Filed on behalf of Valencell, Inc.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

## BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC., Petitioner,

v.

VALENCELL, INC., Patent Owner.

Case IPR2017-00321 U.S. Patent No. 8,923,941

## PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE

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	A. An overview of the asserted prior art shows that each piece of art lack						
		at least one essential element of claim 1425					

		1.	Aceti discloses monitoring a physiological parameters from
			physiological characteristics present within an auditory cana
			using multiple housings25
		2.	Fricke is directed to measurement of physiological signals, bu
			not an apparatus containing a housing, window, or non-air ligh
			transmissive material
	B.	Neithe	r Aceti nor Fricke discloses a window that optically exposes a
		PPG s	ensor to the body of a subject and a chipset in the same housing
		•••••	
VI.	The de	epender	t claims fail because Petitioner has not met its burden of showing
	that th	e indep	endent claim from which they depend is obvious
VII.	Patent	Owner	does not consent to the PTAB adjudicating the patentability of
	validit	ty of the	. '941 patent
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•••

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## PATENT OWNER'S EXHIBIT LIST

#### I. Introduction

Valencell's Patent No. 8,923,941 (the "'941 patent") describes a novel wearable device for processing signals from both a photoplethysmographic ("PPG") sensor and another physical or motion sensor. As particularly claimed in the apparatus claims 14-21 of the '941 patent, the signal processor within the chipset of said device uses data from the PPG sensor and motion sensor to reduce the motion noise artifacts from the PPG signals. This, along with the use of a non-air light transmissive material, allows a user wearing the device to receive accurate data from a PPG sensor (such as a heart rate reading), regardless of the type of physical activity in which the user is engaged. These were novel advancements in the art, and Petitioner Apple Inc. ("Petitioner") has not met its burden to prove that either of the two proposed primary combinations render the challenged claims obvious. Thus, all four instituted grounds fail.

Grounds 1 and 2 fail because the proposed combination of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0186387 ("Kosuda") and Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2005/270544 ("Maekawa") suffers from at least two defects, each of which is fatal to Petitioner's argument of unpatentability of claims 14 and all the claims that depend from it.

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