EXHIBIT 25

EXHIBIT 25

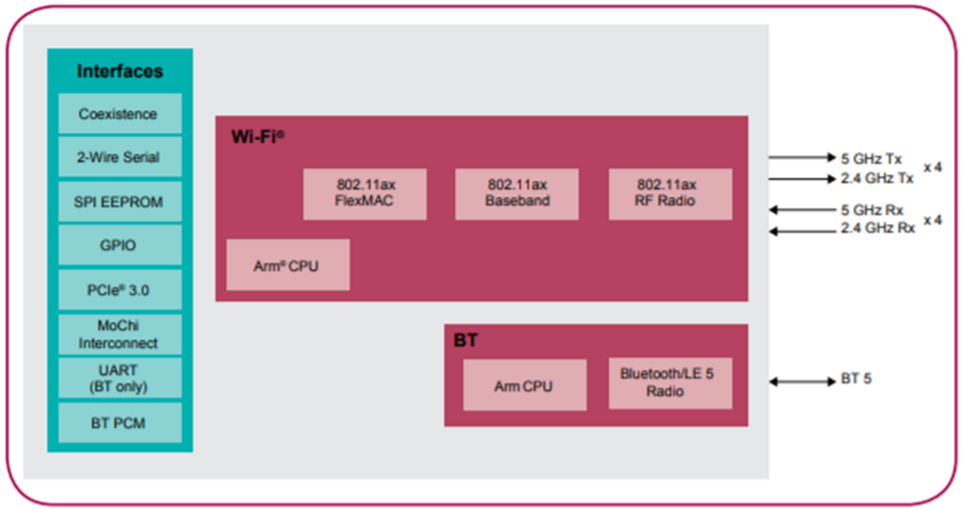
UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 10,200,228

MediaTek hereby identifies evidence demonstrating the infringement of following NXP products: 88W9064, 88W9068, 88W9000S, 88Q9098, 88W9098, IW620, CW641, WLAN8101C, and WLAN8101H (collectively, the "Accused '228 Products"). These products are made by NXP, and are imported, sold for importation, and/or sold within the United States after importation by NXP, Avnet, Arrow, and Mouser. The chart below is based on evidence of representative products of the Accused '228 Products.

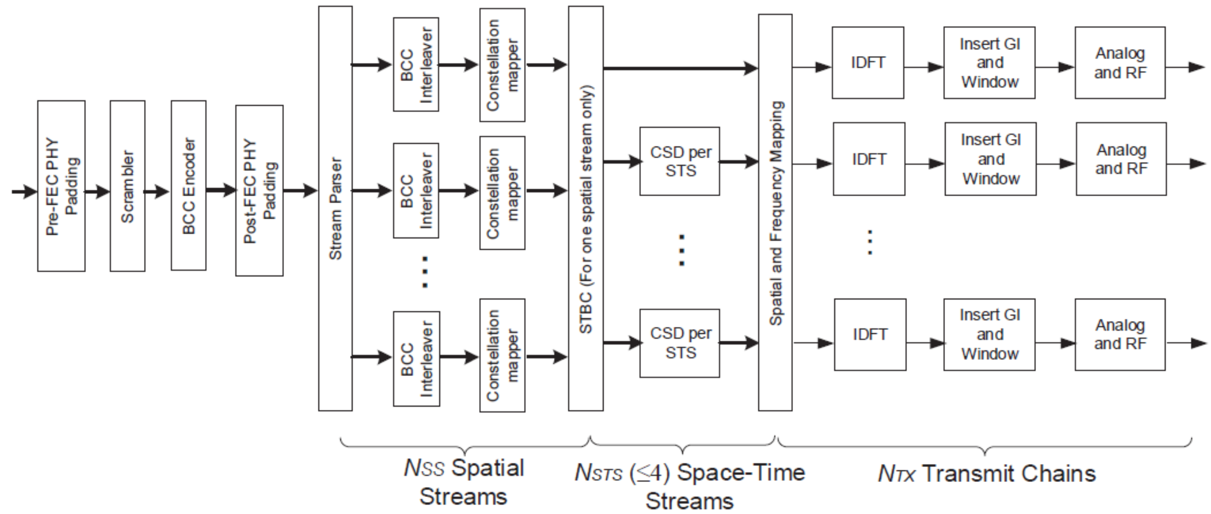
'228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
11[pre]. A wireless station, comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, the Accused '228 Products include "[a] wireless station." *See, e.g.*:

