EXHIBIT B

Attorney Docket No. ALPH.P010X Patent

Transmittal of Office Action Response

Certification of Transmission Under 37 C.F.R. §1.8

Transmitted to USPTO Central Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

July 23, 2007
Date of Transmission

I hereby certify that this document, and any other accompanying documents referred to herein are being transmitted via facsimile to the United States Patent Office to the facsimile number and on the date indicated above.

Barbara B. Courtney
(Print Name of Person Transmitting Facsimile)

(Signature of Person Transmitting Facsimile)

Atty. Docket No. ALPH.P010X *PATENT*

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

In Re Patent Application of:

Gregory C. Burnett, et al.

Application No.: 10/667,207

Filed: September 18, 2003

For: VOICE ACTIVITY DETECTION (VAD)-BASED MULTIPLE-MICROPHONE ACOUSTIC NOISE SUPPRESSION

Examiner: Lun S. Lao
Art Unit: 2615

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111

Sir:

This is in response to the Office action mailed February 7, 2007. Please enter and consider the following amendments and Remarks.

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method for removing noise from acoustic signals, comprising:

receiving a plurality of acoustic signals, wherein receiving the plurality of acoustic signals includes receiving using a plurality of independently located microphones;

receiving information on the vibration of human tissue associated with human voicing activity;

generating at least one first transfer function representative of the plurality of acoustic signals upon determining that voicing information is absent from the plurality of acoustic signals for at least one specified period of time; and

removing noise from the plurality of acoustic signals using the first transfer function to produce at least one denoised acoustic data stream.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein removing noise further comprises: generating at least one second transfer function representative of the plurality of acoustic signals upon determining that voicing information is present in the plurality of acoustic signals for the at least one specified period of time; and

removing noise from the plurality of acoustic signals using at least one combination of the at least one first transfer function and the at least one second transfer function to produce at least one denoised acoustic data stream.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of acoustic signals include at least one reflection of at least one associated noise source signal and at least one reflection of at least one acoustic source signal.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein receiving the plurality of acoustic signals includes receiving using a plurality of independently located microphones.

5. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein removing noise further includes generating at least one third transfer function using the at least one first transfer function and the at least one second transfer function.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein generating the at least one first transfer function comprises recalculating the at least one first transfer function during at least one prespecified interval.

7. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein generating the at least one second transfer function comprises recalculating the at least one second transfer function during at least one prespecified interval.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein generating the at least one first transfer function comprises use of at least one technique selected from a group consisting of adaptive techniques and recursive techniques.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein information on the vibration of human tissue is provided by a mechanical sensor in contact with the skin.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein information on the vibration of human tissue is provided via at least one sensor selected from among at least one of an accelerometer, a skin surface microphone in physical contact with skin of a user, a human tissue vibration detector, a radio frequency (RF) vibration detector, and a laser vibration detector.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the human tissue is at least one of on a surface of a head, near the surface of the head, on a surface of a neck, near the surface of the neck, on a surface of a chest, and near the surface of the chest.

12. (Currently amended) A method for removing noise from electronic signals, comprising:

detecting an absence of voiced information during at least one period, wherein detecting includes measuring the vibration of human tissue, wherein detecting the plurality of acoustic signals includes detecting using a plurality of independently located microphones;

receiving at least one noise source signal during the at least one period;

generating at least one transfer function representative of the at least one noise source signal;

receiving at least one composite signal comprising acoustic and noise signals; and

removing the noise signal from the at least one composite signal using the at least one transfer function to produce at least one denoised acoustic data stream.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the at least one noise source signal includes at least one reflection of at least one associated noise source signal.

14. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the at least one composite signal includes at least one reflection of at least one associated composite signal.

15. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the human tissue is at least one of on a surface of a head, near the surface of the head, on a surface of a neck, near the surface of the neck, on a surface of a chest, and near the surface of the chest.

16. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein detecting includes use of a mechanical sensor in contact with the human tissue.

17. (Currently amended) The method ~~system~~ of claim 12, wherein detecting includes use of a sensor selected from among at least one of an accelerometer, a skin surface microphone in physical contact with a user, a human tissue vibration detector, a radio frequency (RF) vibration detector, and a laser vibration detector.

18. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein receiving includes receiving the at least one noise source signal using at least one microphone.

DOCKET ALARM

Explore Litigation Insights

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

Real-Time Litigation Alerts

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

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

Advanced Docket Research

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

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

Analytics At Your Fingertips

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

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

API

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

LAW FIRMS

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

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

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.