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Shuster et al.

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(54) **DEVICE FOR PHYSICAL INTERACTION
BETWEEN REMOTELY LOCATED USERS**

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(71) Applicants: **Brian Shuster**, Vancouver (CA); **Gary
Stephen Shuster**, Vancouver (CA)

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(72) Inventors: **Brian Shuster**, Vancouver (CA); **Gary
Stephen Shuster**, Vancouver (CA)

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U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Primary Examiner — Stephen T. Reed

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Sherrie Flynn; Aisha
Otori; COLEMAN & HOROWITT LLP

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Sep. 15, 2021, now Pat. No. 11,467,671, which is a
continuation of application No. 16/553,070, filed on
Aug. 27, 2019, now abandoned, which is a
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronic device for touch translation includes a body,
a plurality of pins extending from the body, the pins includ-
ing couplings to facilitate movement of a first portion
relative to a second portion of the pins, the pins being
controllable to control movement of the first portion relative
to the second portion and to control force applied by the pins
on an external object. Sensors cooperating with the pins
detect forces externally applied to the pins and a commu-
nication subsystem is utilized to communicate over a net-
work, with a remote electronic device. A controller is
coupled to the pins, the sensors, and the communication
subsystem to, based on detected forces externally applied to
the pins, transmit a signal to the remote electronic device for
the control of the remote electronic device, and to, based on
signals received from the remote electronic device, actuate
ones of the pins to control the movement of the first portion
relative to the second portion and to control the force applied
by the pins on the external object.

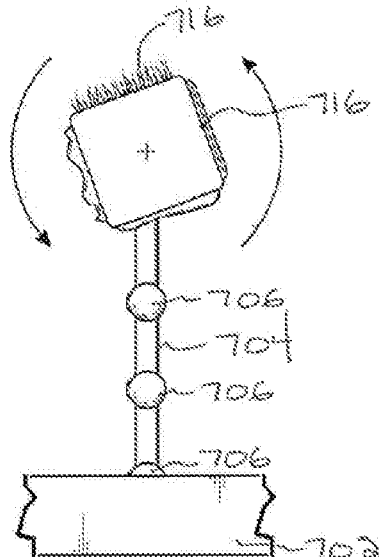
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G06F 3/01 (2006.01)
H04L 67/10 (2022.01)
G06F 3/041 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 3/016** (2013.01); **G06F 3/04144**
(2019.05); **H04L 67/10** (2013.01); **G06F**
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(2013.01)

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None

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20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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continuation of application No. 15/092,507, filed on
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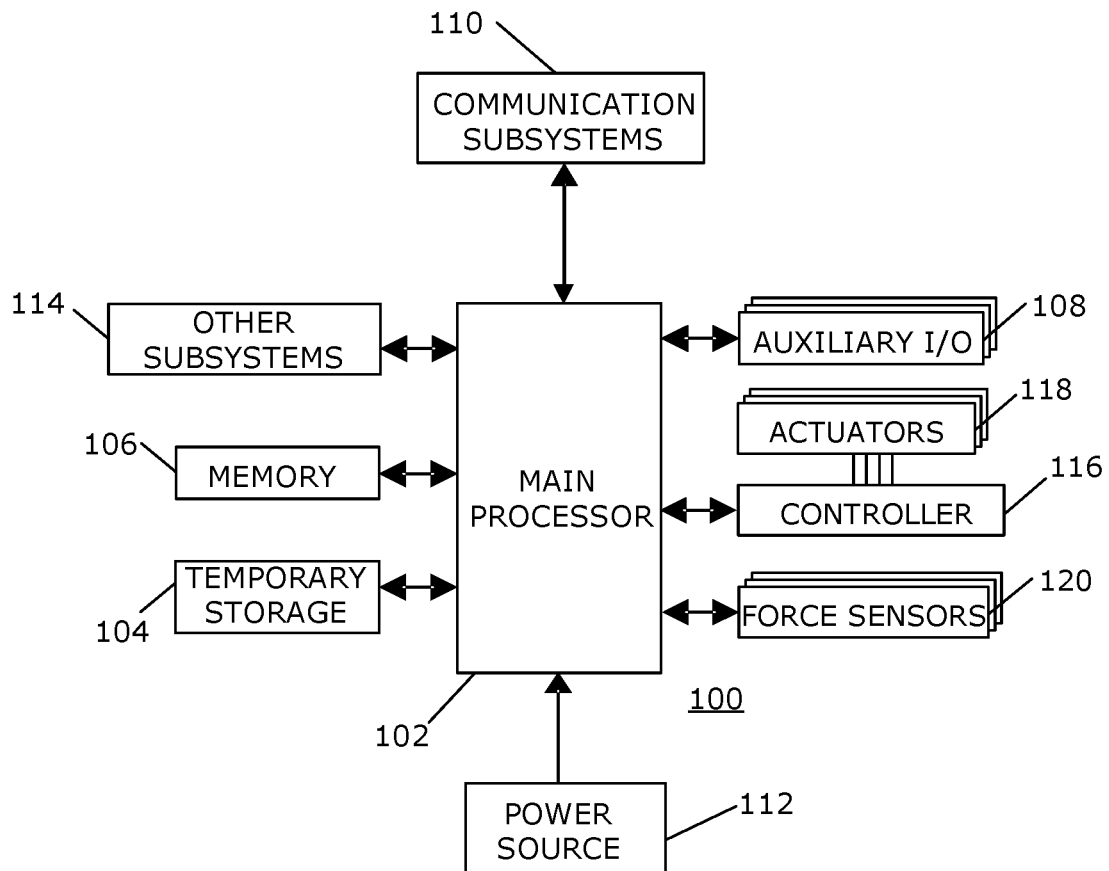
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**FIG. 1**

