

# EXHIBIT A

**Exhibit A - U.S. Patent No. 8,891,347 (“347 Patent”)**

Accused Instrumentalities: (1) cellular base stations that support 3GPP 5G NR beamforming, and (2) cellular user equipment that support 5G NR beamforming.

Based upon publicly available information and without the benefit of discovery in this case, the accused base stations include the following products sold by Nokia, Ericsson, and Samsung:

**Nokia:** AirScale base station, AirScale radio and baseband, AirScale 5G mMIMO base station, ReefShark System on Chip, and the same, AirScale Osprey, AirScale Habrok, AirScale mRRH, AirScale pRRH, AirScale 4.5G Pro RRH, AirScale sRRH, AirScale FHFB, AZHL, AAFIA, 32TRX, and 64TRX.

**Ericsson:** 5G AIR products, 5G Baseband products, 5G Radio products, 5G Antenna products, AIR 1279, AIR 3218, AIR 3246, AIR 3258, AIR 3268, AIR 3283, AIR 6419, AIR 6428, AIR 6468, AIR 6476, AIR 6488, Interleaved AIR, Baseband 6648, 5G Radio Dot, Radio 4407, Radio 4408, Radio 4412, Radio 4418, Radio 4485, Radio 4490, Radio 8800, Antenna 4602, Antenna 5500, and Antenna 6600.

**Samsung:** 5G base stations, 4T4R CBRS Radio, 32T32R Radio, 64T64R Radio, C-Band Radio, CDU50, One Antenna HubPro.

The accused UE devices include without limitation the Apple iPhone 12, iPhone 12 mini, iPhone 13, iPhone 13 mini, iPhone 14, iPhone 14 Plus, iPhone 14 Pro, iPhone 14 Pro Max, iPhone SE, iPad, iPad Air, iPad Mini, iPad Pro 11, Samsung Galaxy S10, Galaxy S20, Galaxy S20+, Galaxy S20 Ultra, Galaxy S20 FE, Galaxy S21, Galaxy S21+, Galaxy S22, Galaxy S22+, Galaxy S22 Ultra, Galaxy S23, Galaxy S23+, Galaxy S23 Ultra, Galaxy Z Flip3, Galaxy Z Fold2, Galaxy Z Fold3, Galaxy Z Fold4, Galaxy A13, Galaxy A14, Galaxy A22, Galaxy A23, Galaxy A32, Galaxy A52, Galaxy A53, Galaxy A71, Galaxy A73, Galaxy A90, Galaxy F42, Galaxy F52, Galaxy M13, Galaxy M32, Galaxy Note 10, Galaxy Note 10+, Galaxy Note 20, Galaxy Note 20 Ultra, and Galaxy Quantum 2; Google Pixel 4a, Pixel 6a, and Pixel 7; Motorola Edge, Edge+, G Play, G Power, G Pure, G Stylus, and One; and UE devices (such as Wi-Fi routers) used with defendant's home 5G Internet services.

