-144C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-145C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-146C	MPS MP1027 Dual Lamp Precision CCFL Driver Datasheet, 04/19/05 (MONO-ITC-00703248-256)	MONO-ITC-00703248-256	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-147C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-148C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-149C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-150C	MPS MP1035 Full System Precision CCFL Driver Datasheet, 05/13/05 (MONO-ITC-00703738-746)	MONO-ITC-00703738-746	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-151C	MPS MP1041 30V Full Bridge EEFL Controller Datasheet, 03/07/06 (MONO-ITC-00111859-865)	MONO-ITC-00111859-865	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-152C	MPS MP1046 Full System Precision CCFL Driver Datasheet, 08/13/07 (MONO-ITC-00556407-415)	MONO-ITC-00556407-415	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-153C	MPS MP1052 High-Voltage CCFL Lamp Inverter Driver for LCD-TV Applications, 12/19/03 (MPS-ITC 086825-899)	MPS-ITC 086825-899	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-154C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-155C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-156C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-157C	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-158	WITHDRAWN				
RX-159	WITHDRAWN				
RX-160C	Simulation Results, 06/24/99 (Herniter Ex. D) (Krems 6) (O2ITC 272451-272452, O2ITC 272454 - 272455, O2ITC272457-272458, O2ITC 419536 - 419537, O2ITC 419539 -419540, O2ITC419542 -419543)	O2ITC 272451-452, O2ITC 272454-455, O2ITC 272457-458, O2ITC 419536 - 419537, O2ITC 419539 - 419540, O2ITC 419542 - 419543	Invalidity	Marc E. Herniter, Stephen Krems	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-161	WITHDRAWN				
RX-162	WITHDRAWN				
RX-163	WITHDRAWN				
RX-164	WITHDRAWN				
RX-165	WITHDRAWN				
RX-166	WITHDRAWN				
RX-167	WITHDRAWN				
RX-168	WITHDRAWN				
RX-169	PSpice Schematic Version 9.1 - Any Date I Want, Amplifier Circuit (Herniter Ex. P) (MONO-ITC 00729870)	MONO-ITC 00729870	Invalidity	Marc E. Herniter	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-170	WITHDRAWN				
RX-171	WITHDRAWN				
RX-172	WITHDRAWN				
RX-173C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-174	Meeting Minutes - Dell Computer - Salisbury, Orr, Siddiqui, and Giroir 090600 (O2ITC 147843-844)	O2ITC 147843-844	Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin, O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-175	WITHDRAWN				
RX-176	WITHDRAWN				
RX-177	WITHDRAWN				
RX-178	WITHDRAWN				
RX-179	WITHDRAWN				
RX-180	WITHDRAWN				
RX-181	WITHDRAWN				
RX-182	WITHDRAWN				
RX-183	WITHDRAWN				
RX-184	WITHDRAWN				
RX-185	WITHDRAWN				
RX-186C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-187C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-188C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-189C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-190C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-191C	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-192C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-193C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-194C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-195C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-196C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-197C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-198C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-199C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-200C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-201C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-202C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-203C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-204C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-205C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-206C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-207C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-208C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-209C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-210C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-211C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-212C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-213C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-214C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-215C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-216C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-217C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-218C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-219C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-220C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-221	97-page Document Entitled: Form 20-F 02 Micro International Ltd - 0IIM, 05/12/2009 (Abbott 15) (MONO-ITC 00731157-253)	MONO-ITC 00731157-253	Noninfringement	Gary Abbott, Party admission	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-222C	Engineering Change Notice, 01/17/2001 (Campbell 3) (O2ITC 149845-857)	O2ITC 149845-857	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-223C	OZ960 Preliminary Datasheet Intelligent CCFL Controller, 07/24/2000 (Campbell 5) (O2ITC 074383-391)	O2ITC 074383-391	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, James Keim, O2 Micro custodian of records	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-224	WITHDRAWN				
RX-225	WITHDRAWN				
RX-226	WITHDRAWN				
RX-227	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-228	WITHDRAWN				
RX-229	WITHDRAWN				
RX-230	WITHDRAWN				
RX-231	WITHDRAWN				
RX-232	WITHDRAWN				
RX-233	Form 20-F O2 Micro International, Ltd., OIIM, filed 05/12/2009 (I Chang 1) (MONO-ITC 00731534-631)	MONO-ITC 00731534-631	Noninfringement	Ivan Chang	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-234	WITHDRAWN				
RX-235	WITHDRAWN				
RX-236C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-237	Morgan Stanley, "O2 Micro: Strong 4Q Results, but 1Q08 Guidance Disappoints," 01/31/2008 (I Chang 13) (O2ITC 443593-601)	O2ITC 443593-601	Noninfringement	Ivan Chang	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-238	WITHDRAWN				
RX-239	WITHDRAWN				
RX-240	WITHDRAWN				
RX-241C	E-mail Communication, 06/04/2003 (DeLa Cruz 1) (O2ITC 305895-897)	O2ITC 305895-897	Noninfringement	Arnel Dela Cruz	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-242C	E-mail dated September 2, 2003, to Wei Weng from Arnel Dela Cruz, 09/02/2003 (DeLa Cruz 2) (O2ITC 305973-975)	O2ITC 305973-975	Noninfringement	Arnel Dela Cruz	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-243C	E-mail dated June 28, 2005, to Steve Gustafson from Arnel Dela Cruz, 06/28/2005 (DeLa Cruz 5) (O2ITC 505530-537)	O2ITC 505530-537	Noninfringement	Arnel Dela Cruz	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-244C	E-mail dated July 8, 2004, to Takahiro Makinouchi from Arnel Dela Cruz, 07/08/2004 (DeLa Cruz 6) (O2ITC 514673-684)	O2ITC 514673-684	Noninfringement	Arnel Dela Cruz	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-245C	E-mail dated January 16, 2008, to Betty Hung from Arnel Dela Cruz, 00/00/2000 (DeLa Cruz 10) (O2ITC 468011-015)	O2ITC 468011-015	Noninfringement	Arnel Dela Cruz	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-246	WITHDRAWN				
RX-247	Amendment in Response to the Office Action, dated 08/23/2007(Hao 5) (MH 020445-464)	MH 020445-464	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-248	U.S. Patent No. 7,515,446 B2, dated 04/07/2009 (Hao 6) (ASUS-ITC-01623165-194)	ASUS-ITC-01623165-194	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Yun-Ling Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-249	Declaration of Prior Invention, 10/12/2004 (Hao 7) (MH 018396-447)	MH 018396-447	Noninfringement, invalidity, and unenforceability	James Hao, Yung-Ling Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-250	Document regarding Application No. 95/000,291, Filed 10/01/2007 (Hao 8) (ASUS-ITC-01622862-004)	ASUS-ITC-01622862-004	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-251	Response to Office Action in Ex Parte Reexaminatlon, 10/12/2004 (Hao 9) (MH 018881-035)	MH 018881-035	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-252	Response to Office Action in Inter Parties Reexamination, 03/03/2009 (Hao 11) (ASUS-ITC-01623010-075)	ASUS-ITC-01623010-075	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-253	WITHDRAWN				
RX-254	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-255	WITHDRAWN				
RX-256	Information Disclosure Statement by Applicant, 10/01/2007 (Hao 17) (ASUS-ITC-01623005-009)	ASUS-ITC-01623005-009	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-257	WITHDRAWN				
RX-258	WITHDRAWN				
RX-259	WITHDRAWN				
RX-260	BiCMOS Cold Cathode Flourescent Lamp Driver Controller, 00/00/0000 (Hao 22) (MH 005817-834)	MH 005817-834	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-261	Micro Linear 1997 Databook, 02/00/1997 (Hao 23) (MH 007723-731)	MH 007723-731	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Aris K. Silzars, Doyle Slack, Charles Coles, Jeffrey Hwang	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-262	WITHDRAWN				
RX-263	Schematic Diagram, MP1011 Reference Circuit, 11/05/1998 (Hao 25) (MH 009791)	MH 009791	Noninfringement and invalidity	James Hao, Aris K. Silzars, James Moyer, Paul Ueunten, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-264	WITHDRAWN				
RX-265C	Group 802 Organizational Chart, 00/00/0000 (Keim 5) (O2ITC 386028-038)	O2ITC 386028-038	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-266C	OZ962 High Efficiency Inverter Controller Preliminary Datasheet, 10/27/1998 (Keim 12) (Campbell 11) (O2ITC 276678-690)	O2ITC 276678-690	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell, James Keim, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, O2 Micro custodian of recrods, Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-267C	OZ962 High Efficiency Inverter Controller Preliminary Datasheet, 01/25/1999 (Keim 13) (Campbell 12) (O2ITC 276691-703)	O2ITC 276691-703	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell, James Keim, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, O2 custodian of records, Adam K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-268C	OZ962 High Efficiency Inverter Controller Datasheet, 10/11/1999 (Keim 14) (Campbell 13) (O2ITC 243791-803)	O2ITC 243791-803	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell, James Keim, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, O2 Micro custodian of records, Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-269C	OZ962 High Efficiency Inverter Controller Datasheet, 03/07/2000 (Keim 15) (Campbell 14) (O2ITC 276717-729)	O2ITC 276717-729	Noninfringement	Pamela Campbell, James Keim, Yung-Lin-Lin, Adam Badgett, O2 Micro custodian of records, Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-270C	OZ960A High Efficiency Inverter Controller Datasheet, 00/00/0000 (Keim 17) (O2ITC 089716-724)	O2ITC 089716-724	Noninfringement	James Keim, Yung-Lin Lin, Adam Badgett, O2 Micro custodian of records, Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-271C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-272C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-273C	Letters to various corporations re: O2Micro inverter controllers, 12/16/2008 (Keim 46) (O2ITC 419290-310)	O2ITC 419290-310	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-274C	O2 Micro License Agreement, 03/25/1997 (Keim 49) (O2ITC 045494-501)	O2ITC 045494-501	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-275C	O2 Micro Research and Development Agreement, 03/25/1997 (Keim 50) (O2ITC 045502-508)	O2ITC 045502-508	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-276C	O2 Micro Administrative and Managerial Services Agreement, 03/25/1997 (Keim 51) (O2ITC 045509-514)	O2ITC 045509-514	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-277C	O2 Micro License Agreement with Rohm, 09/25/1996 (Keim 52) (O2ITC 109013-031)	O2ITC 109013-031	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-278C	License Agreement between O2 Micro and Sumida, 12/00/2002 (Keim 54) (O2ITC 045218-224)	O2ITC 045218-224	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-279C	Micrel/O2 Micro Patent License Agreement, 12/16/2004 (Keim 55) (O2ITC 243976-982)	O2ITC 243976-982	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-280C	License and Settlement Agreement Between O2 Micro and Sony, 09/30/2007 (Keim 56) (O2ITC 111293-308)	O2ITC 111293-308	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-281C	O2 Micro-Microsemi Settlement Agreement, 11/01/2007 (Keim 57) (O2ITC 419985-986)	O2ITC 419985-986	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-282C	E-mail from Jim Keim to Sterling Du re Amit and legal strategy, 08/18/2003 (Keim 59) (O2ITC 045905)	O2ITC 045905	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-283C	Raw Transcript Call Street for O2 Micro International Management Discussion, 08/02/2006 (Keim 65) (O2ITC 0164625-637)	O2ITC 0164625-637	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-284C	Confidential Settlement Agreement Between Hon Hai Precision Industries and Ampower Holding, 10/03/2007 (Keim 68) (O2ITC 145498-501)	O2ITC 145498-501	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-285C	Series of Schematic Drawings, 00/00/2000 (Krems 3) (O2ITC 272450, O2ITC 272453, O2ITC 272456, O2ITC 376539-549, O2ITC 376554-567, O2ITC 376571, O2ITC 419535, O2ITC 419538, O2ITC 419541)	O2ITC 272450, O2ITC 272453, O2ITC 272456, O2ITC 376539-549, O2ITC 376554-567, O2ITC 376571, O2ITC 419535, O2ITC 419538, O2ITC 419541	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Stephen Krems, Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-286	WITHDRAWN				
RX-287	WITHDRAWN				
RX-288C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-289C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-290C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-291C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-292C	E-mail, Re: Litigation Hold Notice, 09/24/2008 (Krems 12) (O2ITC 421830-836)	O2ITC 421830-836	Noninfringement	Stephen Krems	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-293C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-294C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-295C	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-296C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-297C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-298	WITHDRAWN				
RX-299C	Memorandum of Agreement, 05/04/2009 (Kuo, P 9) (Keim, N.D. 11) (O2ITC 611766-67)	O2ITC 611766-767	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo, James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-300C	Settlement and License Agreement, 06/01/2009 (Kuo, P 10) (MONO-ITC 00731280-287)	MONO-ITC 00731280-287	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-301C	E-mail string re: weekly report, 01/03/2003 (Kuo, P 14) (O2ITC 205992-995)	O2ITC 205992-995	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-302C	E-mail string re: MP1018 at Ambit, 01/04/2003 (Kuo, P 15) (O2ITC 251332-333)	O2ITC 251332-333	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-303C	E-mail string re: Chi Mei-Ambit, 01/07/2003 (Kuo, P 16) (O2ITC 290576)	O2ITC 290576	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-304C	E-mail string re: MP1018 at Ambit, 05/22/2003 (Kuo, P 18) (Schiffer 5) (O2ITC 217852-853)	O2ITC 217852-853	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo, Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-305C	E-mail string re: MP1018 schematic, 06/10/2003 (Kuo, P 20) (Schiffer 6) (O2ITC 218357)	O2ITC 218357	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo, Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-306C	E-mail string re: The data sheet, 07/07/2003 (Kuo, P 21) (O2ITC 200035-040)	O2ITC 200035-040	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-307	WITHDRAWN				
RX-308C	E-mail string re: Jackie: Weekly report 0326 Jackie Hung, 01/03/2004 (Kuo, P 23) (Schiffer 10) (O2ITC 223863-864)	O2ITC 223863-864	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo, Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-309C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-310	O2 Micro's Form 20-F for the period ending 12/31/2005, filed 6/28/2006 (Kuo, P 25) (MONO-ITC 00731772-875)	MONO-ITC 00731772-875	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/22/09)
RX-311	O2 Micro Form 20-F for the period ending 12/31/2006, filed 06/19/2007 (Kuo, P 26) (MONO-ITC 00731876-037)	MONO-ITC 00731876-037	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-312	O2 Micro Form 20-F for the period ending 12/31/2007, filed 06/25/2007 (Kuo, P 27) (MONO-ITC 00732038-167)	MONO-ITC 00732038-167	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-313	O2 Micro's 2007 Annual Report, 00/00/2007 (Kuo, P 28) (MONO-ITC 00732168-253)	MONO-ITC 00732168-253	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-314C	E-mail string re: IC sample request, 01/02/2003 (Kuo, P 30) (O2ITC 289700-703)	O2ITC 289700-703	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-315C	E-mail string re: 802 NB weekly report of 10/31/08, 10/31/2008 (Kuo, P 32) (Keim, N.D. 32) (O2ITC 455539-540)	O2ITC 455539-540	Noninfringement	Perry Kuo, James Keim	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-316C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-317	WITHDRAWN				
RX-318C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-319	WITHDRAWN				
RX-320	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-321C	OZ962-DS-2.1 High-Efficiency Inverter Controller data sheets, 08/07/1998 (Lin 11) (Campbell 10) (Keim 11) (O2ITC 276666-677)	O2ITC 276666-677	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Yung-Lin Lin, Pamela Campbell, James Keim, Adam Badgett	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-322C	OZ964-DS-1.5 Phase-Shift PWM Controller, 07/11/2007 (Lin 13) (MONO-ITC 00731346-359)	MONO-ITC 00731346-359	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-323	WITHDRAWN				
RX-324	WITHDRAWN				
RX-325	WITHDRAWN				
RX-326	WITHDRAWN				
RX-327	WITHDRAWN				
RX-328	WITHDRAWN				
RX-329	WITHDRAWN				
RX-330C	OZ960A Datasheet High-Efficiency Inverter Controller, 00/00/0000 (Lin 22) (Mercer 2) (Campbell 15) (Keim 16) (O2ITC 276634-642)	O2ITC 276634-642	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Yung-Lin Lin, Pamela Campbell, Melvin R. Mercer, James Keim, Adam Badgett	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-331	WITHDRAWN				
RX-332C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-333	WITHDRAWN				
RX-334C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-335C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-336C	E-mail string amongst A. Badgett, V. Marinescu, and A. Badgett, re: XFAB Erfurt vs. Lubbock, 01/09/2003 (Marinescu 1) (O2ITC 302620-621)	O2ITC 302620-621	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-337C	E-mail string amongst V. Marinescu, A. Lin, A. Badgett, Y. Lin, R. Schiffer and A. Chen, re: OZ9RRG_CO/for SUMIDA, 01/09/2003 (Marinescu 2) (O2ITC 302860)	O2ITC 302860	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-338C	E-mail string amongst D. Liu, V. Marinescu, Y. Lin and V. Gheorghiu, re: OZ964BRS_CO Design Verification (C/S) test limits, 12/18/2003 (Marinescu 3) (O2ITC 522766-767)	O2ITC 522766-767	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-339C	E-mail string amongst V. Gheorghiu, V. Marinescu and D. Liu, re: OZ964BRS_CO Design Verification (C/S) test limits, 12/17/2003 (Marinescu 4) (O2ITC 522819-820)	O2ITC 522819-820	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-340C	E-mail from V. Marinescu to V. Gheorghiu, re: 964_tests-def.xls, 01/17/2007 (Marinescu 5) (O2ITC 483825-839)	O2ITC 483825-839	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-341C	E-mail from V. Marinescu to A.Badgett, Y. Lin, C. Lin, D. Liu, and V. Gheorghiu re: OZ964/OZ9936 - Processed in SARAHAWK - Malaysia - Evaluation report, 03/31/2009 (Marinescu 6) (O2ITC 409406)	O2ITC 409406	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-342C	OZ9936 & OZ964 - Sarahawk - Malaysia Electrical Evaluation Report, 03/30/2008 (Marinescu 7) (O2ITC 409341-342)	O2ITC 409341-342	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)