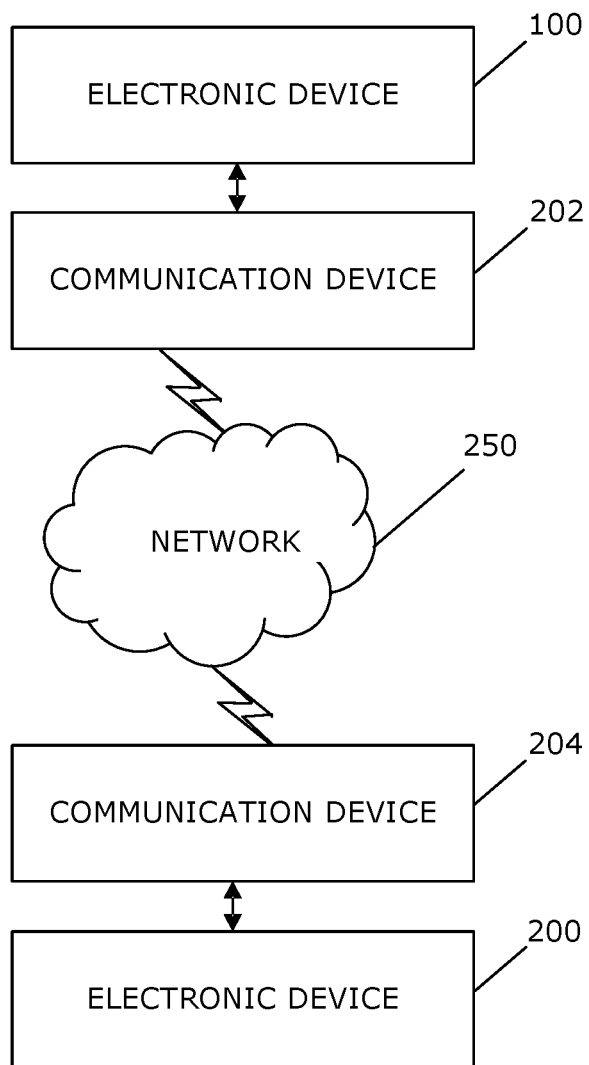


FIG. 2

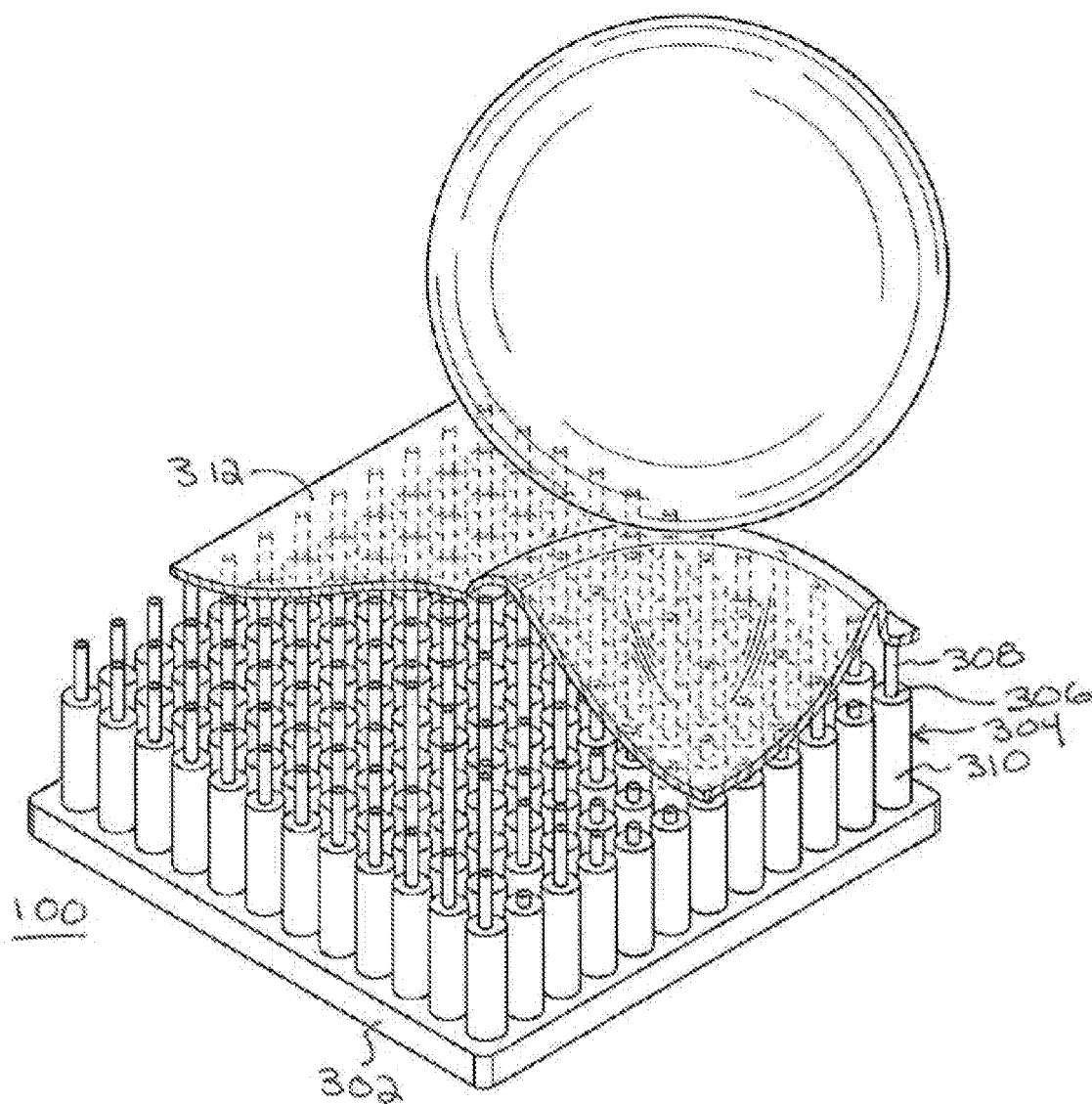


FIG. 3A

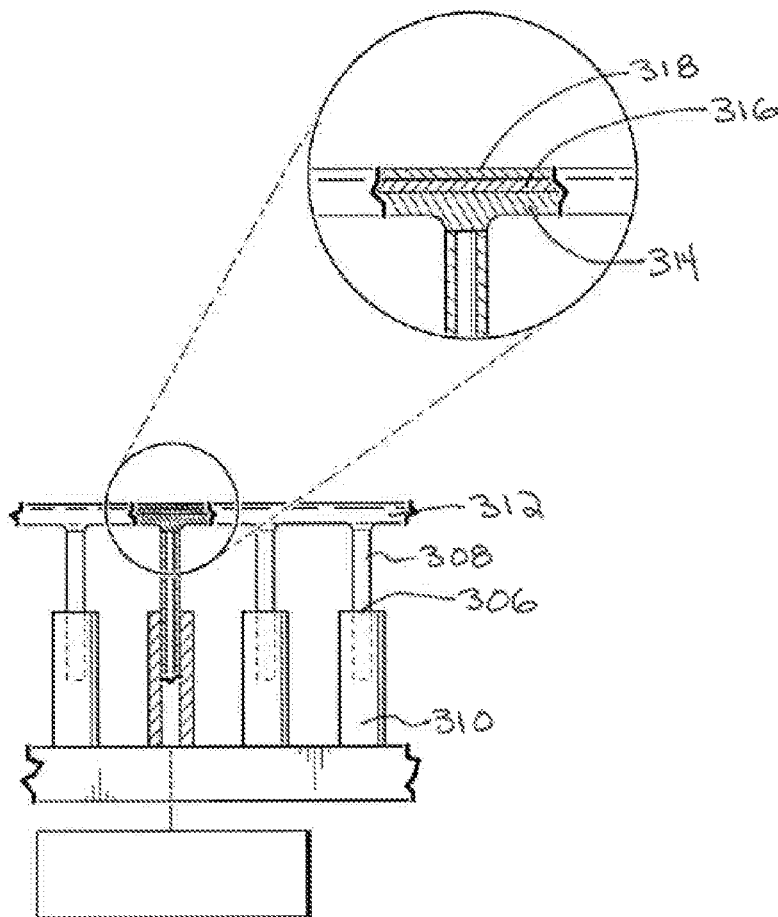


FIG. 3B

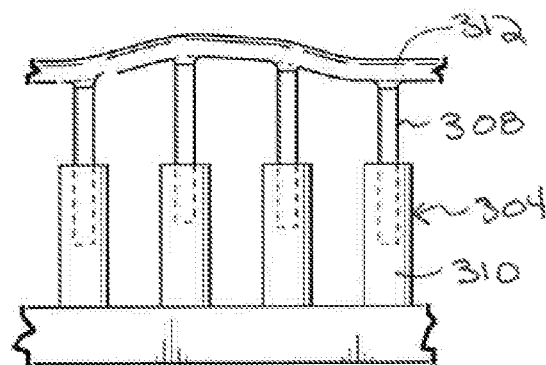


FIG. 3C

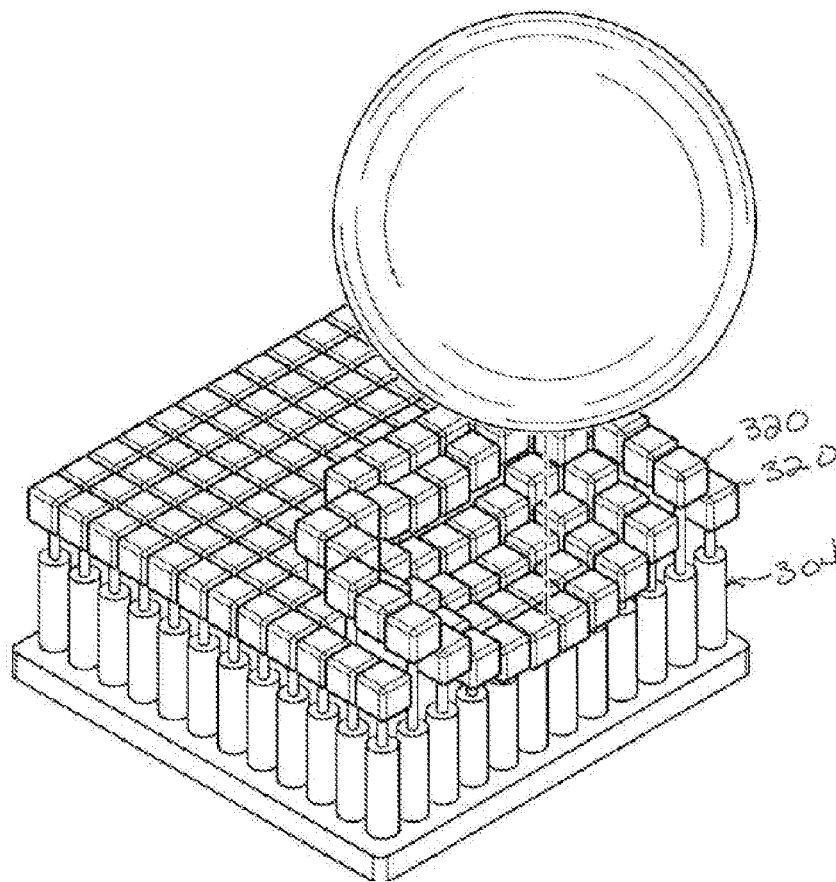


FIG. 3D

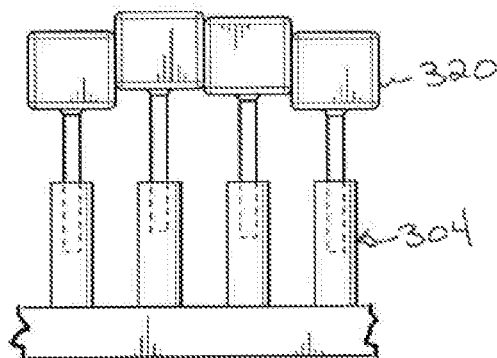


FIG. 3E

