

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**SWIRLATE IP LLC,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**KYMETA CORPORATION,**

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:22-CV-5475

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT  
INFRINGEMENT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Waverly Licensing LLC (“Plaintiff”), through its attorneys,  
complains of Acco Brands Corporation (“Defendant”), and alleges the following:

**I. NATURE OF THE LAWSUIT**

1. This is an action for patent infringement under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 United States Code (“U.S.C.”) resulting from Kymeta Corporation infringing, in an illegal and unauthorized manner and without authorization and/or consent from Swirlate IP LLC, United States Patent Nos. 7,154,961 and 7,567,662 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271, and to recover damages, attorney’s fees, and costs.

## **II. THE PARTIES**

1           2.     Plaintiff Swirlate IP LLC (“Swirlate” or “Plaintiff”) is a Texas limited  
2 liability company having an address at 6009 W Parker Rd, Ste 149 – 1090, Plano,  
3 TX 75093-8121.  
4

5           3.     On information and belief, Defendant Kymeta Corporation  
6 (“Defendant”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware,  
7 with its principal place of business at 12277 134th CT NE, Redmond, WA 98052.  
8 Defendant has a registered agent at Corporation Service Company, 300 Deschutes  
9 Way SW, STE208 MC-CSC1, Tumwater, WA 98501.  
10  
11

## **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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13  
14           4.     This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35  
15 of the United States Code. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of such  
16 action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).  
17

18           5.     On information and belief, Defendant is subject to this Court’s  
19 specific and general personal jurisdiction, pursuant to due process and the  
20 Washington Long-Arm Statute, due at least to its business in this forum, including  
21 at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein. Furthermore, Defendant is  
22 subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction because Defendant  
23 maintains its principal place of business in Washington.  
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6. Without limitation, on information and belief, within this State and  
1 this District, Defendant has used the patented inventions thereby committing, and  
2 continuing to commit, acts of patent infringement alleged herein. In addition, on  
3 information and belief, Defendant has derived revenues from its infringing acts  
4 occurring within Washington and the Western District of Washington. Further, on  
5 information and belief, Defendant is subject to the Court's general jurisdiction,  
6 including from regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent  
7 courses of conduct, and deriving substantial revenue from goods and services  
8 provided to persons or entities in Washington and the Western District of  
9 Washington. Further, on information and belief, Defendant is subject to the  
10 Court's personal jurisdiction at least due to its sale of products and/or services  
11 within Washington and the Western District of Washington. Defendant has  
12 committed such purposeful acts and/or transactions in Washington and the Western  
13 District of Washington such that it reasonably should know and expect that it could  
14 be haled into this Court as a consequence of such activity.  
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7. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). On  
20 information and belief, Defendant maintains its principal place of business within  
21 this District. On information and belief, from and within this District Defendant  
22 has committed at least a portion of the infringements at issue in this case.  
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8. For these reasons, personal jurisdiction exists and venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

**IV. COUNT I**  
**(PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 7,154,961)**

9. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

10. On December 26, 2006, United States Patent No. 7,154,961 (“the ‘961 Patent”) was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The application leading to the ‘961 Patent was filed on December 6, 2004 (Ex. A at cover).

11. The ‘961 Patent is titled “Constellation Rearrangement for ARQ Transmit Diversity Schemes.” A true and correct copy of the ‘961 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.

12. Plaintiff is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in the ‘961 patent, including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the ‘961 Patent. Accordingly, Plaintiff possesses the exclusive right and standing to prosecute the present action for infringement of the ‘961 Patent by Defendant.

13. The invention in the ‘961 Patent relates to the field of Automatic Repeat reQuest (“ARQ”) transmission techniques in wireless communication systems. (Ex. A at col. 1:6-8). In particular, it relates to a method for transmitting data using transmit diversity schemes in which data packets are transmitted using a

1 first and second transmission based on a repeat request and the bit-to-symbol  
2 mapping is performed differently for different transmitted diversity branches. (*Id.*  
3 at col. 1:8-12). The inventors recognized a problem in prior art of the use of ARQ  
4 transmission techniques in wireless communication systems with unreliable and  
5 time-varying channel conditions and the invention results in an improved  
6 performance avoiding transmission errors. (*Id.* at col. 1:12-15).  
7

8 14. In telecommunications, in order to improve the reliability of data  
9 transmissions, the prior art had several transmit diversity techniques in which  
10 redundant versions of identical data are transmitted in at least two diversity  
11 branches by default without explicitly requesting further diversity branches. (*Id.* at  
12 col. 1:19-24). Such transmit diversity techniques included (i) site diversity  
13 (transmitted signal originates from different sites), (ii) antenna diversity  
14 (transmitted signal originates from different antennas), (iii) polarization diversity  
15 (transmitted signal is mapped onto different polarization), (iv) frequency diversity  
16 (transmitted signal is mapped on different carrier frequencies or frequency hopping  
17 sequences), (v) time diversity (transmitted signal is mapped on different  
18 interleaving sequences), and (vi) multicode diversity (transmitted signal is mapped  
19 on different codes). (*Id.* at col. 1:24-42). The diversity branches would then be  
20 combined in order to improve the reliability of the received data. These diversity  
21 combining techniques included (a) selection combining (selecting the diversity  
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branch with the highest Signal-to-Noise Ratio (“SNR”) for decoding and ignoring the remaining ones), (b) equal gain combining (combining received diversity branches with ignoring the differences in received SNR), and (c) maximum ratio combining (combining received diversity branches taking the received SNR of each diversity branch into account).

15. The prior art also had techniques for error detection/correction with respect to the transmission of data. For example, the prior art would use ARQ schemes together with Forward Error Correction (FEC),<sup>1</sup> which is called hybrid ARQ (“HARQ”). If an error is detected within a packet by the Cyclic Redundancy Check (“CRC”), the receiver requests that the transmitter send additional information (*e.g.*, retransmission) to improve the probability to correctly decode the erroneous packet. (*Id.* at col. 1: 59-63).

16. The ‘961 discussed a particular prior art reference that had the shortcomings of the prior art. WO-02/067491 A1 disclosed a method for HARQ transmission that averages the bit reliability over successively requested retransmissions by means of signal constellation rearrangement. (*Id.* at col. 1: 64-67). The reference showed that when more than 2 bits of data were mapped onto one modulation symbol, the bits have different reliability depending on the chosen

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<sup>1</sup> FEC is a technique used for controlling errors in data transmission over unreliable or noisy communication channels. The general idea of FEC is that a sender encodes the message in a redundant way, most often using an error correction code. The redundancy allows the receiver to detect a limited number of errors that may occur anywhere in the message, and to potentially correct these errors without re-transmission.

mapping. (*Id.* at col. 2: 1-5). For most FEC schemes, this leads to a degraded decoder performance compared to an input of more equally distributed bit reliabilities. (*Id.* at col. 2:5-7). As a result, in conventional communications systems the modulation dependent variations in bit reliabilities are not considered and, therefore, usually the variations remain after combining the diversity branches at the receiver. (*Id.* at col. 2:8-11).

17. The inventors therefore developed a method that improved performance with regard to transmission errors. (*Id.* at col. 2:15-18). The idea of the invention is to improve performance at the receiver by applying different signal constellation mappings to the available distinguishable transmit diversity branches and ARQ retransmissions. (*Id.* at col. 2:20-23). The invention is applicable to modulation formats in which more than 2 bits are mapped onto one modulation symbol, since this implies a variation in reliabilities for the bits mapped onto the signal constellation. (*Id.* at col. 2:23-29).

18. **Direct Infringement.** Upon information and belief, Defendant has been directly infringing at least claim 1 of the '961 patent in Washington, and elsewhere in the United States, by performing actions comprising at least performing the claimed ARQ re-transmission method by performing the steps of the claimed invention using the Kymeta U8 Terminal ("Accused Instrumentality")

(*e.g.*, <https://www.kymetacorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/700-00097-000-revJ-Kymeta-u8-terminal-product-sheet-1.pdf>).

19. The Accused Instrumentality practices an ARQ re-transmission (*e.g.*, HARQ method) method in a wireless communication system (*e.g.*, LTE network) wherein data packets are transmitted from a transmitter (*e.g.*, the Accused Instrumentality) to a receiver (*e.g.*, LTE base station) using a first transmission (*e.g.*, HARQ transmission) and at least a second transmission (*e.g.*, HARQ retransmission) based on a repeat request (*e.g.*, HARQ retransmission request in the form of NAK).





## u8 | TERMINAL

### MAKING MOBILE GLOBAL

The Kymeta™ u8 terminal provides a complete connectivity solution for on-the-go communications when and where you need it in a single integrated platform.

The u8 terminal, with Kymeta revolutionary software-defined, electronic beam-steering technology, is low profile and easy-to-mount on vehicles and vessels.

The u8 GO terminal is easily transportable and can support communication while in the case, on the ground or mounted on a vehicle for easy deployment in a multitude of use cases. The multi-function hardened case is tested to MIL-STD-810H transportation standards and comes with hardened tie down points.

Broadband by-the-gigabyte connectivity plans are available from Kymeta in either satellite or satellite/cellular packages. Kymeta Connect™, an all-inclusive bundle of hardware, connectivity, and support, is offered at an affordable monthly rate.



#### DESIGNED FOR MOBILE PLATFORMS

LOW PROFILE, AERODYNAMIC DESIGN, NATIVE DC POWER INPUT, AND NEW ACCESSORIES SIMPLIFY VEHICLE INTEGRATION.



#### ALWAYS-ON CONNECTIVITY

WITH A MULTI-WAN SATELLITE AND CELLULAR CONFIGURATION, THE KYMETA u8 HYBRID TERMINAL PROVIDES COMMUNICATION ANYWHERE.



#### CLOUD-ENABLED SOLUTIONS

ACCESS TO TERMINAL METRICS AND SD-WAN, EDGE CONTENT, AND CONNECTIVITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS AVAILABLE VIA A CLOUD-BASED PORTAL.



(E.)

### u8 Terminal Specifications\*

#### CONNECTIVITY

##### SETUP TIME OF TERMINAL

Unpackage, lift, mount, and operate in less than 20 minutes

##### ACQUISITION OF SIGNAL

Less than 1 minute from initiation of acquisition

##### COMMUNICATIONS MODULE

Integrated iDirect IQ 200 satellite router

Integrated multi-WAN with 3G & LTE capabilities (optional)

#### INTERFACES

##### NETWORK INTERFACE

Ethernet, Wi-Fi

#### ANTENNA

##### BAND

Ku

##### ANTENNA TYPE

Electronically scanned array

##### POLARIZATION

Linear, software-defined

##### RX FREQUENCY RANGE

(E.g., <https://www.kymetacorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/700-00097-000-revJ-Kymeta-u8-terminal-product-sheet-1.pdf>).

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

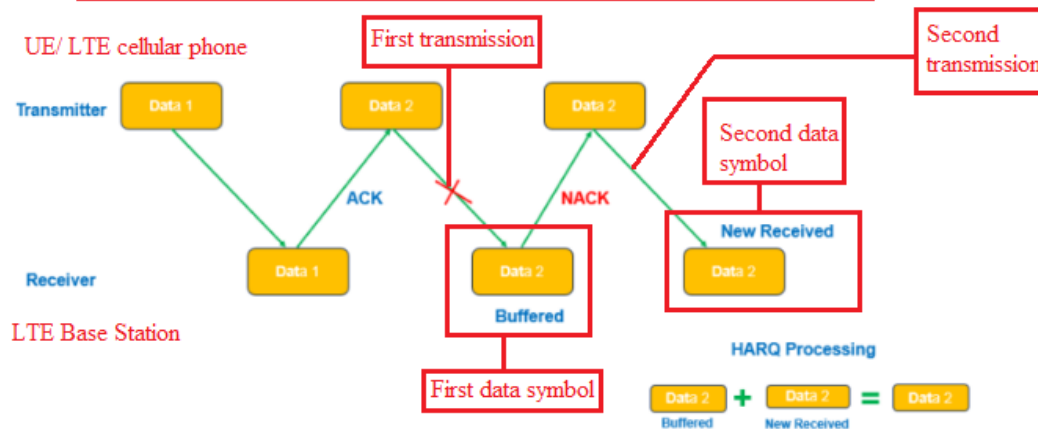
October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

HARO stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. HARQ = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.

ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request i.e. if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK

## 6.1 Uplink model Data packets transmitted from a transmitter i.e. UE/ LTE cellular phone to a receiver i.e. LTE base station

### 6.1.1 Uplink Shared Channel

The physical-layer model for Uplink Shared Channel transmission is described based on the corresponding physical-layer-processing chain, see Figure 6.1.1. Processing steps that are relevant for the physical-layer model, e.g. in the sense that they are configurable by higher layers, are highlighted in blue. It should be noted that, in case PUSCH, the scheduling decision is partly made at the network side, if there is no blind decoding it is fully done at the network side. The uplink transmission control in the UE then configures the uplink physical-layer processing, based on uplink transport-format and resource-assignment information received on the downlink.

- **Higher-layer data passed to/from the physical layer**
- One transport block of dynamic size delivered to the physical layer once every TTI.
- **CRC and transport-block-error indication**
- Transport-block-error indication delivered to higher layers.
- **FEC and rate matching**
- Channel coding rate is implicitly given by the combination of transport block size, modulation scheme and resource assignment;
- ARQ re-transmission method
- Physical layer model support of HARQ: in case of Incremental Redundancy, the corresponding Layer 2 Hybrid-ARQ process controls what redundancy version is to be used for the physical layer transmission for each TTI.
- **Interleaving**

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**  
Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**  
L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**  
MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**  
Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

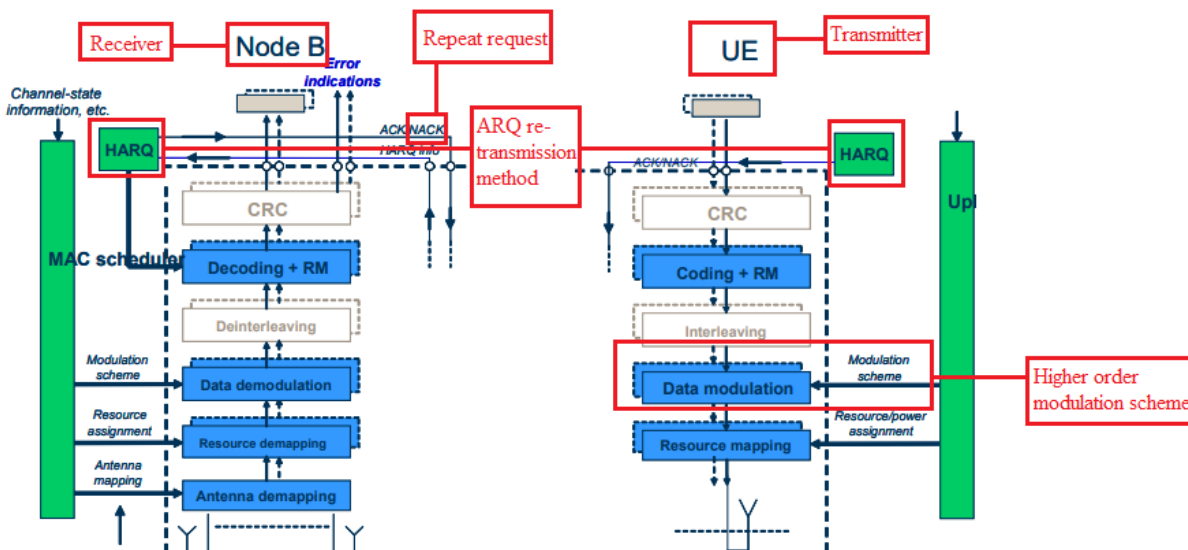


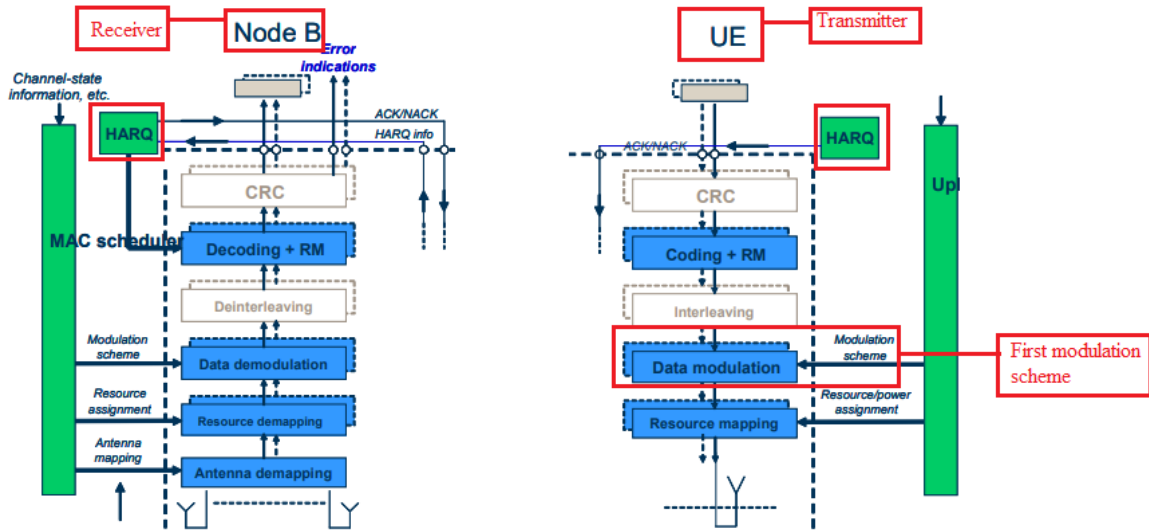
Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

20. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices modulating data packets at the transmitter (e.g., the Accused Instrumentality) using a first modulation scheme (e.g., one of QPSK, 16QAM and 64 QAM) to obtain first data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
- **Data modulation**
- Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
- **Mapping to physical resource**
- L2-controlled resource assignment.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x^{i+j}Q$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

21. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices performing the first transmission (e.g., HARQ transmission) by transmitting the first data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) over a first diversity branch to the receiver (e.g., mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number of antenna ports). The



Accused Instrumentality discloses a first diversity branch wherein the output of modulation block *i.e.*, first data symbols is transmitted over a first diversity branch which is indicated in case of Multi-antenna processing wherein mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number of antenna ports.

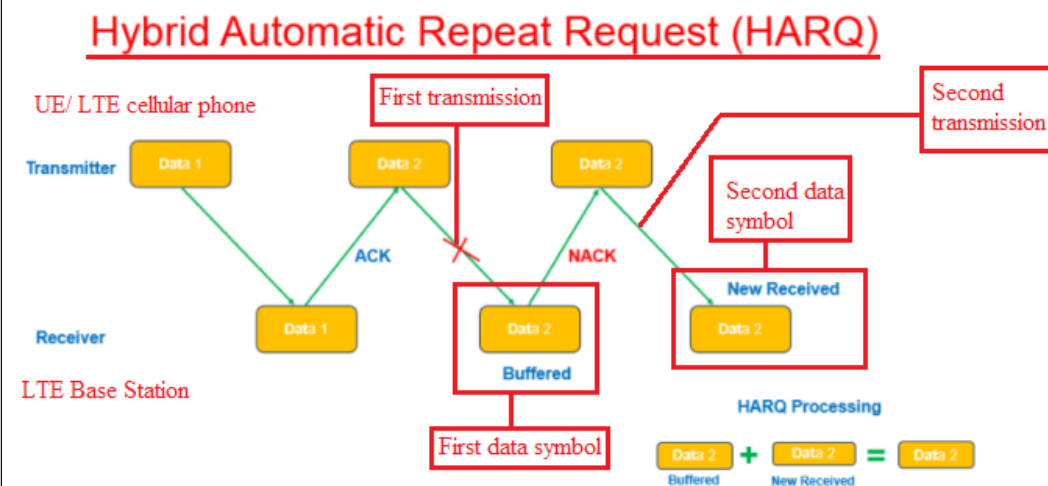
## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

HARQ stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. HARQ = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.

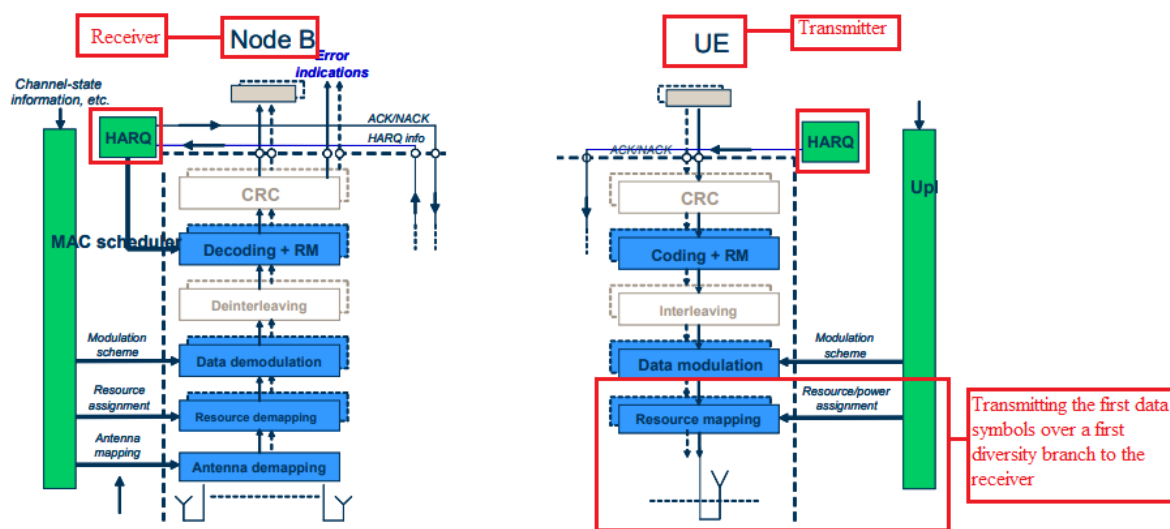
ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request *i.e.* if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment. Transmitting the first data symbols over a first diversity branch to the receiver
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to provide the data transport service:

- Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- Hybrid ARQ soft-combining
- Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- Power weighting of physical channels
- Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- Frequency and time synchronisation
- Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- Beamforming
- RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

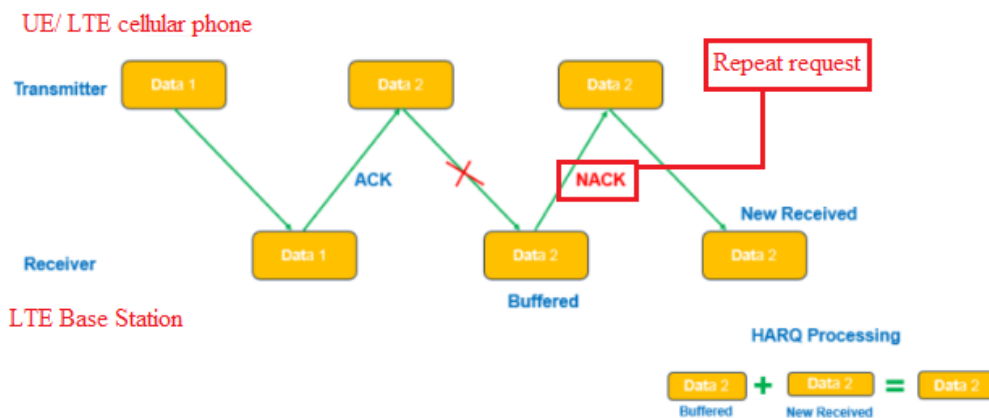
(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

22. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices modulating said data packets at the transmitter (e.g., the Accused Instrumentality) using a second modulation scheme (e.g., one of QPSK, 16QAM and 64 QAM)—which is distinct from the first modulation scheme) to obtain second data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme). As shown below, the Accused Instrumentality on repeat request i.e., receiving the retransmission request in the form of NAK, enables a second mapping of said

higher order modulation scheme (i.e., an Adaptive Re-transmission having a different Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) than the one used for HARQ transmission i.e., first higher order modulation scheme).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



### HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

**Adaptive Re-transmission:** Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

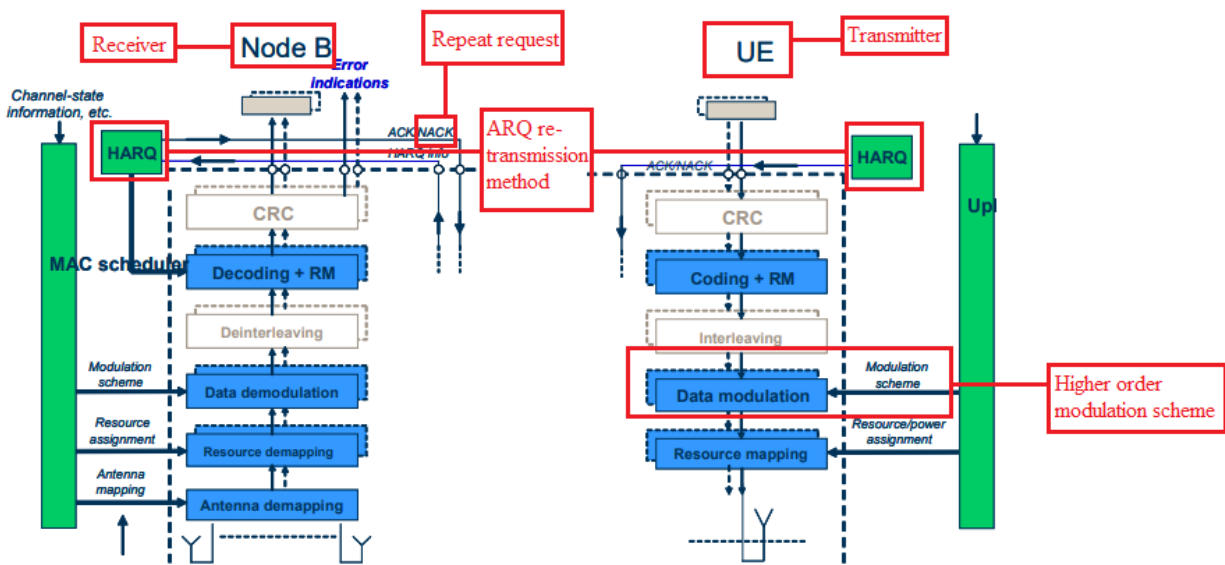
Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS), Redundancy Version (RV), sub-carrier on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

QAM FORMATS & BIT RATES COMPARISON

MODULATION	BITS PER SYMBOL	SYMBOL RATE
BPSK	1	1 x bit rate
QPSK	2	1/2 bit rate
8PSK	3	1/3 bit rate
16QAM	4	1/4 bit rate
32QAM	5	1/5 bit rate
64QAM	6	1/6 bit rate

Representing more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=i+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

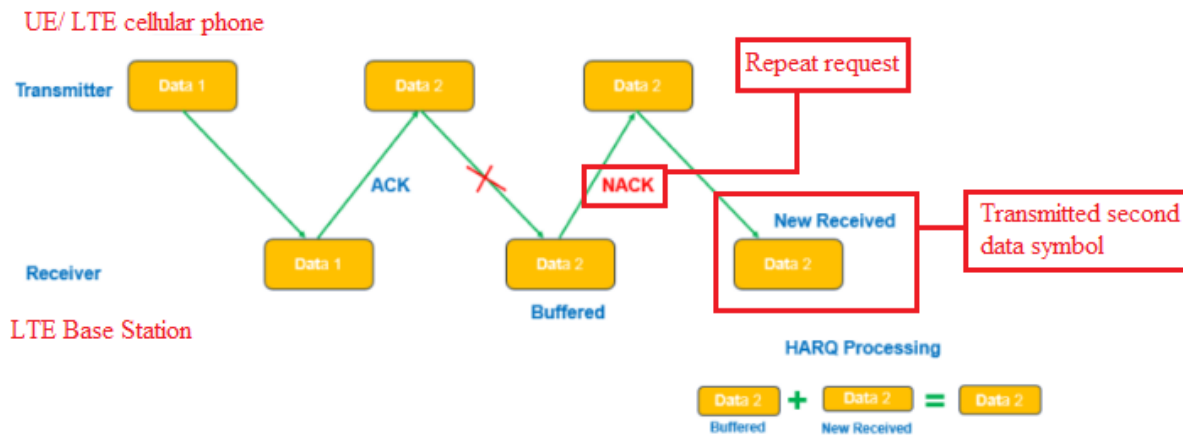
23. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices performing the second transmission (e.g., HARQ retransmission) by transmitting the second data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme) over a second diversity branch (e.g., mapping from assigned



resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports) to the receiver (e.g., LTE base station). The Accused Instrumentality discloses a second diversity branch wherein the output of modulation block *i.e.*, second data symbols is transmitted over a second or later diversity branch which is indicated in case of Multi-antenna processing wherein mapping from assigned resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports.

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



### HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

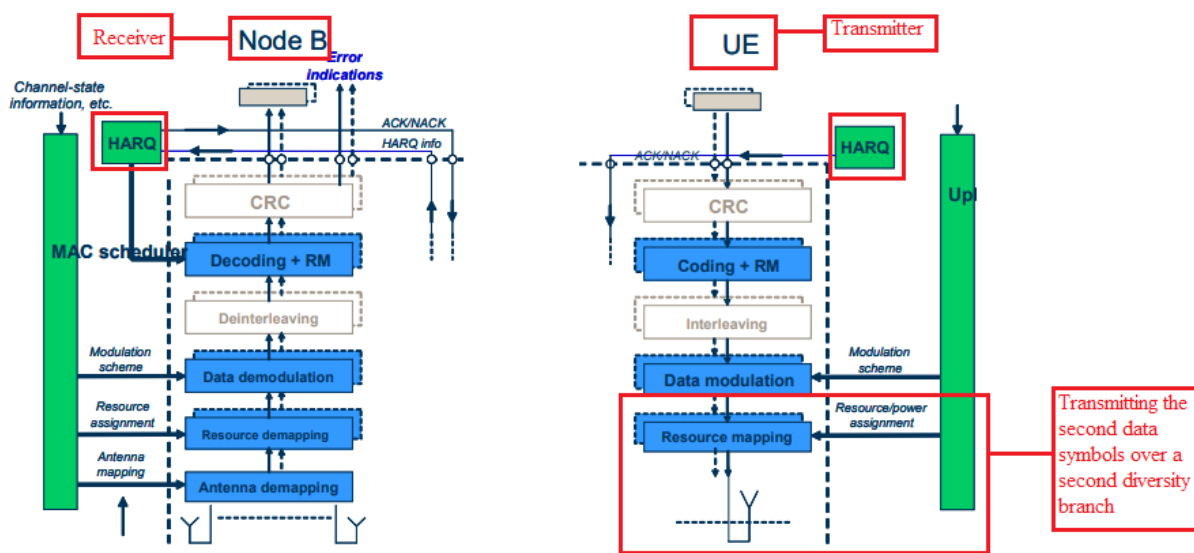
**Adaptive Re-transmission:**

Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS), Redundancy Version (RV), sub-carrier on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment. Transmitting the second data symbols over a second diversity branch
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals  $R_0$  and if available  $R_1$  according to [8] can be used.

If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall be equivalent to the linear average of the power values of all diversity branches.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

### 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to provide the data transport service:

- Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- Hybrid ARQ soft-combining
- Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- Power weighting of physical channels
- Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- Frequency and time synchronisation
- Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- Beamforming
- RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

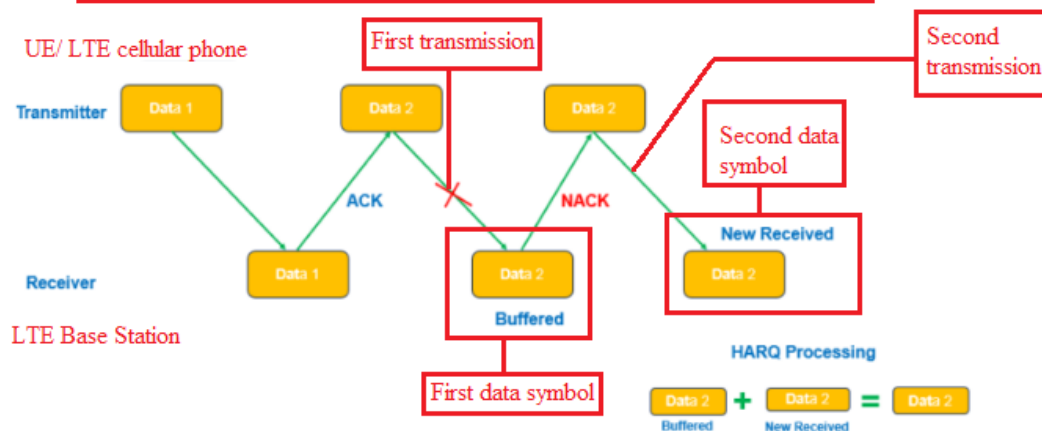
L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

(*E.g.*, [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

24. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices demodulating the received first (*e.g.*, output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) and second data symbols (*e.g.*, output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme) at the receiver (*e.g.*, LTE Base Station) using the first and second modulation schemes (*e.g.*, the mappings corresponding to transmission and retransmission Modulation Coding Scheme) respectively. As shown below, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices demodulation of first (*e.g.*, output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) and second data symbols (*e.g.*, output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme) at the LTE Base Station using the first and second modulation scheme *i.e.*, Modulation Coding Scheme which are distinct for transmission and Adaptive Re-transmission (*i.e.*, an Adaptive Re-transmission having a different Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) than the one used for transmission *i.e.*, first higher order modulation scheme).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



## HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

### **Adaptive Re-transmission:**

Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS), Redundancy Version (RV), sub-carrier on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

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  - **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with MAC retransmission functionality

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

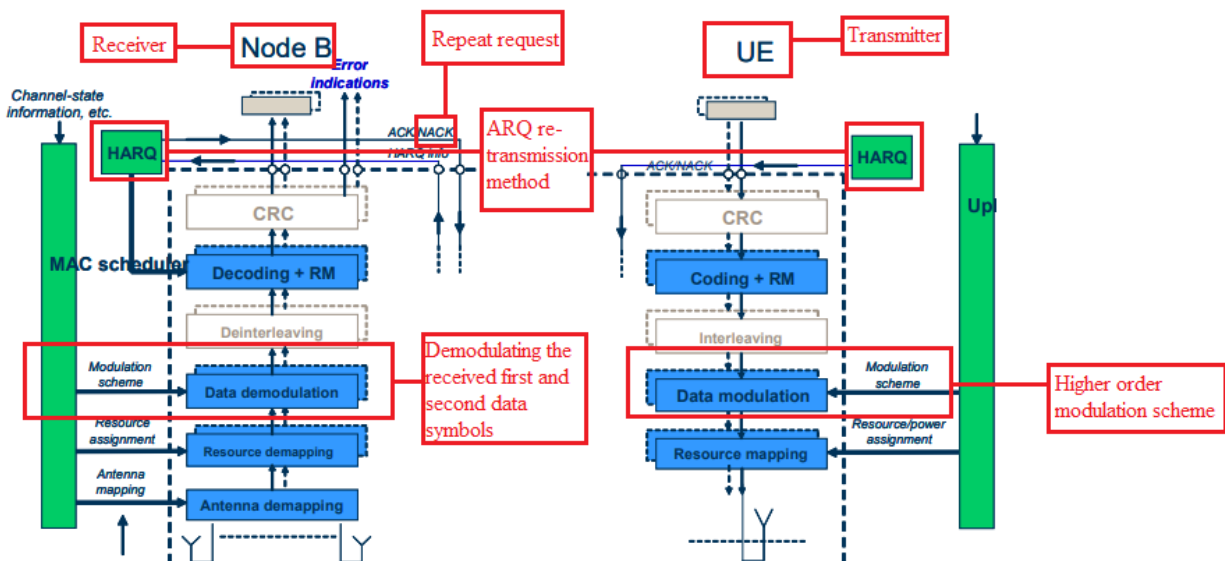


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### QAM bits per symbol

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

QAM FORMATS & BIT RATES COMPARISON

MODULATION	BITS PER SYMBOL	SYMBOL RATE
BPSK	1	1 x bit rate
QPSK	2	1/2 bit rate
8PSK	3	1/3 bit rate
16QAM	4	1/4 bit rate
32QAM	5	1/5 bit rate
64QAM	6	1/6 bit rate

Representing more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).



7.1.4 64QAM

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

25. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its  
 26 internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices diversity  
 27 combining (e.g., Hybrid ARQ soft-combining) the demodulated data received over  
 28 the first (e.g., mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number

of antenna ports) and second diversity branches (*e.g.*, mapping from assigned resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports). The Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which performs a diversity combining *i.e.*, Hybrid ARQ soft-combining of data from multiple received antenna ports.

