

# US Patent & Trademark Office

## Patent Public Search | Text View

---

United States Patent	12395782
Kind Code	B2
Date of Patent	August 19, 2025
Inventor(s)	Yang; Jaemo et al.

---

### Electronic device and method for outputting sound

---

#### Abstract

Electronic devices and methods of use include a plurality of microphones, a speaker, an audio module, and a processor electrically coupled to the plurality of microphones, the speaker, and the audio module. The processor may be configured to control the audio module to separate each of input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through the plurality of microphones into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, control the audio module to obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, control the audio module to filter a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands, and control the speaker to output an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal.

---

**Inventors:** Yang; Jaemo (Suwon-si, KR), Kim; Seonmi (Suwon-si, KR), Kim; Geeyeun (Suwon-si, KR), Moon; Hangil (Suwon-si, KR), Bang; Kyounggho (Suwon-si, KR), Lee; Jaeseong (Suwon-si, KR)

**Applicant:** SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. (Suwon-si, KR)

**Family ID:** 1000008762468

**Assignee:** SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. (Gyeonggi-Do, KR)

**Appl. No.:** 18/116715

**Filed:** March 02, 2023

#### Prior Publication Data

Document Identifier	Publication Date
US 20230283944 A1	Sep. 07, 2023

#### Foreign Application Priority Data

KR	10-2022-0026553	Mar. 02, 2022
KR	10-2022-0056170	May. 06, 2022

Related U.S. Application Data

continuation parent-doc WO PCT/KR2023/002877 20230302 PENDING child-doc US 18116715

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: H04R3/00 (20060101); H03L7/02 (20060101); H04R1/22 (20060101); H04R1/24 (20060101); H04R3/04 (20060101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC H04R1/24 (20130101); H03L7/02 (20130101); H04R1/222 (20130101); H04R3/005 (20130101); H04R3/04 (20130101);

Field of Classification Search

USPC: None

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Patent No.	Issued Date	Patentee Name	U.S. Cl.	CPC
10951990	12/2020	Nawfal et al.	N/A	N/A
2009/0141907	12/2008	Kim et al.	N/A	N/A
2012/0163624	12/2011	Hyun	N/A	N/A
2012/0308025	12/2011	Hendrix et al.	N/A	N/A
2015/0226831	12/2014	Nakamura et al.	N/A	N/A
2015/0379992	12/2014	Lee et al.	N/A	N/A
2018/0192179	12/2017	Liu et al.	N/A	N/A
2018/0206025	12/2017	Rule et al.	N/A	N/A
2018/0255391	12/2017	Cambrell et al.	N/A	N/A
2019/0058952	12/2018	Nawfal et al.	N/A	N/A
2019/0222927	12/2018	Matsuo	N/A	N/A
2019/0335273	12/2018	Kato et al.	N/A	N/A
2020/0260187	12/2019	Poornachandran et al.	N/A	N/A
2020/0380945	12/2019	Woodruff et al.	N/A	N/A
2020/0382859	12/2019	Woodruff et al.	N/A	N/A
2021/0174819	12/2020	Baek et al.	N/A	N/A

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Patent No.	Application Date	Country	CPC
3745399	12/2019	EP	G06N 3/04
2016048872	12/2015	JP	N/A
20140035414	12/2013	KR	N/A
20160001964	12/2015	KR	N/A
20190097391	12/2018	KR	N/A
102350487	12/2021	KR	N/A

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

*Primary Examiner:* Mooney; James K

*Attorney, Agent or Firm:* CANTOR COLBURN LLP

---

## **Background/Summary**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S) (1) This application is a continuation application, claiming priority under § 365(c), of International Application No. PCT/KR2023/002877, filed on Mar. 2, 2023, which is based on and claims the benefit of Korean patent application number 10-2022-0056170 filed on May 6, 2022, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office and of Korean patent application number 10-2022-0026553 filed on Mar. 2, 2022, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

(1) The disclosure relates to an electronic device and method for receiving an ambient sound generated in an external ambient environment and selectively outputting a sound by controlling the received ambient sound.

### **BACKGROUND ART**

(2) Along with the development of digital technology, electronic devices have been provided in various forms such as a smartphone, a tablet personal computer (PC), or a personal digital assistant (PDA). Electronic devices have also been developed into forms wearable on a user to improve portability and user accessibility.

(3) Such an electronic device may be an ear-wearable device including a single or pair of (or both) earphones (e.g., earbuds) or a headphone wearable on both ears of the user, respectively. The ear-wearable device may be connected to an external electronic device (e.g., a portable terminal) and transmit voice data to the external electronic device, and the external electronic device may transmit audio data (or audio content) to the ear-wearable device. The ear-wearable device may output the audio data (or audio content) received from the external electronic device through a speaker.

(4) The ear-wearable device may share data with low power by Bluetooth communication. External wireless communication devices may be connected to each other, using the Bluetooth technology. Wireless earphones using the Bluetooth communication technology have been widely used in recent years. In addition, to improve the performance of wireless earphones, wireless earphones including a plurality of microphones are widely used.

### **DISCLOSURE**

#### **Technical Problem**

(5) Earphones may provide various functions. For example, each earphone may include a microphone to detect a user's voice and thus transmit data of the user's voice to an external electronic device (e.g., a portable terminal).

(6) An ear-wearable device may be, for example, a true wireless stereo (TWS) headset of a closed type or a canal type. Earphones forming the TWS headset may be connected to each other by wireless communication, and with a microphone in one of a pair of earbuds used as a main microphone, and data of a user's voice detected through the main microphone may be transmitted to an external electronic device (e.g., a portable terminal).

(7) However, the ear-wearable device of the closed-type or canal-type headset physically blocks the user from an ambient sound generated in an external environment, making it difficult for the user to recognize the ambient sound, and does not provide intelligent active noise cancellation (ANC)/ambient sound to the user, thereby exposing the user to a danger. The ear-wearable device may only provide a function change by a user operation. The existing ear-wearable device is capable of only beamforming in a fixed direction (e.g., forward), and causes a delay for beamforming filtering processing. Accordingly, the user may have difficulty in recognizing an ambient sound around the user in real time.

#### Technical Solution

(8) According to an embodiment of the disclosure, an electronic device and method for receiving an ambient sound generated in an external ambient environment, and selectively outputting sound by controlling the received ambient sound may be provided.

(9) However, the objects to be achieved by the disclosure are not limited to what has been described above, and may be extended in various manners without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

(10) According to an embodiment of the disclosure, an electronic device may include a plurality of microphones, a speaker, an audio module, and a processor electrically coupled to the plurality of microphones, the speaker, and the audio module. The processor may be configured to control the audio module to separate each of input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through the plurality of microphones into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, control the audio module to obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, control the audio module to filter a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands, and control the speaker to output an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal.

(11) According to an embodiment, a method of operating an electronic device may include receiving input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through a plurality of microphones of the electronic device, separating each of the input signals into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion by an audio module of the electronic device, obtaining a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, filtering a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, and outputting an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal through a speaker of the electronic device.

#### Advantageous Effects

(12) According to an embodiment, as an ambient sound input through a plurality of microphones is controlled, a user who is blocked from the ambient sound may immediately hear an ambient sound with a directionality such as an ambient warning sound, a sound calling the user, or an announcement, without delay. Therefore, the user may immediately recognize a dangerous situation.

(13) Further, according to an embodiment, because an electronic device may provide a selective listening function for sounds with a directionality as well as signal amplification of an ambient sound listening function, the electronic device may prevent disconnection from an ambient sound environment, while listening to a sound into which data received from an external electronic device is converted by blocking an ambient sound.

(14) In addition, various effects directly or indirectly identified through this document may be provided.