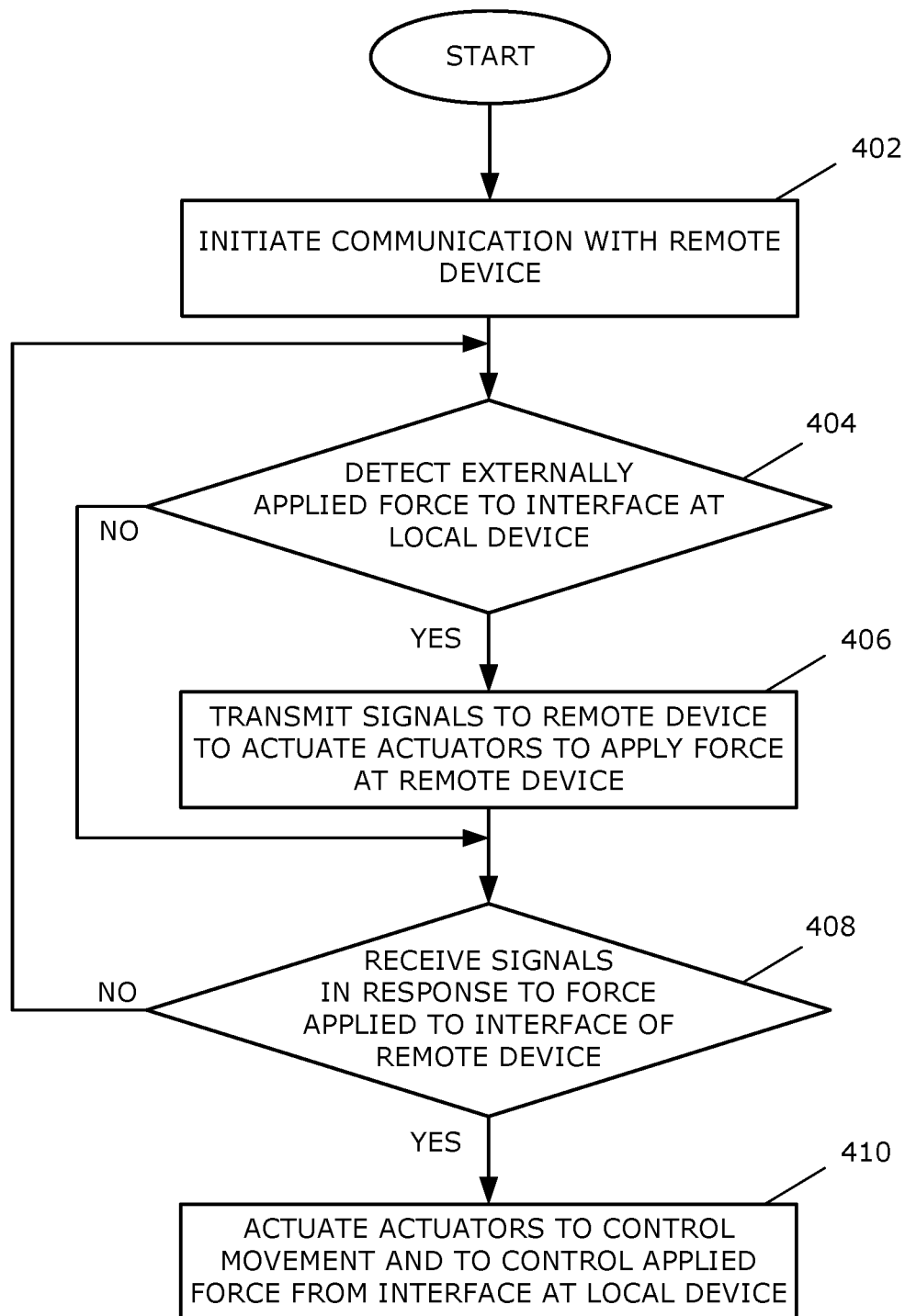


FIG. 4

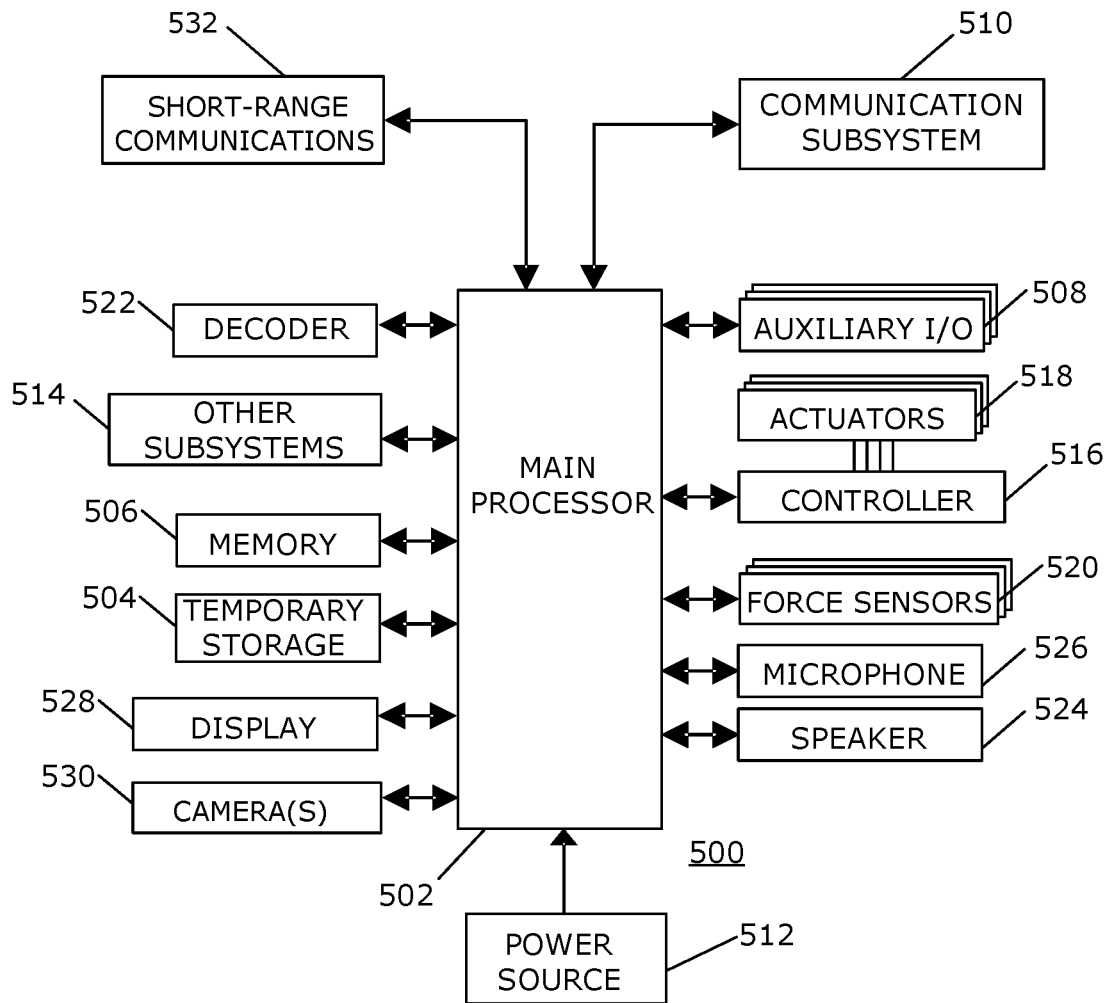


FIG. 5

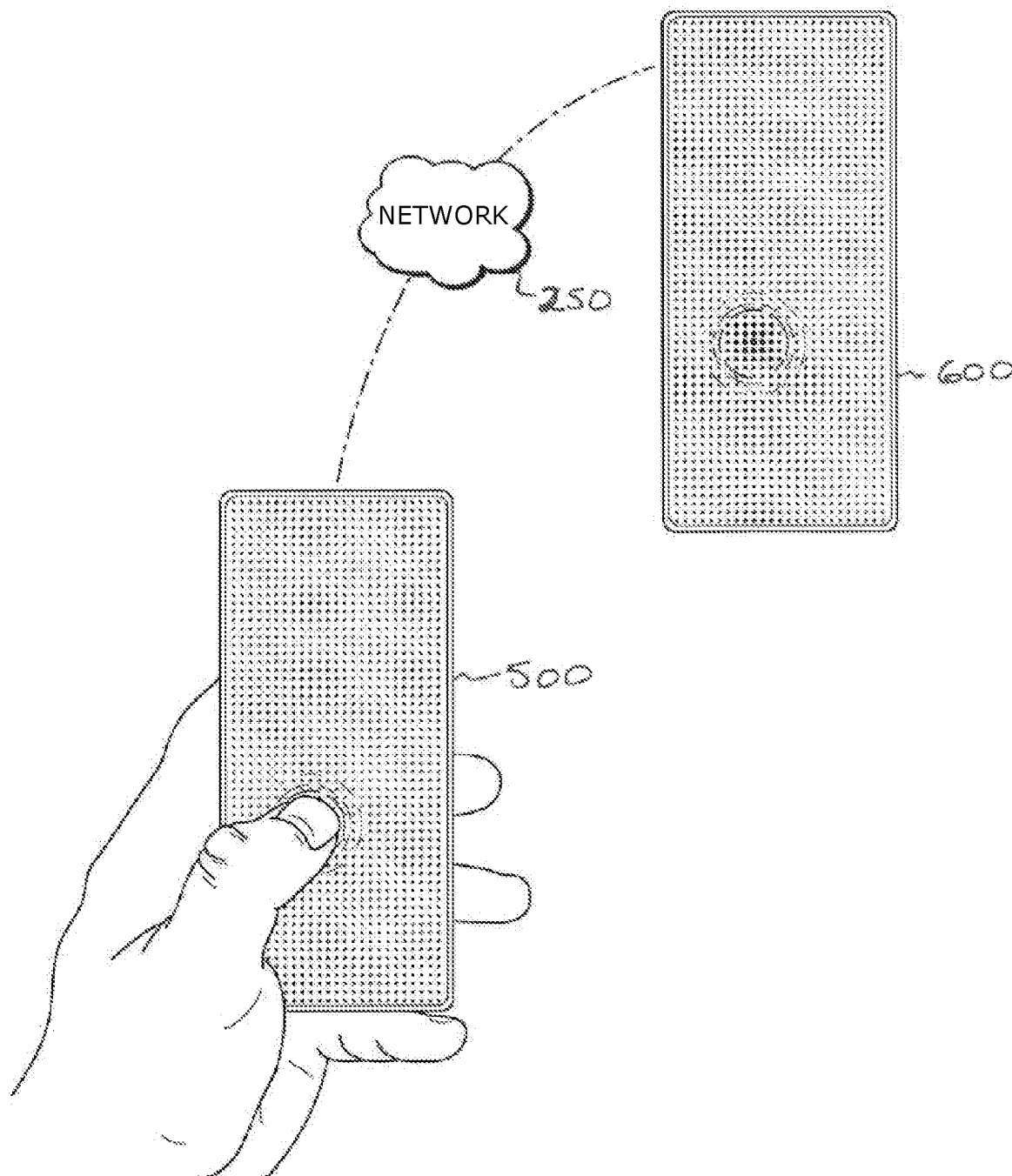


FIG. 6

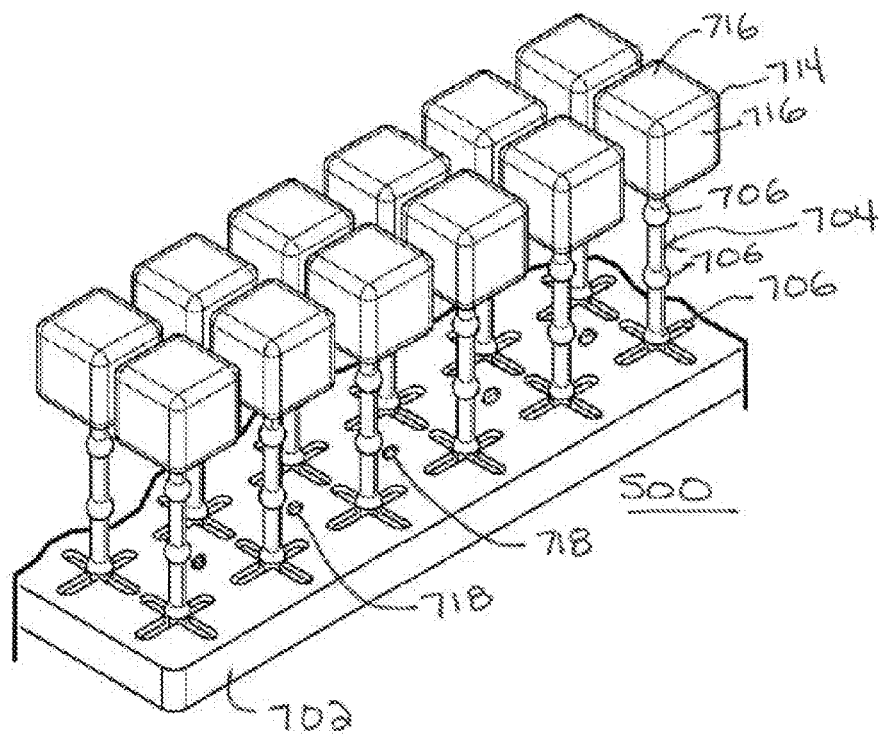


FIG. 7A

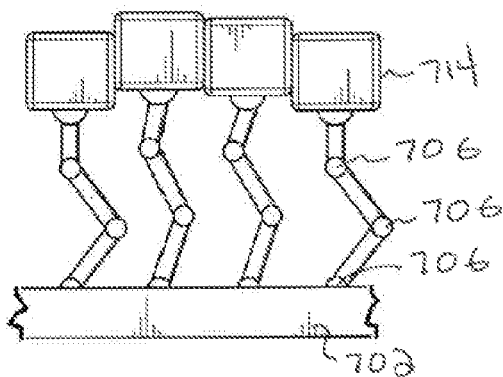


FIG. 7B

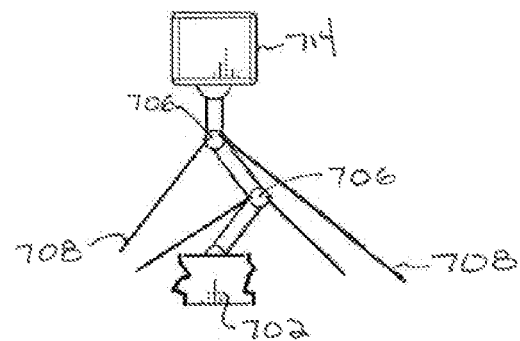


FIG. 7C

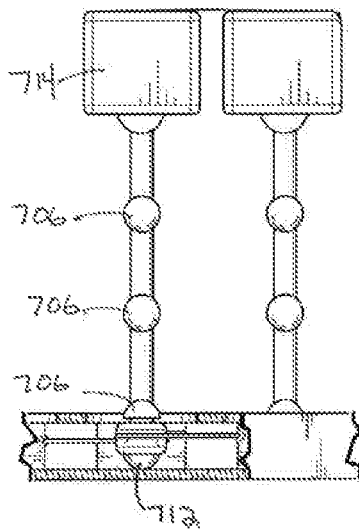


