

# EXHIBIT C

# Plaintiff's Infringement Contentions to Ford

Exhibit 450  
U.S. Patent No. 10,447,450  
Claims 7, 8, 10, 11

"A mobile device in a wireless packet system using a frame structure of multiple frames for transmission, each frame comprising a plurality of time intervals, each time interval comprising a plurality of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbols, and each OFDM symbol containing a plurality of frequency subcarriers, the mobile device configured to"

<p>7. A mobile device in a wireless packet system using a frame structure of multiple frames for transmission, each frame comprising a plurality of time intervals, each time interval comprising a plurality of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbols, and each OFDM symbol containing a plurality of frequency subcarriers, the mobile device configured to:</p>	<p>To the extent the preamble is considered a limitation, Ford's Accused Instrumentalities include vehicles equipped with cellular communication services made available thereupon for use and actually used in a wireless system standard starting at least at Release 8.</p> <p>For example, Ford offers for sale, sells, and/or imports various vehicle models with LTE cellular functionality and perform methods thereof, including but not limited to the Plaintiff's Disclosure Of Asserted Claims And Infringement Contentions.</p> <p>A release 8 (and later release) compliant Long Term Evolution (LTE) user equipment structure that is 10 ms long with ten subframes, time intervals, of 1 ms long slots.</p> <p>For clarity, Release 8 of the 36 series 3GPP specifications was frozen in December 2009 and was used as the basis for the first wave of LTE equipment. The LTE market includes releases from Release 8 through Release 17. Though for ease of review Releases 8-17 are cited below, the same or functionally identical content exists in each corresponding release.</p>
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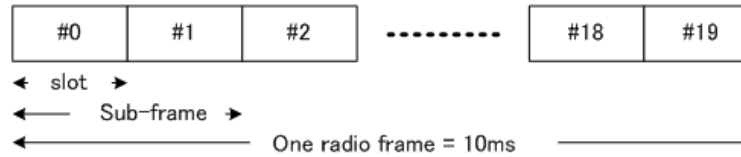
"A mobile device in a wireless packet system using a frame structure of multiple frames for transmission, each frame of a certain duration, each time interval comprising a plurality of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbols, and each frame comprising a plurality of frequency subcarriers, the mobile device configured to"

## 5 Physical Layer for E-UTRA

Downlink and uplink transmissions are organized into radio frames with 10 ms duration. Two radio frame structures are supported:

- Type 1, applicable to FDD,
- Type 2, applicable to TDD.

Frame structure Type 1 is illustrated in Figure 5.1-1. Each 10 ms radio frame is divided into ten subframes. Each sub-frame consists of two equally sized slots. For FDD, 10 subframes are available for downlink transmission and 10 subframes are available for uplink transmissions in each 10 ms interval. Uplink and downlink transmissions are separated in the frequency domain.



**Figure 5.1-1: Frame structure type 1**

Frame structure Type 2 is illustrated in Figure 5.1-2. Each 10 ms radio frame consists of two half-frames. Each half-frame consists of eight slots of length 0.5 ms and three special fields: DwPTS, GP and UpPTS. DwPTS and UpPTS is configurable subject to the total length of DwPTS, GP and UpPTS being 3ms and 10ms switch-point periodicity are supported. Subframe 1 in all configurations and subframe 6 in configuration 0 and 1 with 5ms switch-point periodicity consist of DwPTS, GP and UpPTS. Subframe 6 in configuration 2 with 10ms switch-point periodicity consists of DwPTS only. All other subframes consist of two equally sized slots.

For TDD, GP is reserved for downlink to uplink transition. Other Subframes/Fields are assigned for uplink transmission. Uplink and downlink transmissions are separated in the time domain.

See e.g., 3GPP TS 36.300 V8.12.0 at pg. 23.

The LTE downlink uses orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM). In the downlink, OFDM symbols are transmitted.

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