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RX-343C	Weekly Report No. 96 (period 03/24/04...04/20/04), 04/20/2004 (Marinescu 8) (O2ITC 406806)	O2ITC 406806	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-344C	OZ964 - CO, Trimming Improvement Evaluation Report, 03/03/2008 (Marinescu 9) (O2ITC 402533-534)	O2ITC 402533-534	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-345C	Weekly Report No. 198 (period 08/15/07...09/05/07), 09/05/2007 (Marinescu 10) (O2ITC 406898)	O2ITC 406898	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-346C	Weekly Report No. 184 (period 01/04/06...01/10/07) 01/10/2007 (Marinescu 11) (O2ITC 406736)	O2ITC 406736	Noninfringement	Viorel Marinescu	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-347	Notice of Recordation of assignment document, 09/28/1999 (Pfleger 6) (O2ITC 200597-645)	O2ITC 200597-645	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Edmund Pfleger	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-348C	Email from Y. Lin to E. Pfleger re: Patent Application Data, 07/19/1999 (Pfleger 7) (O2ITC 044362-364)	O2ITC 044362-364	Invalidity, noninfringement, and unenforceability	Edmund Pfleger	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-349	WITHDRAWN				
RX-350C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-351C	E-mail from M. Spenea to R. Yu re: CDM ESD Guidelines w/ attch, 02/18/2003 (Spenea 1) (O2ITC 533811-832)	O2ITC 533811-832	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-352C	E-mail from M. Spenea to V. Gheorghiu and A. Liu re: RMA #C04030 Final FA report for Matsushita (OZ960IS-C-O), 03/30/2004 (Spenea 2) (O2ITC 518393-407)	O2ITC 518393-407	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-353C	E-mail from M. Spenea to V. Marinescu and H. Udrea-Spenea re: OZT1060 Market Failure Rate Investigation, 06/20/2006 (Spenea 3) (O2ITC 495470-474)	O2ITC 495470-474	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-354C	E-mail from M. Spenea to A. Liu re: OZ960 April 09 HBM, 04/11/2002 (Spenea 4) (O2ITC 415209-215)	O2ITC 415209-215	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-355C	E-mail from M. Spenea to V. Gheorghiu re: OZ964 low yield lot T17671 Failure Analysis Results, 06/20/2008 (Spenea 5) (O2ITC 460691-704)	O2ITC 460691-704	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-356C	XFAB 8D Report, 11/07/2006 (Spenea 6) (O2ITC 487478-488)	O2ITC 487478-488	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-357C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-358C	E-mail from M. Spenea to V. Gheorghiu re Blue Ridge/HBM Failure Analysis Report, 04/03/2003 (Spenea 8) (O2ITC 415362-365)	O2ITC 415362-365	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-359C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.01 for OZ960G-B1-0, 11/12/2004 (Spenea 9) (O2ITC 415195-208)	O2ITC 415195-208	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-360C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02 for OZ960DN-B1-0, 05/06/2008 (Spenea 10) (O2ITC 386809-10)	O2ITC 386809-810	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-361C	O2 Micro Preliminary Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02 for OZ964, 11/03/2005 (Spenea 11) (O2ITC 500764-769)	O2ITC 500764-769	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-362C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.01 for OZ964, 07/02/2003 (Spenea 12) (O2ITC 530409-412)	O2ITC 530409-412	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-363C	E-mail from M. Spenea to A. Liu, V. Gheorghiu, and J. Peng re: OZ960BXA1 HBM Failure Analysis, 07/17/2001 (O2ITC 415130-136) (Spenea 13)	O2ITC 415130-136	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-364C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.01 OZ960S-B1, 02/24/2006 (O2ITC 533789-791) (Spenea 14)	O2ITC 533789-791	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-365C	Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.01 for OZ960S April 2002 version, 05/20/2002 (O2ITC 415185-186) (Spenea 15)	O2ITC 415185-86	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-366C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02 for OZ960SN-B1-0, 01/20/2006 (O2ITC 500754-758) (Spenea 16)	O2ITC 500754-758	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-367C	O2 Micro Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02 for OZ960SN-B1-0, 01/23/2006 (Spenea 17) (O2ITC 501012-016)	O2ITC 501012-016	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-368C	O2 Micro Final Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02 for OZ964ISN-C-0, 05/06/2008 (O2ITC 388046-048) (Spenea 18) (Udrea 19)	O2ITC 388046-048	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-369C	O2 Micro Preliminary Failure Analysis Report form-006 Rev.02 for OZ964ISN-C-0, 05/05/2008 (O2ITC 388049-050) (Spenea 19)	O2ITC 388049-050	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-370C	O2 Micro Final Failure Analysis Report Form-006 Rev.02, 12/10/2007 (O2ITC 469465-468) (Spenea 20)	O2ITC 469465-468	Noninfringement	Marian Spenea	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-371C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-372C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-373C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-374C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-375C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-376C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-377C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-378C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-379C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-380C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-381C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-382C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-383C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-384C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-385C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-386C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-387C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-388C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-389C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-390C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-391C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-392C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-393C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-394C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-395C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-396C	E-mail from S. Lee to R. Schiffer and Y. Lin re: weekly meeting report 11/01/2007 (Lee, S. Ex. 2) (O2ITC 470697-699)	O2ITC 470697-699	Noninfringement	Steve Lee	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-397C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-398C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-399C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-400C	E-mail from T. Lee re: O2 Micro Inverter Support + RE: FYI program and config.ets file and hardware drawing of OZ960 as attch, 03/02/2003 (Lee Ex. 2) (O2ITC 307328-331)	O2ITC 307328-331	Noninfringement	Terry Lee	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-401C	Annual Evaluation 12/22/2005 Youling Li (Li Ex. 1) (O2ITC 501972-976)	O2ITC 501972-976	Noninfringement	YouLing Li	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-402C	E-mail from W. Anderson to Y. Lin re: Apply the RMA# E06106, 10/23/2006 (Li Ex. 5) (O2ITC 448484-491)	O2ITC 448484-491	Noninfringement	YouLing Li	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-403C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-404C	E-mail from K. Yang to C. Cheng re: Weekly Report - WK 34 Intelligent Lighing, 08/25/2008 (Li Ex. 10) (O2ITC 541815-816)	O2ITC 541815-816	Noninfringement	YouLing Li	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-405	U.S. Patent No. 7,554,319 B1 06/30/2009 (Li Ex. 12) (MONO-ITC 00732334-343)	MONO-ITC 00732334-343	Noninfringement	YouLing Li	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-406C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-407C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-408C	Hand Drawn Diagram (Mercer Ex. 13) (MONO-ITC 00731418)	MONO-ITC 00731418	Invalidity and noninfringement	Melvin R. Mercer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-409C	Hand Drawn Diagram (Mercer Ex. 14) (MONO-ITC 00731419)	MONO-ITC 00731419	Invalidity and noninfringement	Melvin R. Mercer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-410	Hand Drawn Diagram (Mercer Ex. 15) (MONO-ITC 00731420)	MONO-ITC 00731420	Invalidity and noninfringement	Melvin R. Mercer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-411C	Hand Drawn Diagram (Mercer Ex. 17) (MONO-ITC 00731421)	MONO-ITC 00731421	Invalidity and noninfringement	Melvin R. Mercer	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-412	WITHDRAWN				
RX-413	WITHDRAWN				
RX-414	WITHDRAWN				
RX-415	WITHDRAWN				
RX-416C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-417C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-418C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-419	WITHDRAWN				
RX-420	WITHDRAWN				
RX-421C	OZ9930G High Fail Rate at Lite-On Dell Series Analysis Report by T. Kong, QA Manager, 04/17/2006 (Kong Ex. 3) (O2ITC 538017-023)	O2ITC 538017-023	Noninfringement	Tao Kong	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-422C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-423C	Failure Analysis Report FORM-006 Rev.02 Requested by Gary W for DELTA 06/04/2008 (Kong Ex. 8) (O2ITC 460879-883)	O2ITC 460879-883	Noninfringement	Tao Kong	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-424	WITHDRAWN				
RX-425	WITHDRAWN				
RX-426C	The Bright Way: Notebook Backlight Design Considerations, EBL Working Group, 03/02/2004 Presented by Bill Densham for Dr. Yung Lin (Densham Ex. 11) (O2ITC 518533-550)	O2ITC 518533-550	Noninfringement	William Densham	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-427C	Handwritten Notes (O2ITC 542498-501) (Simion Exh 1)	O2ITC 542498-501	Noninfringement	George Simion	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-428C	String of e-mails beginning with an e-mail from A. Badgett (O2ITC 466109-111) (Simion Exh 2)	O2ITC 466109-111	Noninfringement	George Simion	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-429C	String of e-mails beginning with an e-mail from A. Badgett (O2ITC 538432-33) (Simion Exh 4)	O2ITC 538432-433	Noninfringement	George Simion	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-430C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-431C	Spreadsheet (O2ITC 538443-444) (Simion Exh 6)	O2ITC 538443-444	Noninfringement	George Simion	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-432C	String of e-mails beginning with an e-mail from G. Simion (Simion 7) (O2ITC 476493-502)	O2ITC 476493-502	Noninfringement	George Simion	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-433	Website printout entitled ITC Products, Intelligent Lighting (Schiffer Exh 1) (MONO-ITC 00732292-300)	MONO-ITC 00732292-300	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-434C	E-mail string re: HR61 project status in Delta & The BOM cost 05/05/2003 (O2ITC 205837-839) (Schiffer Exh 2) (Kuo, P 17)	O2ITC 205837-839	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-435C	E-mail string re: Robin Weekly, 07/05/2003 (O2ITC 314079-082) (Schiffer Exh 3)	O2ITC 314079-082	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-436C	E-mail string subject: meeting minutes-sales meeting of inverter 10-7, 01/09/2002 (O2ITC 200536-539) (Schiffer Exh 4) (Kuo, P 13)	O2ITC 200536-539	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-437C	E-mail re: MP1018 at Ambit, 05/22/2003 (O2ITC 217855-856) (Schiffer Exh 7) (Kuo,P 19)	O2ITC 217855-856	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-438C	E-mail string re: OZ0RRA half bridge application at NB, 01/03/2004 (O2ITC 147747-748) (Schiffer Exh 8) (Kuo, P 29)	O2ITC 147747-748	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-439C	E-mail string re: SPI/Bitek Modules, 10/19/2003 (O2ITC 223889-891) (Schiffer Exh 9)	O2ITC 223889-891	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-440C	E-mail string re: Pioneer OZ9RR Datasheet, 04/21/2003 (O2ITC 113062-079) (Schiffer Exh 11)	O2ITC 113062-079	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-441C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-442C	E-mail string re: Fujitsu NB, 02/27/2004 (O2ITC 223737-742) (Schiffer Exh 13)	O2ITC 223737-742	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-443C	E-mail string re: YEC/OZ960 with Maxim IC, 05/05/2004 (O2ITC 057701-705) (Schiffer Exh 14)	O2ITC 057701-705	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-444C	E-mail string re: 802 Product Line Analysis, 04/03/2006 (O2ITC 498558-562) (Schiffer Exh 16) (Kuo, P 1)	O2ITC 498558-562	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-445C	E-mail from Tony Chen to Richard Schiffer re: Weekly Report - Sept. 11-15, 2006 (Tony), dated 09/18/2006 (O2ITC 491367-369) (Schiffer Exh 17) (Kuo, P 31)	O2ITC 491367-369	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer, Perry Kuo	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-446C	E-mail from Richard Schiffer to Chuck Cheng re: China PDVD-DPF, dated 03/26/2007 (O2ITC 150178-188) (Schiffer Exh 18)	O2ITC 150178-188	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-447C	E-mail from Gary Wu to Richard Schiffer re: meeting minutes of Ziv/Ampower - Aug, 13, dated 08/14/2007 (O2ITC 472815-817) (Schiffer Exh 19)	O2ITC 472815-817	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-448C	E-mail from Yung Lin to Richard Schiffer and Jeff Yu re: My daily report on 8/26 Ampower's proposal, dated 08/26/2008 (O2ITC 458952-954) (Schiffer Exh 20)	O2ITC 458952-954	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-449C	E-mail from Richard Schiffer to Takafumi Fujita re: OMJ CSMC Plan, dated 10/22/2008 (O2ITC 456406-411) (Schiffer Exh 21)	O2ITC 456406-411	Noninfringement	Richard Schiffer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-450C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-451	WITHDRAWN				
RX-452	WITHDRAWN				
RX-453C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-454C	O2 Micro OZ965 High-Efficiency Inverters Controller (Keim, N.D. 7) (O2ITC 108610-616)	O2ITC 108610-616	Noninfringement	James Keim	Admitted (10/21/09)
RX-455	WITHDRAWN				
RX-456C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-457C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-458C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-459	WITHDRAWN				
RX-460	WITHDRAWN				
RX-461	WITHDRAWN				
RX-462	WITHDRAWN				
RX-463	WITHDRAWN				
RX-464	WITHDRAWN				
RX-465C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-466C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-467C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-468C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-469C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-470C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-471C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-472C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-473C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-474C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-475C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-476C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-477C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-478C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-479C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-480C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-481C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-482C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-483C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-484C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-485C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-486C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-487C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-488C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-489C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-490C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-491C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-492C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-493C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-494C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-495C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-496C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-497C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-498C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-499C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-500C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-501C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-502C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-503C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-504C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-505C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-506C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-507C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-508C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-509C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-510C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-511C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-512C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-513C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-514C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-515C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-516C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-517C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-518C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-519C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-520C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-521C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-522C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-523C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-524C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-525C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-526C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-527C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-528C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-529C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-530C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-531C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-532C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-533	WITHDRAWN				
RX-534	WITHDRAWN				
RX-535	WITHDRAWN				
RX-536	WITHDRAWN				
RX-537	WITHDRAWN				
RX-538	WITHDRAWN				
RX-539	WITHDRAWN				
RX-540	WITHDRAWN				
RX-541	WITHDRAWN				
RX-542	WITHDRAWN				
RX-543	WITHDRAWN				
RX-544	WITHDRAWN				
RX-545	WITHDRAWN				
RX-546	WITHDRAWN				
RX-547C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-548	WITHDRAWN				
RX-549C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-550C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-551C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-552C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-553C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-554C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-555C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-556C	MP1080/81 Datasheet, 00/00/91 (MONO-ITC 00457165-179)	MONO-ITC 00457165-179	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-557	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-558	WITHDRAWN				
RX-559	WITHDRAWN				
RX-560C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-561C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-562C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-563C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-564C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-565C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-566C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-567C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-568	WITHDRAWN				
RX-569C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-570	WITHDRAWN				
RX-571C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-572C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-573	WITHDRAWN				
RX-574C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-575C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-576	WITHDRAWN				
RX-577C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-578C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-579	WITHDRAWN				
RX-580C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-581C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-582C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-583C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-584	Monolithic Power Systems, Inc., Designing CCFL Inverters with the MP1010, AN-01 Version .11, 5/00/99 (MPS-ITC 002769-774)	MPS-ITC 002769-774	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-585C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-586	WITHDRAWN				
RX-587	Monolithic Power Systems, MP1010 reference circuit, 10/19/98 (MONO-ITC 00111140-141)	MONO-ITC 00111140-141	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-588	WITHDRAWN				
RX-589	WITHDRAWN				
RX-590	WITHDRAWN				
RX-591	WITHDRAWN				
RX-592	WITHDRAWN				
RX-593	WITHDRAWN				
RX-594	WITHDRAWN				
RX-595	WITHDRAWN				
RX-596	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-597	WITHDRAWN				
RX-598	WITHDRAWN				
RX-599	WITHDRAWN				
RX-600	WITHDRAWN				
RX-601	WITHDRAWN				
RX-602	WITHDRAWN				
RX-603	WITHDRAWN				
RX-604	WITHDRAWN				
RX-605	WITHDRAWN				
RX-606	WITHDRAWN				
RX-607	WITHDRAWN				
RX-608	WITHDRAWN				
RX-609	WITHDRAWN				
RX-610	WITHDRAWN				
RX-611	WITHDRAWN				
RX-612C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-613C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-614	WITHDRAWN				
RX-615C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-616	WITHDRAWN				
RX-617	WITHDRAWN				
RX-618	WITHDRAWN				
RX-619C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-620	WITHDRAWN				
RX-621C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-622C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-623	WITHDRAWN				
RX-624	WITHDRAWN				
RX-625C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-626	WITHDRAWN				
RX-627	WITHDRAWN				
RX-628	WITHDRAWN				
RX-629	WITHDRAWN				
RX-630	WITHDRAWN				
RX-631	WITHDRAWN				
RX-632	WITHDRAWN				
RX-633	WITHDRAWN				
RX-634	WITHDRAWN				
RX-635	WITHDRAWN				
RX-636	WITHDRAWN				
RX-637C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-638	WITHDRAWN				
RX-639	WITHDRAWN				
RX-640	WITHDRAWN				
RX-641	WITHDRAWN				
RX-642	WITHDRAWN				
RX-643	WITHDRAWN				
RX-644	WITHDRAWN				
RX-645	WITHDRAWN				
RX-646	WITHDRAWN				
RX-647	WITHDRAWN				
RX-648	WITHDRAWN				
RX-649	WITHDRAWN				
RX-650	WITHDRAWN				
RX-651	WITHDRAWN				
RX-652	WITHDRAWN				
RX-653	WITHDRAWN				
RX-654	WITHDRAWN				
RX-655	WITHDRAWN				
RX-656	WITHDRAWN				
RX-657	WITHDRAWN				
RX-658	WITHDRAWN				
RX-659	WITHDRAWN				
RX-660	WITHDRAWN				
RX-661	WITHDRAWN				
RX-662	WITHDRAWN				
RX-663	WITHDRAWN				
RX-664	WITHDRAWN				
RX-665	WITHDRAWN				
RX-666	WITHDRAWN				
RX-667	WITHDRAWN				
RX-668	WITHDRAWN				
RX-669	WITHDRAWN				
RX-670C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-671	WITHDRAWN				
RX-672C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-673	WITHDRAWN				
RX-674C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-675C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-676C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-677C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-678	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-679	WITHDRAWN				
RX-680C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-681	WITHDRAWN				
RX-682	WITHDRAWN				
RX-683C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-684	WITHDRAWN				
RX-685	WITHDRAWN				
RX-686C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-687C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-688C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-689C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-690	WITHDRAWN				
RX-691	WITHDRAWN				
RX-692	WITHDRAWN				
RX-693C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-694C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-695	WITHDRAWN				
RX-696C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-697	WITHDRAWN				
RX-698	WITHDRAWN				
RX-699	WITHDRAWN				
RX-700	Orbit Semiconductor, Inc. order acknowledgement (corrected), 11/05/1998 (MONO-ITC 00281606)	MONO-ITC 00281606	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-701	WITHDRAWN				
RX-702C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-703C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-704	WITHDRAWN				
RX-705C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-706	Orbit Semiconductor, Inc. order acknowledgement, 10/21/98 (MONO-ITC 00281605)	MONO-ITC 00281605	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-707C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-708C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-709	WITHDRAWN				
RX-710	WITHDRAWN				
RX-711	WITHDRAWN				
RX-712	WITHDRAWN				
RX-713	WITHDRAWN				
RX-714	WITHDRAWN				
RX-715	WITHDRAWN				
RX-716	WITHDRAWN				
RX-717	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-718	WITHDRAWN				
RX-719	WITHDRAWN				
RX-720	WITHDRAWN				
RX-721C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-722	WITHDRAWN				
RX-723	WITHDRAWN				
RX-724	WITHDRAWN				
RX-725C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-726	WITHDRAWN				
RX-727	WITHDRAWN				
RX-728C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-729	WITHDRAWN				
RX-730C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-731C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-732C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-733C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-734C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-735C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-736C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-737C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-738	WITHDRAWN				
RX-739	WITHDRAWN				
RX-740C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-741C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-742C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-743C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-744C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-745C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-746C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-747C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-748C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-749C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-750C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-751C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-752C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-753C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-754C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-755	WITHDRAWN				
RX-756	(RESERVED)				
RX-757	(RESERVED)				
RX-758	(RESERVED)				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-759	(RESERVED)				
RX-760C	Schematics - lx1691_rev8, LX1691 revision 8 (M1, VIA, M2) subchip, Cell - LX1691_rev8, Updated 11/24/2003	MICROSEMI229702	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-761C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-762C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-763C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-764C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-765C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-766C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003	MICROSEMI229708	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-767C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-768C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-769C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-770C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-771C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-772C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-773C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-774C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-775C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	MICROSEMI229717	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-776C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-777C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-778C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-779C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-780C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-781C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-782C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-783C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-784C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-785C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-786C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-787C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-788C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-789C	Schematics - LX1692_WR_V1R8, subchip_x8	MICROSEMI229731	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-790C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007	MICROSEMI229732	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-791C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-792C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-793C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-794C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-795C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-796C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005	MICROSEMI229738	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-797C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-798C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-799C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-800C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-801C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-802C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-803C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-804C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-805C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-806C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-807C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-808C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-809C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-810C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-811C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-812C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-813C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-814C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-815C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-816C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-817C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-818C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-819C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-820C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-821C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-822C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-823C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-824C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-825C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-826C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-827C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-828C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-829C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-830C	Schematics - lx1693_v1r9, lx1693_v1r9 SUBCHIP, Cell - lx1693_YN_V1R9, Last Changed 12/04/2007	MICROSEMI229779	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-831C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-832C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-833C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-834C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-835C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-836C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-837C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-838C	Schematics - lx1693v1r5, FAULT LOGIC, Cell - fault_r5, Original Design Date 01/24/2006	MICROSEMI229787	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-839C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-840C	Schematics - lx1693_v1r3, OVERVOLTAGE SENSE AND PEAK DETECTOR, Cell - ovsns_r3, Last Changed 07/19/2006	MICROSEMI229789	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-841C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-842C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-843C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-844C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-845C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-846C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-847C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-848C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-849C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-850C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-851C	Schematics -lx1699_ACK_v1r5, LX1699_v1r3 SUBCHIP, Cell - LX1699_ACK_V1R5, Last Changed 09/02/2008	MICROSEMI229793	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-852C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-853C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-854C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-855C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-856C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-857C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-858C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-859C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-860C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-861C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-862C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-863C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-864C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-865C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-866C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-867C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-868C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-869C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-870C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-871C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-872C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-873C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-874C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-875C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-876C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-877C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-878C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-879C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-880C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-881C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	MICROSEMI229835	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, Dr. Xiaoping Jin	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-882C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-883C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-884C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-885C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-886C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-887C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-888C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-889C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-890C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-891C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-892C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-893C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-894C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-895C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-896C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-897C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-898C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-899C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-900C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-901C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-902C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-903C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-904C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-905C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-906C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-907C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-908C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-909C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-910C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-911C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-912C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-913C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-914C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-915C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-916C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-917C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-918C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-919C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-920C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-921C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-922C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-923C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-924C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-925C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-926C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-927C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-928C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-929C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-930C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-931C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-932	WITHDRAWN				
RX-933	WITHDRAWN				
RX-934	WITHDRAWN				
RX-935	LX1692B Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.1, 12/20/2006	M0122037 - M0122049	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-936	WITHDRAWN				
RX-937	WITHDRAWN				
RX-938	WITHDRAWN				
RX-939	LX1696 Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.0, 2/27/2006	M0122094 - M0122108	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-940	LX1696A Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.0, 5/9/2006	M0122109 - M0122120	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-941	LX1697 Production Data Sheet, Rev 1.1, 5/5/2008	MICROSEMI227581 - MICROSEMI227594	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi; George Henry	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-942	WITHDRAWN				
RX-943	WITHDRAWN				
RX-944	WITHDRAWN				
RX-945	WITHDRAWN				
RX-946	WITHDRAWN				
RX-947	WITHDRAWN				
RX-948	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-949	WITHDRAWN				
RX-950	WITHDRAWN				
RX-951	WITHDRAWN				
RX-952	WITHDRAWN				
RX-953	WITHDRAWN				
RX-954	WITHDRAWN				
RX-955	WITHDRAWN				
RX-956	WITHDRAWN				
RX-957	WITHDRAWN				
RX-958	WITHDRAWN				
RX-959	WITHDRAWN				
RX-960	WITHDRAWN				
RX-961	WITHDRAWN				
RX-962	WITHDRAWN				
RX-963	WITHDRAWN				
RX-964	WITHDRAWN				
RX-965	WITHDRAWN				
RX-966	WITHDRAWN				
RX-967	WITHDRAWN				
RX-968	WITHDRAWN				
RX-969C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-970	WITHDRAWN				
RX-971	WITHDRAWN				
RX-972	WITHDRAWN				
RX-973C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-974	WITHDRAWN				
RX-975	WITHDRAWN				
RX-976	WITHDRAWN				
RX-977	WITHDRAWN				
RX-978	WITHDRAWN				
RX-979	WITHDRAWN				
RX-980	WITHDRAWN				
RX-981	WITHDRAWN				
RX-982C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-983C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-984C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-985C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-986	WITHDRAWN				
RX-987	WITHDRAWN				
RX-988	WITHDRAWN				
RX-989	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-990	WITHDRAWN				
RX-991C	Backlight Inverter Vs Controller Cross Reference	MICROSEMI229971	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted (10/22/09)
RX-992	WITHDRAWN				
RX-993C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-994	WITHDRAWN				
RX-995C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-996C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-997	WITHDRAWN				
RX-998	WITHDRAWN				
RX-999	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1000	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1001	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1002	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1003C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1004C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1005C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1006C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1007C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1008C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1009	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1010	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1011	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1012A	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1012B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1013A	Photograph of Integrated circuits marked "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830" (12/98) (Prev. Exh. 600) (RPX-5)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1013B	Close up of Integrated circuit marked "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830" (12/98) (Prev. Exh. 600) (RPX-5; *see also* RX-1013A)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1014	Photograph of Unpopulated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MP-1011 DEMO BRD," "MPS-010A," "HHG." and "JUL-98" (7/98) (Prev. Exh. 601) (RPX-6)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1015A	Photograph of Bottom Layer of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is missing. Marked "MP-1011 DEMO BRD," "MPS-010A," "HHG," and "JUL-98" (7/98) (Prev. Exh. 603) (RPX-7)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1015B	Photograph of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830." Marked "MPS-009D," "HHG," and "JUL-98" (7/98) (Prev. Exh. 602) (RPX-8)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)

Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-1016	Photograph of Bottom Layer of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830." Marked "MPS-009D," "HHG," and "JUL-98" (7/98) (Prev. Exh. 602) (RPX-8; *see also* RX-1016A)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1017	Photograph of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830." Marked "MPS-019H, "HHG," and "NOV-98" (11/98) (Prev. Exh. 604) (RPX-9)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1018A	Photograph of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Transformer is missing. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9850." Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98" (12/98) (Prev. Exh. 605) (RPX-10)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1018B	Photograph of Bottom Layer of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Transformer is missing. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9850." Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98" (12/98) (Prev. Exh. 605) (RPX-10; *see also* RX-1018A)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1019	Photograph of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MPS-017B," "HHG," and "NOV-98" (11/98) (RPX-11)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1020	Photograph of Unpopulated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98" (11/98) (RPX-12)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1021	Photograph of AMBIT PCB marked "MPS 1/21/1999" (1/99) (RPX-16)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1022	Photograph of AMBIT PCB marked "MPS 1/21/1999" (1/99) (RPX-17)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1023A	Photograph of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9904." Marked "MPS 2/4/1999" (2/99) (Prev. Exh. 606) (RPX-18)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1023B	Photograph of Bottom Layer of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9904." Marked "MPS 2/4/1999" (2/99) (Prev. Exh. 606) (RPX-18; *see also* RX-1023A)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1024	Photograph of MPS Burst Mode Dimming CCFL PCB Marked "MPS-020J," "HHG," and "FEB-99" (2/99) (RPX-19)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1025A	Photograph of CCFL inverter module, date coded 9907. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9904." Ser. No. 106 (handwritten) (2/99), used in Compaq Computer (*See* RPX-31C and RX-1036) (RPX-20)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1025B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1026A	Photograph of 2 AMBIT-manufactured CCFL inverter modules. 9916 date code (4/99) (RPX-21)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1026B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1027A	Photograph of AMBIT-manufactured CCFL inverter module. 9916 date code. MP1010 date code 9850 (4/99) (RPX-22)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)

Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-1027B	Photograph of Bottom Layer of AMBIT-manufactured CCFL inverter module. 9916 date code. MP1010 date code 9850 (4/99) (RPX-22; *see also* RX-1027A)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1028	Photograph of 2 CCFL inverter module. 9916 date code. MP1010 date code 9911 (4/99) (RPX-23)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1029	Photograph of 2 AMBIT CCFL modules. 9916 date code. MP1010 date code 9911 (4/99) (RPX-24)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1030	Photograph of AMBIT CCFL inverter module. 9916 date code. MP1010 date code 9913 (4/99) (RPX-25)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1031	Photograph of AMBIT-manufactured CCFL inverter module, with slide switch. 9918 date code. MP1010 date code 9913 (5/99) (RPX-26)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1032A	Photograph of 3 AMBIT production CCFL inverter modules, with slide switch. MP1010 date code 9922 (6/99) (RPX-27)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1032B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1033	Photograph of AMBIT production CCFL inverter module, with slide switch. MP1010 date code 9929 (7/99) (RPX-28)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1034	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1035	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1036A	Photograph of Compaq Computer with cutaway access to inverter board (2/99) (RPX-31)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1036B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1037A	Photograph of Sumida Inverter Board, labeled 1 (2/99) (RPX-32)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1037B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1038A	Photograph of AMBIT Inverter Board, labeled 2 (3/99) (RPX-33)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1038B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1039A	Photograph of AMBIT Inverter Board, labeled 3 (4/99) (RPX-34)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1039B	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1040	Photograph of AMBIT Inverter Board, labeled 4 (6/99) (RPX-35)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1041	Photograph of AMBIT Inverter Board, labeled 5 (4/99) (RPX-36)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1042	Photograph of AMBIT Inverter Board, labeled 6 (4/99) (RPX-37)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1043	Photograph of MPS Inverter Board, labeled 7 (2/99) (RPX-38)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1044	Photograph of MPS Inverter Board, labeled 8 (3/99) (RPX-39)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Paul Ueunten, James Moyer, John Shannon	Admitted (10/30/09)
RX-1045C	WITHDRAWN				