FIG. 7D

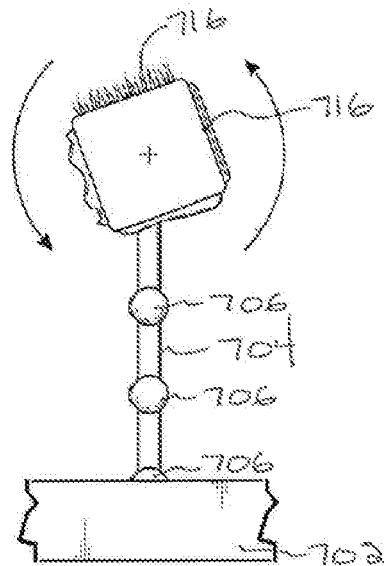


FIG. 7E

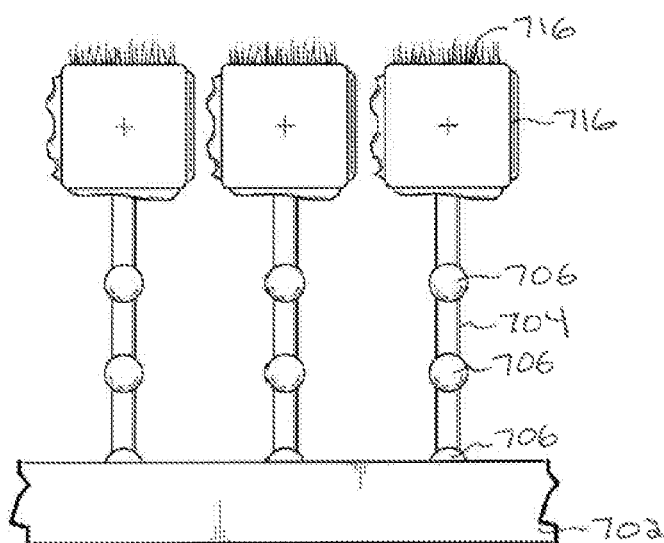


FIG. 7F

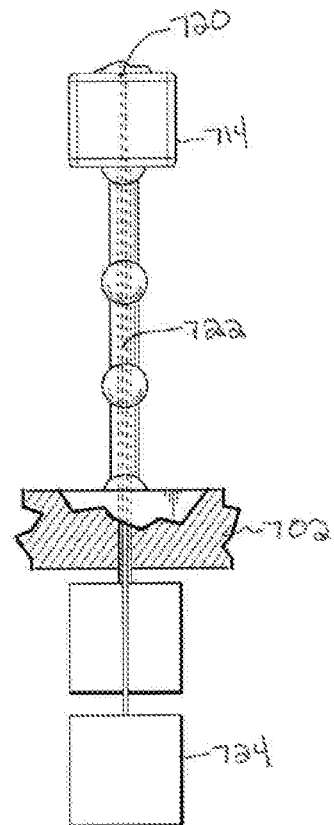


FIG. 7G

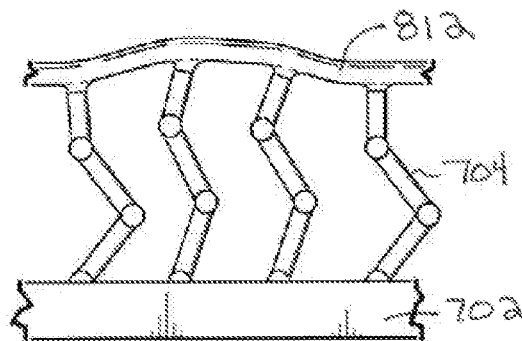


FIG. 8A

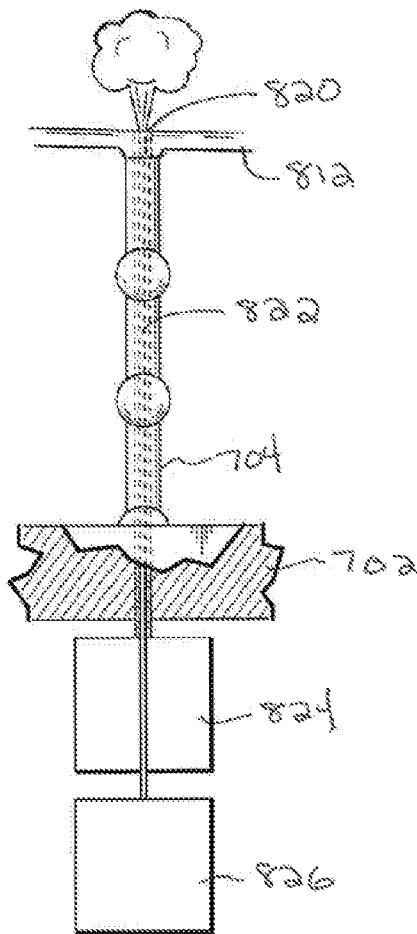
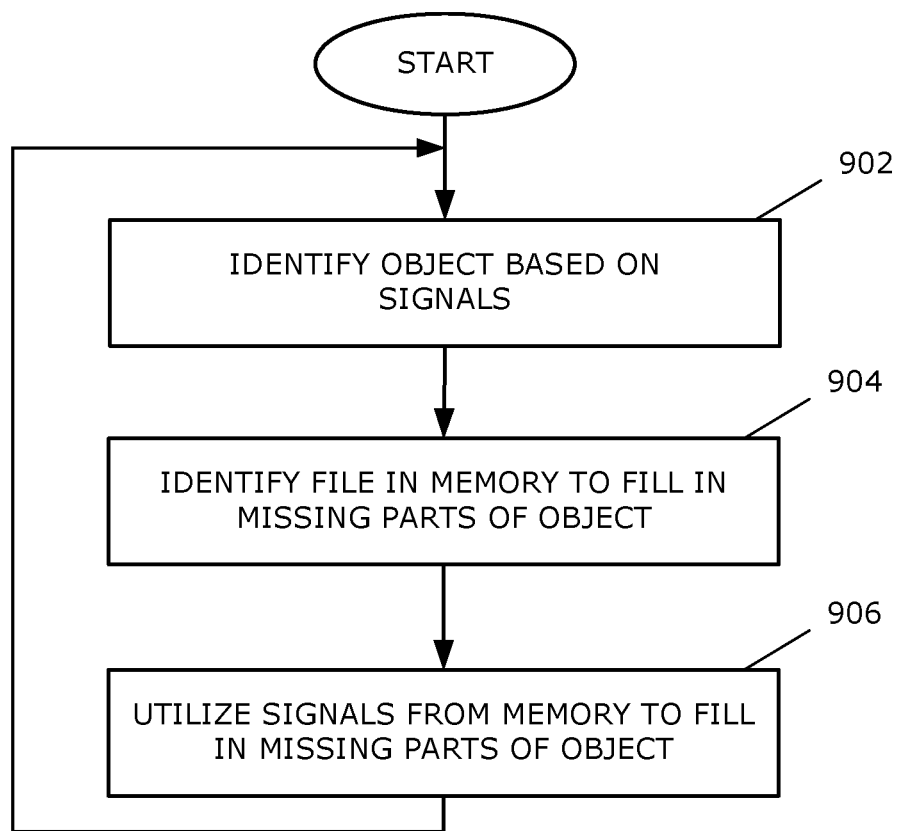