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

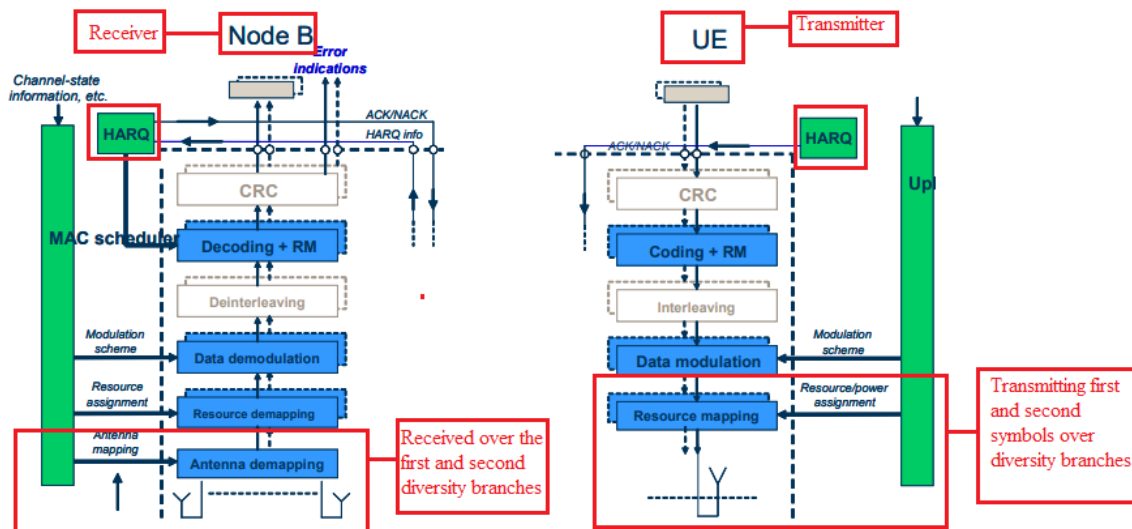


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals  $R_0$  and if available  $R_1$  according to [8] can be used.

If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall be equivalent to the linear average of the power values of all diversity branches.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with MAC retransmission functionality

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

## 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

1 The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a  
2 transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to  
3 provide the data transport service:

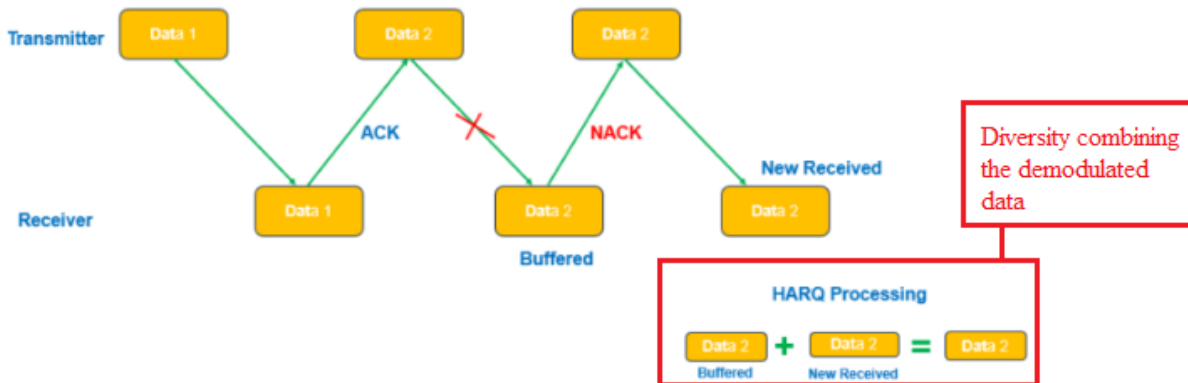
- 4 - Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- 5 - FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- 6 - Hybrid ARQ soft-combining Diversity combining
- 7 - Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- 8 - Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- 9 - Power weighting of physical channels
- 10 - Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- 11 - Frequency and time synchronisation
- 12 - Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- 13 - Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- 14 - Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- 15 - Beamforming
- 16 - RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

17 L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

18 (E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)  
19 [ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

26. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality utilizes the modulation schemes wherein 16 QAM and a number of log<sub>2</sub> (M) modulation schemes are used. The Accused Instrumentality performs a data modulation such as QPSK, 16 QAM and 64 QAM wherein the M-ary Quadrature Amplitude Modulation is basically a log<sub>2</sub> (M) modulation schemes, for example, 16QAM stands for log<sub>2</sub> (16) modulation schemes and 64 QAM stands for log<sub>2</sub> (64) modulation schemes.

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

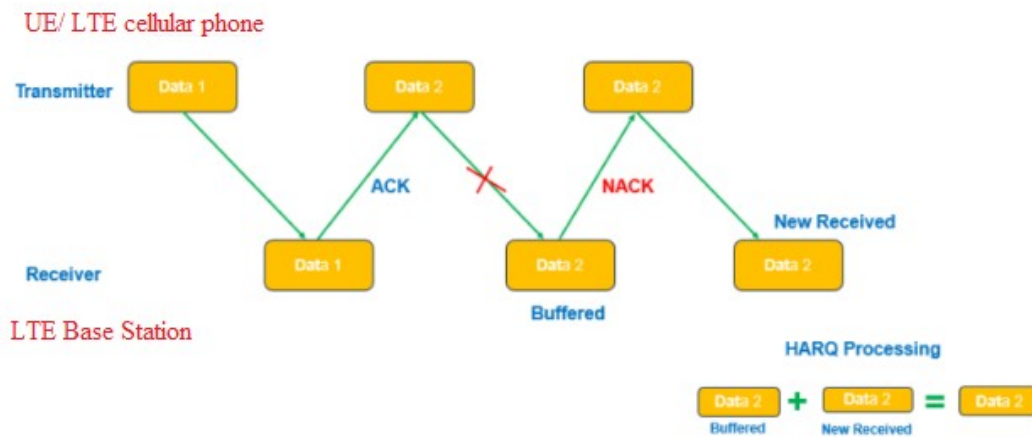
HARO stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. **HARO = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.**

ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request i.e. if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource** 16 QAM and a number of  $\log_2(M)$  modulation schemes
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

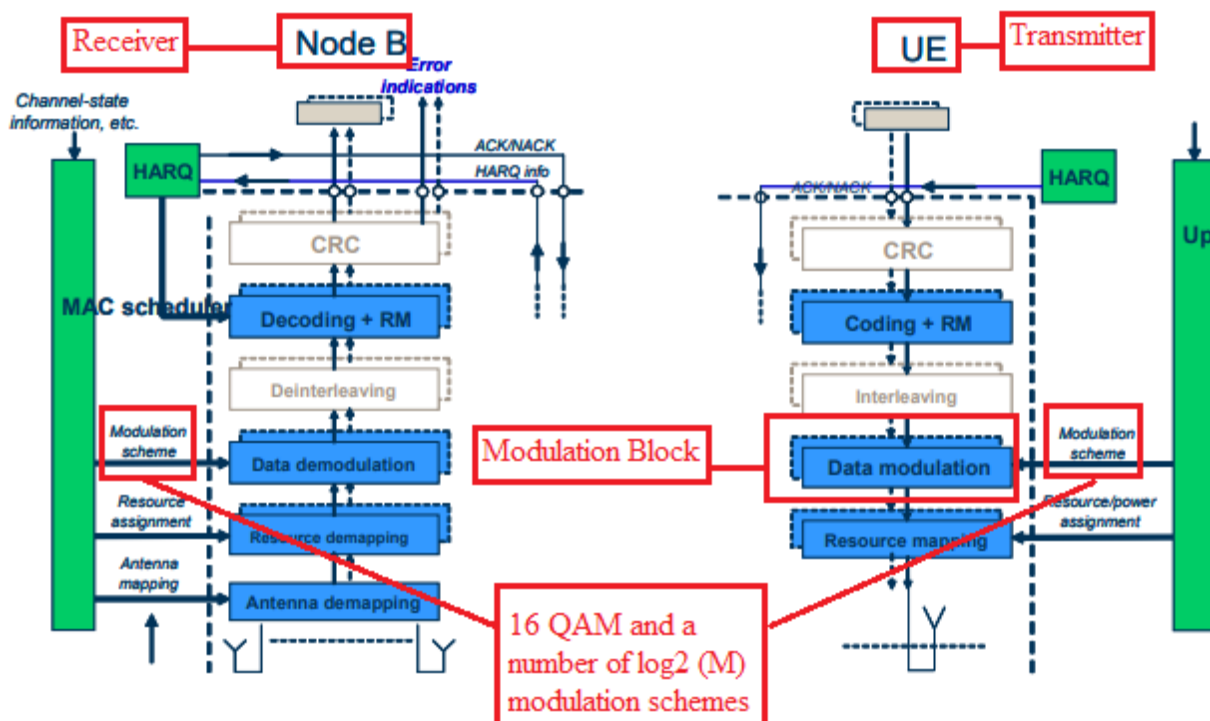


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## Constructing a rectangular constellation for 16-QAM

October 10, 2012 by Mathuranathan

★★★★★ (7 votes, average: 4.57 out of 5)

This post is a part of the ebook : [Digital Modulations using Matlab: build simulation models from scratch](#) – by Mathuranathan Viswanathan

Any rectangular QAM constellation is equivalent to superimposing two ASK signals on quadrature carriers (I and Q components). For 4-QAM modulation, each symbol is of size  $k = \log_2(M) = \log_2(4) = 2$  bits. For 16-QAM modulation, the symbol size is  $k = \log_2(16) = 4$  bits.

(E.g., <https://www.gaussianwaves.com/2012/10/constructing-a-rectangular-constellation-for-16-qam/>).

### QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).



### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	I	Q
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hexuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=i+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**V. COUNT II**  
**(PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 7,567,622)**

27. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

28. On July 28, 2009, United States Patent No. 7,567,622 (“the ‘622 Patent”) was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark

Office. The application leading to the '622 Patent was filed on December 5, 2006  
(Ex. B at cover)

29. The '961 Patent is titled "Constellation Rearrangement for ARQ Transmit Diversity Schemes." The '622 Patent issued from an application that is a continuation of the application leading to the '961 Patent. A true and correct copy of the '622 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B and incorporated herein by reference.

30. Plaintiff is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in the '622 patent, including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the '622 Patent. Accordingly, Plaintiff possesses the exclusive right and standing to prosecute the present action for infringement of the '622 Patent by Defendant.

31. The '622 patent shares the same specification as the '961 patent and therefore the background information regarding the '961 patent in paragraphs 11 through 15 are incorporated by reference.

32. During the prosecution history, applicant explained the benefits of the claimed invention. The claim "defines an ARQ retransmission method in which more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol in each of the initial transmission and a retransmission. The symbols of the initial transmission and the retransmission represent the same bit information, but are different symbols due to

1 different bit mappings. Since different bits of a modulation symbol have different  
2 communications reliabilities, the claimed subject matter supports averaging the  
3 communication reliabilities for each bit mapped onto a transmission symbol and a  
4 retransmission symbol so as to improve the likelihood of receiving the bit.” (Ex. C  
5 at 16).

6 33. An advantage of the claimed subject matter “lies in reducing the  
7 overall data traffic, since the claimed retransmission is only needed in situations  
8 where any initial transmission cannot be successfully received by a receiver. The  
9 claimed subject matter employs retransmission and diversity combining only when  
10 the initial transmission is not received properly, whereas [the prior art]  
11 communications scheme always transmits identical data over three parallel paths  
12 for diversity combining by a receiver and does not retransmit data in accordance  
13 with a repeat request by a receiver.” (Ex. C at 17).

17 34. **Direct Infringement.** Upon information and belief, Defendant has  
18 been directly infringing at least claim 1 of the ‘622 patent in Washington, and  
19 elsewhere in the United States, by performing actions comprising at least  
20 performing the claimed ARQ re-transmission method by performing the steps of  
21 the claimed invention using the Kymeta U8 Terminal (“Accused Instrumentality”)  
22 (e.g., [https://www.kymetacorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/700-00097-000-  
24 revJ-Kymeta-u8-terminal-product-sheet-1.pdf](https://www.kymetacorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/700-00097-000-<br/>23 revJ-Kymeta-u8-terminal-product-sheet-1.pdf)).

35. In at least testing and usage, the Accused Instrumentality practices an ARQ re-transmission method (*e.g.*, HARQ method) in a wireless communication system (*e.g.*, LTE network) wherein data packets are transmitted from a transmitter (*e.g.*, the Accused Instrumentality) to a receiver (*e.g.*, LTE base station) using a higher order modulation scheme (*e.g.*, one of QPSK, 16QAM and 64 QAM) wherein more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol to perform a first transmission and at least a second transmission (*e.g.*, HARQ retransmission) based on a repeat request (*e.g.*, HARQ retransmission request in the form of NAK). The Accused Instrumentality performs a higher order data modulation such as 16QAM and 64 QAM wherein has more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol (*i.e.*, in case of 16QAM it transmits 4 bits per symbol whereas in the case of 64QAM it transmits 6 bits per symbol).



# u8 | TERMINAL

## MAKING MOBILE GLOBAL

The Kymeta™ u8 terminal provides a complete connectivity solution for on-the-go communications when and where you need it in a single integrated platform.

