1 Duane M. Geck (State Bar No. 114823) dmg@severson.com 2 Philip Barilovits (State Bar No. 199944) Filed pb@severson.com **SEVERSON & WERSON** 3 A Professional Corporation DEC - 7 2011 4 One Embarcadero Center, Suite 2600 San Francisco, CA 94111 RICHARD W. WIEKING CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 5 Tel: 415.398.3344 415.956.0439 Fax: 6 Of Counsel: Gregory S. Gewirtz ggewirtz@ldlkm.com 8 Arnold H. Krumholz akrumholz@ldlkm.com Thomas M. Finetti tfinetti@ldlkm.com 10 LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, LLP 11 600 South Avenue West Westfield, NJ 07090 908.654.5000 12 Tel: 908.654.7866 Fax: 13 Attorneys for SAGE Electrochromics, Inc. 14 15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 16 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 17 SAGE ELECTROCHROMICS, INC., 18 Plaintiff(s), 19 COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR v. TRIAL BY JURY 20 APPLIED MATERIALS, INC., 21 Defendant(s). 22 23 Plaintiff SAGE Electrochromics, Inc., a corporation with offices at One SAGE Way, 24 Faribault, MN 55021, for its complaint against defendant Applied Materials, Inc., a corporation 25 with offices at 3050 Bowers Avenue, P. O. Box 58039, Santa Clara, CA 95054-3299, alleges as 26 follows: 27 28

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This Complaint is brought, in part, pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq., for a declaration that a certain Settlement Agreement entered into by the parties is in full force and effect.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This action arises under the United States Patent Laws, Title 35 of the United States 1. Code and under the laws of the State of California. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1332, 1338(a) and (b), and 1367.
- 2. This Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, in that there is complete diversity between plaintiff and defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or balance of \$75,000 exclusive of interest and costs.
- 3. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and by agreement between the parties.

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff SAGE Electrochromics, Inc. ("SAGE") is a New Jersey corporation located at One SAGE Way in Faribault, MN 55021.
- 5. Upon information and belief, Applied Materials, Inc. ("Applied"), is a Delaware corporation located at 3050 Bowers Avenue, P.O. Box 58039, in Santa Clara, CA 95054-3299.

BACKGROUND

- On November 2, 2006, SAGE and Applied (collectively "the Parties") entered into a 6. nondisclosure agreement ("the 2006 NDA") whereby they agreed to, among other things, share confidential information to evaluate possible future business relationships between them.
- On February 5, 2007, the Parties entered into a further nondisclosure agreement 7. ("the 2007 NDA") whereby the parties again agreed to share confidential information relating to business plans, technology development plans, materials for manufacturing electrochromic glass, reduction in manufacturing system cost, joint development plans, and partnership discussions.
- On October 1, 2008, the Parties executed an amendment to the NDA ("the 2008 8. NDA"), thereby extending the Parties' agreement to October 1, 2009.

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- 9. The Parties owed a fiduciary duty to one another, based on the confidential relationship created between the Parties by way of the execution of the 2006 NDA, the 2007 NDA, and the 2008 NDA (collectively "the Agreements").
- 10. Subsequent to entering into the Agreements, and in reliance on the Agreements and the resultant fiduciary relationship, SAGE shared confidential, technical information with Applied relating to materials, coating processes, lamination processes, devices, and methods of manufacturing electrochromic devices.
- 11. In a presentation dated March 12-15, 2007, SAGE provided material information to Applied including slides detailing a process for producing electrochromic devices, including a new "coat then cut" process.
- 12. On April 24, 2007, SAGE provided information to Applied regarding the development of rapid laser ablation technology, including for edge deletion and cutting, and the development of lamination technology to preserve certain properties of insulated glass units.