FIG. 8B

**FIG. 9**

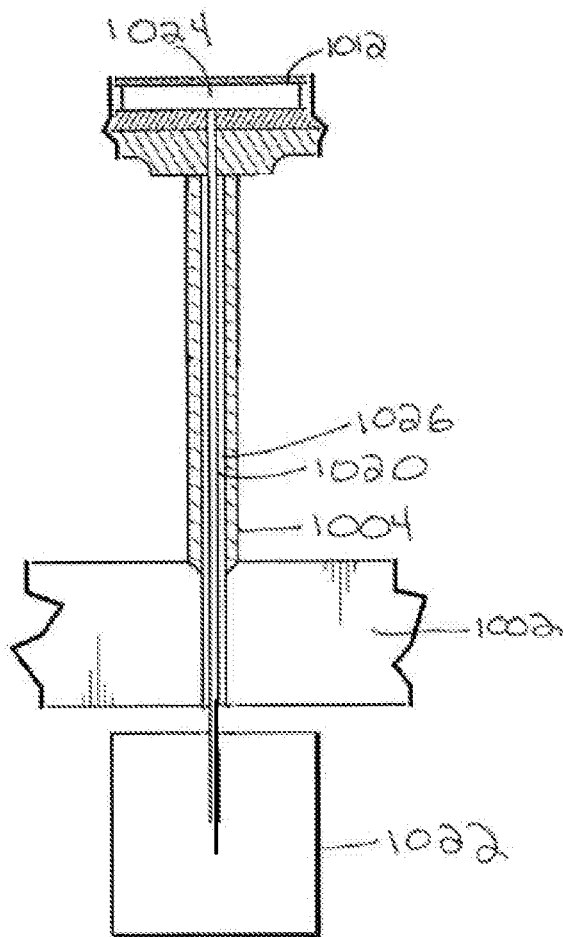


FIG. 10

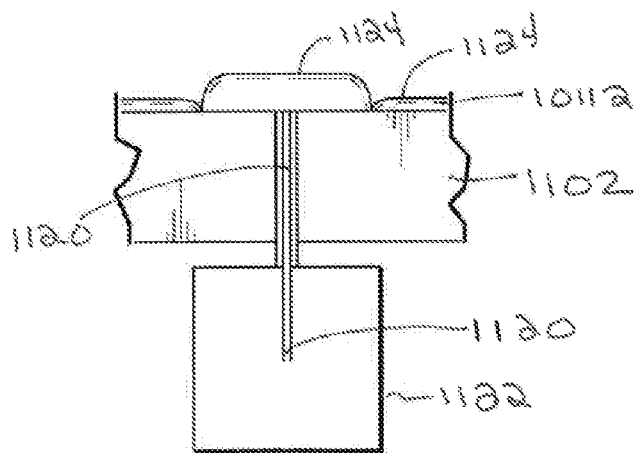


FIG. 11

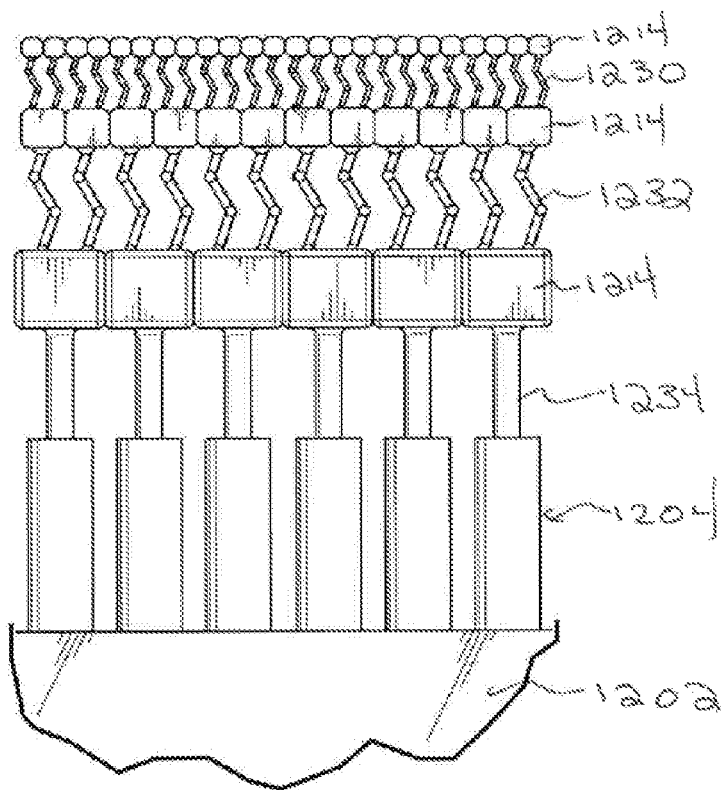


FIG. 12

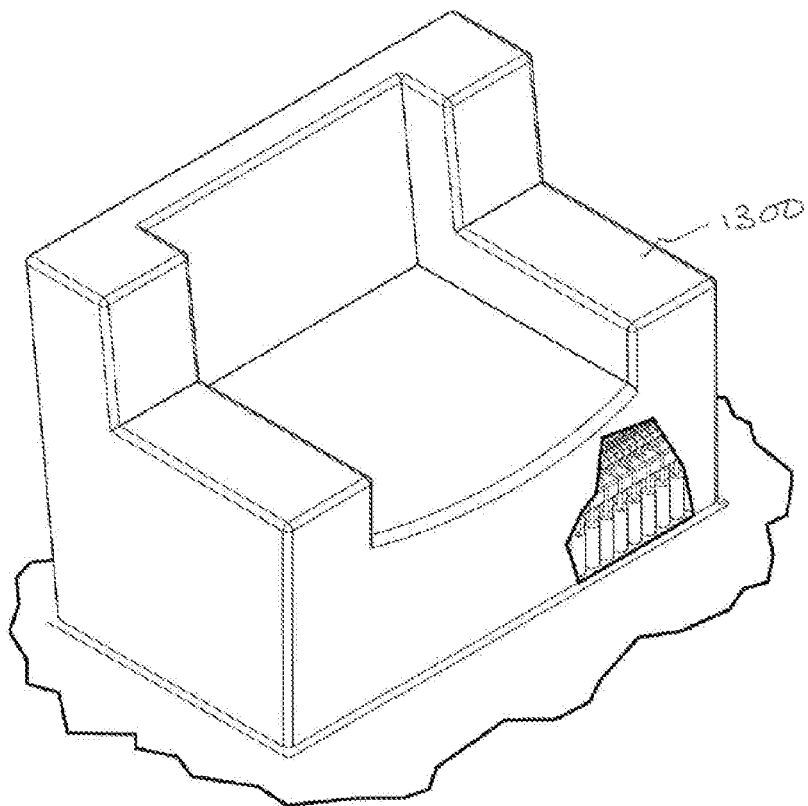


FIG. 13

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**DEVICE FOR PHYSICAL INTERACTION
BETWEEN REMOTELY LOCATED USERS****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

This application claims priority to and is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/475,985, filed on Sep. 15, 2021, (which will issue as U.S. Pat. No. 11,467,671 on Oct. 11, 2022), which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/553,070, filed on Aug. 27, 2019, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/092,507, filed on Apr. 6, 2016, (U.S. Pat. No. 10,394,363, issued Aug. 27, 2019), which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to provisional application Ser. No. 62/144,283, filed Apr. 7, 2015, which applications are expressly incorporated by reference herein, in their entireties.

FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

The present disclosure relates to devices for interaction between, for example, people located remotely from each other.

BACKGROUND

Electronic devices, such as smart phones, tablet computers, laptop computers, and desktop computers have gained widespread use for a variety of functions including communications functions. Video communication functions, utilizing video chat applications, are commonly used both for business and for personal use between people located remotely from each other, for example, between parents and children living in different locations, between spouses when one or both are travelling, between colleagues working in different locations, and so forth. Thus, interactions between people are commonly carried out remotely.

Interactions between people utilizing electronic devices for communication functions are limited, for example, to voice, video, or both voice and video communication.

Head-mounted displays may also be utilized for virtual interaction between individuals to provide a more realistic interaction. Such interactions, however, are only virtual and are limited to interaction in a virtual space.

Improvements in electronic devices to provide further interaction capabilities between people located remotely from each other are desirable.

SUMMARY

An electronic device for touch translation is provided. The electronic device includes a body, a plurality of pins extending from the body, the pins including couplings to facilitate movement of a first portion of the pins relative to a second portion of the pins, the pins being controllable to control the movement of the first portion relative to the second portion and to control a force applied by the pins on an external object, sensors cooperating with the pins to detect forces externally applied to the pins, a communication subsystem for communication, over a network, with a remote electronic device, and a controller coupled to the pins, the sensors, and the communication subsystem. The controller controls the electronic device to, based on detected forces externally applied to the pins, transmit a signal to the remote electronic device for the control of the remote electronic device, and to, based on signals received from the remote electronic device, actuate ones of the pins to control movement of the first

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portion relative to the second portion and to control the force applied by the pins on the external object.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the present disclosure will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the attached Figures, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an example of an electronic device for touch translation in accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an example of a system for touch translation including the electronic device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of one example of an electronic device in accordance with the embodiment of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3B is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 3C is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 3D is a perspective view of another example of an electronic device in accordance with the embodiment of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3E is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 3D;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an example of a method of controlling the electronic device according to embodiments.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of another example of an electronic device for touch translation in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a simplified block diagram illustrating communication between electronic devices, such as the electronic device of FIG. 5, via a network; and

FIG. 7A is a perspective view of another example of an electronic device in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 7B is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 7C is a side view of an example of a pin of the electronic device of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 7D is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 7A with a portion of a body of the electronic device broken away;

FIG. 7E is a side view of an example of a pin of the electronic device of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 7F is a partial side view of the electronic device of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 7G is a partial side view of an example of a pin of the electronic device, showing hidden detail;

FIG. 8A is a side view of part of an electronic device in accordance with another embodiment;

FIG. 8B is a side view of a pin of the electronic device of FIG. 8A, showing additional hidden detail;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an example of a method of controlling the electronic device according to embodiments;

FIG. 10 is a side view of a pin of part of an electronic device in accordance with another embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a side view of a pin of part of an electronic device in accordance with another embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a side view of part of yet a further example of an electronic device in accordance with yet another embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the electronic device of FIG. 12, with the pins of the electronic device in the shape of a chair.

For simplicity and clarity of illustration, reference numerals may be repeated among the figures to indicate corresponding or analogous elements. Numerous details are set forth to provide an understanding of the examples described herein. The examples may be practiced without these details. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, and components are not described in detail to avoid obscuring the examples described. The description is not to be considered as limited to the scope of the examples described herein.

The following describes an electronic device and a method for touch translation. The electronic device includes a body, a plurality of pins extending from the body, the pins including connections or couplings to facilitate movement of a first portion of the pins relative to a second portion of the pins, the pins being controllable to control the movement of the first portion relative to the second portion and to control a force applied by the pins on an external object, sensors cooperating with the pins to detect forces externally applied to the pins, a communication subsystem for communication, over a network, with a remote electronic device, and a controller coupled to the pins, the sensors, and the communication subsystem. The controller controls the electronic device to, based on detected forces externally applied to the pins, transmit a signal to the remote electronic device for the control of the remote electronic device, and to, based on signals received from the remote electronic device, actuate ones of the pins to control the movement of the first portion relative to the second portion and to control the force applied by the pins on the external object.

A simplified block diagram of an example of an electronic device **100** for touch translation is shown in FIG. 1. The electronic device **100** includes multiple components, such as a main processor **102** that controls the overall operation of the electronic device **100**. The electronic device **100** may be mounted to another object or device, may include mounting brackets or geometry to facilitate mounting to another object or device, or may be in the form of a sheet for resting on a surface. According to one example, the electronic device **100** is incorporated into a case for another electronic device such as a smartphone or tablet computer. Alternatively, the electronic device **100** may be incorporated or integrated into another electronic device such as a portable electronic device, smartphone, or tablet computer. The electronic device **100** may also be generally transparent and may be overlaid on a display of another electronic device such as a smartphone or tablet computer. Thus, the display on which the electronic device **100** is overlaid may be a touch-sensitive display. Optionally, the electronic device **100** is manually removable when not in use. Alternatively, the electronic device **100** may be opaque or partially opaque and is included in a cover that covers part or all of the display **118** when utilized. For example, the electronic device **100** may be incorporated into a phone case that is manually located over the display to close the case over the display prior to touching the electronic device **100**, which may include holding the electronic device **100** to the face of the user.

