Exhibit 3 – Preliminary Claim Chart For U.S. Patent No. 7,916,781

Claim Language	Analysis
Claim 1 **[not asserted]**	
[1] A method of encoding a signal, comprising:	To the extent this preamble is construed to be limiting, the Accused method of encoding a signal. For example, the Accused Products implement the IEEE Standards, method of encoding a signal. For example, the IEEE 802.11n-2009 amendment to the IEEE 802.1 the IEEE 802.11-2012 version of the 802.11 standard include "low- (LDPC) encoding." An HT STA has PHY features consisting of the modulation and coding scheme (M 20.3.5 and physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) 20.1.4. Some PHY features that distinguish an HT STA from a non-HT STA are referre multiple output (MIMO) operation; spatial multiplexing (SM); spatial mapping beamforming); space-time block coding (STBC); low-density parity check (LDPC) c selection (ASEL). The allowed PPDU formats are non-HT format, HT-mixed form format. The PPDUs may be transmitted with 20 MHz or 40 MHz bandwidth. IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 5.2.9; IEEE 802.11-2012 at § 4.3.10; IEEE § 4.3.13 (emphasis added).

Exhibit 3 – Preliminary Claim Chart For U.S. Patent No. 7,916,781

Claim Language	Analysis
	The HT Capabilities Info field of the HT Capabilities element is 2 octets in lengt information bits. The structure of this field is defined in Figure 7-95o18.

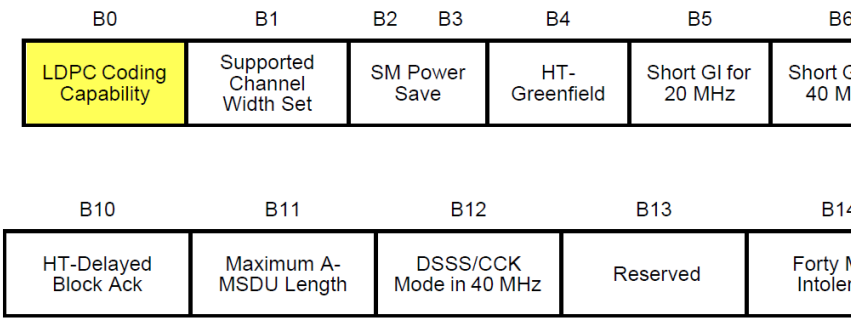


Figure 7-95o18—HT Capabilities Info field

IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 7.3.2.56.2; IEEE 802.11-2012 at § 8.4.2.58 at § 9.4.2.55 (emphasis added).

Table 7-43j—Subfields of the HT Capabilities Info fie

Subfield	Definition	Encoding
LDPC Coding Capability	Indicates support for receiving LDPC coded packets	Set to 0 if not supported Set to 1 if supported

IEEE 802.11n-2009 at Table 7-43j; *see also* IEEE 802.11-2012 at T 802.11-2020 at Table 9-184.

A STA shall not transmit a control response frame with TXVECTOR parame LDPC_CODING unless it is in response to a reception of a frame with the FEC_CODING set to LDPC_CODING.

Exhibit 3 – Preliminary Claim Chart For U.S. Patent No. 7,916,781

Claim Language	Analysis
	IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 9.6.0e.5.5; IEEE 802.11-2012 at § 9.7.6.5.5 § 10.6.6.5.7 (emphasis added). A STA shall not transmit a control frame that initiates a TXOP with the FEC_CODING set to a value of LDPC_CODING. IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 9.6.0e.7; 802.11-2012 at § 9.7.6.7; 802.11- § 10.6.6.7(emphasis added) LDPC coding was incorporated into the IEEE 802.11 standard via th amendment. In general, the following sections of 802.11n discuss L § 20.3.11.6, Annex G at sections G.2 and G.3 and Annex R. **9.7f LDPC operation** An HT STA shall not transmit a frame with the TXVECTOR parameter FORMAT and the TXVECTOR parameter FEC_CODING set to LDPC_CODING unl corresponds to a STA for which the LDPC Coding Capability subfield of the r Capabilities element from that STA contained a value of 1 and the MIB variable Enabled is set to TRUE. Further restrictions on TXVECTOR parameter values may apply due to rules fou IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 9.7f; *see also* IEEE 802.11-2012 at § 9.14; § 10.15. **Table 20-1—TXVECTOR and RXVECTOR parame** **Parameter** / **Condition** / **Value**