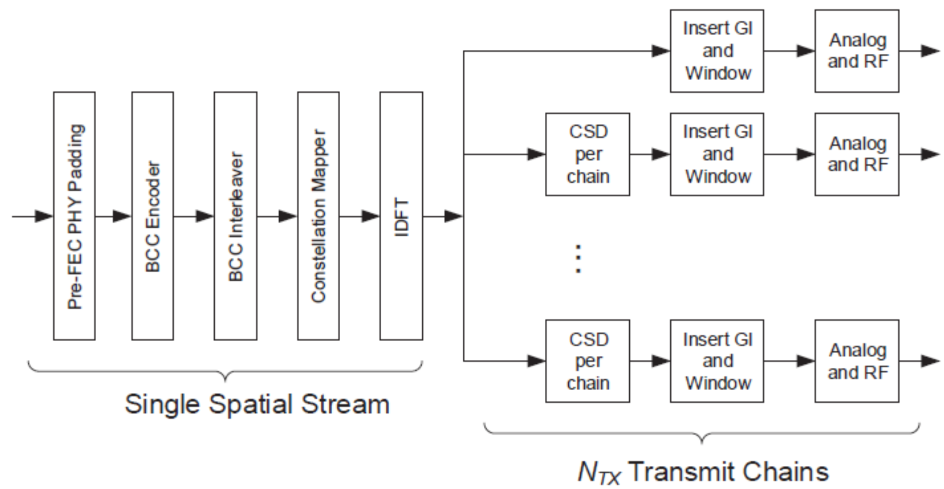
’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	88W9064: 2.4/5 GHz Dual-Band 4x4 Wi-Fi® 6 (802.11ax) Access Solution OVERVIEW DOCUMENTATION TOOLS & SOFTWARE TRAINING & SUPPORT **Jump To** Overview & Features Target Applications **Overview** The 88W9064 is part of the next evolution of our industry-leading Wi-Fi 6 access solutions that have enabled award-winning platforms. This device family provides a complete 802.11ax feature set. Drawing on the strength of our proven implicit and explicit beamforming technologies, our full MU-MIMO and OFDMA solutions help increase capacity not only for downlink traffic but also for uplink traffic. This allows for overall improved network utilization while meeting the growing demands of user applications. **Features** Wi-Fi 6 Flex MAC Bluetooth Dedicated In-Service Monitoring Precision Location Host Interfaces https://www.nxp.com/products/wireless/wi-fi-plus-bluetooth/88w9064-2-4-5-ghz-dual-band-4x4-wi-fi-6-802-11ax-access-solution:88W9064

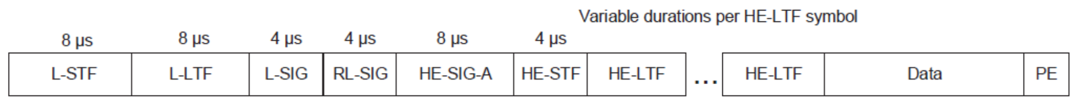
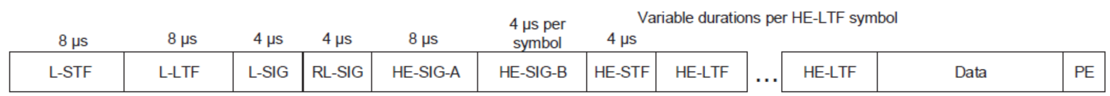
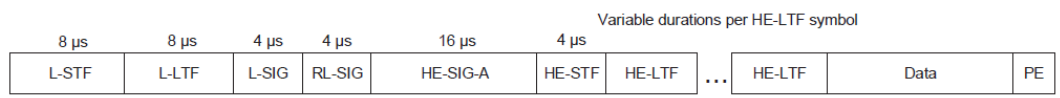
’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	NXP® 88W9064 4x4 Wi-Fi® 6 Dual Band with Bluetooth® 5 SoC The NXP 88W9064 SoC family of Wi-Fi access solutions provides an advanced 802.11ax feature set and draws on the strength of our beamforming technologies. Integrated MU-MIMO and OFDMA solutions help increase capacity for downlink and uplink traffic to allow for overall improved network utilization while meeting the growing demands of user applications.standard compliance. **PRODUCT OVERVIEW** The NXP 88W9064 SoC family of Wi-Fi access solutions provides an advanced 802.11ax feature set and draws on the strength of our beamforming technologies. Integrated MU-MIMO and OFDMA solutions help increase capacity for downlink and uplink traffic to allow for overall improved network utilization while meeting the growing demands of user applications. Other features of the 88W9064 family include integrated Bluetooth 5 and precision device location function that provides accurate positioning within 1 meter and 10 degrees. Bluetooth 5 supports classic Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy with features such as long-range and direction finding using angle of arrival (AoA) and angle of departure (AoD). The added Bluetooth capability can be leveraged to provide a more cost-effective and complete solution for users' connectivity needs. **TARGET APPLICATIONS** ▸ 88W9064 SoC – Enterprise & retail access points – Broadband gateway – Fixed wireless ▸ 88W9064S SoC – Service provider set-top box – Over-the-top set-top box https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/fact-sheet/88W9064-FACT-SHEET.pdf