---

## Description

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- (1) FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic device in a network environment according to various embodiments.
- (2) FIGS. 2A and 2B are diagrams illustrating a configuration of an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (3) FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (4) FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (5) FIGS. 5A and 5B are graphs illustrating exemplary inter-channel phases in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (6) FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (7) FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method of operating an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (8) FIGS. 8A to 8E are graphs illustrating exemplary signal processing in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.
- (9) In relation to the description of the drawings, the same or similar reference numerals may be used to denote the same or similar components.

## MODE FOR INVENTION

- (10) An electronic device according to various embodiments will be described below with reference to the attached drawings. The term “user” as used in various embodiments may refer to a person using an electronic device or a device using an electronic device (e.g., an artificial intelligence electronic device).
- (11) FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic device **101** in a network environment **100** according to various embodiments. Referring to FIG. 1, the electronic device **101** in the network environment **100** may communicate with an electronic device **102** via a first network **198** (e.g., a short-range wireless communication network), or at least one of an electronic device **104** or a server **108** via a second network **199** (e.g., a long-range wireless communication network). According to an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may communicate with the electronic device **104** via the server **108**. According to an embodiment, the electronic device **101** may include a processor **120**, memory **130**, an input module **150**, a sound output module **155**, a display module **160**, an audio module **170**, a sensor module **176**, an interface **177**, a connecting terminal **178**, a haptic module **179**, a camera module **180**, a power management module **188**, a battery **189**, a communication module **190**, a subscriber identification module (SIM) **196**, or an antenna module **197**. In some embodiments, at least one of the components (e.g., the connecting terminal **178**) may be omitted from the electronic device **101**, or one or more other components may be added in the electronic device **101**. In some embodiments, some of the components (e.g., the sensor module **176**, the camera module **180**, or the antenna module **197**) may be implemented as a single component (e.g., the display module **160**).
- (12) The processor **120** may execute, for example, software (e.g., a program **140**) to control at least one other component (e.g., a hardware or software component) of the electronic device **101** coupled with the processor **120**, and may perform various data processing or computation. According to one embodiment, as at least part of the data processing or computation, the processor **120** may store a command or data received from another component (e.g., the sensor module **176** or the communication module **190**) in volatile memory **132**, process the command or the data stored in the volatile memory **132**, and store resulting data in non-volatile memory **134**. According to an embodiment, the processor **120** may include a main processor **121** (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU) or an application processor (AP)), or an auxiliary processor **123** (e.g., a graphics

processing unit (GPU), a neural processing unit (NPU), an image signal processor (ISP), a sensor hub processor, or a communication processor (CP)) that is operable independently from, or in conjunction with, the main processor **121**. For example, when the electronic device **101** includes the main processor **121** and the auxiliary processor **123**, the auxiliary processor **123** may be adapted to consume less power than the main processor **121**, or to be specific to a specified function. The auxiliary processor **123** may be implemented as separate from, or as part of the main processor **121**.

(13) The auxiliary processor **123** may control at least some of functions or states related to at least one component (e.g., the display module **160**, the sensor module **176**, or the communication module **190**) among the components of the electronic device **101**, instead of the main processor **121** while the main processor **121** is in an inactive (e.g., sleep) state, or together with the main processor **121** while the main processor **121** is in an active state (e.g., executing an application). According to an embodiment, the auxiliary processor **123** (e.g., an image signal processor or a communication processor) may be implemented as part of another component (e.g., the camera module **180** or the communication module **190**) functionally related to the auxiliary processor **123**. According to an embodiment, the auxiliary processor **123** (e.g., the neural processing unit) may include a hardware structure specified for artificial intelligence model processing. An artificial intelligence model may be generated by machine learning. Such learning may be performed, e.g., by the electronic device **101** where the artificial intelligence is performed or via a separate server (e.g., the server **108**). Learning algorithms may include, but are not limited to, e.g., supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi-supervised learning, or reinforcement learning. The artificial intelligence model may include a plurality of artificial neural network layers. The artificial neural network may be a deep neural network (DNN), a convolutional neural network (CNN), a recurrent neural network (RNN), a restricted boltzmann machine (RBM), a deep belief network (DBN), a bidirectional recurrent deep neural network (BRDNN), deep Q-network or a combination of two or more thereof but is not limited thereto. The artificial intelligence model may, additionally or alternatively, include a software structure other than the hardware structure.

(14) The memory **130** may store various data used by at least one component (e.g., the processor **120** or the sensor module **176**) of the electronic device **101**. The various data may include, for example, software (e.g., the program **140**) and input data or output data for a command related thereto. The memory **130** may include the volatile memory **132** or the non-volatile memory **134**.

(15) The program **140** may be stored in the memory **130** as software, and may include, for example, an operating system (OS) **142**, middleware **144**, or an application **146**.

(16) The input module **150** may receive a command or data to be used by another component (e.g., the processor **120**) of the electronic device **101**, from the outside (e.g., a user) of the electronic device **101**. The input module **150** may include, for example, a microphone, a mouse, a keyboard, a key (e.g., a button), or a digital pen (e.g., a stylus pen).

(17) The sound output module **155** may output sound signals to the outside of the electronic device **101**. The sound output module **155** may include, for example, a speaker or a receiver. The speaker may be used for general purposes, such as playing multimedia or playing record. The receiver may be used for receiving incoming calls. According to an embodiment, the receiver may be implemented as separate from, or as part of the speaker.

(18) The display module **160** may visually provide information to the outside (e.g., a user) of the electronic device **101**. The display module **160** may include, for example, a display, a hologram device, or a projector and control circuitry to control a corresponding one of the display, hologram device, and projector. According to an embodiment, the display module **160** may include a touch sensor adapted to detect a touch, or a pressure sensor adapted to measure the intensity of force incurred by the touch.

(19) The audio module **170** may convert a sound into an electrical signal and vice versa. According to an embodiment, the audio module **170** may obtain the sound via the input module **150**, or output

the sound via the sound output module **155** or a headphone of an external electronic device (e.g., an electronic device **102**) directly (e.g., wiredly) or wirelessly coupled with the electronic device **101**. (20) The sensor module **176** may detect an operational state (e.g., power or temperature) of the electronic device **101** or an environmental state (e.g., a state of a user) external to the electronic device **101**, and then generate an electrical signal or data value corresponding to the detected state. According to an embodiment, the sensor module **176** may include, for example, a gesture sensor, a gyro sensor, an atmospheric pressure sensor, a magnetic sensor, an acceleration sensor, a grip sensor, a proximity sensor, a color sensor, an infrared (IR) sensor, a biometric sensor, a temperature sensor, a humidity sensor, or an illuminance sensor.

(21) The interface **177** may support one or more specified protocols to be used for the electronic device **101** to be coupled with the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **102**) directly (e.g., wiredly) or wirelessly. According to an embodiment, the interface **177** may include, for example, a high definition multimedia interface (HDMI), a universal serial bus (USB) interface, a secure digital (SD) card interface, or an audio interface.

(22) A connecting terminal **178** may include a connector via which the electronic device **101** may be physically connected with the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **102**). According to an embodiment, the connecting terminal **178** may include, for example, a HDMI connector, a USB connector, a SD card connector, or an audio connector (e.g., a headphone connector).

(23) The haptic module **179** may convert an electrical signal into a mechanical stimulus (e.g., a vibration or a movement) or electrical stimulus which may be recognized by a user via his tactile sensation or kinesthetic sensation. According to an embodiment, the haptic module **179** may include, for example, a motor, a piezoelectric element, or an electric stimulator.

(24) The camera module **180** may capture a still image or moving images. According to an embodiment, the camera module **180** may include one or more lenses, image sensors, image signal processors, or flashes.

(25) The power management module **188** may manage power supplied to the electronic device **101**. According to one embodiment, the power management module **188** may be implemented as at least part of, for example, a power management integrated circuit (PMIC).