The u8 terminal, with Kymeta revolutionary software-defined, electronic beam-steering technology, is low profile and easy-to-mount on vehicles and vessels.

The u8 GO terminal is easily transportable and can support communication while in the case, on the ground or mounted on a vehicle for easy deployment in a multitude of use cases. The multi-function hardened case is tested to MIL-STD-810H transportation standards and comes with hardened tie down points.

Broadband by-the-gigabyte connectivity plans are available from Kymeta in either satellite or satellite/cellular packages. Kymeta Connect™, an all-inclusive bundle of hardware, connectivity, and support, is offered at an affordable monthly rate.



### DESIGNED FOR MOBILE PLATFORMS

LOW PROFILE, AERODYNAMIC DESIGN, NATIVE DC POWER INPUT, AND NEW ACCESSORIES SIMPLIFY VEHICLE INTEGRATION.



### ALWAYS-ON CONNECTIVITY

WITH A MULTI-WAN SATELLITE AND CELLULAR CONFIGURATION, THE KYMETA u8 HYBRID TERMINAL PROVIDES COMMUNICATION ANYWHERE.



### CLOUD-ENABLED SOLUTIONS

ACCESS TO TERMINAL METRICS AND SD-WAN, EDGE CONTENT, AND CONNECTIVITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS AVAILABLE VIA A CLOUD-BASED PORTAL.

## u8 Terminal Specifications\*

### CONNECTIVITY

#### SETUP TIME OF TERMINAL

Unpackage, lift, mount, and operate in less than 20 minutes

#### ACQUISITION OF SIGNAL

Less than 1 minute from initiation of acquisition

#### COMMUNICATIONS MODULE

Integrated iDirect iQ 200 satellite router

Integrated multi-WAN with 3G & LTE capabilities (optional)

### INTERFACES

#### NETWORK INTERFACE

Ethernet, Wi-Fi

### ANTENNA

#### BAND

Ku

#### ANTENNA TYPE

Electronically scanned array

#### POLARIZATION

Linear, software-defined

#### RX FREQUENCY RANGE

(E.g., <https://www.kymetacorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/700-00097-000-revJ-Kymeta-u8-terminal-product-sheet-1.pdf>).

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

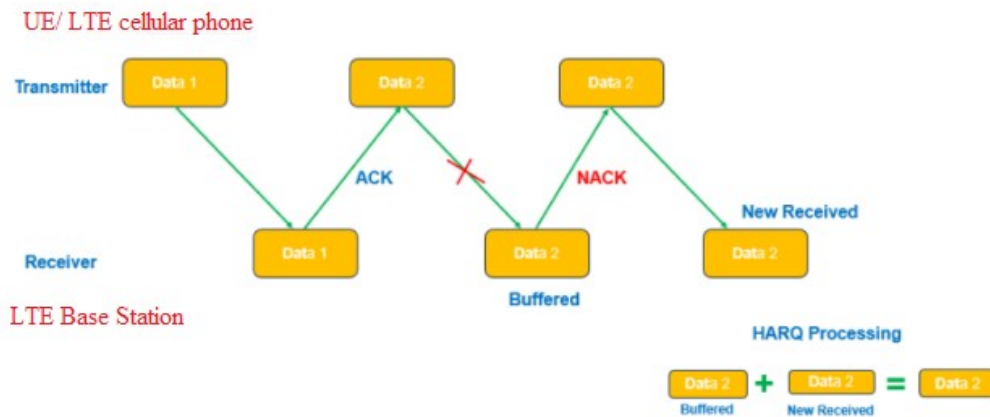
October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

HARQ stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. HARQ = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.

ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request i.e. if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

**6.1 Uplink model** Data packets transmitted from a transmitter i.e. UE/ LTE cellular phone to a receiver i.e. LTE base station

**6.1.1 Uplink Shared Channel**

The physical-layer model for Uplink Shared Channel transmission is described based on the corresponding physical-layer-processing chain, see Figure 6.1.1. Processing steps that are relevant for the physical-layer model, e.g. in the sense that they are configurable by higher layers, are highlighted in blue. It should be noted that, in case PUSCH, the scheduling decision is partly made at the network side, if there is no blind decoding it is fully done at the network side. The uplink transmission control in the UE then configures the uplink physical-layer processing, based on uplink transport-format and resource-assignment information received on the downlink.

- **Higher-layer data passed to/from the physical layer**
- One transport block of dynamic size delivered to the physical layer once every TTI.
- **CRC and transport-block-error indication**
- Transport-block-error indication delivered to higher layers.
- **FEC and rate matching**
- Channel coding rate is implicitly given by the combination of transport block size, modulation scheme and resource assignment; ARQ re-transmission method
- Physical layer model support of HARQ: in case of Incremental Redundancy, the corresponding Layer 2 Hybrid-ARQ process controls what redundancy version is to be used for the physical layer transmission for each TTI.

**Interleaving**

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
- **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
- Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
- **Mapping to physical resource**
- L2-controlled resource assignment.
- **Multi-antenna processing**
- MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.

- **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
- Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission

- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).



### 5.3 L1 interactions with MAC retransmission functionality

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

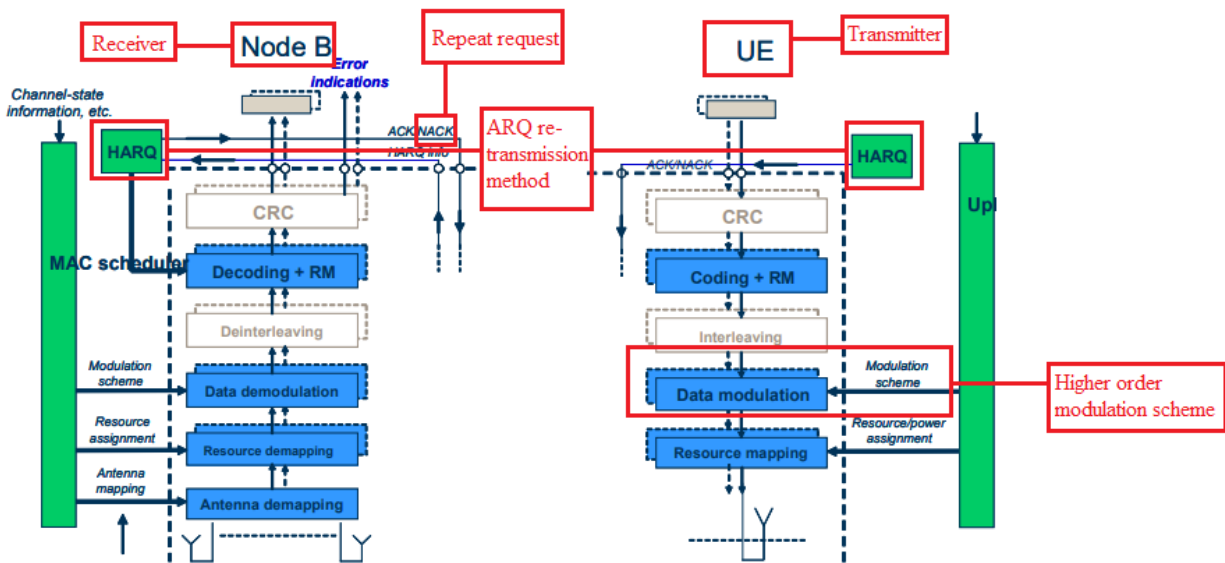


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

## QAM FORMATS &amp; BIT RATES COMPARISON

MODULATION	BITS PER SYMBOL	SYMBOL RATE
BPSK	1	1 x bit rate
QPSK	2	1/2 bit rate
8PSK	3	1/3 bit rate
16QAM	4	1/4 bit rate
32QAM	5	1/5 bit rate
64QAM	6	1/6 bit rate

Representing more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

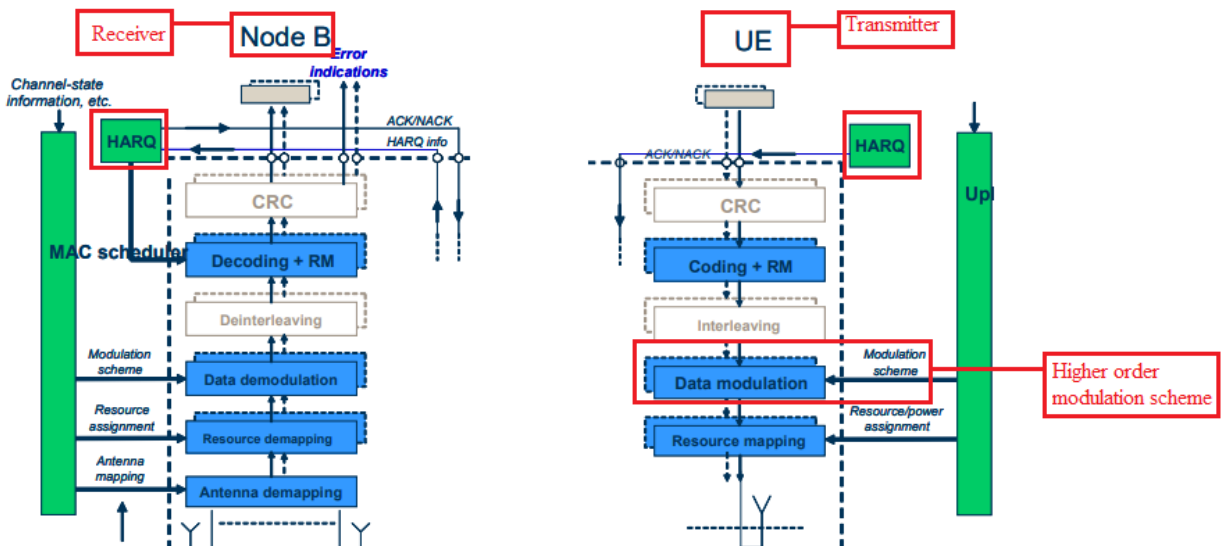
$b_0, b_1, b_2 + 2j, b_3 + 2j, b_4 + 4j, b_5 + 5j$	I	Q	$b_0, b_1, b_2 + 2j, b_3 + 2j, b_4 + 4j, b_5 + 5j$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

36. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices modulating data packets at the transmitter (e.g., the Accused Instrumentality) using a first mapping of said higher order modulation scheme (e.g., one of QPSK,

16QAM and 64 QAM) to obtain first data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme). The Accused Instrumentality performs a higher order data modulation such as 16QAM and 64 QAM which have more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol (i.e., in case of 16QAM it transmits 4 bits per symbol whereas in the case of 64QAM it transmits 6 bits per symbol) so as to obtain a said first data symbols which is basically the output of the modulation block.

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
- **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
- Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
- **Mapping to physical resource**
- L2-controlled resource assignment.



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=I+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	I	Q
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hexuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x^{i+j}Q$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

37. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices performing the first transmission by transmitting the first data symbols (*e.g.*, output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) over a first diversity branch to the receiver (*e.g.*, mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number of antenna ports). The Accused Instrumentality discloses a first diversity branch wherein the output of modulation block *i.e.*, first data symbols is transmitted over a first diversity branch which is indicated in case of Multi-antenna processing wherein mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number of antenna ports.

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment. *Transmitting the first data symbols over a first diversity branch to the receiver*
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.