The main processor **102** interacts with other components of the electronic device **100**, including, for example, a temporary storage device **104**, a memory **106**, an auxiliary input/output (I/O) subsystem **108**, a communication subsystem **110**, a power source **112**, and, optionally, other subsystems **114**. Additionally, the main processor **102** interacts with a controller **116** that is coupled to actuators **118** that are

utilized to control movement of pins, also referred to as fingers, about connections or couplings within the pins.

The actuators **118** may be, for example, linear actuators, hydraulic actuators, pneumatic actuators, magnetic actuators, or any combination of different types of actuators that are coupled to parts of the pins to control movement of one portion of a pin relative to another portion of the pin or to control the elevation, or distance of an end of the pin relative to a body from which the pins extend, of one of the pins relative to the resting elevation of the pins. The controller **116** is coupled to the main processor **102** and, based on signals from the main processor **102**, controls the actuation of the actuators **118**.

The force sensors **120** are associated with the pins, for example, are located at the ends of the pins of the electronic device **100** to detect external forces that are applied to the pins, such as forces from a user's hand, finger, thumb, face, appendage, or other items held by a user applying force to the pins of the electronic device **100**. The force sensors **120** may be disposed in the pins, on the pins, under the pins, or any suitable combination of in, on, and under the pins to detect forces on the pins. Thus, an external force applied to the pins of the electronic device **100** is detected utilizing the force sensors **120**. The actuators **118** may also be utilized to apply a force, by the pins, on an external object, such as the user's hand, finger, thumb, face, appendage, or other items, held by a user applying force to the pins.

The temporary storage device **104** may be, for example, Random Access Memory (RAM) that stores data that is processed by the main processor **102**. The memory **106**, such as flash memory, is utilized for persistent storage. The memory **106** may be utilized to store an operating system and software programs or components that are executed by the processor **102**.

The optional auxiliary input/output (I/O) subsystem **108** may include an interface through which, for example, a USB controller or other peripheral device may be connected. Other input/output subsystems may also be utilized as well as other communications.

The communication subsystem **110** receives signals from a communication device such as a portable electronic device, smart phone, tablet computer, laptop or other device (not shown) and sends signals through the communication device to which the electronic device **100** is coupled. Thus, for example, the signals from the force sensors **120** or other commands from the main processor **102** may be sent via the communication subsystem **110**. The communication subsystem **110** is also responsible for receiving signals via the communication device for processing by the main processor **102** to cause actuation of the actuators **118**, via the controller **116**, in response to signals from the communication device.

The power source **112** may be one or more of rechargeable batteries, capacitors, inductive charging, inductive power, fuel cells, a port to an external power supply to power the electronic device **100**.

The systems and subsystems that interact with the main processor **102** and are described herein are provided as examples only. Other subsystems **114** may also interact with the main processor **102**.

Although not shown in the block diagram of FIG. 1, the electronic device **100** may optionally include other devices and subsystems. For example, the electronic device **100** may include a display device or display devices for displaying information such as pictures or other information on the pins, one or more speakers for audio output, one or more cameras for capturing images, which may include video,

short-range communications, proximity sensors, and other suitable devices or subsystems.

Referring to FIG. 2, a system for touch translation including the electronic device 100 is shown. In this example, the electronic device 100 communicates with a similar electronic device 200 that is located remotely from the electronic device 100 by sending signals to the remotely located electronic device 200 via the communication device 202 to which the electronic device 100 is coupled, through a network 250 and through a remotely located communication device 204. The electronic device 100 also receives signals from the remotely located electronic device 200 via the communication device 202, the network 250, and through the remotely located communication device 204.

As indicated above, the communication device 202 may be a portable electronic device, smart phone, tablet computer, laptop or other device that is in communication with the electronic device 100 via the communication subsystem 110 of the electronic device 100. The electronic device 100 may optionally be physically coupled to the communication device 202. For example, the electronic device 100 may be coupled to a back side of the communication device 202.

Similarly, the remote communication device 204 may be a portable electronic device, smart phone, tablet computer, laptop or other device that is in communication with the remote electronic device 200 via a communication subsystem of the remote electronic device 200. The remote electronic device 200 may optionally be physically coupled to the communication device 204.

The network 250 may include the internet and may include a cellular network in addition to the internet or as an alternative to the internet. Several communication devices may communicate through the network 250. Other communications may also be utilized, including for example, near field, Bluetooth®, WiFi, optical, radio, or a combination of communications.

Thus, the electronic device 100 is operable to communicate with the remote electronic device 200. When a communication session begins, signals are transmitted from the electronic device 100 to the remote electronic device 200 in response to detecting an externally applied force on the pins of the electronic device 100. The signals are sent to the remote electronic device 200 to control the remote electronic device 200. In response to receipt of signals at the electronic device 100, from the remote electronic device 200, the actuators are controlled to control movement of the pins of the electronic device 100 and force applied by the pins of the electronic device 100 on an external object, such as a user's hand, finger, thumb, face, appendage, or other items, held by a user applying force to the pins. Thus, a force applied by a user on the electronic device 100 is determined and, movement of the pins of the remote electronic device 200 is controlled and a resulting force is applied by the remote electronic device 200. Similarly, a force applied by a remote user on the remote electronic device 200 is determined and a resulting force is applied by the electronic device.

A user pressing on the pins on the electronic device 100 at the same time that a remote user presses on the remote electronic device 200, feels the return force caused by the user pressing on the remote electronic device 200.

A perspective view of one example of an electronic device is shown in FIG. 3A through FIG. 3C. The electronic device 100 includes a body 302 in which the components illustrated in FIG. 1 are disposed. The body 302 may be rigid. Alternatively, the body 302 may be flexible while still providing protection for the components shown in FIG. 1. The plurality of pins 304 extend from the body 302. In the present

example, the pins 304 extend generally linearly away from the body 302. Each pin 304 includes coupling 306 such that a distal portion 308 or outer portion of the pin 304 is moveable relative the proximal portion 310 or inner portion of the pin. The proximal portion 310 is coupled to the body 302 while the distal portion 308 is coupled at the coupling 306 to the proximal portion 310.

For the purpose of the present example, the distal portion 308 is moveable relative to the proximal portion 310, toward and away from the body 302. Movement of a pin 304 and any force applied by a pin on an external object that is in contact with the end of the distal portion 308 of the pin 304 or a cover or membrane coupled to the distal portion 308 of the pin 304, is controlled by an actuator, such as a linear actuator, which may be, for example, a hydraulic actuator or pneumatic actuator. The linear actuator is coupled to the controller to thereby control sliding movement of the distal portion 308 relative to the proximal portion 310 of the pin 304, and force applied by the pin 304. In this example, coupling comprises a telescoping coupling and the sliding movement of the distal portion 308 relative to the proximal portion 310 is a telescoping movement.

For the purpose of this example, the pins 304 are covered by a flexible, elastic membrane 312 such as a latex, flexible PVC, CyberSkin® or a combination of flexible, elastic materials. Thus, in this example, the pins 304 and membrane 312 are part of a user interface of the electronic device 100.

The flexible, elastic membrane 312 may also be comprised of multiple layers of materials. For example, the flexible, elastic membrane 312 may include a first layer 314 that couples to at least some of the pins 304, for example, by a mechanical interlock with sockets in the layer or an adhesive layer that facilitates application of forces by the pins 312, away from the body 302 and toward the body 302. The flexible, elastic membrane 312 may include a second layer 316 of, for example CyberSkin®, and a third layer 318 of, for example, a very thin latex. The very thin latex may be replaceable.

Alternatively, heads 320 may be disposed on the ends of the pins 304 and the heads are larger in diameter than the body of the pins 304, as illustrated in the example of FIG. 3D and FIG. 3E. In this example, no membrane 312 is present. The heads 320 may be a different material or materials than the pins 304.

Referring again to FIG. 3A through FIG. 3C, the plurality of the pins 304 extend from the body 302, in a dense array of pins 304 that are each, individually actuatable. In addition to being actuatable, the pins 304 are depressible by an externally applied force. Such an externally applied force is detected utilizing the force sensors 120. The force sensors may be coupled to the pins such that each pin is associated with a respective force sensor for detecting the externally applied force on that associated pin.

In accordance with the present example, the pins 304 are small relative to a human finger, thumb, hand, appendage, or face and are disposed in a dense array on the body 302 such that an external force exerted, for example, by a human finger, is exerted on a plurality of the pins 304. Thus, force may be applied to tens or hundreds of pins 304 by a user's finger pressing on the electronic device 100. As a result of the relatively high number and density of pins 304, a force is applied on the pins 304, which together are moved in the shape of the finger or other object that applies the force.

Referring again to FIG. 2, when an external force is applied to the pins 304, sufficient to cause the distal portion 308 of some of the pins 304 to move toward the body 302, signals are transmitted to the remote electronic device 200

that is in communication with the electronic device 100. When no external force is applied to pins at the remote electronic device 200, the pins at the remote electronic device 200 that correspond to the pins 304 to which the force is applied at the electronic device 100, are moved. The corresponding pins at the remote electronic device 200 are moved by moving the distal portion of the pins away from the body.

Thus, the ends of the pins 304 are moved toward the body 302 at the electronic device 100 to provide a depression in the surface that generally follows the contour and surface profile of the object, such as a finger, that applied the force to the pins 304. At the remote electronic device 200, ends of the corresponding pins are moved away from the body to form a projection that generally follows the contour and surface profile of the object that applied the force to the pins 304. The projection formed at the remote electronic device 200 is formed by the pins covered by the elastic membrane, giving the general appearance of the object that applied the force to the pins 304 at the electronic device 100.

In this example, the distal ends 308 of the pins 304 are moved at the electronic device 100 to form a depression in the surface of the membrane 312, and the distal ends of the pins are moved at the remote electronic device 200 to form a corresponding projection in the surface of the membrane. Thus, the pins at the remote electronic device 200 are moved in the opposite direction as the pins at the electronic device 100 to generally form an inverse profile.

When an external force is applied to the pins 304 at the electronic device 100, and an external force is applied to corresponding pins at the remote electronic device 200, the corresponding pins at the remote electronic device 200 apply a force to the external object applying a force at the remote electronic device 200. Similarly, the pins 304 at the electronic device 100 apply a force on the object applying the external force at the electronic device 100. The force applied by the pins at the remote electronic device 200 to the external object, generally corresponds in magnitude to the external force applied to the pins 304 at the electronic device 100. The force applied by the pins 304 to the external object at the electronic device 100 generally corresponds in magnitude to the external force applied to the pins at the remote electronic device 200.

A flowchart illustrating a method of controlling an electronic device, such as the electronic device 100 is shown in FIG. 4. The method may be carried out by software executed, for example, by the main processor 102 of the electronic device 100. Coding of software for carrying out such a method is within the scope of a person of ordinary skill in the art given the present description. The method may contain additional or fewer processes than shown or described, and may be performed in a different order. Computer-readable code executable by at least one processor to perform the method may be stored in a computer-readable medium, such as a non-transitory computer-readable medium.