(26) The battery **189** may supply power to at least one component of the electronic device **101**. According to an embodiment, the battery **189** may include, for example, a primary cell which is not rechargeable, a secondary cell which is rechargeable, or a fuel cell.

(27) The communication module **190** may support establishing a direct (e.g., wired) communication channel or a wireless communication channel between the electronic device **101** and the external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **102**, the electronic device **104**, or the server **108**) and performing communication via the established communication channel. The communication module **190** may include one or more communication processors that are operable independently from the processor **120** (e.g., the application processor (AP)) and supports a direct (e.g., wired) communication or a wireless communication. According to an embodiment, the communication module **190** may include a wireless communication module **192** (e.g., a cellular communication module, a short-range wireless communication module, or a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) communication module) or a wired communication module **194** (e.g., a local area network (LAN) communication module or a power line communication (PLC) module). A corresponding one of these communication modules may communicate with the external electronic device via the first network **198** (e.g., a short-range communication network, such as Bluetooth™, wireless-fidelity (Wi-Fi) direct, or infrared data association (IrDA)) or the second network **199** (e.g., a long-range communication network, such as a legacy cellular network, a 5G network, a next-generation communication network, the Internet, or a computer network (e.g., LAN or wide area network (WAN))). These various types of communication modules may be implemented as a single component (e.g., a single chip), or may be implemented as multi

components (e.g., multi chips) separate from each other. The wireless communication module **192** may identify and authenticate the electronic device **101** in a communication network, such as the first network **198** or the second network **199**, using subscriber information (e.g., international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)) stored in the subscriber identification module **196**.

(28) The wireless communication module **192** may support a 5G network, after a 4G network, and next-generation communication technology, e.g., new radio (NR) access technology. The NR access technology may support enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), massive machine type communications (mMTC), or ultra-reliable and low-latency communications (URLLC). The wireless communication module **192** may support a high-frequency band (e.g., the mmWave band) to achieve, e.g., a high data transmission rate. The wireless communication module **192** may support various technologies for securing performance on a high-frequency band, such as, e.g., beamforming, massive multiple-input and multiple-output (massive MIMO), full dimensional MIMO (FD-MIMO), array antenna, analog beam-forming, or large scale antenna. The wireless communication module **192** may support various requirements specified in the electronic device **101**, an external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **104**), or a network system (e.g., the second network **199**). According to an embodiment, the wireless communication module **192** may support a peak data rate (e.g., 20 Gbps or more) for implementing eMBB, loss coverage (e.g., 164 dB or less) for implementing mMTC, or U-plane latency (e.g., 0.5 ms or less for each of downlink (DL) and uplink (UL), or a round trip of 1 ms or less) for implementing URLLC.

(29) The antenna module **197** may transmit or receive a signal or power to or from the outside (e.g., the external electronic device) of the electronic device **101**. According to an embodiment, the antenna module **197** may include an antenna including a radiating element composed of a conductive material or a conductive pattern formed in or on a substrate (e.g., a printed circuit board (PCB)). According to an embodiment, the antenna module **197** may include a plurality of antennas (e.g., array antennas). In such a case, at least one antenna appropriate for a communication scheme used in the communication network, such as the first network **198** or the second network **199**, may be selected, for example, by the communication module **190** (e.g., the wireless communication module **192**) from the plurality of antennas. The signal or the power may then be transmitted or received between the communication module **190** and the external electronic device via the selected at least one antenna. According to an embodiment, another component (e.g., a radio frequency integrated circuit (RFIC)) other than the radiating element may be additionally formed as part of the antenna module **197**.

(30) According to various embodiments, the antenna module **197** may form an mmWave antenna module. According to an embodiment, the mmWave antenna module may include a printed circuit board, a RFIC disposed on a first surface (e.g., the bottom surface) of the printed circuit board, or adjacent to the first surface and capable of supporting a designated high-frequency band (e.g., the mmWave band), and a plurality of antennas (e.g., array antennas) disposed on a second surface (e.g., the top or a side surface) of the printed circuit board, or adjacent to the second surface and capable of transmitting or receiving signals of the designated high-frequency band.

(31) At least some of the above-described components may be coupled mutually and communicate signals (e.g., commands or data) therebetween via an inter-peripheral communication scheme (e.g., a bus, general purpose input and output (GPIO), serial peripheral interface (SPI), or mobile industry processor interface (MIPI)).

(32) According to an embodiment, commands or data may be transmitted or received between the electronic device **101** and the external electronic device **104** via the server **108** coupled with the second network **199**. Each of the electronic devices **102** or **104** may be a device of a same type as, or a different type, from the electronic device **101**. According to an embodiment, all or some of operations to be executed at the electronic device **101** may be executed at one or more of the external electronic devices **102**, **104**, or **108**. For example, if the electronic device **101** should perform a function or a service automatically, or in response to a request from a user or another



device, the electronic device **101**, instead of, or in addition to, executing the function or the service, may request the one or more external electronic devices to perform at least part of the function or the service. The one or more external electronic devices receiving the request may perform the at least part of the function or the service requested, or an additional function or an additional service related to the request, and transfer an outcome of the performing to the electronic device **101**. The electronic device **101** may provide the outcome, with or without further processing of the outcome, as at least part of a reply to the request. To that end, a cloud computing, distributed computing, mobile edge computing (MEC), or client-server computing technology may be used, for example. The electronic device **101** may provide ultra low-latency services using, e.g., distributed computing or mobile edge computing. In another embodiment, the external electronic device **104** may include an internet-of-things (IoT) device. The server **108** may be an intelligent server using machine learning and/or a neural network. According to an embodiment, the external electronic device **104** or the server **108** may be included in the second network **199**. The electronic device **101** may be applied to intelligent services (e.g., smart home, smart city, smart car, or healthcare) based on 5G communication technology or IoT-related technology.

(33) FIGS. **2A** and **2B** are diagrams illustrating a configuration of an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.

(34) Referring to FIGS. **2A** and **2B**, an electronic device **201** (e.g., the electronic device **101** of FIG. **1**) according to an embodiment may be an ear-wearable device implemented as a pair of (or two) earphones (e.g., earbuds) or a headphone, or may be implemented as a single earphone or earbud (i.e., single ear use). The electronic device **201** may establish a communication link (e.g., a communication link using Bluetooth communication technology) with an external electronic device **202** (e.g., the electronic device **101**, **102** or **104** of FIG. **1**). The electronic device **201** may transmit and receive data related to a sound to and from the external electronic device **202** via the communication link. For example, the external electronic device **202** may be implemented as a smartphone. While for convenience of description, the configuration of one earphone of a pair of earphones is described as that of the electronic device **201** herein, the technical features of the electronic device **201** are also equally applicable to the other of the pair of earphones.

(35) According to an embodiment, the electronic device **201** may include a plurality of microphones **210** (e.g., the input module **150** of FIG. **1**), a processor **220** (e.g., the processor **120** of FIG. **1**), an audio module **230** (e.g., the audio module **170** of FIG. **1**), a speaker **240** (e.g., the sound output module **155** of FIG. **1**), memory **250** (e.g., the memory **130**), a sensor module **260** (e.g., the sensor module **176** of FIG. **1**), and a communication module **270** (e.g., the communication module **190** of FIG. **1**). According to an embodiment, the electronic device **201** may convert data received from the external electronic device **202** into a sound and output the converted sound (e.g., audio, music, a notification sound, or a call ring sound) through the speaker **240**. When outputting the sound into which the data received from the external electronic device **202** is converted, the electronic device **201** may block a user from an ambient sound so that the user may listen to the sound in a quiet state. In a state in which the electronic device **201** is configured to output a sound into which data received from the external electronic device **202** is converted, while blocking an ambient sound, the electronic device **201** may receive ambient sounds (e.g., voice, a danger warning sound, or an announcement) generated in an external environment of the user through the microphones **210**, and selectively output an ambient sound with a directionality through the speaker **240** in real time by controlling the received ambient sounds. The electronic device **201** may transmit data corresponding to the ambient sound to the external electronic device **202**.