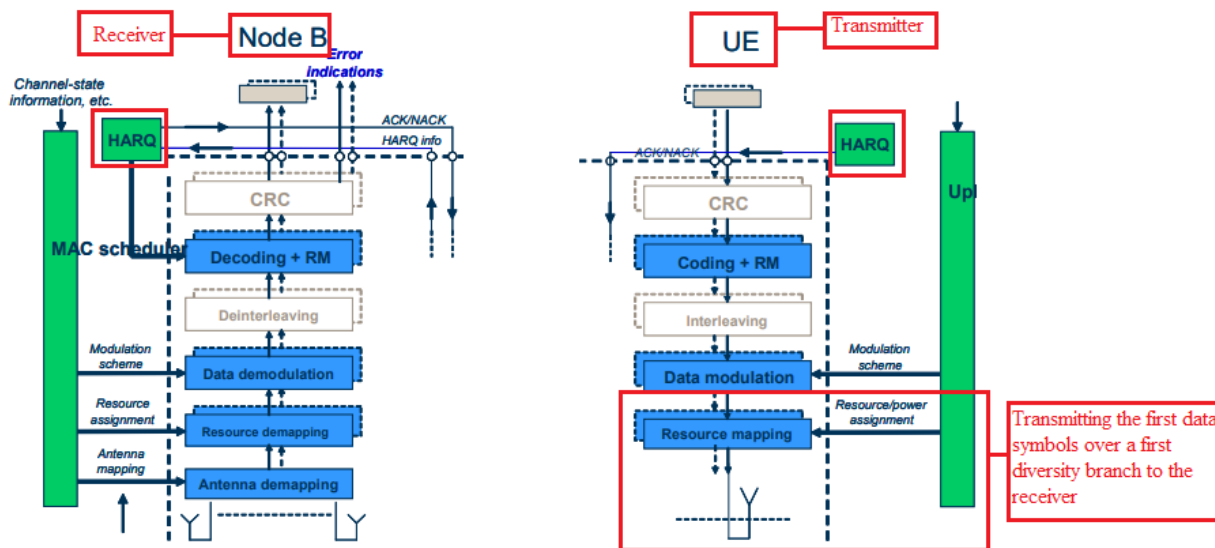
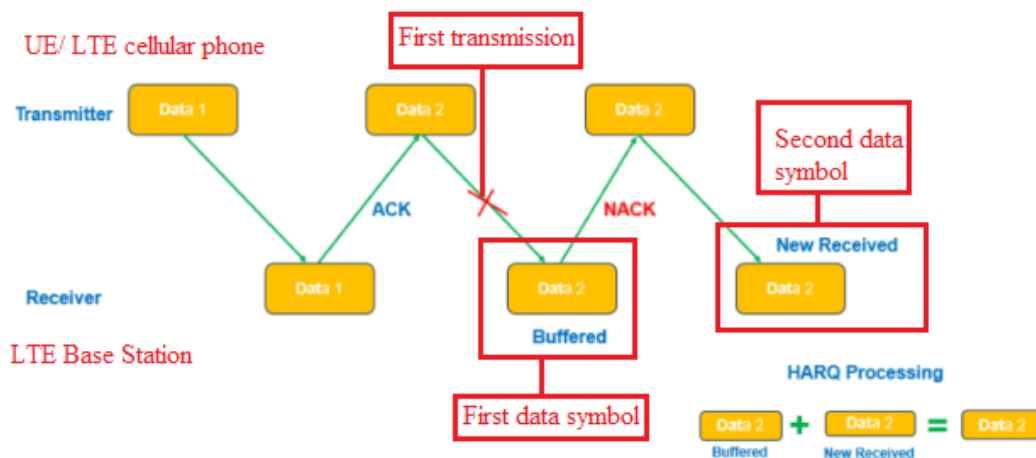


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals  $R_0$  and if available  $R_1$  according to [8] can be used.

If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall be equivalent to the linear average of the power values of all diversity branches.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

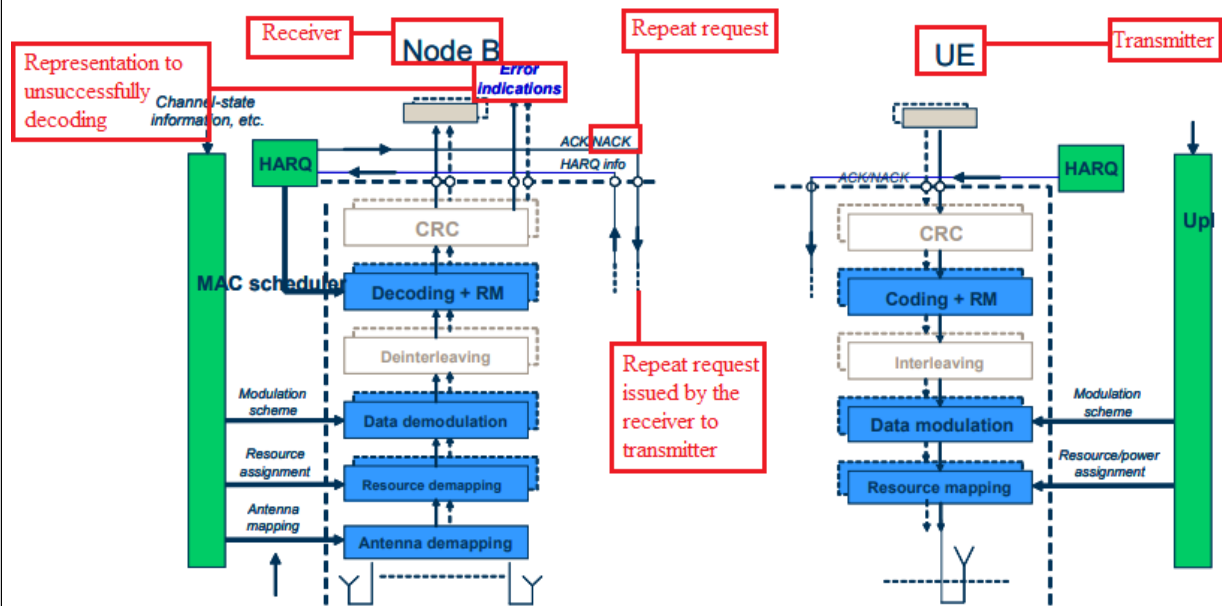
The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to provide the data transport service:

- Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- Hybrid ARQ soft-combining
- Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- Power weighting of physical channels
- Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- Frequency and time synchronisation
- Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- Beamforming
- RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

38. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices performing receiving at the transmitter (e.g., the Accused Instrumentality) the repeat request (e.g., HARQ retransmission request in the form of NAK) issued by the receiver (e.g., LTE base station) to retransmit the data packets in case the data packets of the first transmission have not been successfully decoded (e.g., Error indication in the data received).



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

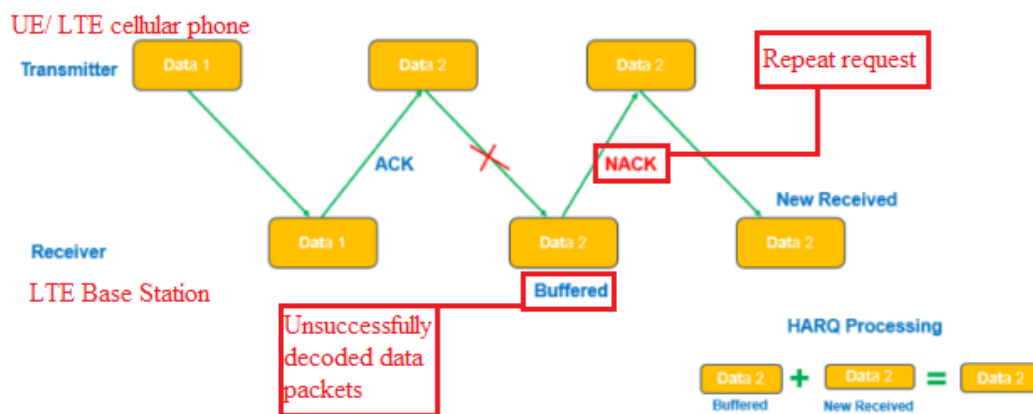
HARO stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. **HARO = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.**

ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request i.e. if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



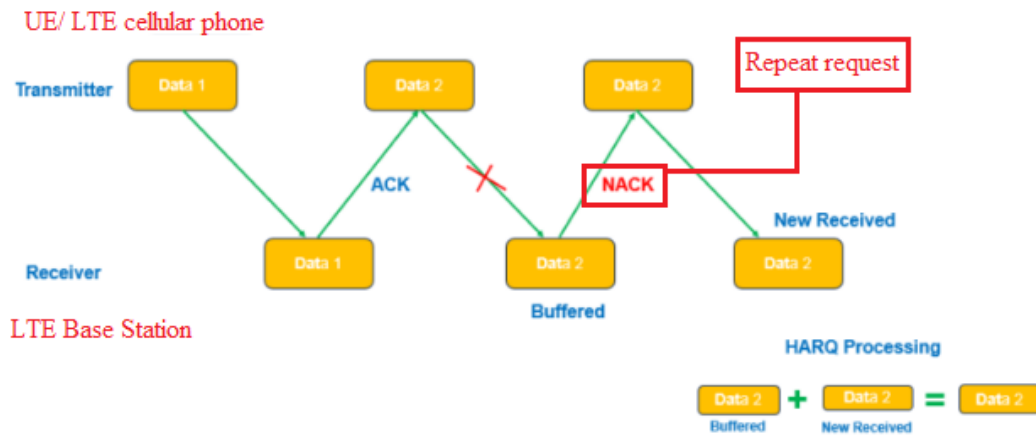
(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

39. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices modulating, in response to the received repeat request (e.g., HARQ retransmission

request in the form of NAK), said data packets at the transmitter using a second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme (e.g., one of QPSK, 16QAM and 64 QAM- which is distinct from the first modulation scheme) to obtain second data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme). As shown below, the Accused Instrumentality on repeat request i.e., receiving the retransmission request in the form of NAK, enables a second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme (i.e., an Adaptive Re-transmission having a different Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) than the one used for transmission i.e., first higher order modulation scheme).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



## HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

**Adaptive Re-transmission:** Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

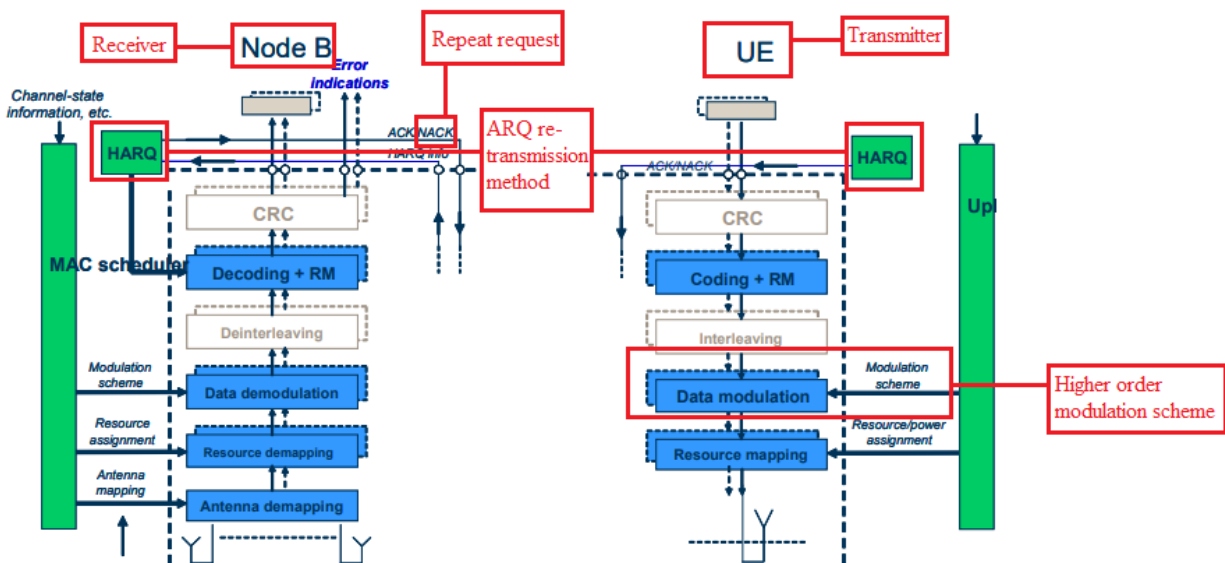
Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (**MCS**), Redundancy Version (**RV**), **sub-carrier** on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

## QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).



**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=i+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

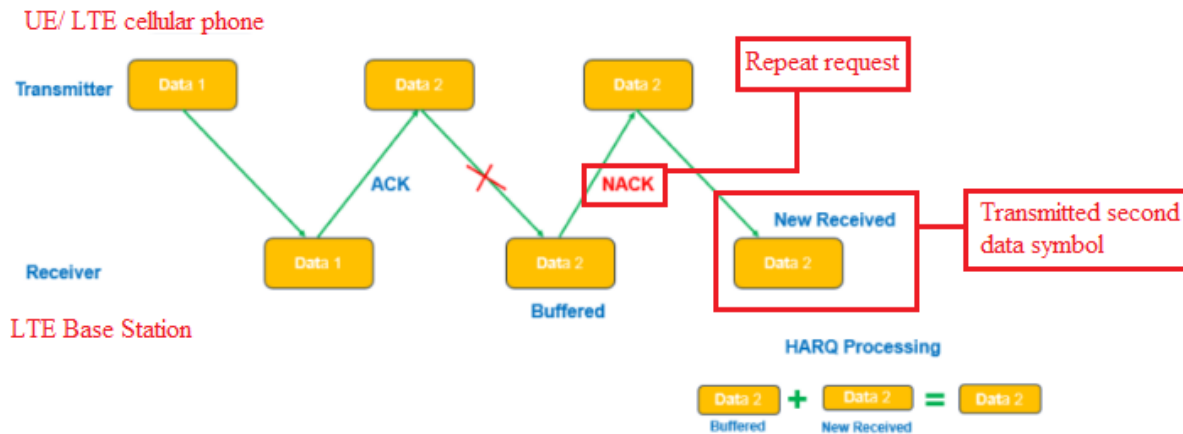
(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

40. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality practices performing, in response to the received repeat request (e.g., retransmission request in the form of NAK), the second transmission (e.g., retransmission) by transmitting the second data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block using a second

modulation scheme) over a second diversity branch to the receiver (e.g., mapping from assigned resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports). The Accused Instrumentality discloses a second diversity branch wherein the output of modulation block *i.e.*, second data symbols is transmitted over a second or later diversity branch which is indicated in case of Multi-antenna processing wherein mapping from assigned resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports.