 SAGE also disclosed to Applied the use of low coefficient of thermal expansion (hereinafter "low CTE") glass materials for incorporation into electrochromic devices.
- 13. On April 30, 2007, SAGE provided to Applied additional information regarding the benefits of a "coat then cut" process as compared with traditional "cut then coat" processes. SAGE further disclosed methods of fabricating electrochromic devices utilizing low CTE glass, the benefits of using low CTE glass, and lamination techniques. SAGE also provided information relating to laser ablation techniques, including specific details on laser types and required laser properties.
- 14. On May 1, 2007, Applied requested additional material from SAGE regarding electrochromic devices and their manufacturing, including specific details on prior advanced technology programs awarded to SAGE.
- 15. On May 1, 2007, SAGE provided to Applied, at Applied's request, detailed plans describing a process for manufacturing electrochromic devices, including layer deposition and masking techniques, and also provided additional information directed to laser ablation technology. Comparative diagrams illustrating the differences between current processes and proposed

processes were provided, including an illustration of a manufacturing process incorporating laser film ablation. Other diagrams were provided illustrating the manufacturing of insulated glass units.

- 16. On May 21, 2007, SAGE provided to Applied further information regarding the development of processes and equipment for high volume manufacturing of electrochromic windows, including details and diagrams on selective laser ablation techniques. SAGE provided a proposal of a new manufacturing process utilizing new glass materials, a high volume processing platform, selective ablation of active electrochromic panels, and performance criteria.
- 17. On October 19, 2007, SAGE provided a confidential memorandum to Applied documenting proprietary information discussed at a meeting held at SAGE's facilities on October 16-17, 2007. Proprietary details were provided in the memorandum relating to electrochromic device manufacturing processes, including substrate composition and sputter deposition techniques. Also documented were methods for coating isolation and device definition, including thin film masking strategies and precision film ablation, in particular laser ablation.
- 18. On June 23, 2008, SAGE participated in a meeting with Applied, and disclosed confidential information relating to "coat then cut" techniques, including the use of lamination.
- 19. On July 16, 2008, SAGE sent a letter to Applied and memorialized confidential information that it provided to Applied during the June 23, 2008 meeting, including information directed to "coat then cut" processes and lamination techniques.
- 20. On October 3, 2008, SAGE sent a further letter to Applied which described SAGE's proprietary information relating to laminated electrochromic devices, including a disclosure of laminating low CTE glass to another piece of glass. Properties and other parameters under investigation were also disclosed.
- 21. SAGE communicated further with Applied on October 6, 2008, in response to Applied's request for information, regarding details of a lamination procedure, including testing of laminated structures and a further delineation of working parameters.
- 22. On October 7, 2008, SAGE disclosed to Applied parameters and ranges for simulation testing of the behavior of laminated electrochromic glass on a tempered glass substrate.

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- 23. SAGE sent another letter to Applied on October 10, 2008, including a specific example of a laminated electrochromic device and information relating to key parameters for initial laminate modeling efforts. Illustrations and tables of data were provided.
- 24. All of these disclosures of confidential information made by SAGE to Applied were made in accordance with the terms of the Agreements.
- 25. On December 12, 2008, while still working under a confidential relationship with SAGE, Applied misappropriated SAGE's intellectual property and breached the Agreements by filing a patent application, Serial Number 12/333,676, including a disclosure which incorporated substantial amounts of the very same confidential materials which SAGE had provided to Applied.
- 26. Applied's patent application identified alleged inventors who were the very same individuals who had been directly involved in meetings with SAGE and who were privy to SAGE's confidential information.
- 27. In August of 2009, SAGE advised Applied that it no longer wished to pursue an agreement related to the purchase of equipment, manufactured by Applied, which equipment would have been used in the manufacture of electrochromic devices.
- 28. On May 3, 2010, Applied filed a divisional application Serial Number 12/772,930 claiming the benefit of Serial Number 12/333,676, and included the same disclosures of SAGE's confidential information.
- 29. On May 4, 2010, Applied's patent application Serial Number 12/333,676 matured into United States Patent No. 7,710,671 ("the '671 Patent"). The '671 Patent was assigned to Applied.
- 30. Applied also improperly filed a patent application having Serial Number 12/134,437, on June 6, 2008, which discloses and claims subject matter disclosed by SAGE to Applied under the 2006, 2007, and 2008 NDAs. That patent application was later published as Publication No. 2009/0304912 ("the 912 Publication"). A Patent Cooperation Treaty application, PCT/US09/45025, was also filed by Applied, claiming the benefit of Serial Number 12/134,437.
- 31. On January 12, 2009, Applied filed a Patent Cooperation Treaty application, PCT/US2009/066255, claiming the benefit of Serial Number 12/333,676.