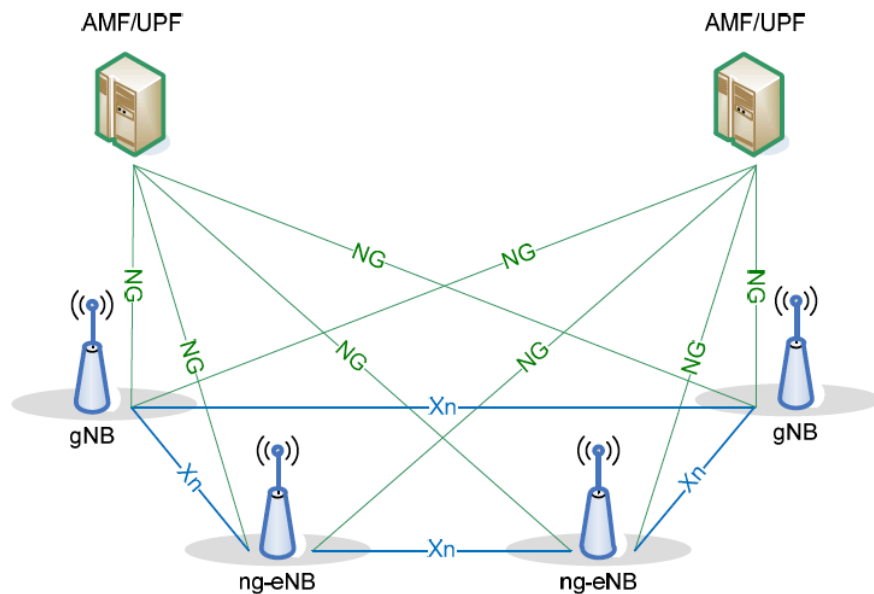
**Claim 1**

Claim 1	Public Documentation
<p>[1pre] A method for wireless communication in a system including a transmitter, a receiver, and a plurality of propagation paths formed between the transmitter and the receiver which are capable of carrying a signal transmitted by the transmitter to the receiver, the method comprising:</p>	<p>To the extent the preamble is found to be limiting, the Accused Instrumentalities perform a method in a system including a transmitter, a receiver, and a plurality of propagation paths formed between the transmitter and the receiver which are capable of carrying a signal transmitted by the transmitter to the receiver.</p> <p>For example, the Accused Instrumentalities perform a method for beamforming 5G NR transmission between a transmitter and receiver equipment (UE) utilizing the multipath transmission environment between the transmitter and receiver. For example, in 3GPP standards documents such as TR 38.901 V15.0.0, TS 38.300 V2.0.0, and associated documents, the Accused Instrumentalities perform aspects of the operations associated with components of the Accused Instrumentalities.</p> <h3>4.1 Overall Architecture</h3> <p>An NG-RAN node is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- a gNB, providing NR user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UE;</li><li>- an ng-eNB, providing E-UTRA user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UE.</li></ul> <p>The gNBs and ng-eNBs are interconnected with each other by means of the Xn interface. They are also connected by means of the NG interfaces to the 5GC, more specifically to the AMF (Access and Management Function) by means of the NG-C interface and to the UPF (User Plane Function) by means of the NG-U interface (see TS 23.501 [3]).</p> <p>NOTE: The architecture and the F1 interface for a functional split are defined in TS 38.401 [4].</p>

Claim 1

Public Documentation

The NG-RAN architecture is illustrated in Figure 4.1-1 below.



**Figure 4.1-1: Overall Architecture**

(3GPP TS 38.300 v17.2.0, § 4.1)

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LCS	Local Coordinate System
LOS	Line Of Sight
MIMO	Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output
MPC	Multipath Component
NLOS	Non-LOS

(3GPP TR 38.901 v15.0.0, § 3.2)

Claim 1	Public Documentation
	<p>4. The number of rays per cluster shall be calculated as follows:</p> $M = \min\{\max(M_t, M_{\text{AOD}}, M_{\text{ZOD}}, 20), M_{\text{max}}\} \quad (7.6-)$ <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>M_t = \lceil 4kc_{\text{DS}}B \rceil</math></li> <li>- <math>M_{\text{AOD}} = \left\lceil 4kc_{\text{ASD}} \frac{\pi \cdot D_h}{180 \cdot \lambda} \right\rceil</math></li> <li>- <math>M_{\text{ZOD}} = \left\lceil 4kc_{\text{ZSD}} \frac{\pi \cdot D_v}{180 \cdot \lambda} \right\rceil</math></li> <li>- <math>M_{\text{max}}</math> is the upper limit of <math>M</math>, and it should be selected by the user of channel model based on the trade-off between simulation complexity and accuracy.</li> <li>- <math>D_h</math> and <math>D_v</math> are the array size in m in horizontal and vertical dimension, <math>B</math> is bandwidth in Hz, <math>c_{\text{ASD}}</math> and <math>c_{\text{ZSD}}</math> are the cluster spreads in degrees, and <math>\lambda</math> is the wavelength.</li> <li>- <math>k</math> is a "sparseness" parameter with value 0.5.</li> </ul> <p><b>It is noted that each MPC may have different AOD, ZOD, and delay.</b>  (3GPP TR 38.901 v15.0.0, § 7.6.2.2)</p>

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