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



## HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

**Adaptive Re-transmission:** Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (**MCS**), Redundancy Version (**RV**), **sub-carrier** on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>)

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
    - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
    - L2-controlled resource assignment. Transmitting the second data symbols over a second diversity branch
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
    - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
    - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

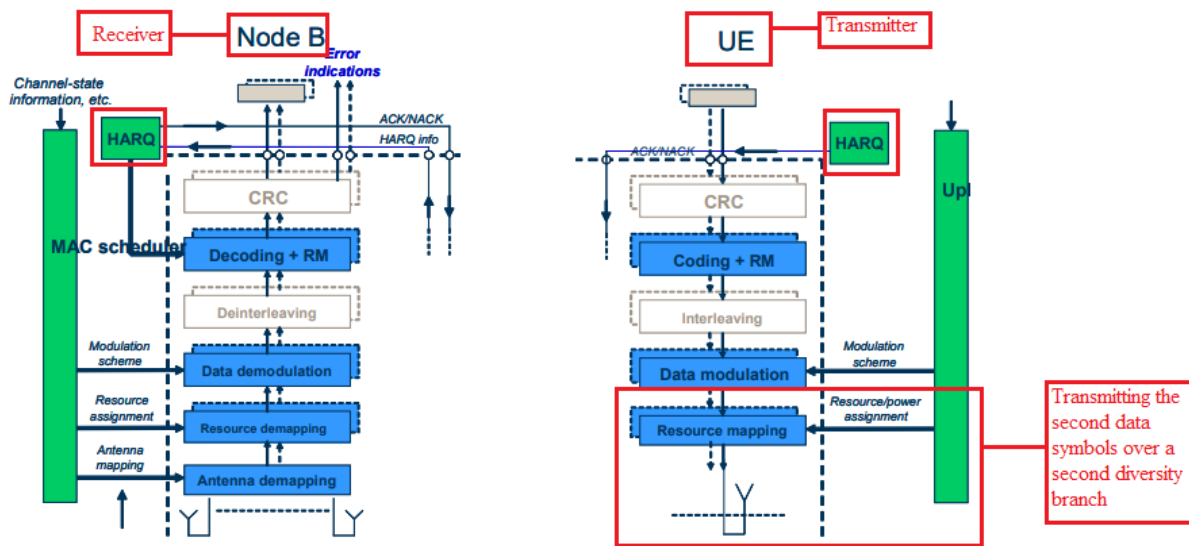


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals  $R_0$  and if available  $R_1$  according to [8] can be used.

If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall be equivalent to the linear average of the power values of all diversity branches.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### 5.3 L1 interactions with MAC retransmission functionality

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

## 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to provide the data transport service:

- Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- Hybrid ARQ soft-combining
- Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- Power weighting of physical channels
- Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- Frequency and time synchronisation
- Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- Beamforming
- RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

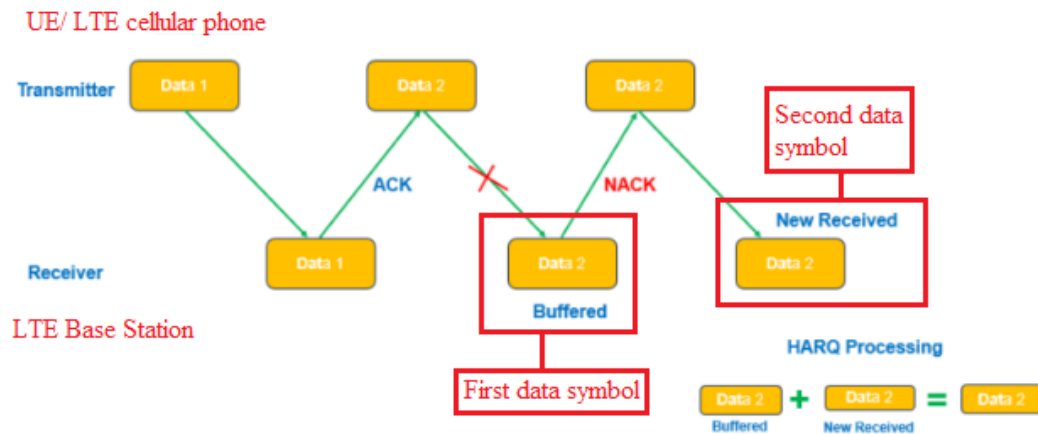
*E.g.*, [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf).

41. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices demodulating the received first (*e.g.*, output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) and second data symbols (*e.g.*, output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme) at the receiver (*e.g.*, LTE Base Station) using the first and second mappings (*e.g.*, the mappings corresponding to transmission and

retransmission Modulation Coding Scheme). As shown below, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices demodulation of first (e.g., output of modulation block performing said first modulation scheme) and second data symbols (e.g., output of modulation block using a second modulation scheme) at the LTE Base Station using the first and second mappings i.e., Modulation Coding Scheme which are distinct for transmission and Adaptive Re-transmission (i.e., an Adaptive Re-transmission having a different Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) than the one used for transmission i.e., first higher order modulation scheme).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



## HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

**Adaptive Re-transmission:** Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

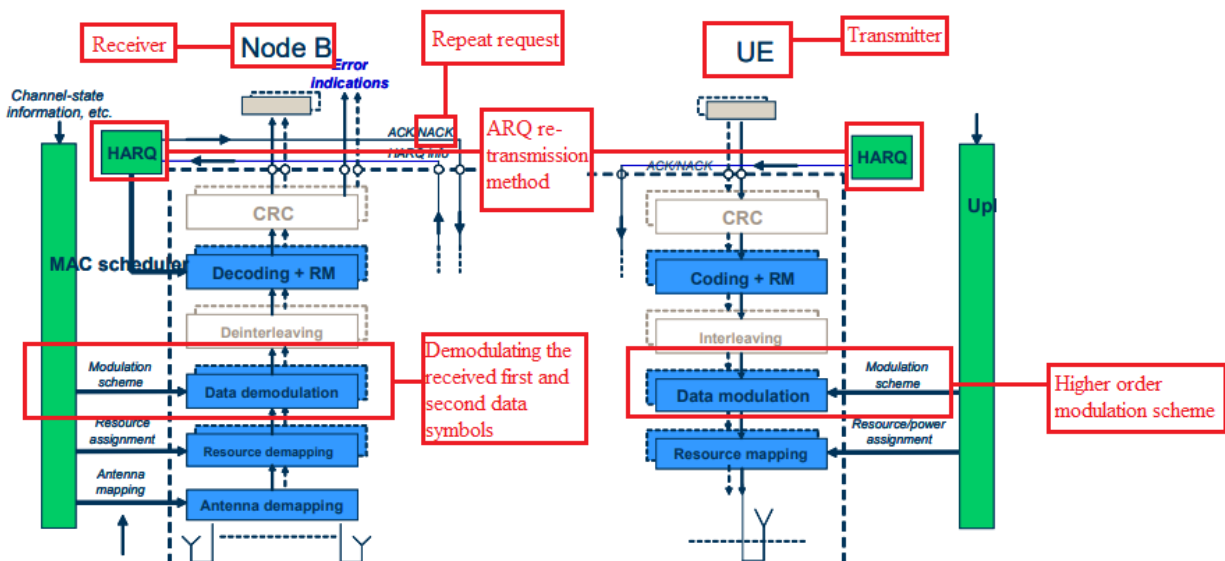
Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (**MCS**), Redundancy Version (**RV**), **sub-carrier** on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation** Higher order modulation scheme
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request



**Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission**

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

(E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).



### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=I+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	I	Q
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hexuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x=i+jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

42. Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which practices diversity

combining (*e.g.*, Hybrid ARQ soft-combining) the demodulated data received over the first (*e.g.*, mapping from assigned resource blocks to the first available number of antenna ports) and second diversity branches (*e.g.*, mapping from assigned resource blocks to the later available number of antenna ports). The Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station which performs a diversity combining *i.e.*, Hybrid ARQ soft-combining of data from multiple received antenna ports.

- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation**
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM).
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling**
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

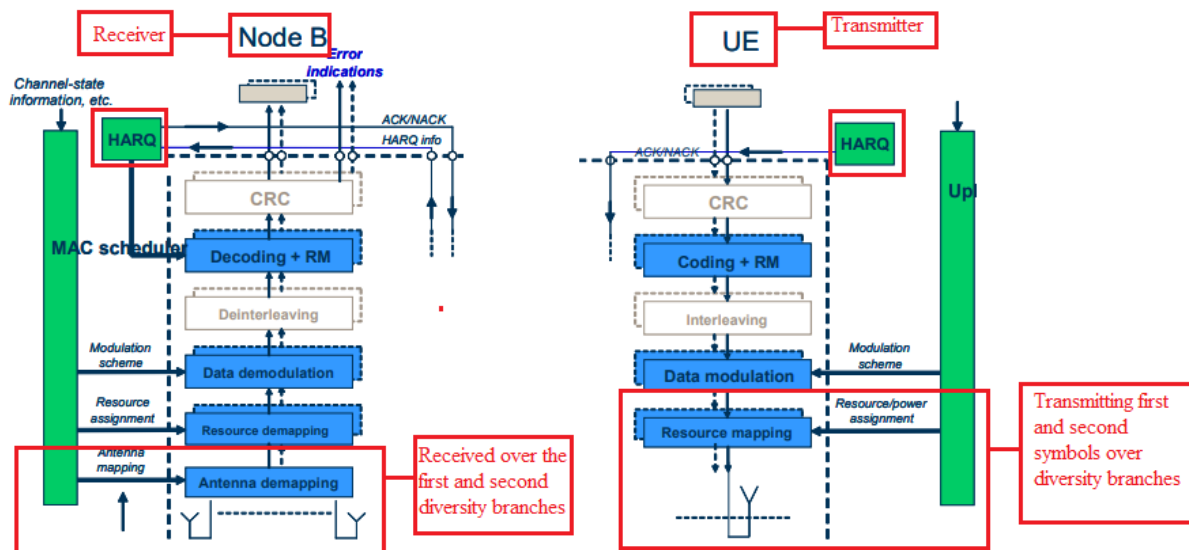


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals  $R_0$  and if available  $R_1$  according to [8] can be used.

If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall be equivalent to the linear average of the power values of all diversity branches.