- 32. At least as early as July 29, 2010, SAGE advised Applied that it was aware of the existence of the '671 Patent, and that the subject matter of the '671 Patent had been misappropriated from SAGE. Furthermore, SAGE demanded that the '671 Patent be assigned to SAGE and that this could be resolved either by litigation or negotiation.
- 33. The Parties instituted negotiations with respect to this matter, and participated in a personal meeting on or around September of 2010.
- 34. At least as early as September 23, 2010, SAGE also advised Applied in writing that Applied had improperly filed the application leading to the '912 Publication based upon specific SAGE technology disclosed to Applied under the 2006, 2007, and 2008 NDAs.
- 35. The '912 Publication includes material related to the laser ablation technique for patterning all portions of an electrochromic layer, and as SAGE advised Applied this had been part of SAGE's technology for years prior to entry into the NDA with Applied.
- 36. As of August 11, 2011, the Parties reached an agreement referred to as the "Settlement Agreement." Applied referred to it as "the final Agreement" and sent it to SAGE for execution. On August 22, 2011, SAGE confirmed their agreement to the final language of the Settlement Agreement.
- 37. On September 7, 2011, Applied advised SAGE that it found a couple of typos in the final Agreement and circulated its internal form for signatures. SAGE replied on September 9, 2011 that it also corrected some typos and confirmed that the final copy of the Settlement Agreement should be executed by Applied.
- 38. On September 12, 2011, Applied indicated that there was a glitch in the settlement and proposed a language change. On September 13, 2011, SAGE agreed to this minor change, forwarded the revised final Settlement Agreement to Applied by email, and requested execution on behalf of Applied.
- 39. Applied did not promptly respond to SAGE's September 13 email. SAGE then sent the final Settlement Agreement to Applied for execution on October 10, 2011. On October 27, 2011, Applied advised SAGE by email that it requested a further change to the Settlement Agreement and that it was prepared to proceed promptly to signature if SAGE accepted the

The Settlement Agreement was reached through an offer by Applied, an acceptance Applied's attempted repudiation of this Settlement Agreement is improper and SAGE will suffer irreparable harm unless this Court grants SAGE its requested relief. Specifically, SAGE seeks a judicial determination that the Settlement Agreement between In the event that the Court does not grant the declaratory relief requested in accordance with the first claim for relief above, then SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as 25 fully set forth herein, and prays for the relief requested in the second through tenth claims for relief 26 herein. 27 28 -7-COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR TRIAL 22222/2222/1000931.1

- 51. Applied's filing of a patent application on December 12, 2008 that matured into the '671 Patent, and its filing of various other patent applications based thereon or incorporated by reference therein breached the confidentiality requirements of the Agreements.
- 52. Applied's filing of a patent application on June 6, 2008, that became the '912 Publication, and its filing of various other patent applications based thereon or incorporated by reference therein breached the confidentiality requirements of the Agreements.
- 53. Applied breached additional provisions of the Agreements by at least failing to notify SAGE of the filing of the December 12, 2008 patent application, the filing of the June 6, 2008, patent application, and other patent applications.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Common Law Unfair Competition

- 54. SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 55. Applied knowingly and intentionally failed to maintain as confidential the disclosures which SAGE made to Applied, without SAGE's consent, upon filing patent applications based thereon, which subsequently matured into the '671 Patent, which became the '912 Publication, and other patent applications.
- 56. Applied's foregoing acts constitute unfair competition under the California common law.
- 57. SAGE has been, and will continue to be, irreparably harmed by Applied's conduct unless such conduct is enjoined by this Court.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unfair Competition Under California Business and Professions Code § 22395 et seq.

