UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - WESTERN DIVISION

HONORABLE S. JAMES OTERO, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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