A communication session is initiated 402 between the electronic device 100 and the remote electronic device 200. The communication session is started by one or both of the electronic device 100 and the remote electronic device 200. To initiate the communication session, the electronic device 100 and the remote electronic device perform a handshake process, for example, in response to user selection of an option to begin communicating with the remote electronic device 200. The communication session is secured utilizing

known secure communications techniques, including, for example, encryption and decryption to provide security in transmission.

Initiation of a communication session may also include user authentication or identification. For example, knowledge-based identification, such as a passcode or a personal identification number, may be utilized. Alternatively or in addition, biometric identification, such as fingerprint, facial recognition, palm print, or geometry, or other biometric identification may be utilized. Such biometric identification may be carried out by pressing a hand, face, or other body part against the interface of the electronic device 100. A comparison is then made with stored data relating to the user's identification to confirm that the user is an authorized user of the electronic device 100. The electronic device may also identify contours of details of the hand or other body part and, optionally measure temperature to confirm the temperature of the person for use in authentication. Such biometric identification utilizing an imprint of a hand or other body part against the interface increases security over biometric identification methods of other devices. The length of time that the communication session lasts may be limited. For example, after a threshold period of time, the communication session may be discontinued unless authentication is repeated.

During the communication session, externally applied forces on the interface of the local electronic device 100 are detected utilizing the force sensors 120. In response to detecting an externally applied force on the interface at 404, signals are transmitted to the remote electronic device 200 at 406 to actuate the actuators to control movement of portions of the pins about the connections or couplings to thereby control movement and forces applied by the pins of the remote electronic device 200.

Signals are also received at the local electronic device 100. The signals are received from the remote electronic device 200 in response to externally applied forces that are detected at the remote electronic device 200.

In response to receipt of signals at the local electronic device at 408, the actuators 118 are actuated at 410 to control movement of portions of the pins about the couplings to thereby control movement and forces applied by the pins 304 of the local electronic device 100.

Because the pins 304 of the electronic device 100 include couplings 306 to facilitate movement of the distal portion 308 relative to the proximal portion 310, the pins 304 are movable toward and away from the body 302 and are operable to apply a force to an object touching the pins 304. In addition, the pins 304 are controlled to form a shape, such as a projection, that generally follows the contours and surface profile of an object touching the interface of a remote device that is in communication with the electronic device 100. Utilizing the movement of the pins 304 and force application, the electronic device 100, in cooperation with a remote electronic device 200, simulates touch between two people that are each utilizing a respective one of the electronic devices.

Utilizing such electronic devices 100, 200, touch contact is simulated to give the users the perception of touch. For example, a first user that presses on the pins 304 of the local electronic device 100, while a second user presses the pins of the remote electronic device 200, which is in communication with the local electronic device 100, perceives touch contact with the second user. For example, if both users rest their hands on the respective interface, the first user perceives that he or she is resting a hand on a hand of the second user. Similarly, the second user perceives that he or she is

resting the hand on the hand of the first user. In another example, facial contact is perceived when the users press their faces against the interface.

Latency introduced from various sources such as transmission time, processing time, and actuation, may be of the order tens of milliseconds or greater. To reduce the problems introduced by latency and thus a lack of synchronization between the two electronic devices **100**, **200**, the software stored, for example, in the memory **106** at each electronic device, is utilized to smooth out actions and reactions to generally maintain the simulation of touch and facilitate perception of touch by each user.

The communication session or parts thereof may optionally be recorded by storing information relating the communication session. For example, received signals from an electronic device may be recorded by storing related information in the memory, such as the memory **106**. For example, the signals received from a remote electronic device in response to a user placing his or her hand on the remote electronic device, may be stored and utilized later to reproduce the simulation of touch after the communication session has ended.

In the above-described method, the electronic device **100** enters a communication session with the remote electronic device **200** to simulate touch at both the electronic device **100** and at the remote electronic device **200**. Optionally, the application of force and movement of the pins may occur at an electronic device, such as the electronic device **100**, independent of a communication session with another electronic device. Signals may then be transmitted, for example, by a social networking platform, to share the signals with a recipient or with multiple recipients. For example, a touch may be broadcast to multiple recipients. In one example, a user places his or her lips on the electronic device and kisses the interface. The signals resulting from the kiss may be stored remotely for another user or users to obtain. For example, a movie star may make a kiss available for a plurality of fans to receive on their own electronic devices.

In another example, signals may be received at the electronic device **100** from a plurality of remote electronic devices and the signals may be combined, modified, averaged, or any combination thereof. Referring to the example of the movie star making a kiss available for a plurality of fans, the fans, in return, may make a kiss available for the movie star. Thus, a plurality of touches may be, for example, averaged to provide a combined response. Alternatively, a single, representative response, which may be from a single user, may be provided, where that response falls within a predetermined range of feedback.

According to another example, the electronic device **100** may be utilized by moving the user interface and applying forces to a user to simulate interaction with a virtual person or object.

A simplified block diagram of another example of an electronic device **100** for touch translation is shown in FIG. **5**. In the example shown and described in FIG. **1**, the electronic device **100** is utilized in conjunction with a communication device, such as a smartphone, tablet computer, or laptop computer, in order to communicate over a network with a remote electronic device. In the example shown in FIG. **5**, the electronic device **500** may be utilized without connecting to a second device. Thus, the electronic device **500** in this example is operable to communicate over a network without the use another communication device.

Many of the elements or components referred to in FIG. **5** are similar to the elements or components in FIG. **1**. For

simplicity and clarity of illustration, the reference numerals are raised by 400 to indicate corresponding or analogous elements.

The electronic device **500** includes multiple components, such as a main processor **502** that controls the overall operation of the electronic device **100**. As indicated, the electronic device **500** is operable to communicate, over a network, with a remote electronic device. The electronic device **500** in this example, may be any suitable size, depending on the application or intended use.

The main processor **502** interacts with other components of the electronic device **500**, including, for example, a temporary storage device **504**, a memory **506**, an auxiliary input/output (I/O) subsystem **508**, a communication subsystem **510**, a power source **512**, and, optionally, other subsystems **514**. Additionally, the main processor **502** interacts with a controller **516** that is coupled to actuators **518** that are utilized to control movement of the pins about connections or couplings within the pins.

The functions of many of the components are similar to those described with reference to FIG. **1** and are therefore not described in detail again herein.

In the present example, communication functions are performed through the communication subsystem **110**. Data received by the electronic device **100** is decompressed and decrypted by a decoder **522**. The communication subsystem **510** receives signals from and sends messages to a network (not shown).

The main processor **502** may also interact with other components such as a speaker **524**, a microphone **526**, a display **528**, one or more cameras **530**, and short-range communications **532**.

The speaker **524** outputs audible information converted from electrical signals, and the microphone **526** converts audible information into electrical signals for processing. The display **528** may be any suitable display or displays for displaying information, for example, on the pins. The display **528** may project an image or may be embedded in the pins or on heads that are disposed on the pins in order to display information, such as images, on the pins.

The camera or cameras **530** are utilized to obtain images or video of the user of the electronic device **500**. Optionally, the cameras **530** may be utilized to obtain images or video of the user's surroundings as well. Each of the cameras includes the functional components for operation of the camera, including the lens, the image sensor, and, optionally, a light sensor and light source, such as infrared light emitting diodes (LEDs). The cameras may be one or more of visual light cameras, 3D sensing cameras, light field cameras, forward looking infrared cameras, near infrared cameras, ultraviolet cameras, or other imaging devices.

The short-range communications **532** may be utilized to perform various communication functions. For example, the short-range communications **532** may include Bluetooth or infrared (IR) communications capability for communicating with another electronic device, a peripheral device, or accessory.

Referring to FIG. **6**, a system for touch translation including the electronic device **500** is shown. In this example, the electronic device **500** communicates with a similar electronic device **600** that is located remotely from the electronic device **500** by sending signals to the remotely located electronic device **600** via the network **250**. The electronic device **500** also receives signals from the remotely located electronic device **600** via the network **250**. Thus, no communication device is utilized in the present example of the electronic device **500** for communication via the network

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250. The electronic device 500 is operable to communicate directly over the network 250.

Thus, the electronic device 500 is operable to communicate with the remote electronic device 600. When a communication session begins, signals are transmitted from the electronic device 500 to the remote electronic device 600 in response to detecting an externally applied force on the pins of the electronic device 500. The signals are sent to the remote electronic device 600 to control the actuators and thereby control the movement of pins and forces applied by the pins at the remote electronic device 600. In response to receipt of signals at the electronic device 500, from the remote electronic device 600, the actuators are controlled to control movement of the pins of the electronic device 500 and forces applied by the pins of the electronic device 500 on an external object, such as a user's hand, finger, thumb, face, appendage, or other items, held by a user applying force to the pins. Thus, a force applied by a user on the electronic device 500 is determined, movement of the pins of the remote electronic device 600 is controlled, and a resulting force is applied by the remote electronic device 600. Similarly, a force applied by a remote user on the remote electronic device 600 is determined and a resulting force is applied by the pins of the electronic device 500. The operation of the electronic device 500 may be similar to the operation of the electronic device 100 and thus, the operation is not further described herein.

The method described above and shown in FIG. 4 is also applicable to the electronic device shown in FIG. 5. The method may be carried out by software executed, for example, by the main processor 502 of the electronic device 500. Details of the method shown in FIG. 4 and described above are also applicable to the electronic device 500 and are therefore not described again herein.

As with the electronic device 100, the pins of the electronic device 500 include couplings to facilitate movement of portions of the pins and to facilitate application of a force to an object touching the pins. In addition, the pins are controlled to form a shape, such as a projection, that generally follows the contours and surface profile of an object touching the interface of the remote device 600 that is in communication with the electronic device 500. Utilizing the movement of the pins and force application, the electronic device 500, in cooperation with a remote electronic device 600, simulates touch between two people that are each utilizing a respective one of the electronic devices. Utilizing such electronic devices 500, touch contact is simulated to give the users the perception of touch.

The force that is applied by the electronic device 500 on the user or the force that is applied by the remote electronic device 600 on the remote user is controlled such that only forces that are within a predetermined range are transmitted. For example, signals that result from forces that are deemed to be outside of a safe range, for example, that may result in blunt trauma or sharp forces that may cause injury are not transmitted or are not utilized by the receiving electronic device. Alternatively, such forces may be altered, for example to reduce the speed of the force, reduce the sharpness, reduce the magnitude, or any suitable combination of these alterations in force.