- 58. SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 59. Applied knowingly and intentionally failed to maintain as confidential the disclosures which SAGE made to Applied seeking invention development services, without SAGE's consent, upon filing patent applications based thereon, which subsequently matured into the '671 Patent, which became the '912 Publication, and other patent applications based thereon.

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- 70. Applied misappropriated SAGE's confidential intellectual property by filing patent applications, including at least the '671 Patent, the '912 Publication, and various related patent applications based thereon.
- 71. SAGE has been, and will continue to be, irreparably harmed by Applied's conduct unless such conduct is enjoined by this Court.
- 72. The foregoing acts of Applied constitute misappropriation of trade secrets, and are in violation of The California Civil Code §3426 et seq.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Conversion

- 73. SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 74. Applied knowingly and intentionally exerted unauthorized control over SAGE's property rights in confidential and proprietary information owned and possessed by SAGE, without SAGE's consent, thereby causing damages to SAGE, upon filing a patent application based thereon, which subsequently matured into the '671 Patent, the '912 Publication, and other patent applications.
 - 75. The foregoing acts of Applied constitute common law conversion.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Correction Of Inventorship Under 35 U.S.C. § 256

- 76. SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 77. The '671 Patent identifies on its face Byung-Sung Leo Kwak, Dieter Haas, Stefan Bangert, Nety M. Krishna, and Winfried Hoffman as the alleged inventors.
- 78. Neither Byung-Sung Leo Kwak, Dieter Haas, Stefan Bangert, Nety M. Krishna, nor Winfried Hoffman is in fact a proper inventor of the '671 Patent. Rather, the '671 Patent includes an error whereby the proper inventors were omitted without any deceptive intention by the omitted inventors. This error can, and should, be corrected as the nonjoinder of the proper inventor(s) occurred without any deceptive intent on his (or her) part.

- 79. The '912 Publication identifies on its face Byung Sung Kwak and Nety Krishna as the alleged inventors.
- 80. Neither Byung Sung Kwak nor Nety Krishna is in fact a proper inventor of the '912 Publication. Rather, the '912 Publication includes an error whereby the proper inventors were omitted without any deceptive intention by the admitted inventors. This error can, and should, be corrected as to non-joinder of the proper inventor(s) occurred without any deceptive intent on his (or her) part.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Breach of Fiduciary Duty

- 81. SAGE realleges the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 82. When Applied filed patent applications based on the confidential information it obtained from SAGE, it knowingly and intentionally misappropriated and published confidential information without SAGE's consent, during the pendency of the Agreements.
- 83. Applied's unauthorized disclosure of SAGE's confidential information constitutes a breach of the fiduciary relationship between the Parties under California common law, and is causing damages to SAGE.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, SAGE prays for the following relief and an entry of judgment from this Court:

- A. A determination that the Settlement Agreement between SAGE and Applied is in full force and effect, and the additional relief requested in paragraphs H K below. Alternatively, if the Court holds that the Settlement Agreement is not in effect, then SAGE prays for the relief requested in paragraphs B K below.
- B. A determination that SAGE is the lawful owner of the '671 Patent and all U.S. and foreign patent applications and other patents based on, related to, or incorporated by reference

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1 JURY DEMAND 2 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by a jury on all issues so 3 triable. DATED: December 7, 2011 SEVERSON & WERSON A Professional Corporation 5 6 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff SAGE Electrochromics, Inc. 8 Of Counsel: 9 Gregory S. Gewirtz ggewirtz@ldlkm.com 10 Arnold H. Krumholz akrumholz@ldlkm.com 11 Thomas M. Finetti tfinetti@ldlkm.com 12 LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, LLP 13 600 South Avenue West Westfield, NJ 07090 14 Tel: 908.654.5000 Fax: 908.654.7866 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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