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RX-1046C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1047C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1048C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1049C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1050C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1051	Intentionally Left Blank				
RX-1052C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1053C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1054C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1055C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1056C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1057C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1058C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1059C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1060C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1061C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1062C	WITHDRAWN				
RX-1063C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-1C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-2C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-3C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-4C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-5C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-6C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-7C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-8C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-9C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-10C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-11C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-12C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-13C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-14C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-15C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-16C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-17C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-18C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-19C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-20C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-21C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-22C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-23C	WITHDRAWN				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RRX-24C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-25C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-26C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-27C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-28C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-29C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-30C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-31C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-32C	WITHDRAWN				
RRX-33C	WITHDRAWN				
RDX-1	Drawing with Yung-Lin Lin		Invalidity	Yung-Lin Lin	Admitted (10/21/09)
RDX-2	Waveform drawing with Flasck		Infringement	Richard Flasck	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-3	Waveform drawing with periods marked with Flasck		Infringment	Richard Flasck	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-10	Open Lamp at Start Up - No Regulation		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-11	Open Lamp at Start Up - With Regulation		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-12	MP1010 Capacitor Divider Output - Open Lamp at Start Up		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-13	MP1010 Capacitor Divider Output - Open Lamp at Start Up		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-14	Capacitor Divider Output - Shut Down		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-15	MP1010 Reference Design - External Components		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-16	MP1010 Reference Design - External Components		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-17	Supplying Power to Transformer "first half cycle"		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-18	Supplying Power to Transformer "second half cycle"		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-21	Operation of Full Bridge - Circuit Pathway		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-22	Operation of Full Bridge - first half cycle		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-23	Operation of Full Bridge - second half cycle		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)