(36) According to an embodiment, the plurality of microphones **210** of the electronic device **201** may include a first microphone **210a**, a second microphone **210b**, and a third microphone **210c**. The first microphone **210a** and the second microphone **210b** may be microphones which are connected to an outer hole (e.g., outside the ear) of each of the earphones of the electronic device **201** while being worn on or in the user's ear to receive an external audio signal generated in an

external ambient environment. Among the plurality of microphones **210**, the third microphone **210c** may be a microphone connected to an inner hole (e.g., inside the ear) while being worn on or in the user's ear. Although the electronic device **201** is shown as including three microphones **210** (**210a**, **210b**, and **210c**), the technical spirit of the disclosure may not be limited thereto. For example fewer than three or more than three microphones may be implemented in electronic devices in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure.

(37) According to an embodiment, the processor **220** of the electronic device **201** may provide overall control to the operations of the electronic device **201**. The processor **220** may be implemented in the same manner as or a similar manner to the processor **120** of FIG. **1**. The processor **220** may obtain a voice signal uttered by the user, received through the microphone **210** and/or an ambient sound generated in the external environment.

(38) According to an embodiment, the processor **220** of the electronic device **201** may control the audio module **230** to process external audio signals input through the first microphone **210a** and the second microphone **210b**. The processor **220** may control the audio module **230** to frequency-convert the input signals received from the first microphone **210a** and the second microphone **210b**, respectively, and separate each of the frequency-converted signals into a plurality of frequency bands. The processor **220** may control the audio module **230** to obtain a gain value for each of the separate frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance (IPV) of the frequency band and perform multi-band filtering based on the gain values of the respective frequency bands. The processor **220** may identify a first frequency band signal with a directionality and a second frequency band signal without a directionality filtered on a frequency band basis through the multi-band filtering performed by the audio module **230**. The processor **220** may control the speaker **240** to output an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal filtered by the audio module **230**. The first frequency band signal may be an ambient sound (e.g., voice, a danger warning sound, or an announcement) selectively output so that the user may hear it in real time.

(39) According to an embodiment, the processor **220** may control at least one other component (e.g., a hardware or software component) of the electronic device **201** connected to the processor **220**, and perform various data processes or operations. According to an embodiment, as at least part of a data process or operation, the processor **220** may store a command or data received from another component (e.g., the sensor module **260** or the communication module **270**) in the memory **250**, process a command or data stored in the memory **250**, and store result data in the memory **250**.

(40) According to an embodiment, the audio module **230** may obtain a gain value based on an inter-channel phase variance for each of the plurality of frequency bands into which the input signals are separated by frequency conversion, filters a frequency band signal of each of the plurality of frequency bands based on the gain value obtained for the frequency band, and output an output signal processed based on the filtered frequency band signals through the speaker **240**, so that the user may listen to them in real time.

(41) According to an embodiment, the memory **250** may store information related to an operation of the electronic device **201**, data of a voice or an ambient sound input through the microphones **210**, and voice data received from the external electronic device **202**.

(42) According to an embodiment, the sensor module **260** may include at least one sensor (e.g., a vibration sensor) for detecting a signal related to the user's voice or an ambient sound.

(43) According to an embodiment, the communication module **270** may be configured to perform a wireless communication function between the electronic device **201** and the communication module (e.g., the communication module **190** of FIG. **1**) of the external electronic device **202** (e.g., the electronic device **101**, **102** or **104** of FIG. **1**). The communication module **270** may transmit data of a voice input from the electronic device **201** or an ambient sound to the external electronic device **202**, using a short-range communication scheme. For example, the short-range

communication scheme may include at least one of Bluetooth, Bluetooth low energy (BLE), infrared data association (IrDA), and wireless local area network (WLAN).

(44) FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.

(45) Referring to FIGS. 2A, 2B, and 3, the audio module 230 of the electronic device 201 according to an embodiment may include an audio signal processing circuit 301. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the audio signal processing circuit 301 may include a first signal processing circuit 310, a second signal processing circuit 320, and a synthesizer 330. The audio signal processing circuit 301 may further include a feed-back active noise cancellation (ANC) circuit 340 for noise cancellation, connected between the third microphone 210c and the synthesizer 330.

(46) According to an embodiment, the first signal processing circuit 310 may have an input terminal connected to the first microphone 210a and the second microphone 210b and an output terminal connected to the synthesizer 330. The first signal processing circuit 310 may include a gain circuit 311 and a filtering circuit 313. The first signal processing circuit 310 may further include a noise cancellation circuit 315 for canceling noise in a frequency band signal output from the filtering circuit 313.

(47) According to an embodiment, the second signal processing circuit 320 may be disposed between the first microphone 210a and the synthesizer 330, and include an amplification circuit (personal sound amplification product (PSAP)) 321, and a feed-forward ANC circuit 323 as a noise cancellation circuit. The second signal processing circuit 320 may receive a first input signal input through the first microphone 210a, amplify the first input signal by the amplification circuit 321, and output the amplified signal to the synthesizer 330. The second signal processing circuit 320 may cancel noise from the first input signal by the feed-forward ANC circuit 323 and output the noise-canceled signal to the synthesizer 330.

(48) According to an embodiment, the synthesizer 330 may synthesize a first frequency band signal output from the first signal processing circuit 310, a first input signal output from the second signal processing circuit 320, and a signal obtained by cancelling noise in the first input signal, and output a synthesized final output signal to the speaker 240. According to an embodiment, the synthesizer 330 may synthesize the first frequency band signal output from the first signal processing circuit 310, the first input signal output from the second signal processing circuit 320, the signal obtained by cancelling noise in the first input signal, and a noise-cancelled signal from the feed-back ANC circuit 340, and output a synthesized final output signal to the speaker 240.

(49) FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment. FIGS. 5A and 5B are graphs illustrating exemplary inter-channel phases in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.

(50) Referring to FIGS. 3, 4, 5A, and 5B, according to an embodiment, the gain circuit 311 of the first signal processing circuit 310 may have an input terminal connected to the first microphone 210a and the second microphone 210b and an output terminal connected to the filtering circuit 313. The gain circuit 311 of the first signal processing circuit 310 may include fast Fourier transform (FFT) circuits 410a and 410b, an inter-channel phase variance (IPV) circuit 420, and circuits 430a, . . . , 430n for calculating a gain value on a frequency band-basis. The circuits 430a, . . . , 430n may be connected in parallel to the IPV circuit 420 in order to calculate a gain value for each of the separated frequency bands.

(51) According to an embodiment, the gain circuit 311 may receive a first input signal through or from the first microphone 210a and receive a second input signal through or from the second microphone 210b. The gain circuit 311 may frequency-convert the first input signal, using the first FFT circuit 410a, and output the frequency-converted signal to the IPV circuit 420. The gain circuit 311 may frequency-convert the second input signal, using the second FFT circuit 410b, and output the frequency-converted signal to the IPV circuit 420. The gain circuit 311 may calculate an IPV

using the IPV circuit **420**. The gain circuit **311** may calculate a gain value based on an IPV in each of the circuits **430a**, . . . , **430n** for respective designated frequency bands (e.g., band 1, band 2, . . . , band N). Each of the circuits **430a**, . . . , **430n** may obtain a gain value inversely proportional to a phase variance value.

(52) According to an embodiment, the input signals received from the microphones **210a** and **210b**, respectively in an environment with a sound source with a directionality and noise may be modeled as illustrated in FIG. 5A. In the graph of FIG. 5A, the x axis represents frequency indexes (e.g., FFT numbers), and the y-axis represents phases. As shown, the phases **511** of input signals including noise received from the microphones **210a** and **210b**, respectively, may be distributed around a graph **513** of ideal phases by the noise N.

