Amended

Exhibit 10

Exhibit 10
Claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 10,0

U.S. Patent No. 10,075,941: Claim 13(a)

"13. A mobile station served by a serving base station in an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)

13. A mobile station served by a serving base station in an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) communication system,	GM's Accused Products include vehicles equipped with components and/or 4G/LTE networks and services, including services sold and provided by GM To the extent the preamble is considered a limitation, GM's Accused Produc patent. *E.g.,* The LTE specification (Series 36, Release 8) specifies user equipments (UEs information. For clarity, release 8 of the 36 series 3GPP specifications was frozen in Dece used as the basis for the first wave of LTE equipment. The LTE marketplace releases from Release 8 through Release 17. Though for ease of review relea cited below, the same or functionally identical content exists in each corresp LTE uses orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) for downlink 4.2 General description of Layer 1 4.2.1 Multiple Access The multiple access scheme for the LTE physical layer is based on Orthogonal Frequency Divi (OFDM) with a cyclic prefix (CP) in the downlink, and on Single-Carrier Frequency Division FDMA) with a cyclic prefix in the uplink. To support transmission in paired and unpaired spec are supported: Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), supporting full duplex and half duplex oper Duplex (TDD). The Layer 1 is defined in a bandwidth agnostic way based on resource blocks, allowing the LT various spectrum allocations. A resource block spans either 12 sub-carriers with a sub-carrier b sub-carriers with a sub-carrier bandwidth of 7.5kHz each over a slot duration of 0.5ms. *See e.g.*, 3GPP TS 36.201 V8.3.0 at pgs. 7-8. LTE downlink transmission use OFDM.

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	5.1 Downlink Transmission Scheme 5.1.1 Basic transmission scheme based on OFDM The downlink transmission scheme is based on conventional OFDM using a cyclic prefix. The spacing is $\Delta f = 15$ kHz. 12 consecutive sub-carriers during one slot correspond to one downlink frequency domain, the number of resource blocks, N_{RB}, can range from $N_{RB\text{-}min} = 6$ to $N_{RB\text{-}max}$ = In addition there is also a reduced sub-carrier spacing $\Delta f_{low} = 7.5$ kHz, only for MBMS-dedicate In the case of 15 kHz sub-carrier spacing there are two cyclic-prefix lengths, corresponding to symbols per slot respectively. - Normal cyclic prefix: $T_{CP} = 160 \times Ts$ (OFDM symbol #0), $T_{CP} = 144 \times Ts$ (OFDM symbo *See e.g.*, 3GPP TS 36.300 V8.12.0 at pg. 25 LTE uplink transmissions use discrete Fourier transform spread OFDM (DF

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5.2 Uplink Transmission Scheme

5.2.1 Basic transmission scheme

For both FDD and TDD, the uplink transmission scheme is based on single-carrier FDMA, m
OFDM.

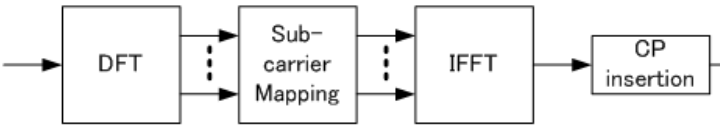

Figure 5.2.1-1: Transmitter scheme of SC-FDMA

The uplink sub-carrier spacing $\Delta f = 15$ kHz. The sub-carriers are grouped into sets of 12 cons
corresponding to the uplink resource blocks. 12 consecutive sub-carriers during one slot corr
resource block. In the frequency domain, the number of resource blocks, N_{RB}, can range from
110.

There are two cyclic-prefix lengths defined: Normal cyclic prefix and extended cyclic prefix
and six SC-FDMA symbol per slot respectively.

- Normal cyclic prefix: $T_{CP} = 160 \times T_s$ (SC-FDMA symbol #0), $T_{CP} = 144 \times T_s$ (SC-FDM

See e.g., 3GPP TS 36.300 V8.12.0 at pgs. 27-28.

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