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RDX-24	Lamp Current Feedback - External Circuitry		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-25	Lamp Current Feedback - Internal Circuitry		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-26	Open Lamp Timer Circuit - External Circuitry		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-27	Open Lamp Shut Down - Internal Circuitry		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-28	Open Lamp Timer Circuit - Three Voltage Signals		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-29	Open Lamp Timer Circuit - Three Voltage Signals		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-30	MP1010 Voltage Signals - Open Lamp at Start Up		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-31	Decay of Voltage Signal "VC" - Open Lamp at Start Up		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-32	Decay of Voltage Signal "VC" - Open Lamp at Start Up		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-33	MP1010 Open Lamp Timer Summary		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-34	Glossary - Schematic Symbols		Invalidity	James Moyer	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-101	Demonstrative exhibit of Integrated circuits marked "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830."		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-102	Demonstrative exhibit of MPS Purchase Order for MP1011 Probes from SV Probe		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-103	Demonstrative exhibit of SV Probe Invoice for MP1011 Probe Card Devices		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-104	Demonstrative exhibit of 06/29/1998 Letter from Paul Ueunten re: Rene Bello		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-105	Demonstrative exhibit of 06/30/1998 Norsk Engineering Invoice		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-106	Demonstrative exhibit of IEPS Quote for MP1011 Assembly		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-107	Demonstrative exhibit of CEI Proposal for Work on MP1011		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-108	Demonstrative exhibit of 07/07/1998 Letter from Paul Ueunten to Gustavo Ortega		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-109	Demonstrative exhibit of ICE Quote for MP1011 Burn-In Board		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-110	Demonstrative exhibit of MPS Purchase Order for Burn-In Board		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-111	Demonstrative exhibit of MPS Purchase Order for Henry Gonzales Consulting		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-112	Demonstrative exhibit of MP1011 Reference Design Schematic 07/20/1998		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-113	Demonstrative exhibit of Photograph of Unpopulated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MP-1011 DEMO BRD," "MPS-010A," "HHG," and "JUL-98."		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-114	Demonstrative exhibit of Photograph of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is missing. Marked "MP-1011 DEMO BRD," "MPS-010A," "HHG," and "JUL-98" TOP VIEW		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-115	Demonstrative exhibit of Photograph of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830." Marked "MPS-009D," "HHG," and "JUL-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-116	Demonstrative exhibit of 10/21/98 Orbit Semiconductor, Inc. order acknowledgement		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-117	Demonstrative exhibit of 11/05/1998 Orbit Semiconductor, Inc. order acknowledgement (corrected)		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-118	Demonstrative exhibit of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Transformer is missing. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9850." Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-119	Demonstrative exhibit of MP1011 Reference Circuit		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-120	Demonstrative exhibit of Schematics Open Lamp Test Results for MP1038, 08/21/2009		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-121	Demonstrative exhibit of 11/01/1998 MP1011 Demo Boards		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-122	Demonstrative exhibit of Photograph of Populated MPS CCFL inverter module. IC is labeled "MP1011 ENG SAMPLE 9830." Marked "MPS-019H, "HHG," and "NOV-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-123	Demonstrative exhibit of Demonstrative exhibit of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Transformer is missing. IC is labeled "MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9850." Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-124	Demonstrative exhibit of Partially populated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MPS-017B," "HHG," and "NOV-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-125	Demonstrative exhibit of Unpopulated MPS CCFL inverter module. Marked "MPS-016H," "HHG," and "NOV-98"		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-126C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/07/1999 Paul Ueunten Notes on Distribution of MP1010 Modules		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-127C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/08/1999 MP1010 Test Data Measurements		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-128	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/09/1999 FedEx Invoice of Shipment to Ambit from MPS		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-129C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/19/1999 Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Sumida Taiwan Meeting		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-130C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/22/1999 Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Arima Computer Meeting		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-131C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/22/1999 Paul Ueunten Notes Regarding Compal Meeting		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-132C	Demonstrative exhibit of 02/01/1999 Taiwan Notebook Manufacturers Visiting Report and To Do List		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-133C	Demonstrative exhibit of 01/19/1999 MP1010 Schematic to Sumida		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-134	Photographs of inverter boards		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-135	Photographs of inverter boards		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-136	Photographs of inverter boards from February 1999 and March 1999		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-137	Photograph of close up view of MP1010 ENG SAMPLE 9904 and Compaq Computer with cutaway access to inverter board		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-138	Demonstrative exhibit of MP1010 Preliminary Datasheet V.2		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-139	Demonstrative exhibit of MPS Application Note AN-01, V.10		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-140	Demonstrative exhibit of 02/25/1999 Michael Hsing Correspondence with Peter Liu of Ambit		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-141C	Demonstrative exhibit of 02/25/1999 Paul Ueunten Correspondence with Peter Liu of Ambit		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-142C	Demonstrative exhibit of 03/11/1999 Paul Ueunten Notes on Mitac Visit		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-143C	Demonstrative exhibit of 04/21/1999 Purchase Order for MPS1010 Wafer Supertex		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-144C	Demonstrative exhibit of 05/20/1999 MPS, Inc. Invoice to TOKO America, Inc dated May 20, 1999		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-145	MPS Timeline		Invalidity	Paul Ueunten	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-201	O2 Micro's Claim Construction		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-202	Simplified Inverter Schematic		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-203	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-204	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-205	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-206	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-207	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-208	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-209	Current Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-210	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-211	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-212	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-213	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-214	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-215	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-216	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-217	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-218	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-219	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-220	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-221	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-222	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-223	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-224	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-225	Voltage Regulation		Noninfringement; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-226	Tested MPSIC/MPSIC Families		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-227	Test Results 1060 - Squegging		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-228	Test Results 10091 - Squegging		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-229	Test Results 1038 - Squegging		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-230	Test Results 1010B - Squegging		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-231	Test Results MP1008 Squegging		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-232	Occasionally Exceeds ≠ "Exceeds ... for Said Predetermined Duration"		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-233	382 Patent: "Signal"; 02 Micro: "Waveform"		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-234	02 Micro's Claim Construction		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-237	The MPS/ASUS Claim Construction		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-238	Accused MPS Inverter ICs that do not test whether the accused first voltage signal exceeds (i.e., goes above) the threshold		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-240C	The Accused MPS ICs May Be Used with a Resistor Divider in Place of the Claimed Capacitor Divider		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-241	Accused "Bimodal" Circuits		Noninfringement	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-243C	Technical Prong of Domestic Industry		Domestic Industry	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-244	382 patent claims		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-245	382 patent claims		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-246	382 patent claims		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-247	Claim Elements - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-248	Claim Elements - Claims 2 and 9		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-249	Claim Elements - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-250	Anticipation by the Prior Art MP1010/1011 Inverter Circuits		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-251	Oct. 2, 1998 MP 1010/1011 Reference Circuit (RX-47)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-252	Anticipation by the Prior Art MP 1010/MP 1011 Inverter Claims		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-253	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Are "DC to AC [CCFL] Inverter Circuit(s)"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-254	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Were Used in "A[n LCD] Unit" Comprising "A[n LCD] Panel" and "A[CCFL]"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-255	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Were Used in "A[n LCD] Unit" Comprising "A[n LCD] Panel" and "A[CCFL]"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-256	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Step-Up Transformer"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-257	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "First Switch" and "Second Switch"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-258	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "First Switch" and "Second Switch"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-259	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Capacitor Divider"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-260	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "First Feedback Signal Line"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-261	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Timer Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-262	The Duration of the Time Out Sequence is Determined by the Component Values		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-263	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Protection Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-264	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Protection Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-265	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Protection Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-266	Anticipation - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-267	Claims 2 and 9 Are Anticipated by the Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-268	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Sense Resistor"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-269	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Second Feedback Signal Line"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-270	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Feedback Control Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-271	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Feedback Control Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-272	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Feedback Control Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-273	Anticipation - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-274	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Third Switch" and "Fourth Switch"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-275	The Prior Art MP1010 Inverter Circuits Include the Claimed "Sense Resistor," "Second Feedback Signal Line" and "Feedback Control Circuit"		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-276	Anticipation - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-277	Obviousness Based on *Kawabata et al.* (RX-78)		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-278	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-279	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-280	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-281	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-282	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-283	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-284	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-285	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