(53) For example, an input signal  $X(\omega.\text{sub}.k)$  of a first microphone X may be expressed as <Equation 1>, and an input signal  $Y(\omega.\text{sub}.k)$  of a second microphone Y may be expressed as <Equation 2>. Herein, the term S represents a target signal with a directionality, N represents noise,  $\tau$  represents a relative delay (e.g., inter-channel phase) between the first microphone and the second microphone according to an incident direction of the target signal S.

$$X(\omega.\text{sub}.k)=S(\omega.\text{sub}.k)+N.\text{sub}.X(\omega.\text{sub}.k) \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

$$Y(\omega.\text{sub}.k)=S(\omega.\text{sub}.k)e^{\text{sup}.j\omega.\text{sup}.k.\text{sup}.\tau}+N.\text{sub}.Y(\omega.\text{sub}.k) \quad [\text{Equation 2}]$$

(54) When the signal S with the directionality is input at a substantially constant  $\tau$  value, a delay of the  $\tau$  value may occur, resulting in a phase delay  $e^{\text{sup}.j\omega.\text{sup}.k.\text{sup}.\tau}$  between the first microphone X and the second microphone Y. The occurrence of the delay of the  $\tau$  value may be represented as changes (e.g., the slope of the graph **513** indicated by a solid line) in the phase value with respect to the increase of the frequency index in the graph **513** of ideal phases (noise-free phases), as illustrated in FIG. 5A. A phase variance may represent a distribution of the phases **511** of the received input signals around the graph **513** of ideal phases.

(55) FIG. 5B illustrates a non-limiting example for obtaining gain values based on IPV in separated frequency bands. In the graph of FIG. 5B, the x axis represents time t, and the y-axis represents frequency indexes. A gain value may be obtained based on an IPV, for each of a plurality of frequency bands (e.g., band 1, band 2, . . . , band N) which are separated by frequency-converting input signals. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, a piece-wise linear characteristic may be assumed for a local inter-channel phase in a local region **521** designated for obtaining a gain value. The phase variance (or change) may be inversely proportional to the probability that a signal with a directionality is present. For example, in the one local region **521**, a signal with a directionality has a specific value related to  $\tau$  and thus may have a small phase variance value (or a constant value), whereas a noise signal may have a large phase variance value.

(56) According to an embodiment, the gain circuit **311** may calculate a gain value  $\eta.\text{sub}.k(\omega)$  based on an IPV by <Equation 3> below. Herein,  $\theta$  may represent a phase variance, and  $\gamma$  may represent a gain curve control factor (e.g., a weight control factor). A  $\gamma$  value, which is a weighting value for an IPV, may determine a curve of a mapping function between the IPV and the gain value.  $\tau$  may represent a relative delay (e.g., IPV) between the first microphone and the second microphone according to the incident direction of the target signal S.

$$(57) \quad k(\ ) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot k(\ )} \quad [\text{Equation 3}]$$

(58) According to an embodiment, when the IPV is less than equal to a first reference value, the gain circuit **311** may obtain a first value (e.g., a value close to 1) as the gain value of a frequency band signal as a frequency band signal with a directionality. The gain circuit **311** may output a gain value for each of the frequency bands obtained in the respective circuits **430a**, . . . , **430n** to the filtering circuit **313**. When the IPV is greater than or equal to a second reference value, the gain circuit **311** may obtain a second value (e.g., a value close to 0) as the gain value of a frequency band signal as simple background noise without a directionality. The gain value is a value multiplied by the frequency band signal, and may be inversely proportional to the phase variance of

the frequency band signal.

(59) FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of an audio module in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.

(60) Referring to FIGS. 3 and 6, according to an embodiment, the filtering circuit **313** of the first signal processing circuit **310** may have an input terminal connected to the first microphone **210a** and an output terminal connected to the synthesizer **330** or the noise cancellation circuit **315** connected to the synthesizer **330**. The filtering circuit **313** of the first signal processing circuit **310** may include an analysis filter bank **610** (e.g., FFT), a plurality of filters **620** (e.g., IPV gain 1, IPV gain 2, IPV gain 3, . . . , IPV gain N), and a synthesis filter bank **630**. The plurality of filters **620** may be connected in parallel between the analysis filter bank **610** and the synthesis filter bank **630**, and filter the frequency bands separated by frequency conversion of the first input signal input through the first microphone. The plurality of filters **620** may be bandpass filters corresponding respectively to frequency bands separated based on the frequency band of a voice signal.

(61) According to an embodiment, the filtering circuit **313** may frequency-convert the first input signal received from the first microphone **210a** and process the frequency-converted signal as a sequence signal into frequency bands in parallel by the analysis filter bank **610**. The analysis filter bank **610** may convert the first input signal into frequency components and separate the frequency components into the frequency bands by a plurality of bandpass filters based on the frequency band of the voice signal. The frequency bands may be appropriately divided according to human hearing standards such as an equal or mel-filter bank according to a use scenario. Here, the mel-filter bank may obtain a mel value (e.g., mel-spectrogram) by applying mel-filters to frequencies obtained for each frame divided from an input signal.

(62) According to an embodiment, the filtering circuit **313** may perform multi-band filtering in parallel for the respective frequency bands based on the gain values of the frequency bands received from the gain circuit **311** by the plurality of filters **620**. The filtering circuit **313** may filter a signal of a frequency band having a first gain value (e.g., a value close to 1) among the plurality of frequency bands as a first frequency band signal with a directionality and allow the first frequency band signal to bypass, by using the plurality of filters **620**. The filtering circuit **313** of the first signal processing circuit **310** may filter a signal of a frequency band having a second gain value (e.g., a value close to zero) among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality and block (or remove) the second frequency band signal. The first signal processing circuit **310** may cancel noise from a frequency band signal (e.g., the first frequency band signal) output from the filtering circuit **313** by the noise cancellation circuit **315**.

(63) According to an embodiment, the filtering circuit **313** of the first signal processing circuit **310** may synthesize frequency band signals filtered on a frequency band basis and thus output a desired frequency band signal (e.g. the first frequency band signal with a directionality) to the synthesizer **330**, by the synthesis filter bank **630**.

(64) Referring again to FIG. 3, according to an embodiment, the amplification circuit (e.g., PSAP) **321** of the audio module **230** may be an amplifier that amplifies the first input signal received from the first microphone **210a**, and is arranged between the first microphone **210a** and the synthesizer **330**. The amplification circuit **321** may amplify the first input signal input from the first microphone **210a** and output the amplified signal to the synthesizer **330**.

(65) According to an embodiment, the feed-forward ANC circuit **323** as a noise cancellation circuit may be configured between the first microphone **210a** and the synthesizer **330**, cancel noise from the first input signal input from the microphone **210a**, and output the noise-canceled signal to the synthesizer **330**, so that the sound and voice of audio content may be heard.

(66) According to an embodiment, the synthesizer **330** of the audio module **230** may synthesize the first frequency band signal which is a filtered signal output from the first signal processing circuit **310**, the amplified first input signal output from the amplifier circuit **321**, and the signal obtained by canceling noise in the first input signal output from the feed-forward ANC circuit **323**, and

output the synthesized signal as a final output signal to the speaker **240**. According to an embodiment, the synthesizer **330** may synthesize the first frequency band signal output from the first signal processing circuit **310**, the amplified first input signal output from the second signal processing circuit **320**, the signal obtained by canceling noise in the first input signal, and the noise-canceled signal from the feed-back ANC circuit **340**, and output the synthesized signal as a final output signal to the speaker **240**.

(67) According to an embodiment, the audio module **230** may calculate a final gain value by multiplying a gain value (IPVgain or  $A \cdot \text{IPVgain}$ ) obtained using an IPV (or a variance) by a gain value (IMVgain or  $(1-A) \cdot \text{IMVgain}$ ) obtained using an inter-channel magnitude variation by <Equation 4> or <Equation 5>. In <Equation 5>, A represents an average value of gains.