Exhibit 3 – Preliminary Claim Chart For U.S. Patent No. 7,916,781

Claim Language	Analysis
	* * *

FEC_CODING	FORMAT is HT_MF or HT_GF	Indicates which FEC encoding is used. Enumerated type: BCC_CODING indicates binary convolutional code. LDPC_CODING indicates low-density parity check c
	Otherwise	Not present

IEEE 802.11n-2009 at Table 20-1; IEEE 802.11-2012 at Table 20-1 Table 19-1 (emphasis added).

HT-mixed format and HT-greenfield format transmissions can be generated using a the following blocks:

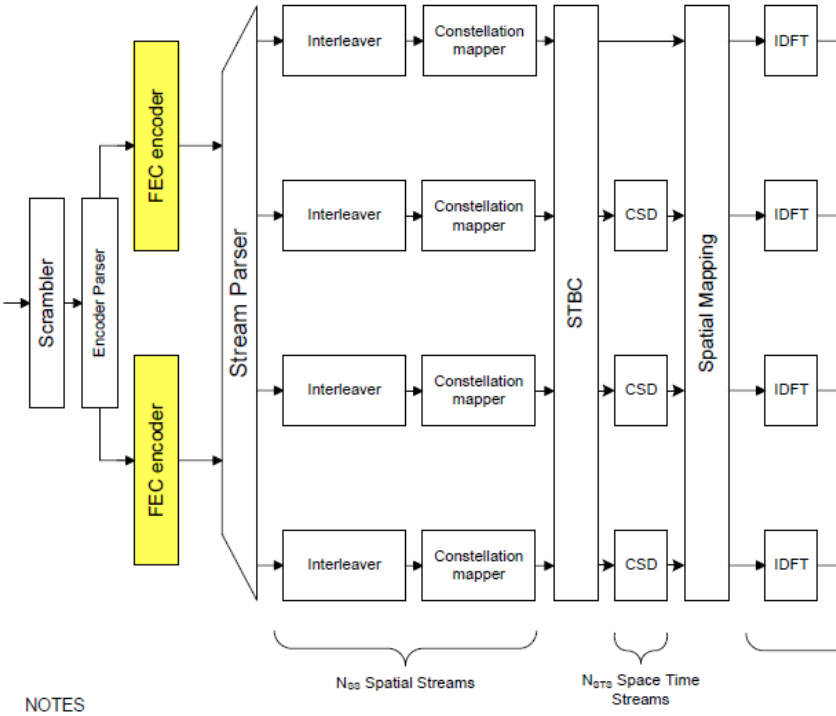
a) *Scrambler* scrambles the data to reduce the probability of long sequences c

b) *Encoder parser*, if BCC encoding is to be used, demultiplexes the scr (number of BCC encoders for the Data field) BCC encoders, in a round rob

c) *FEC encoders* encode the data to enable error correction. An FEC encod convolutional encoder followed by a puncturing device, or it may include

IEEE 802.11n-2009 at § 20.3.3 (emphasis added); *see also* IEEE 80 IEEE 802.11-2020 at § 19.3.3

Exhibit 3 – Preliminary Claim Chart For U.S. Patent No. 7,916,781

Claim Language	Analysis
	 NOTES —There may be 1 or 2 FEC encoders when BCC encoding is used. —The stream parser may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 outputs. —When LDPC encoding is used, the interleavers are not used —When STBC is used, the STBC block has more outputs than inputs. —When spatial mapping is used, there may be more transmit chains than space time streams. —The number of inputs to the spatial mapper may be 1, 2, 3, or 4. IEEE 802.11n-2009 at Fig. 20-3; IEEE 802.11-2012 at Fig. 20-3; IE Fig. 19-3 (emphasis added) **20.3.4 Overview of the PPDU encoding process** The encoding process is composed of the steps described below. The followin facilitate an understanding of the details of the convergence procedure:

DOCKET ALARM

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts

Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research

With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips

Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS
Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS
Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.