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RDX-286	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-287	The *Mech* Patent (RX-87), Filed May 7, 1997, Specifically Teaches the Equivalence of Resistor and Capacitor Dividers		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-288	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-289	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-290	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-291	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-292	Obviousness - Claims 1 aud 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-293	Obviousness - Claims 2 and 9		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-294	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-295	Obviousness - Claims 4, 7, 11, and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-296	Obviousness		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-297	Obviousness - Claims 4, 7, 11, and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-298	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-299	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-300	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-303	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-304	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-305	Obviousness		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-306	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-307	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-308	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-309	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-310	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-311	The *Mech Patent (RX-87), Filed May 7, 1997, Specifically Teaches the Equivalence of Resistor and Capacitor Dividers*		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-313	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-314	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-315	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-316	Obviousness - Claims 1 and 8		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-317	Obviousness - Claims 2 and 9		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-318	Obviousness - Claims 4, 7, 11, and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-319	Obviousness - Claims 4, 7, 11, and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-320	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-321	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-322	Obviousness - Claims 4 and 11		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-323	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-324	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-325	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-326	Obviousness - Claims 7 and 14		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-327	In Order to Make and Use the Claimed Circuits, One of Ordinary Skill Must at Least Have the Skill to Substitute One "Known" Timer Circuit for Another		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-328	"Known" Timer Circuits		Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-337	Conduct Before USPTO -- Oct. 2, 1998, MP1011 Reference Circuit (JX-169)		Inequitable Conduct; Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-400C	Schematics - lx1691_rev8, LX1691 revision 8 (M1, VIA, M2) subchip, Cell - LX1691_rev8, Updated 11/24/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-403C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-404C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-405C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-406C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-407C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-408C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-409C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-410C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-412C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-416C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-417C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-418C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-419C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-420C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-421C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-422C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-423C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-424C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007		Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted (10/30/09)

Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-426	Effect of Digital Dimming		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-427	Effect of Digital Dimming		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-428	Effect of Digital Dimming		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-429	Effect of Digital Dimming		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-430	Effect of Digital Dimming		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-431	The LX1692 Does Not Use A Timer		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-432	LX1692 Product Data Sheet Excerpt		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-434	Voltage Dividers		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-435	The Transformer		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-436	The Transformer: Magnetic Coupling		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-440	4 Session Event Counter		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-441	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-442	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-443	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-444	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-445	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-446	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-447	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-448	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-449	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-450	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-451	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-452	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-453	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-454	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-455	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-456	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-457	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-458	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-459	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-460	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-461	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-462	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-463	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-464	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-465	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-466	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-467	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-468	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-469	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-470	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-471	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-472	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-473	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-474	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-475	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-476	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-477	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-478	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-479	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-480	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-481	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-482	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-484	Peak-to-Peak		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-486	LX-1692 C_BST (1)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-487	LX-1692 C_BST (2)		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-488	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-489	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Magnitude		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-490	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Magnitude		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-491	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Frequency		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Bates Range	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-492	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Frequency		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-493	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold 1: Voltage Limiting		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
RDX-494	LX-1693 Family Over Voltage Protection		Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted (10/30/09)
CX-521C	Microsemi Presentation on Jin Balancer Licensing Policy rev. 1.1	MICROSEMI127859-64	Noninfringement	Yung-Lin Lin	Rejected (10/30/09)
CX-563C	Microsemi document - Jin Balancer Application Note	MICROSEMI148054-66	Noninfringement	Yung-Lin Lin	Rejected (10/30/09)

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Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-400C	Schematics - lx1691_rev8, LX1691 revision 8 (M1, VIA, M2) subchip, Cell - LX1691_rev8, Updated 11/24/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-403C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-404C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-405C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-406C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-407C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-408C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-409C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-410C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-412C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-416C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-417C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-418C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-419C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-420C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-421C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-422C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009

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Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-423C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-424C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-426	Effect of Digital Dimming	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-427	Effect of Digital Dimming	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-428	Effect of Digital Dimming	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-429	Effect of Digital Dimming	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-430	Effect of Digital Dimming	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-431	The LX1692 Does Not Use A Timer	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-432	LX1692 Product Data Sheet Excerpt	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-434	Voltage Dividers	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-435	The Transformer	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-436	The Transformer: Magnetic Coupling	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-440	4 Session Event Counter	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-441	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-442	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-443	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-444	4 Session Event Counter (short 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-445	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-446	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-447	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-448	4 Session Event Counter (full 2 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-449	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-450	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-451	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-452	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009

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Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-453	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-454	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-455	4 Session Event Counter (3 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-456	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-457	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-458	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-459	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-460	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-461	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-462	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-463	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-464	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-465	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-466	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-467	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-468	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-469	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-470	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-471	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-472	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-473	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-474	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-475	4 Session Event Counter (4 session)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-476	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-477	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-478	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009

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Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RDX-479	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-480	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-481	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-482	4 Session Event Counter (3 session intermittent)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-484	Peak-to-Peak	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-486	LX-1692 C_BST (1)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-487	LX-1692 C_BST (2)	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-488	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-489	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Magnitude	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-490	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Magnitude	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-491	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Frequency	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-492	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold: Voltage Frequency	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-493	LX1693/LX1697: Threshold 1: Voltage Limiting	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RDX-494	LX-1693 Family Over Voltage Protection	Noninfringement	Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-72	U.S. Patent No. 5,923,129; Bates MPS-ITC 002668-002691, 07/13/1999 (Lin 20) (Silzars Report Ex. 88) (Flasck Ex. 24) (MPS-ITC 002668-691)	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin; George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-73	U.S. Patent No. 5,930,121 07/27/1999 (Hao 15) (Silzars Report Ex. 89) (MPS-ITC 002692-715)	Invalidity	Aris K. Silzars, Yung-Lin Lin, Edmund Pfleger, James Hao	Rejected 10/30/2009
RX-760C	Schematics - lx1691_rev8, LX1691 revision 8 (M1, VIA, M2) subchip, Cell - LX1691_rev8, Updated 11/24/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-766C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, overvoltage, overcurrent, isns detect, Cell - fwrect_rev4, Updated 06/23/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-775C	Schematics - lx1691_rev6, lamp overvoltage, overcurrent shutoff, Cell - shutoff_rev3, Updated 01/18/2003	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-789C	Schematics - LX1692_WR_V1R8, subchip_x8	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-790C	Schematics - cchiou, lx1692_wr_v1r8 subchip, Cell - subchip_x8, Updated 07/09/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry; Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-796C	Schematics - lx1692_wr_v1r8, subchip_x8, Lamp ignition/timeout & short DETection, Cell - ldet_8x, Updated 07/15/2005	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi; Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009

Inv. No. 337-TA-666
Microsemi's Final Exhibit List - ALL
(Amended 1/05/2010)

Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
RX-830C	Schematics - lx1693_v1r9, lx1693_v1r9 SUBCHIP, Cell - lx1693_YN_V1R9, Last Changed 12/04/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-838C	Schematics - lx1693v1r5, FAULT LOGIC, Cell - fault_r5, Original Design Date 01/24/2006	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-840C	Schematics - lx1693_v1r3, OVERVOLTAGE SENSE AND PEAK DETECTOR, Cell - ovsns_r3, Last Changed 07/19/2006	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-851C	Schematics -lx1699_ACK_v1r5, LX1699_v1r3 SUBCHIP, Cell - LX1699_ACK_V1R5, Last Changed 09/02/2008	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi; Dr. Patrick Chapman	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-881C	Schematics - lx1692a, Lamp ignition/timeout & shor DETect, Cell - idet, Last Changed 05/01/2007	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, Dr. Xiaoping Jin	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-935	LX1692B Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.1, 12/20/2006	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-939	LX1696 Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.0, 2/27/2006	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-940	LX1696A Production Data Sheet, Rev. 1.0, 5/9/2006	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-941	LX1697 Production Data Sheet, Rev 1.1, 5/5/2008	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi; George Henry	Admitted 10/30/2009
RX-991C	Backlight Inverter Vs Controller Cross Reference	Noninfringement	Kevin Choi, George Henry; Asaf Silberstein; Roger Holliday	Admitted 10/22/2009
CX-521C	Microsemi Presentation on Jin Balancer Licensing Policy rev. 1.1 (MICROSEMI127859-64)	Noninfringement	Yung-Lin Lin	Rejected 10/30/2009
CX-563C	Microsemi document - Jin Balancer Application Note (MICROSEMI148054-66)	Noninfringement	Yung-Lin Lin	Rejected 10/30/2009

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

Before E. James Gildea
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of

CERTAIN COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME

Inv. No. 337-TA-666

COMMISSION INVESTIGATIVE STAFF'S FINAL EXHIBIT LIST (PUBLIC)

Pursuant to Ground Rule 6 in this investigation, the Commission Investigative Staff ("Staff") respectfully submits its final exhibit list:

Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
SX-1	Excerpts from the IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms (6th ed. 1996)	Background, Claim Construction	Expert witness	Admitted, 10/28/09
SX-2	Excerpts from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (5th ed. 1994)	Background, Claim Construction	Expert witness	Admitted, 10/28/09

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
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Inv. No. 337-TA-666

COMMISSION INVESTIGATIVE STAFF'S FINAL EXHIBIT LIST (CONFIDENTIAL)

Pursuant to Ground Rule 6 in this investigation, the Commission Investigative Staff ("Staff") respectfully submits its final exhibit list:

Exhibit No.	Description	Purpose	Sponsoring Witness	Status
SX-5C	Confidential Exhibit 1 to Response to Notice of Investigation and the Complaint of Respondent Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	Importation, Remedy	n/a	Admitted, 10/19/09
SX-6C	Confidential Exhibit 1 to Microsemi's Response to the Complaint and Notice of Investigation	Importation, Remedy	n/a	Admitted, 10/19/09
SX-7C	Confidential Exhibit 1 to Response to Notice of Investigation and the Complaint of Respondents ASUSTeK Computer, Inc. and ASUSTeK Computer International America	Importation, Remedy	n/a	Admitted, 10/19/09

IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN COLD CATHODE ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME

Inv. No. 337-TA-666

PUBLIC CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Marilyn R. Abbott, hereby certify that the attached **FINAL INITIAL DETERMINATION** has been served by hand upon, the Commission Investigative Attorney, **David O. Lloyd, Esq.**, and the following parties as indicated on May 10, **2010**.

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IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN COLD CATHODE ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME

Inv. No. 337-TA-666

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - PAGE 2

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IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN COLD CATHODE ("CCFL") INVERTER CIRCUITS AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SAME

Inv. No. 337-TA-666

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