$\text{final gain} = \text{IPVgain} \cdot \text{IMVgain}$  [Equation 4]

$\text{final gain} = A \cdot \text{IPVgain} + (1-A) \cdot \text{IMVgain}$  [Equation 5]

(68) While main components of an electronic device have been described above in the context of the electronic device **201** in an embodiment, all of the components of the electronic device **201** illustrated in FIG. 2B are not essential components in an embodiment, and the electronic device **201** may be implemented with more or fewer components than the illustrated components. Further, the positions of the main components of the electronic device **201** described above with reference to FIG. 2B may vary according to an embodiment.

(69) According to an embodiment, an electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **201** of FIGS. 2A and 2B) may include a plurality of microphones (e.g., the microphones **210** of FIGS. 2A and 2B or the microphones **210a** and **210b** of FIG. 3), a speaker (e.g., the speaker **240** of FIGS. 2B and 3), an audio module (e.g., the audio module **230** of FIGS. 2B and 3), and a processor (e.g., the processor **220** of FIG. 2B) electrically coupled to the plurality of microphones, the speaker, and the audio module. The processor may be configured to control the audio module to separate each of input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through the plurality of microphones into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, control the audio module to obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, control the audio module to filter a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands, and control the speaker to output an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal.

(70) According to an embodiment, the at least one processor may be configured to control the audio module to obtain the output signal by synthesizing the first frequency band signal and a signal obtained by amplifying a first input signal input to a first microphone among the plurality of microphones, and the first frequency band signal may correspond to an ambient sound to be output in real time, in a state in which ambient sound blocking is set to output a sound of an external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **101**, **102**, or **104** of FIG. 1 or the electronic device **202** of FIG. 2A).

(71) According to an embodiment, the at least one processor may be configured to control the audio module to identify the inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, when a value of the inter-channel phase variance is less than or equal to a first reference value, control the audio module to obtain a first value as the gain value, and when the value of the inter-channel phase variance is greater than or equal to a second reference value, control the audio module to obtain a second value as the gain value.

(72) According to an embodiment, the at least one processor may be configured to control the audio module to identify a signal of a frequency band having the first value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as the first frequency band signal and allow the first frequency band signal to bypass, and the first value may be a value close to 1.

(73) According to an embodiment, the at least one processor may be configured to control the audio module to identify a signal of a frequency band having the second value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality and

block the second frequency band signal, and the second value may be a value close to 0.

(74) According to an embodiment, the audio module may include a first signal processing circuit (e.g., the first signal processing circuit **310** of FIG. **3**) including a gain circuit (e.g., the gain circuit **311** of FIGS. **3** and **4**) configured to identify the inter-channel phase variance in each of the plurality of frequency bands and obtain the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on the inter-channel phase variance, and a filtering circuit (e.g., the filtering circuit **313** of FIGS. **3** and **6**) configured to filter the first frequency band signal based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands, a second signal processing circuit (e.g., the second signal processing circuit **320** of FIG. **3**) configured to amplify a first input signal received through a first microphone among the plurality of microphones, and a synthesizer (e.g., the synthesizer **330**) configured to synthesize the first frequency band signal output from the first signal processing circuit and a signal output from the second signal processing circuit, and output the output signal to the speaker.

(75) According to an embodiment, the first signal processing circuit may further include a noise cancellation circuit (e.g., the noise cancellation circuit **315** of FIG. **3**) configured to cancel noise in the first frequency band signal allowed to bypass among signals of filtered frequency bands.

(76) According to an embodiment, the filtering circuit may include a plurality of filters (e.g., the filters **620** of FIG. **6**) configured to respectively filter the plurality of frequency bands separated by frequency conversion of the first input signal input through the first microphone (e.g., the first microphone **210a** of FIG. **3**) among the plurality of microphones.

(77) According to an embodiment, the second signal processing circuit may include an amplification circuit configured to amplify the first input signal received through the first microphone and output the amplified signal to the synthesizer, and a noise cancellation circuit configured to cancel noise in the first input signal and output a noise-canceled signal to the synthesizer.

(78) According to an embodiment, the at least one processor may be configured to control the audio module to obtain a gain value based on a signal magnitude variance for each of the plurality of frequency bands, and control the audio module to filter the first frequency band signal, using at least one of the gain value obtained based on the inter-channel phase variance or the gain value based on the signal magnitude variance.

(79) FIG. **7** is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method of operating an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment, and FIGS. **8A** to **8E** are graphs illustrating exemplary signal processing in an electronic device for outputting a sound according to an embodiment.

(80) According to an embodiment, operations **701** to **709** may be understood to be performed by a processor (e.g., the processor **220** of FIGS. **2B**) of an electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **201** of FIGS. **2A** and **2B**). The processor may be arranged in communication and/or connection with one or more other components of the electronic device, such as shown and described above, and variations thereon.

(81) Referring to FIG. **7**, in operation **701**, the electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **201** of FIGS. **2A** and **2B**) according to an embodiment may receive a first input signal through a first microphone (the first microphone **210a** of FIG. **3**), and a second input signal through a second microphone (e.g., the second microphone **210b** of FIG. **3**). As shown in FIG. **8A**, a first input signal **811** (e.g., a solid line for mid or first microphone **210a**) received through a first microphone mic1 and a second input signal **813** (e.g., a dotted line for mic2 or second microphone **210b**) received through a second microphone mic2 are represented. In the graph of FIG. **8A**, the x axis represents sample indexes, and the y axis represents magnitudes of a pulse code modulation (PCM) signal (e.g., a 16-bit PCM signal) of an input signal input through a microphone.

(82) In operation **703**, the electronic device may separate each of the first input signal and the second input signal into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion. Further, the

electronic device may identify an IPV in each of the separated frequency bands by an audio signal processing circuit (e.g., the audio signal processing circuit **301** of FIG. **3**) of an audio module (e.g., the audio module **230** of FIGS. **2B** and **3**) of the electronic device. The electronic device may identify the signal magnitudes of the frequency bands separated by frequency conversion of the first input signal by the audio signal processing circuit of the audio module. FIG. **8B** illustrates the magnitude (e.g., mic1 magnitude) of the first input signal in a specific frequency band according to time  $t$  (or time frame). Magnitudes of the PCM signal of the first microphone may be represented as values distinguished by contrast (or colors) as illustrated in a graph **821**. Cross spectrum phases (e.g., mic1 mic2 cross spectrum phase) of the first input signal and the second input signal may be represented as phases in a specific frequency band according to time  $t$  (or time frame), as illustrated in FIG. **8C**. The cross spectrum phases of the first microphone and the second microphone may be expressed as values distinguished by contrast (or colors), as illustrated in a graph **831**. In FIGS. **8B** and **8C**, the  $x$  axis represents time  $t$  (or time frame), and the  $y$  axis represents frequency indexes indicating frequency bands. In the graphs of FIGS. **8B** and **8C**, a designated region **801** (e.g., the local region **521** of FIG. **5B**) is a region indicating a specific frequency band (e.g., a frequency band corresponding to frequency indexes of about 135 to 140) for obtaining a gain value.

(83) In operation **705**, the electronic device may obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on the IPV identified in the frequency band by the audio signal processing circuit of the audio module. When the IPV is less than or equal to a first reference value, the electronic device may obtain a first value (e.g., a value close to 1) as the gain value. When the IPV is greater than or equal to a second reference value, the electronic device may obtain a second value (e.g., a value close to 0) as the gain value. The electronic device may obtain the gain values for the plurality of respective separated frequency bands based on at least one of the IPV's or the signal magnitudes of the frequency bands. As illustrated in FIG. **8D**, the electronic device may identify phases less than or equal to the first reference value in the specific frequency band **801** (e.g., the frequency band corresponding to the frequency indexes of about 135 to 140) within the designated region on a mic input phase graph. As illustrated in FIG. **8E**, as the electronic device identifies phase variances as small values less than or equal to the first reference value in the specific frequency band **801** (e.g., about 135 to 140) on a phase variance graph, the electronic device may identify the signal of the specific frequency band **801** as a first frequency band signal with a directionality. In FIG. **8D**, the  $x$  axis represents frequency indexes, and the  $y$  axis represents phases. In FIG. **8E**, the  $x$  axis represents frequency indexes, and the  $y$  axis represents phase variances.

