



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/413,072	01/23/2017	Saad Ahmad	IDC-11614US03	3243
24374	7590	10/31/2019	EXAMINER	
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C.			DECKER, CASSANDRA L	
DEPT. ICC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
30 SOUTH 17TH STREET -18TH FLOOR			2466	
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/31/2019	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

eoffice@volpe-koenig.com

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to the RCE filed 15 July 2019. Claims 1, 2, 8-12, 14-17, 19, and 20 are pending in this application.

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 15 July 2019 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14-17, 19, and 20 is/are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu et al. (US 2011/0098043) in view of Pirzada et al. (US 2006/0073847), Mgrdechian et al. (US 2011/0276412), Hakola et al. (US 2013/0013926), and Fodor et al. (US 2014/0122607).

For Claim 1, Yu teaches a method for establishing a wireless local area network (WLAN) proximity service (ProSe) connectivity between a first WLAN ProSe capable wireless transmit/receive

unit (WTRU) and a second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see Figure 6, paragraph 84: WTRUs establish D2D connection), the method comprising:

receiving a request from the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU to establish a WLAN ProSe connection to the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, the request including at least an identification (ID) that is an identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 71, 82, and 89);

transmitting a configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, wherein the configuration information includes: a frequency or channel number, and timing information (see paragraphs 74, 83, and 91).

Yu as applied above is not explicit as to, but Pirzada teaches the configuration information including: a WLAN ProSe ID that is associated with at least the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 28, 29: parameters for configuration process; paragraph 24: device to device, 802.11).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include parameters as in Pirzada when implementing the method of Yu. One of ordinary skill would have been able to do so with the reasonably predictable result of using known parameters to establish direct links in a known type of network.

The references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Mgrdechian teaches a request including an application layer identification (ID) that is an identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 28, 41: request from first device includes id of second device; paragraphs 45, 50, 75, 107: the id is used at the application layer).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an identifier as in Mgrdechian when requesting to establish the connection as in Yu. The motivation would be to ensure that information needed for desired functionality is provided.

Though Yu teaches the configuration message being at least an implicit indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 74, 83, 91: allocation of resources to be used is at least an

implicit indication to establish a connection using the resources), the references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Hakola teaches the configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU being an indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 36, 42).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide an indication as in Hakola when switching to a ProSe connection in the system of Yu and Pirzada. The motivation would be to ensure that the ProSe connection is established at an appropriate time.

Though Yu indicates that a security key is provided to the devices (see paragraph 69) and Pirzada teaches that a security key is one of the parameters used (see paragraph 28), the references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Fodor teaches that a security key is provided to the devices for a D2D link (see paragraph 100).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide the key as in Fodor when implementing the method of Yu. The motivation would be to ensure that communications over the D2D link are secure.

For Claim 2, Yu teaches the method, further comprising: determining WLAN ProSe capabilities of the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU and the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 85, 87 and 95, 97: D2D registration by WTRUs is an indication of capabilities).

For Claims 11 and 16, Yu teaches a method and a first WLAN ProSe capable wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU), comprising a receiver and transmitter (see paragraph 40) for establishing direct wireless local area network (WLAN) proximity service (ProSe) connectivity with a second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see Figure 6, paragraph 84: WTRUs establish D2D connection), the method comprising:

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.