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	88W9064/88W9064S BLOCK DIAGRAM  https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/fact-sheet/88W9064-FACT-SHEET.pdf
11[a]. an encoder operable to encodes a data packet to be transmitted from a source station to a destination station over a resource unit (RU) in a wireless local area network to generate encoded bits,	The Accused ’228 Products include “an encoder operable to encodes a data packet to be transmitted from a source station to a destination station over a resource unit (RU) in a wireless local area network to generate encoded bits.” *See, e.g.*:

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	27.3 HE PHY **27.3.1 Introduction** This subclause provides the procedure by which PSDUs are converted to and from transmissions on the wireless medium. During transmission, a PSDU (in the SU case) or one or more PSDUs (in the MU case) are processed (i.e., scrambled and coded) and appended to the PHY preamble to create the PPDU. At the receiver, the PHY preamble is processed to aid in the detection, demodulation, and delivery of the PSDU. IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 504. **27.3.5 Transmitter block diagram** Figure 27-17 (Transmitter block diagram for the UL transmission or DL non-MU-MIMO transmission of a Data field with BCC encoding on a 26-, 52-, 106- or 242-tone RU) shows the transmitter blocks for the UL transmission or DL non-MU-MIMO transmission of a Data field with BCC encoding on a 26-, 52-, 106-, or 242-tone RU for a single frequency segment if the number of spatial streams is less than or equal to 4. Figure 27-17 applies to the Data field of an HE MU PPDU that is transmitted on an RU allocated to a single user, the Data field of an HE SU PPDU, and the Data field of an HE TB PPDU (whether or not it is spatially multiplexed with other users). IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 524-25.

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	 **Figure 27-17—Transmitter block diagram for the UL transmission or DL non-MU-MIMO transmission of a Data field with BCC encoding on a 26-, 52-, 106- or 242-tone RU** IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 525.

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	Figure 27-16 (Transmitter block diagram for the HE-SIG-B field) shows the transmit process for the HE-SIG-B field of an HE MU PPDU using one frequency segment. This block diagram is for transmitting HE-SIG-B in one 20 MHz subchannel. Refer to 27.3.11.8.2 (HE-SIG-B content channels) for the methods of transmitting HE-SIG-B in 40 MHz, 80 MHz and 160 MHz. The DCM tone mapper, which is defined in 27.3.12.9 (Constellation mapping), is applied only if the HE-SIG-B DCM field in the HE-SIG-A field is 1.  **Figure 27-16—Transmitter block diagram for the HE-SIG-B field** IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 524. **27.3.4 HE PPDU formats**

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	The format of the HE SU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-8 (HE SU PPDU format). This PPDU format is used for SU transmission and, in this format, the HE-SIG-A field is not repeated.  **Figure 27-8—HE SU PPDU format** The format of the HE MU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-9 (HE MU PPDU format). This format is used for transmission to one or more users if the PPDU is not a response of a Trigger frame. In the HE MU PPDU, the HE-SIG-A field is not repeated. The HE-SIG-B field is present in this format.  **Figure 27-9—HE MU PPDU format** The format of the HE ER SU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-10 (HE ER SU PPDU format). This format is used for SU transmission and, in this format, the HE-SIG-A field is twice as long as the HE-SIG-A field in other HE PPDU formats.  **Figure 27-10—HE ER SU PPDU format** IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 519.
11[b]. wherein the data packet comprises a bit to indicate to use dual carrier modulation (DCM),	The Accused ’228 Products include a “data packet” that “comprises a bit to indicate to use dual carrier modulation (DCM), wherein the RU comprises a total number of data tones.” *See, e.g.*:

<table>
<tr><th>’228 Patent Claim</th><th>Representative NXP Product(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>wherein the RU comprises a total number of data tones;</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>FEATURES</th><th>88W9064</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wi-Fi®</td><td>• IEEE® 802.11ax, 802.11ac Wave 2, 802.11a/b/g/n
• 20/40/80/160 (80+80) MHz channel bandwidths
• 2.4 Gbit/s peak data rate
• Implicit and explicit beamforming</td></tr>
<tr><td>802.11ax</td><td>• Downlink OFDMA and MU-MIMO
• Uplink OFDMA and MU-MIMO
• 1024 QAM
• Spatial re-use
• Range extension
• DCM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flex MAC</td><td>• Adaptable architecture for standards evolution
• Management of high number of traffic queues
• Advanced scheduling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bluetooth®</td><td>• Support for Bluetooth 5
• Direction finding
• Long range
• Co-existence arbitration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dedicated In-Service Monitoring</td><td>• Concurrent spectrum scanning
• Zero wait DFS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Precision Location</td><td>• Distance: within 1 meter
• Angle: within 10 degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host Interfaces</td><td>• MCi (2-Lane)
• PCIe® 3.0 (2-Lane)
• High-Speed UART (for Bluetooth only)</td></tr>
</table>
https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/fact-sheet/88W9064-FACT-SHEET.pdf

27.3.4 HE PPDU formats
</td></tr>
</table>

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	The format of the HE SU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-8 (HE SU PPDU format). This PPDU format is used for SU transmission and, in this format, the HE-SIG-A field is not repeated.

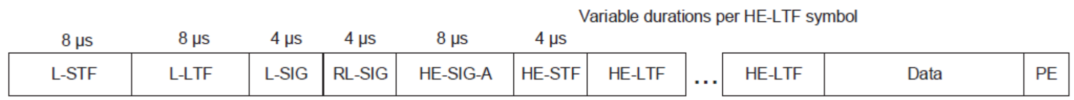


Figure 27-8—HE SU PPDU format

The format of the HE MU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-9 (HE MU PPDU format). This format is used for transmission to one or more users if the PPDU is not a response of a Trigger frame. In the HE MU PPDU, the HE-SIG-A field is not repeated. The HE-SIG-B field is present in this format.

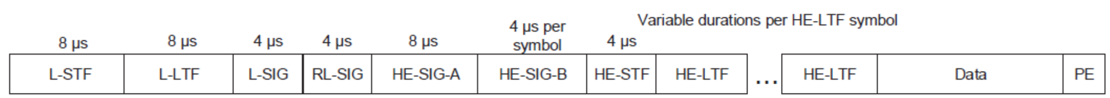


Figure 27-9—HE MU PPDU format

The format of the HE ER SU PPDU is defined as in Figure 27-10 (HE ER SU PPDU format). This format is used for SU transmission and, in this format, the HE-SIG-A field is twice as long as the HE-SIG-A field in other HE PPDU formats.

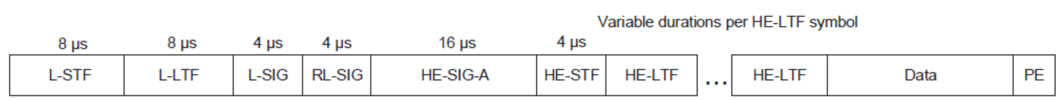


Figure 27-10—HE ER SU PPDU format

IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 519.