(84) In operation **707**, the electronic device may perform a multi-band filtering operation for frequency band signals corresponding respectively to plurality of frequency bands in parallel based on the gain values for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio signal processing circuit of the audio module. The electronic device may filter first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain values for the plurality of frequency bands and allow the filtered first frequency band signal to bypass through the multi-band filtering by the audio signal processing circuit of the audio module. The electronic device may identify a signal of a frequency band having the first value (e.g., a value close to 1) as its gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a first frequency band signal with a directionality, and output the first frequency band signal to a synthesizer (e.g., the synthesizer **330** of FIG. **3**) by allowing the first frequency band signal to bypass. The electronic device may identify a signal of a frequency band having the second value (e.g., a value close to 0) as its gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality, and block (or remove) the second frequency band signal. The first frequency band signal allowed to bypass may be a frequency band signal corresponding to an ambient sound to be output in real time in a state in which ambient sound blocking is set to output a sound of the external electronic device.

(85) In operation **709**, the electronic device may transmit an output signal processed based on the filtered frequency band signals (e.g., the first frequency band signals with a directionality) through



a speaker (e.g., the speaker **240** of FIGS. 2B and 3) by the audio signal processing circuit of the audio module. The electronic device may obtain the output signal by synthesizing the first frequency band signals and the first input signal input to the first microphone among the plurality of microphones, and output the obtained output signal through the speaker. The output signal may be an ambient sound such as an alarm sound generated in an external environment, a sound calling a user, or an announcement, and output to be heard by the user in real time.

(86) According to an embodiment, a method of operating an electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **201** of FIGS. 2A and 2b) may include receiving input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through a plurality of microphones (e.g., the microphones **210** of FIGS. 2A and 2B or the microphones **210a** and **210b** of FIG. 3) of the electronic device, separating each of the input signals into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion by an audio module (e.g., the audio module **230** of FIGS. 2B and 3) of the electronic device, obtaining a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, filtering a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, and outputting an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal through a speaker (e.g., the speaker **240** of FIGS. 2B and 3) of the electronic device.

(87) According to an embodiment, the method may further include obtaining the output signal by synthesizing the first frequency band signal and a signal obtained by amplifying a first input signal input to a first microphone (e.g., the first microphone **210a** of FIG. 3) among the plurality of microphones, and the first frequency band signal may corresponds to an ambient sound to be output in real time, in a state in which ambient sound blocking is set to output a sound of an external electronic device (e.g., the electronic device **101**, **102**, or **104** of FIG. 1 or the external electronic device **202** of FIG. 2A).

(88) According to an embodiment, obtaining the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands may include identifying the inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, when a value of the inter-channel phase variance is less than or equal to a first reference value, obtaining a first value as the gain value, and when the value of the inter-channel phase variance is greater than or equal to a second reference value, obtaining a second value as the gain value. As described above, an inter-channel phase variance is small when the inter-channel phase variance value is less than or equal to a first reference value in a specific frequency band and is large when the inter-channel phase variance value is greater than the first reference value in the specific frequency band, or larger than a second reference value.

(89) According to an embodiment, filtering the first frequency band signal may include identifying a signal of a frequency band having the first value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as the first frequency band signal, and allowing the first frequency band signal to bypass, and the first value may be a value close to 1.

(90) According to an embodiment, filtering the first frequency band signal may include identifying a signal of a frequency band having the second value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality, and blocking the second frequency band signal, and the second value may be a value close to 0.

(91) According to an embodiment, separating each of the input signals into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion may include separating a first input signal input from a first microphone (e.g., the first microphone **210a** of FIG. 3) among the plurality of microphones into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, separating a second input signal input from a second microphone (e.g., the second microphone **210b** of FIG. 3) among the plurality of microphones into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, and identifying the inter-channel phase variance in each of the plurality of frequency bands.

(92) According to an embodiment, the method may further include cancelling noise in the first frequency band signal by the audio module of the electronic device.

(93) According to an embodiment, the method may further include amplifying the first input signal received through the first microphone by the audio module, canceling noise in the first input signal by the audio module, and obtaining an output signal by synthesizing the first frequency band signal, a signal obtained by amplifying the first input signal, and a signal obtained by canceling noise in the first input signal by the audio module.

(94) According to an embodiment, filtering the first frequency band signal may include obtaining a gain value based on a signal magnitude variance for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, and filtering the first frequency band signal, using at least one of the gain value obtained based on the inter-channel phase variance or the gain value based on the signal magnitude variance by the audio module.

(95) According to an embodiment, in a non-transitory storage medium storing a program, the program may include executable instructions which when executed by a processor of an electronic device, cause the electronic device to receive input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through a plurality of microphones of the electronic device, separate each of the input signals into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion by an audio module of the electronic device, obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, filter the first frequency band signal based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module, and output an output signal processed based on the first frequency band signal through a speaker of the electronic device.

(96) The embodiments of the disclosure are provided to describe and help understanding of the disclosure technical content, not limiting the technical scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, the scope of the disclosure should be interpreted as encompassing all modifications or various other embodiments based on the technical spirit of the disclosure.

(97) The electronic device according to various embodiments may be one of various types of electronic devices. The electronic devices may include, for example, a portable communication device (e.g., a smartphone), a computer device, a portable multimedia device, a portable medical device, a camera, a wearable device, or a home appliance. According to an embodiment of the disclosure, the electronic devices are not limited to those described above.

(98) It should be appreciated that various embodiments of the disclosure and the terms used therein are not intended to limit the technological features set forth herein to particular embodiments and include various changes, equivalents, or replacements for a corresponding embodiment. With regard to the description of the drawings, similar reference numerals may be used to refer to similar or related elements. It is to be understood that a singular form of a noun corresponding to an item may include one or more of the things, unless the relevant context clearly indicates otherwise. As used herein, each of such phrases as “A or B”, “at least one of A and B”, “at least one of A or B”, “A, B, or C”, “at least one of A, B, and C”, and “at least one of A, B, or C”, may include any one of, or all possible combinations of the items enumerated together in a corresponding one of the phrases. As used herein, such terms as “1.sup.st” and “2.sup.nd”, or “first” and “second” may be used to simply distinguish a corresponding component from another, and does not limit the components in other aspect (e.g., importance or order). It is to be understood that if an element (e.g., a first element) is referred to, with or without the term “operatively” or “communicatively”, as “coupled with”, “coupled to”, “connected with”, or “connected to” another element (e.g., a second element), it means that the element may be coupled with the other element directly (e.g., wiredly), wirelessly, or via a third element.

(99) As used in connection with various embodiments of the disclosure, the term “module” may include a unit implemented in hardware, software, or firmware, and may interchangeably be used with other terms, for example, logic, logic block, part, or circuitry. A module may be a single integral component, or a minimum unit or part thereof, adapted to perform one or more functions. For example, according to an embodiment, the module may be implemented in a form of an

application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

(100) Various embodiments as set forth herein may be implemented as software (e.g., the program **140**) including one or more instructions that are stored in a storage medium (e.g., internal memory **136** or external memory **138**) that is readable by a machine (e.g., the electronic device **101**). For example, a processor (e.g., the processor **120**) of the machine (e.g., the electronic device **101**) may invoke at least one of the one or more instructions stored in the storage medium, and execute it, with or without using one or more other components under the control of the processor. This allows the machine to be operated to perform at least one function according to the at least one instruction invoked. The one or more instructions may include a code generated by a compiler or a code executable by an interpreter. The machine-readable storage medium may be provided in the form of a non-transitory storage medium. Wherein, the term ‘non-transitory’ simply means that the storage medium is a tangible device, and does not include a signal (e.g., an electromagnetic wave), but this term does not differentiate between where data is semi-permanently stored in the storage medium and where the data is temporarily stored in the storage medium.

