

Microsoft Corporation and Ericsson Inc
v.
Uniloc 2017 LLC

IPR2019-01116 (Patent 7,016,676)

Patent Owner's Demonstrative Exhibits

**Before JAMESON LEE, KEVIN F. TURNER,
MICHELLE N. WORMMEESTER, *Administrative Panel***

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'676 Patent to Bernhard Walke and Stefan M

(12) **United States Patent**
Walke et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 7,016,676 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Mar. 21, 2006

(54) **METHOD, NETWORK AND CONTROL STATION FOR THE TWO-WAY ALTERNATE CONTROL OF RADIO SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT STANDARDS IN THE SAME FREQUENCY BAND**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 455/434, 455/435.2, 438, 414.4, 432.2, 207, 553.1, 455/22, 314; 370/464-469, 395.5, 395.52, 370/395.53
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 411 days.

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H04Q 7/20 (2006.01)

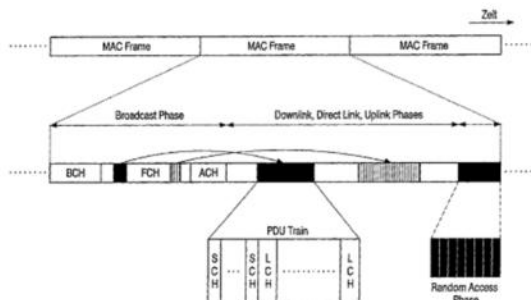
(52) **U.S. Cl.** 455/434; 455/553.1; 455/434.2; 370/466; 370/467

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(57) **ABSTRACT**
The invention relates to an interface-control protocol method for a radio system, which has at least one frequency band provided for the two-way alternate utilization of a first and a second radio interface standard. The radio system comprises a number of stations, which each function in accordance with a first radio interface standard and/or in accordance with a second radio interface standard, in which a control station is provided that controls the two-way alternate utilization of the frequency band.

9 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



DEMONSTR

Claim Construction

- “stations which operate in accordance with a first radio interface standard and/or a second radio interface standard”
- “renders the frequency band available for access”
- “if stations working in accordance with the first radio interface standard do not request access to the frequency band”

DEMONSTR

Radio interface *standard* vs. *access method*

The Board should clarify that “a radio interface standard” connotes a *complete specification for a radio interface*, and not merely a characteristic of a specification, such as a channel-access method, modulation method, or a coding method.

’676 Patent (1:15-20, emphasis added):

For this purpose there is provided for so-termed ISM frequency bands (Industrial Scientific Medical) that radio systems may be used in the same frequency band in accordance with different *radio interface standards*. An example of this is the US radio standard *IEEE802.11a* and the European *ETSI BRAN HiperLAN*.

DEMONSTRATION

Radio interface *standard* vs. *access method*

'676 Patent (1:34-48):

Radio systems of wideband LANs of the *radio interface standards* **ETSI BRAN HiperLAN/2** and **IEEE802.11a** utilize the same radio transmission method, a 64-carrier 30 OFDM method and an adaptive modulation and coding. About the same modulation and coding methods (Link Adaptation (LA)) are defined for the two standards.

The Medium Access Control (MAC) of the two systems is totally different. ETSI BRAN HiperLAN/2 utilizes a *centrally controlled reservation-based method* in which a radio station takes over the role of the central instance coordinating the radio resources.

...

The **IEEE802.11a standard** describes a **CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance) method** not based on reservation, in which all the radio stations listen in on the medium and assume that the channel is unused for a minimum duration (Short InterFrame Space, SIFS), before 802.11a-MAC frames, thus user data packets, are transmitted if necessary.

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