27.3.11.7 HE-SIG-A

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	Table 27-20—HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU

Two Parts of HE-SIG-A	Bit	Field	Number of bits	Description
HE-SIG-A1	B0	UL/DL	1	Indicates whether the PPDU is sent UL or DL. Set to 1 if the PPDU is addressed to an AP. Set to 0 otherwise. See the TXVECTOR parameter UPLINK_FLAG. NOTE—The TDLS peer can identify the TDLS frame by To DS and From DS fields in the MAC header of the frame.
	B1-B3	HE-SIG-B-MCS	3	Indicates the HE-MCS of the HE-SIG-B field: Set to 0 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 0 Set to 1 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 1 Set to 2 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 2 Set to 3 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 3 Set to 4 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 4 Set to 5 for HE-SIG-B-MCS 5 Values 6 and 7 are reserved
	B4	HE-SIG-B DCM	1	Set to 1 indicates that the HE-SIG-B is modulated with DCM for the HE-MCS. Set to 0 indicates that the HE-SIG-B is not modulated with DCM for the HE-MCS. NOTE—DCM is only applicable to HE-SIG-B-MCS 0, 1, 3, and 4.

IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 555-56.

27.3.11.8 HE-SIG-B

27.3.11.8.4 User Specific field

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	Table 27-28—User field format for a non-MU-MIMO allocation

Bit	Subfield	Number of bits	Description
B15–B18	HE-MCS	4	If the STA-ID subfield is not 2046, indicates the modulation and coding scheme: Set to *n* for HE-MCS *n*, where *n* = 0, 1, 2, …, 11 Values 12-15 are reserved Set to an arbitrary value if the STA-ID subfield is 2046.
B19	DCM	1	If the STA-ID subfield is not 2046, indicates whether or not DCM is used: Set to 1 to indicate that the payload of the corresponding user of the HE MU PPDU is modulated with DCM for the HE-MCS. Set to 0 to indicate that the payload of the corresponding user of the PPDU is not modulated with DCM for the HE-MCS. Set to an arbitrary value if the STA-ID subfield is 2046.

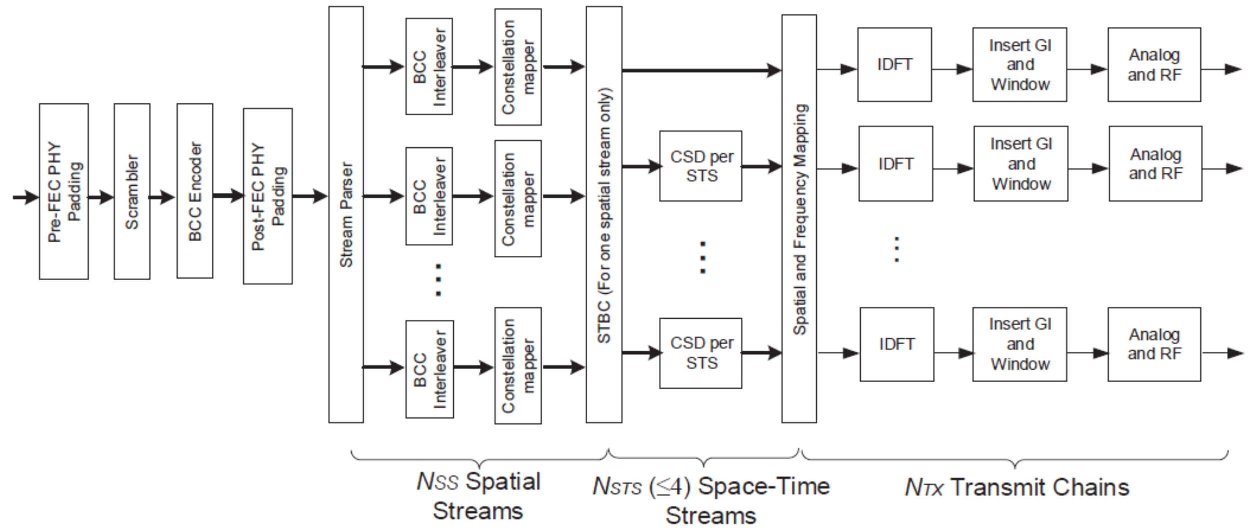
IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 572, 583.