### 5.3 L1 interactions with MAC retransmission functionality

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

## 5.2 Overview of L1 functions

1 The physical layer offers data transport services to higher layers. The access to these services is through the use of a  
2 transport channel via the MAC sub-layer. The physical layer is expected to perform the following functions in order to  
3 provide the data transport service:

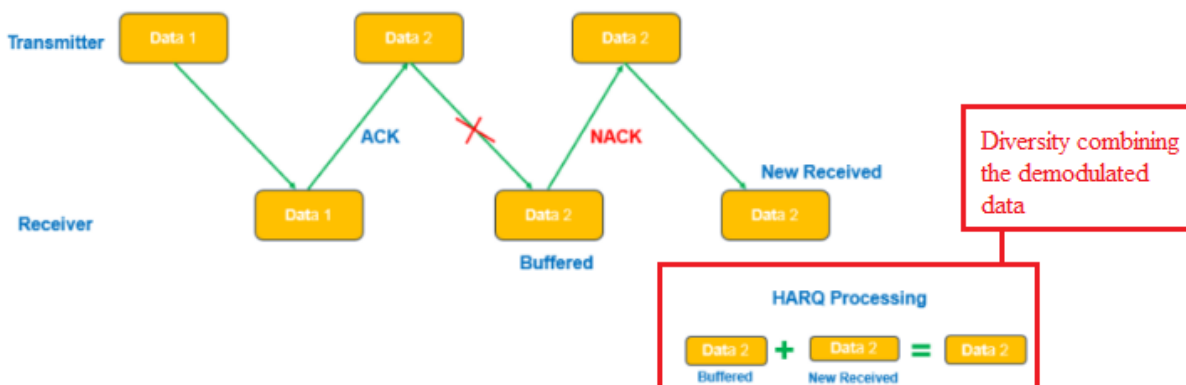
- 4 - Error detection on the transport channel and indication to higher layers
- 5 - FEC encoding/decoding of the transport channel
- 6 - Hybrid ARQ soft-combining Diversity combining
- 7 - Rate matching of the coded transport channel to physical channels
- 8 - Mapping of the coded transport channel onto physical channels
- 9 - Power weighting of physical channels
- 10 - Modulation and demodulation of physical channels
- 11 - Frequency and time synchronisation
- 12 - Radio characteristics measurements and indication to higher layers
- 13 - Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna processing
- 14 - Transmit Diversity (TX diversity)
- 15 - Beamforming
- 16 - RF processing. (Note: RF processing aspects are specified in the TS 36.100)

17 L1 functions are modelled for each transport channel in subclauses 6.1 and 6.2.

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28 (E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

43. The Accused Instrumentality, at least in its internal testing and usage, utilizes a base station receiver wherein the first and second mapping of said higher order modulation schemes are pre-stored in a memory table (e.g., modulation schemes are decided by MAC Scheduler). The Accused Instrumentality performs a first higher order data modulation such as 16QAM and 64 QAM wherein has more than two data bits are mapped onto one data symbol (i.e., in case of 16QAM it transmits 4 bits per symbol whereas in the case of 64QAM it transmits 6 bits per symbol). The Accused Instrumentality on repeat request i.e., receiving the retransmission request in the form of NAK, enables a second mapping of said higher order

modulation scheme (i.e., an Adaptive Re-transmission having a different Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) than the one used for transmission i.e., first higher order modulation scheme).

## Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) in LTE FDD

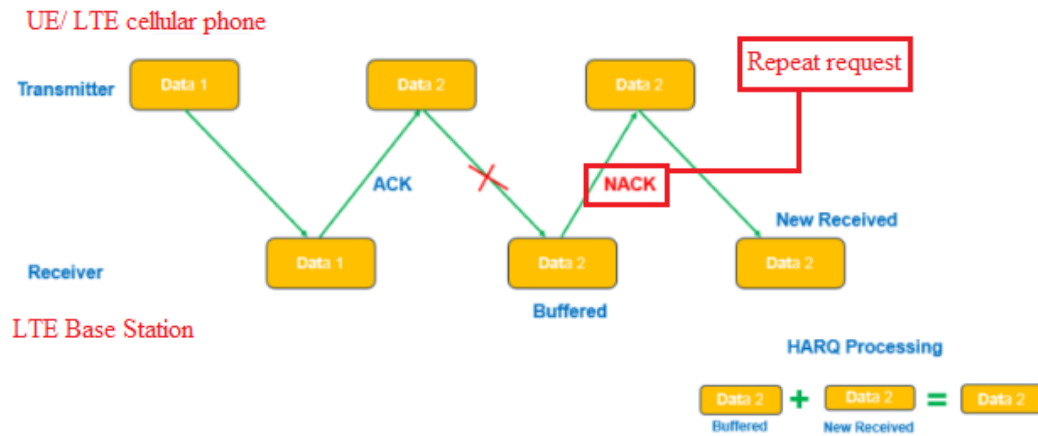
October 18, 2018 admin Future Network Optimization, LTE, RF Basics, Tech Fundas

HARO stands for Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request. HARQ = ARQ + FEC (Forward Error Correction)/Soft Combining.

ARQ refers to Automatic Repeat Request i.e. if sender doesn't receive Acknowledgement (ACK) before timeout, the receiver discards the bad packet and sender shall re-transmits the packet. ARQ procedure is illustrated below :

Soft Combining is an error correction technique in which the bad packets are not discarded but stored in a buffer. The basic idea is that 2 or more packets received with insufficient information can be combined together in such a way that total signal can be decoded. HARQ procedure is as follows

### Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)



## HARQ Re-transmissions Types

HARQ Re-transmissions are also of 2 types:-

- Adaptive re-transmission,
- Non-adaptive re-transmission.

**Adaptive Re-transmission:** Second mapping of said higher order modulation scheme for re-transmission

Here, the transmission attributes like Modulation Coding Scheme (**MCS**), Redundancy Version (**RV**), **sub-carrier** on which transmission is going to occur, does not remain same during each re-transmission but are notified by the sender. These attributes can be changed according to radio channel conditions, hence, it again provides flexibility but increases overhead.

(E.g., <http://www.techplayon.com/hybrid-automatic-repeat-request-harq-in-lte-fdd/>).

**6.1 Uplink model** Data packets transmitted from a transmitter i.e. UE/ LTE cellular phone to a receiver i.e. LTE base station

### 6.1.1 Uplink Shared Channel

The physical-layer model for Uplink Shared Channel transmission is described based on the corresponding physical-layer-processing chain, see Figure 6.1.1. Processing steps that are relevant for the physical-layer model, e.g. in the sense that they are configurable by higher layers, are highlighted in blue. It should be noted that, in case PUSCH, the scheduling decision is partly made at the network side, if there is no blind decoding it is fully done at the network side. The uplink transmission control in the UE then configures the uplink physical-layer processing, based on uplink transport-format and resource-assignment information received on the downlink.

- **Higher-layer data passed to/from the physical layer**
- One transport block of dynamic size delivered to the physical layer once every TTI.
- **CRC and transport-block-error indication**
- Transport-block-error indication delivered to higher layers.
- **FEC and rate matching**
- Channel coding rate is implicitly given by the combination of transport block size, modulation scheme and resource assignment; ARQ re-transmission method
- Physical layer model support of HARQ: in case of Incremental Redundancy, the corresponding Layer 2 Hybrid-ARQ process controls what redundancy version is to be used for the physical layer transmission for each TTI.
- **Interleaving**



- No control of interleaving by higher layers.
  - **Data modulation** Pre-stored in a memory table
  - Modulation scheme is decided by MAC Scheduler (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM). Higher order modulation scheme
  - **Mapping to physical resource**
  - L2-controlled resource assignment.
  - **Multi-antenna processing**
  - MAC Scheduler partly configures mapping from assigned resource blocks to the available number of antenna ports.
  - **Support of L1 control signalling** Second transmission i.e. re-transmission based on a repeat request i.e. NAK
  - Transmission of ACK/NAK and CQI feedback related to DL data transmission
- The model of Figure 6.1.1 also captures
- Transport via physical layer of Hybrid-ARQ related information (exact info is FFS) associated with the PUSCH, to the peer HARQ process at the receiver side;
  - Transport via physical layer of corresponding HARQ acknowledgements to PUSCH transmitter side.

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

### 5.3 L1 interactions with **MAC retransmission functionality**

Second transmission i.e. HARQ retransmission based on a repeat request

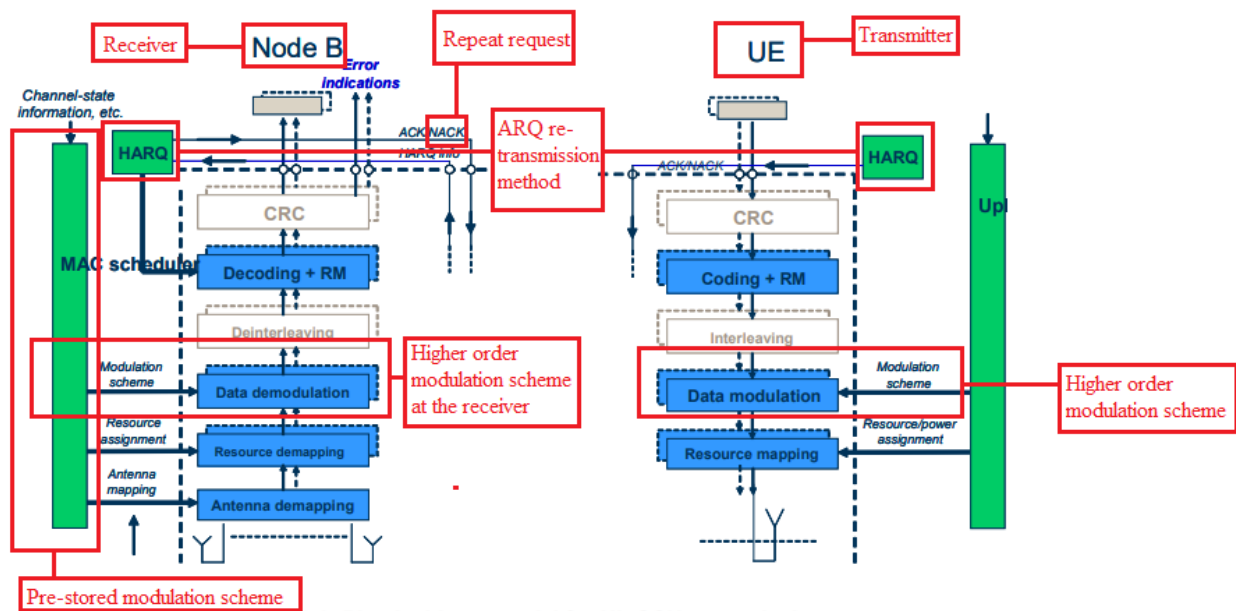


Figure 6.1.1-1: Physical-layer model for UL-SCH transmission

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136300\\_136399/136302/08.00.00\\_60/ts\\_136302v080000p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136300_136399/136302/08.00.00_60/ts_136302v080000p.pdf)).

QAM bits per symbol

Higher order modulation scheme

The advantage of using QAM is that it is a higher order form of modulation and as a result it is able to carry more bits of information per symbol. By selecting a higher order format of QAM, the data rate of a link can be increased.

E.g., <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/radio/modulation/quadrature-amplitude-modulation-types-8qam-16qam-32qam-64qam-128qam-256qam.php>).

### 7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.3-1.

**Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping**

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	$I$	$Q$
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

**7.1.4 64QAM**

In case of 64QAM modulation, hexuplets of bits,  $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$ , are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols  $x = I + jQ$  according to Table 7.1.4-1.

**Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping**

$b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$	I	Q	$b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

(E.g., [https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\\_ts/136200\\_136299/136211/08.07.00\\_60/ts\\_136211v080700p.pdf](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_ts/136200_136299/136211/08.07.00_60/ts_136211v080700p.pdf)).

44. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of Defendant’s infringing conduct. Defendant is thus liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount that adequately compensates Plaintiff for such Defendant’s infringement of the ‘961

1 Patent and '622 Patent, *i.e.*, in an amount that by law cannot be less than would  
2 constitute a reasonable royalty for the use of the patented technology, together with  
3 interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

4 45. On information and belief, Defendant has had at least constructive  
5 notice of the '961 Patent and '622 Patent by operation of law and marking  
6 requirements have been complied with. Swirlate is only asserting method claims in  
7 this complaint and as such the marking requirements of 35 U.S.C. 287(a) do not  
8 apply and have thus been complied with. *Crown Packaging Technology, Inc. v.*  
9 *Rexam, Beverage Can Co.*, 559 F.3d 1308, 1316-1317 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (“Because  
10 Rexam asserted only the method claims of the '839 patent, the marking  
11 requirement of 35 U.S.C. 287(a) does not apply.”); *Hanson v. Alpine Valley Ski*  
12 *Area, Inc.*, 718 F.2d 1075, 1083 (Fed.Cir. 1983) (“It is ‘settled in the case law that  
13 the notice requirement of this statute does not apply where the patent is directed to  
14 a process or method.” (Quoting *Bandag, Inc. v. Gerrard Tire Co.*, 704 F.2d 1578,  
15 1581, 217 USPQ 977, 979 (Fed. Cir. 1983)); *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v.*  
16 *Symantec Corp.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6399 \*3 (D.Del. Jan. 21, 2015).

## 21 JURY DEMAND

22 46. Under Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff  
23 respectfully requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.  
24  
25  
26

**VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and  
2  
3 against Defendant, and that the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief:

4 a. Judgment that one or more claims of United States Patent Nos.  
5  
6 7,154,961 and 7,567,622 have been infringed, either literally and/or  
7  
8 under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendant;

9 b. Judgment that Defendant account for and pay to Plaintiff all  
10  
11 damages to and costs incurred by Plaintiff because of Defendant's  
12  
13 infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;

14 c. That Plaintiff be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment  
15  
16 interest on the damages caused by Defendant's infringing activities  
17  
18 and other conduct complained of herein;

19 d. That Plaintiff be granted such other and further relief as the  
20  
21 Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

22 DATED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.

23 By: s/ Philip P. Mann  
24 Philip P. Mann, WSBA No. 28860  
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