Claim rejection under 35 USC 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains,or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):

(b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctlyclaiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.  
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA),second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor,

**Regarding claim 1**. An electric motor drive device provided with a first inverter and a second inverter, both of which supply power to one electric motor, the device comprising a control unit configured to change an output ratio between the first inverter and the second inverter under a predetermined condition.   
   
**Regarding claim 2**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit executes, at startup of the electric motor, a diagnosis on at least one of the first inverter and a first control unit that controls an output of the first inverter and a diagnosis on at least one of the second inverter and a second control unit that controls an output of the second inverter, and then increases the output of the inverter having first completed the diagnosis, ahead of the other inverter.   
   
**Regarding claim 3**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 2, wherein the control unit increases the output of the inverter having first completed the diagnosis up to a predetermined value and then increases the output of the other inverter having next completed the diagnosis.   
   
**Regarding claim 4**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit decreases the output of one of the first inverter and the second inverter under the predetermined condition, and keeps or increases the output of the other inverter.   
   
**Regarding claim 5**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit decreases the output of the first inverter and the output of the second inverter at different rates, under the predetermined condition.   
   
**Regarding claim 6**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein the predetermined condition includes temperature rise in at least one of the first inverter and the second inverter.   
   
**Regarding claim 7**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, further comprising:  
a first current sensor configured to measure an output current of the first inverter; and a second current sensor configured to measure an output current of the second inverter, wherein the predetermined condition includes an abnormality in at least one of the first current sensor and the second current sensor.   
   
**Regarding claim 8**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1,  
wherein the electric motor is a three-phase synchronous electric motor including a first winding set composed of three-phase windings supplied with power from the first inverter and a second winding set composed of three-phase windings supplied with power from the second inverter, and wherein a first control unit controlling the output of the first inverter and a second control unit controlling the output of the second inverter respectively comprise: a three-to-two phase converting unit configured to convert a phase current of the inverter to a d-axis current and a q-axis current; an indicative signal generating unit configured to generate a d-axis indicative signal and a q-axis indicative signal based on the d-axis current and the q-axis current, which are converted by the three-to-two phase converting unit, and a target current; a two-to-three phase converting unit configured to convert the d-axis indicative signal and the q-axis indicative signal to three-phase command values; and an output ratio correcting unit configured to correct the d-axis indicative signal and the q-axis indicative signal, which are input to the two-to-three phase converting unit to thereby change the output ratio.   
   
**Regarding claim 9**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 8, wherein the output ratio correcting unit includes a current limit value calculation unit that calculates limit values of output currents of the respective inverters according to a predetermined condition, and an output voltage ratio between the inverters is set based on the limit values of the output currents of the respective inverters and a total current limit value corresponding to the total sum of the limit values of the output currents of the respective inverters to thereby correct the d-axis indicative signal and the q-axis indicative signal according to the output voltage ratio.   
   
**Regarding claim 10**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 9, wherein the output ratio correcting unit changes the output voltage ratio according to at least one of the d-axis current and the q-axis current, which are converted by the three-to-two phase converting unit.   
   
**Regarding claim 11**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 10, wherein the output ratio correcting unit integrates values of at least one of the d-axis current and the q-axis current, which are converted by the three-to-two phase converting unit, for each inverter, and changes the output voltage ratio according to the integrated value.   
   
**Regarding claim 12**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein if an abnormality occurs in one of a drive control system for the first inverter and a drive control system for the second inverter, the control unit decreases an output of the inverter the drive control system of which suffers from the abnormality while keeping or increasing an output of the other inverter the drive control system of which normally operates.   
   
**Regarding claim 13**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein if abnormal temperature rise occurs in the first inverter and the second inverter, the control unit decreases an output of the first inverter and an output of the second inverter at different rates corresponding to different degrees of temperature rise.   
   
**Regarding claim 14**. The electric motor drive device according to claim 1, wherein if an abnormality occurs in at least one of a first current sensor that measures an output current of the first inverter and a second current sensor that measures an output current of the second inverter, the control unit decreases an output of the inverter the current sensor of which suffers from the abnormality while keeping or increasing an output of the other inverter the current sensor of which normally operates.   
   
**Regarding claim 15**. A control method for an electric motor drive device provided with a first inverter and a second inverter, both of which supply power to one electric motor, the control method comprising the steps of:  
deciding whether a predetermined condition for changing an output ratio between the first inverter and the second inverter is satisfied; and changing the output ratio between the first inverter and the second inverter under the predetermined condition.   
   
**Regarding claim 16**. The control method for an electric motor drive device according to claim 15,  
wherein the step of deciding whether the predetermined condition is satisfied includes the step of deciding a timing of completing an initial diagnosis on a drive control system for the first inverter and a timing of completing an initial diagnosis on a drive control system for the second inverter, and wherein the step of changing the output ratio includes the step of increasing an output of the inverter having first completed the initial diagnosis, ahead of the other inverter.   
   
**Regarding claim 17**. The control method for an electric motor drive device according to claim 15,  
wherein the step of deciding whether the predetermined condition is satisfied includes the step of deciding whether an abnormality occurs in one of a drive control system for the first inverter and a drive control system for the second inverter, and wherein the step of changing the output ratio includes the step of decreasing an output of the inverter the drive control system of which suffers from the abnormality while keeping or increasing an output of the other inverter the drive control system of which normally operates.   
   
**Regarding claim 18**. The control method for an electric motor drive device according to claim 15,  
wherein the step of deciding whether the predetermined condition is satisfied includes the step of deciding whether abnormal temperature rise occurs in the first inverter and the second inverter, and wherein the step of changing the output ratio includes the step of decreasing an output of the first inverter and an output of the second inverter, if abnormal temperature rise occurs in the first inverter and the second inverter, at different rates corresponding to different degrees of temperature rise.