27.3.11.8 HE-SIG-B

27.3.11.8.3 Common field

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	Table 27-24—Common field **Subfield** | **Number of subfields** | **Number of bits per subfield** | **Description** RU Allocation | *N* | 8 | *N* RU Allocation subfields are present in an HE-SIG-B content channel, where: *N* = 1 if the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field is 0 or 1 (indicating a 20 MHz or 40 MHz HE MU PPDU) *N* = 2 if the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field is 2, 4, or 5 (indicating an 80 MHz HE MU PPDU) *N* = 4 if the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field is 3, 6, or 7 (indicates a 160 MHz or 80+80 MHz HE MU PPDU) Each RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel corresponding to a 20 MHz frequency segment indicates the RU assignment, including the size of the RU(s) and their placement in the frequency domain, to be used in the HE modulated fields of the HE MU PPDU in the frequency domain, also indicates information needed to compute the number of users allocated to each RU, where the subcarrier indices of the RU(s) meet the conditions in Table 27-25 (RUs associated with each RU Allocation subfield for each HE-SIG-B content channel and PPDU bandwidth). IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 573. **Table 27-25—RUs associated with each RU Allocation subfield for each HE-SIG-B content channel and PPDU bandwidth** **PPDU bandwidth** | **RU Allocation subfield and Center 26-tone RU subfield (if present)** | **RUs in the subcarrier range, or overlapping with the subcarrier range if the RU is larger than a 242-tone RU** 20 MHz | The RU Allocation subfield in a single HE-SIG-B content channel | [–122:122] IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 575.

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	27.3.7 HE modulation and coding schemes (HE-MCSs) DCM is an optional modulation scheme used for the HE-SIG-B field and the Data field in an HE PPDU. The use of DCM for the HE-SIG-B field in an HE MU PPDU is indicated in the HE-SIG-A field. For the HE-SIG-B field, DCM is applicable to only the HE-SIG-B-MCSs 0, 1, 3 and 4. The use of DCM on the Data field of an HE SU PPDU and HE ER SU PPDU is indicated in the HE-SIG-A field. The use of DCM in the Data field of an HE MU PPDU is indicated in the HE-SIG-B field. For the Data field, DCM is applicable to only the HE-MCSs 0, 1, 3 and 4. IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 537-38.
11[c]. an interleaver operable to interleaves a set of the encoded bits to produce a set of interleaved bits by using interleaving parameters, wherein in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM, the interleaver is operable to determine the interleaving parameters based on half of the total number of data tones of the RU, wherein the set of the encoded bits is interleaved with respect to half of the total number of data tones of the RU in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM;	The Accused ’228 Products include “an interleaver operable to interleaves a set of the encoded bits to produce a set of interleaved bits by using interleaving parameters, wherein in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM, the interleaver is operable to determine the interleaving parameters based on half of the total number of data tones of the RU, wherein the set of the encoded bits is interleaved with respect to half of the total number of data tones of the RU in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM.” *See, e.g.*: **27.3.5 Transmitter block diagram**

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	 **Figure 27-17—Transmitter block diagram for the UL transmission or DL non-MU-MIMO transmission of a Data field with BCC encoding on a 26-, 52-, 106- or 242-tone RU** IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 525. **27.3.12.8 BCC interleavers** The BCC interleaver operation is specified in 21.3.10.8 (BCC interleaver). The interleaver parameters, N_{COL}, N_{ROW}, and N_{ROT}, for the Data field depend on the RU size and whether or not DCM is used and are defined in the RU size column of Table 27-35 (BCC interleaver parameters).

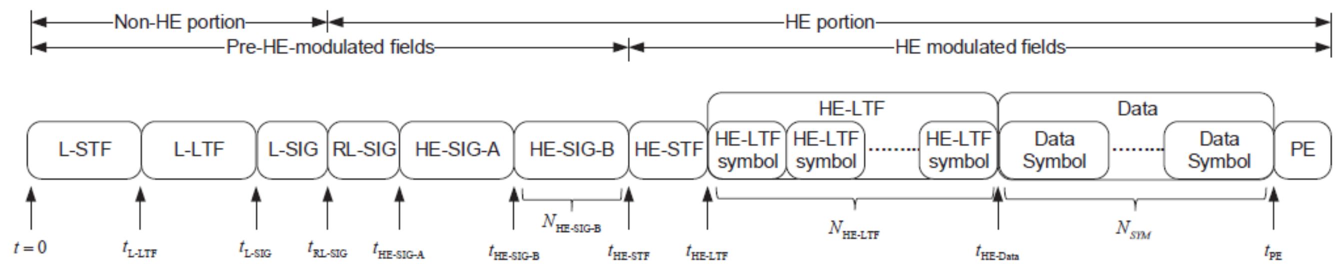
’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
	Table 27-35—BCC interleaver parameters

