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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - WESTERN DIVISION
HONORABLE S. JAMES OTERO, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

NICHIA CORPORATION,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.) Case No.
) ED CV 16-00545 SJO
)
VIZIO, INC.,)
)
Defendant.)
_____)

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF
SCHEDULING CONFERENCE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2016
10:23 A.M.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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1 this before. It's relatively simple. It includes the three
2 primary colors: red, green and blue. And the purpose of the
3 color wheel is just to show that you can achieve different
4 variations of color by mixing different colors. As one
5 example, red and blue could be combined to create violet.
6 Blue -- I'm sorry, green and orange can be combined to create
7 yellow. And the combination of different colors can be
8 combined to create white light, and that's one of the
9 foundational pieces of this patent.

10 If you turn to the next page on our slide, slide 5, this
11 color wheel is not something that's new. It's been around for
12 over 300 years. The color wheel that I have shown on slide 5
13 was first developed or created by Sir Isaac Newton, 1704. So
14 this idea of mixing colors has been around for hundreds of
15 years.

16 And again, if you will turn to slide 6. I mentioned
17 different color-mixing principles. The one we are talking
18 about here is this idea of mixing blue with yellow. Yellow, of
19 course, is based on a combination of red and green, but that
20 combination of blue and yellow creates white. It's really that
21 simple. Slide 7 shows that.

22 If you turn to slide 8, just want to talk very briefly
23 about the development of the LED technology. That work began
24 in around the 1960s. In 1962 was the development of the first
25 red LED. A little bit later in the '70s, 1971, was the

1 development of the green LED. The creation of the blue LED was
2 much more difficult. Researchers and scientists spent decades
3 trying to come up with a viable blue LED. It wasn't until 1994
4 that a commercially viable blue LED became available. The
5 three researchers who were responsible for that actually were
6 awarded the Nobel Prize in 2014 for that accomplishment, and
7 that blue LED is the basis for the patents that are at issue in
8 this case.

9 Now, Your Honor, if you turn to the next slide, page 9,
10 this is the basic structure of an LED package. I think you
11 asked a couple of questions which I can try to address. Within
12 this structure is what you see labeled as blue or designated
13 blue. That's the LED chip that generates the blue light. I
14 think Nichia's counsel referred to the resin, the transparent
15 material that covers that. And one of the purposes of that
16 material is actually to protect the LED chip itself. There's
17 electrodes that are connected to the LED chip that drives
18 current through the chip that generates the light.

19 I think, if you turn to the next page, though, you had
20 asked about the location of the phosphor. And what we tried to
21 show in this particular slide is an example of how phosphor
22 might be distributed within that area outside the LED chip.
23 More importantly, the generation of light, what this is meant
24 to show is how the phosphor interacts with blue LED. Blue LED
25 generates blue light, and a phosphor, I think as Nichia's