(101) According to an embodiment, a method according to various embodiments of the disclosure may be included and provided in a computer program product. The computer program product may be traded as a product between a seller and a buyer. The computer program product may be distributed in the form of a machine-readable storage medium (e.g., compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM)), or be distributed (e.g., downloaded or uploaded) online via an application store (e.g., PlayStore™), or between two user devices (e.g., smart phones) directly. If distributed online, at least part of the computer program product may be temporarily generated or at least temporarily stored in the machine-readable storage medium, such as memory of the manufacturer's server, a server of the application store, or a relay server.

(102) According to various embodiments, each component (e.g., a module or a program) of the above-described components may include a single entity or multiple entities, and some of the multiple entities may be separately disposed in different components. According to various embodiments, one or more of the above-described components may be omitted, or one or more other components may be added. Alternatively or additionally, a plurality of components (e.g., modules or programs) may be integrated into a single component. In such a case, according to various embodiments, the integrated component may still perform one or more functions of each of the plurality of components in the same or similar manner as they are performed by a corresponding one of the plurality of components before the integration. According to various embodiments, operations performed by the module, the program, or another component may be carried out sequentially, in parallel, repeatedly, or heuristically, or one or more of the operations may be executed in a different order or omitted, or one or more other operations may be added.

## Claims

1. An electronic device comprising: a plurality of microphones; a speaker; an audio module; at least one processor comprising processing circuitry; and memory storing executable instructions, wherein the instructions, when executed by the at least one processor, cause the electronic device to: control the audio module to separate each of input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through the plurality of microphones into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion, control the audio module to obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, control the audio module to filter a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands, control the audio module to synthesize the filtered first frequency band signal and a signal obtained by amplifying a first input signal input to a first microphone among the plurality of microphones, and control the speaker to output an output signal obtained based on synthesizing the filtered first frequency band signal and the amplified first input signal.

2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the first frequency band signal corresponds to an ambient sound to be output in real time, in a state in which an ambient sound blocking is set to output a sound of an external electronic device.
3. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the instructions, when executed by the at least one processor, cause the electronic device to: control the audio module to identify the inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands, in response to a value of the inter-channel phase variance being less than or equal to a first reference value, control the audio module to obtain a first value as the gain value, and in response to the value of the inter-channel phase variance being greater than or equal to a second reference value, control the audio module to obtain a second value as the gain value.
4. The electronic device of claim 3, wherein the instructions, when executed by the at least one processor, cause the electronic device to control the audio module to identify a signal of a frequency band having the first value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as the first frequency band signal and allow the first frequency band signal to bypass, and wherein the first value is a value close to 1.
5. The electronic device of claim 3, wherein the instructions, when executed by the at least one processor, cause the electronic device to control the audio module to identify a signal of a frequency band having the second value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality and block the second frequency band signal, and wherein the second value is a value close to 0.
6. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the audio module comprises: a first signal processing circuit including a gain circuit configured to identify the inter-channel phase variance in each of the plurality of frequency bands and obtain the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on the inter-channel phase variance, and a filtering circuit configured to perform the filtering of filter the first frequency band signal based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands; a second signal processing circuit configured to perform the amplification of amplify the first input signal; and a synthesizer configured to perform the synthesizing of synthesize the filtered first frequency band signal output from the first signal processing circuit and the amplified first input a signal output from the second signal processing circuit, and output the output signal to the speaker.
7. The electronic device of claim 6, wherein the first signal processing circuit further comprises a noise cancellation circuit configured to cancel noise in the first frequency band signal allowed to bypass among signals of filtered frequency bands.
8. The electronic device of claim 6, wherein the filtering circuit comprises a plurality of filters configured to respectively filter the plurality of frequency bands separated by frequency conversion of the first input signal.
9. The electronic device of claim 6, wherein the second signal processing circuit comprises: an amplification circuit configured to perform the amplification of amplify the first input signal and output the amplified first input signal to the synthesizer; and a noise cancellation circuit configured to cancel noise in the first input signal and output a noise-canceled signal to the synthesizer; wherein the output signal is obtained based on synthesizing the filtered first frequency band signal, the amplified first input signal, and the noise-canceled signal.
10. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the instructions, when executed by the at least one processor, cause the electronic device to: control the audio module to obtain a gain value based on a signal magnitude variance for each of the plurality of frequency bands, and control the audio module to perform the filtering of filter the first frequency band signal, using at least one of the gain value obtained based on the inter-channel phase variance or the gain value based on the signal magnitude variance.
11. A method of operating an electronic device, the method comprising: receiving input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through a plurality of microphones of the electronic device;

separating each of the input signals into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion by an audio module of the electronic device; obtaining a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module; filtering a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module; synthesizing the filtered first frequency band signal and a signal obtained by amplifying a first input signal input to a first microphone among the plurality of microphones; and outputting, through a speaker of the electronic device, an output signal obtained based on synthesizing the filtered first frequency band and the amplified first input signal.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the first frequency band signal corresponds to an ambient sound to be output in real time, in a state in which an ambient sound blocking is set to output a sound of an external electronic device.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein obtaining the gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands comprises: identifying the inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands; in response to a value of the inter-channel phase variance being less than or equal to a first reference value, obtaining a first value as the gain value; and in response to the value of the inter-channel phase variance being greater than or equal to a second reference value, obtaining a second value as the gain value.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein filtering the first frequency band signal comprises: identifying a signal of a frequency band having the first value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as the first frequency band signal; and allowing the first frequency band signal to bypass, and wherein the first value is a value close to 1.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein filtering the first frequency band signal comprises: identifying a signal of a frequency band having the second value as the gain value among the plurality of frequency bands as a second frequency band signal without a directionality; and blocking the second frequency band signal, and wherein the second value is a value close to 0.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein separating each of the input signals into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion comprises: separating the first input signal into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion; separating a second input signal input from a second microphone among the plurality of microphones into the plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion; and identifying the inter-channel phase variance in each of the plurality of frequency bands.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising: amplifying the first input signal; canceling noise in the first input signal by the audio module; and obtaining the output signal by synthesizing the filtered first frequency band signal, the signal obtained by amplifying the amplified first input signal, and a signal obtained by canceling noise in the first input signal by the audio module.

18. The method of claim 11, further comprising cancelling noise in the first frequency band signal by the audio module of the electronic device.

19. The method of claim 11, wherein filtering the first frequency band signal comprises: obtaining a gain value based on a signal magnitude variance for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module; and filtering the first frequency band signal, using at least one of the gain value obtained based on the inter-channel phase variance or the gain value based on the signal magnitude variance by the audio module.

20. A non-transitory storage medium storing a program including executable instructions which when executed by a processor of an electronic device, cause the electronic device to: receive input signals of ambient sounds input respectively through a plurality of microphones of the electronic device; separate each of the input signals into a plurality of frequency bands by frequency conversion by an audio module of the electronic device; obtain a gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands based on an inter-channel phase variance for the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module; filter a first frequency band signal with a directionality based on the

gain value for each of the plurality of frequency bands by the audio module; synthesize the filtered first frequency band signal and a signal obtained by amplifying a first input signal input to a first microphone among the plurality of microphones; and output, through a speaker of the electronic device, an output signal obtained based on synthesizing the filtered first frequency band signal and the amplified first input signal.

---