DCM	Parameter	RU size (tones)				HE-SIG-A/HE-SIG-B (tones)
		26	52	106	242	56
Not used	N_{COL}	8	16	17	26	13
	N_{ROW}	$3 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$3 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$6 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$9 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$4 \times N_{BPSCS}$
	N_{ROT}	2	11	29	58	-
Used	N_{COL}	4	8	17	13	13
	N_{ROW}	$3 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$3 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$3 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$9 \times N_{BPSCS}$	$2 \times N_{BPSCS}$
	N_{ROT}	2	2	11	29	-

The interleaver parameters, N_{COL} and N_{ROW}, for the HE-SIG-A and HE-SIG-B fields are defined in the HE-SIG-A/HE-SIG-B column of Table 27-35 (BCC interleaver parameters).

IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 619-20.

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
11[d]. a modulator operable to modulate the set of interleaved bits to generate a modulated output, wherein in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM, the modulator is operable to modulates the set of interleaved bits onto a first half of frequency subcarriers of the RU using a first modulation scheme; and is operable to modulate a copy of the set of interleaved bits onto a second half of frequency subcarriers of the RU using a second modulation scheme; and	On information and belief, the Accused ’228 Products include “a modulator operable to modulate the set of interleaved bits to generate a modulated output, wherein in response to the bit indicating to use the DCM, the modulator is operable to modulates the set of interleaved bits onto a first half of frequency subcarriers of the RU using a first modulation scheme; and is operable to modulate a copy of the set of interleaved bits onto a second half of frequency subcarriers of the RU using a second modulation scheme.” *See, e.g.*: **27.3.12.9 Constellation mapping** If DCM is employed, bit sequences are mapped to a pair of symbols $(d'_k, d'_{q(k)})$ where k is in the range of $0 \le k \le N_{SD} - 1$ and $q(k)$ is in the range of $N_{SD} \le q(k) \le 2N_{SD} - 1$ in order to exploit frequency diversity for a 996-tone or smaller RU, and $0 \le k \le N_{SD}/2 - 1$ and $q(k)$ is in the range of $N_{SD}/2 \le q(k) \le N_{SD} - 1$ for a 2×996-tone RU. To maximize the frequency diversity, the indices of a pair of DCM subcarriers $(k, q(k))$ is $q(k) = k + N_{SD}$ for a 996-tone or smaller RU and $q(k) = k + N_{SD}/2$ for a 2×996-tone RU. The N_{SD} here refers to the N_{SD} with DCM = 1, which is half the value of N_{SD} with DCM = 0. For BPSK modulation with DCM, the input stream is broken into groups of N_{CBPS} or $N_{CBPS,u}$ bits $(B_0, B_1, \ldots, B_{N_{CBPS,u}-1})$. Each bit B_k is BPSK modulated to a sample d'_k. This generates the samples for the lower half of the data subcarriers. For the upper half of the subcarriers, the samples are generated as $d'_{k+N_{SD}} = d'_k \times e^{j(k+N_{SD})\pi}$, $k = 0, 1, \ldots, N_{SD} - 1$. The N_{SD} here refers to the N_{SD} with DCM = 1, which is half the value of N_{SD} with DCM = 0. IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 620-23.
11[e]. a transmitter operable to transmit the modulated output that	The Accused ’228 Products include “a transmitter operable to transmit the modulated output that represents the data packet for receipt by the destination station.”

’228 Patent Claim	Representative NXP Product(s)
represents the data packet for receipt by the destination station.	*See, e.g.*: **27.3 HE PHY** **27.3.1 Introduction** This subclause provides the procedure by which PSDUs are converted to and from transmissions on the wireless medium. During transmission, a PSDU (in the SU case) or one or more PSDUs (in the MU case) are processed (i.e., scrambled and coded) and appended to the PHY preamble to create the PPDU. At the receiver, the PHY preamble is processed to aid in the detection, demodulation, and delivery of the PSDU. IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 504.  **Figure 27-23—Timing boundaries for HE PPDU fields if midamble is not present** IEEE P802.11ax/D6.0, November 2019, at 544.