One or both the remote electronic device 600 and the local electronic device 500 may compare the force or value representative of the force to a threshold limit to determine whether the force is within predetermined safety limits. This method may be carried out, for example in the method shown and described above with reference to FIG. 4. Thus, the method is carried out by software executed, for example,

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by the main processor 502 of the electronic device 500. Coding of software for carrying out such a method is within the scope of a person of ordinary skill in the art given the present description. Additional or fewer processes may also be performed and computer-readable code executable by the processor 502 to perform the method may be stored in memory 506.

Thus, as part of the process, for example, at 404 of FIG. 4, the processor 502 of the electronic device 500 may compare the force or a value representative of the force to a threshold limit stored in memory 506. In response to determining that the force or value meets or exceeds the threshold limit, the processor 502 of the electronic device 500 does not transmit the associated signals to the remote electronic device 600 such that the force is not applied to user of the remote electronic device 600. On the other hand, in response to determining that the force or value is less than the threshold limit stored in memory 506, the signals are transmitted and the force is applied to the user of the remote electronic device 600.

In addition, as part of the process, for example, at 408 of FIG. 4, the electronic device 500 may compare signals received from the remote electronic device 600 to predetermined values prior to actuating actuators to apply forces, by the local electronic device 500, to the user. In response to determining that the force or value meets or exceeds the threshold limit, the processor 502 of the electronic device 500 does not actuate the actuators such that the force is not applied to user of the local electronic device 500. On the other hand, in response to determining that the force or value is less than the threshold limit stored in memory 506, the force is applied to the user of the remote electronic device 600.

The size or shape, such as the width across which the force is applied may also be utilized such that forces from very sharp objects are not transmitted to the user. For example, the threshold limit may vary depending on the dimensions, such as width, across which the force is applied to the pins of the electronic device 500. Thus, for example, the electronic device 500 may maintain a lookup table in memory 506 and the threshold limit that is utilized for the comparison is identified from the lookup table and is dependent on dimensions including length and width of the applied force.

Optionally, the output may be scaled relative to the input such that, for example, inputs provided by a baby or a person with neuromuscular damage, which are by nature relatively weak, are amplified by some factor. Such scaling is also useful where one of the users desires touch that is stronger or weaker than the other user normally provides.

A perspective view of another example of an electronic device is shown in FIG. 7. Although the electronic device 500 described with reference to FIG. 5 is referred to in the present description with reference to FIG. 7, the present description is equally applicable to the electronic device 100 described herein with reference to FIG. 1.

The electronic device 500 includes a body 702 in which the components illustrated in FIG. 1 are disposed. The body 702 may be rigid. Alternatively, the body 702 may be flexible while still providing protection for the components therein. The plurality of pins 704 extend generally away from the body 702. In the present example, the pins 704 each include a plurality of couplings 706, which are articulating joints. The couplings 706 in each pin 704 may include more than one type of articulating joint to facilitate various types of movements of portions of the pins 704. Although three joints 706 are illustrated in the Example of FIG. 7, fewer or

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more joints may be utilized to facilitate movement of the portions of the pins 704. The articulating joints may include, for example, hinge joints, prismatic or sliding joints, revolute joints, or any suitable combination of joints or other couplings. The couplings together provide a linkage to facilitate movement in more than one axis. Thus, the portions of the pins 704 are coupled together about couplings to facilitate movement in all directions, as shown in FIG. 7B. In addition, all or a subset of the pins 704 may be coupled to the body 702 utilizing a coupling, for example, to facilitate gliding movement of the pins 704 relative to the body 702.

Movement of the pins 704 about the couplings 706 may be controlled by wires 708, for example, that couple portions of the pins 704 to the body 702 or to other portions of the pins 704, as illustrated in FIG. 7C. The wires 708 may be controlled by actuation of the actuators 518. For example, the wires may be pulled when actuators 518 of the electronic device 500 are actuated to move the heads 714 on the pins 704 about a coupling. Optionally, some or all of the pins 704 may be disposed on rollers 712 on the body 714 to facilitate movement of the pins 704 relative to the body 714, as shown in FIGS. 7A and 7D.

The pins 704 are movable along the body 702 in a sliding or gliding motion, movable, toward and away from the body 702. Different portions of the pins 704 are also moveable relative to the body 702 to facilitate movement of the pins 704 in other directions. Movement of the pins 704 and any force applied by a pin 704 on an external object that is in contact with a head 714 on the pin 704, is controlled by multiple actuators that cooperate to control movement and force applied by the pin 704. Thus, the heads 714 on the pins 704 are movable in three dimensions facilitating flexion, extension, rotation, adduction, abduction, or any combination thereof, of the pins 704.

In this example, heads 714 are mounted on the ends of the pins 704. The heads 714 are geometrically shaped to include a plurality of facets 716 and are coupled to the pins 704 to facilitate rolling of the heads 714 relative to the pins 704 to select which of the facets 716 is exposed or directed outwardly. Thus, the head 714 may be rolled to expose any one of, for example, four facets 716 depending on the application. Each facet 716 may have different material properties to provide different sensations to the touch, as illustrated in FIG. 7E and FIG. 7F. For example, the four facets 716 may include one facet covered by a material such as latex or CyberSkin®, a second facet covered with very fine wisps of hair or hair-like material on a silicone or material base, a third facet covered by a more dense coat of hair; and a fourth facet covered by a cloth material. Thus, depending on which of the facets 716 is exposed at the end of each of the pins 704, the heads 714 are utilized to simulate the feel of different surfaces or textures.

As in the embodiment described herein with reference to FIG. 3, a plurality of the pins 704 extend from the body 702, in a dense array of pins 704 that are, individually actuatable and each individual actuator within the pins is actuatable. In addition to being actuatable, the pins are depressible or flexed by an externally applied force. Such an externally applied force is detected utilizing the force sensors 520. The force sensors 520 are disposed on the pins 704 to detect externally applied static or dynamic forces including, for example, compressive force, frictional force, tensile force, torsion, and any combination of such forces.

The pins 704 are small relative to a human finger, thumb, hand, appendage, or face and are disposed in a dense array on the body 702 such that an external force exerted, for

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example, by a human finger, is exerted on a plurality of the pins 704. Thus, force may be applied to tens of pins 704, hundreds of pins 704, or more, by a user's finger pressing on the electronic device 500. As a result of the relatively high number and density of pins 704, such a force is applied on the pins 704, which together generally follow the contour and surface profile of the object that applied the force to the pins 304.

Because, the pins 704 are moveable in multiple axes in response to an externally applied force or in response to signals received via the communication subsystem 510, for example, and are operable to apply force in multiple directions against an external object, more complex touch interaction in which forces are applied in more than one direction or plane may be simulated. In addition, further contours and movement of the object that applied the force to the pins 304 may be formed in a similar, remote electronic device in communication with the local electronic device 500.

According to one example, an electronic device 500 may be held up to the throat of a user while a doctor manipulates a remote device that the doctor is using to simulate the feel of the glands of the user of the electronic device 500. Thus, the doctor manipulates the pins on the remote device such that the pins 704 apply a light force against the glands of the user. The size and contours of the glands may be determined by the doctor based on the reaction forces on the pins 704, which are utilized at the remote device to simulate the throat, which is the object to which the force is applied and that is applying the reaction forces against the pins 704. With sufficient sensitivity, a doctor can also detect the pulse as the pulse is simulated at the remote device.

Alternatively, the electronic device 500 may be utilized to simulate a physical handshake between remotely located users, hand holding, cheek touching, and any other suitable touch interaction.

In addition, with movement of the heads 714 relative to the body 702, for example, in a sliding or gliding motion, a rubbing or friction force may be simulated. To facilitate simulation of rubbing or friction, the electronic device 500 may optionally introduce noise into signals sent to a remote electronic device or received from the remote electronic device such that the movement of the heads 714 relative to the user is not smooth.

Referring again to FIG. 6, when an external force is applied to the pins 704, sufficient to cause flexion or movement of the pins 704 relative to the body 702, signals are transmitted to the remote electronic device 600 which is in communication with the electronic device 500. When no external force is applied to pins at the remote electronic device 600, the pins at the remote electronic device 600 that correspond to the pins 704 to which the force is applied at the electronic device 500, are moved. The corresponding pins are moved by moving the heads on the pins in an opposite direction relative to the body.

Thus, the heads 714 on the pins 704 are moved in a direction relative to the body 702 at the electronic device 500, for example, providing a depression in the surface that generally follows the contour and profile of the object, such as a finger, that applied the force to the pins 704. At the remote electronic device 600, the heads on the corresponding pins are moved in an opposite direction relative to the body, for example, forming a projection that generally follows the contour and profile of the object that applied the force to the pins 704. The projection formed at the remote electronic device 600 is formed by the heads on the pins,

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giving the general appearance of the object that applied the force to the heads **714** on the pins **704** at the electronic device **500**.

Thus, the shape formed by the movement of the heads **714** on the pins **704** relative to the body **702** when an external force is applied to the heads **714** at the electronic device **500**, is the inverse of the shape formed by the movement of the heads on the pins at the remote electronic device **600**. For example, a user pressing down with a hand on the heads **714** on the pins **704** presses with the palm toward the body **702** of the electronic device **500**. For the remote electronic device **600** in communication with the electronic device **500**, the shape that is formed follows the contours of the hand, with the palm of the hand facing away from the body of the remote electronic device **600**.

When external forces are applied to the heads **714** on the pins **704** at the electronic device **500**, and external forces are applied to heads on corresponding pins at the remote electronic device **600**, the heads on the corresponding pins at the remote electronic device **600** apply forces to the external object applying the forces at the remote electronic device **600**. Similarly, the heads **714** on the pins **704** at the electronic device **500** apply forces on the object applying the external force at the electronic device **500**. The forces applied by the pins at the remote electronic device **600** to the external object generally correspond in magnitude and direction to the external forces applied to the heads **714** on the pins **704** at the electronic device **500**. The forces applied by the heads **714** on the pins **704** to the external object at the electronic device **500** generally correspond in magnitude and direction to the external forces applied to the heads on the pins at the remote electronic device **600**.

Utilizing the movement of the heads **714** on the pins **704** and force application, the electronic device **500**, in cooperation with a remote electronic device **600**, simulates touch between two people that are each utilizing a respective one of the electronic devices. Utilizing such electronic devices **500**, touch contact is simulated to give the users the perception of touch.

As described above, software may be utilized to smooth out actions and reactions to generally maintain the simulation of touch and facilitate perception of touch by each user to compensate, at least in part, for latency introduced from various sources.

In addition to simulating touch, the heads **714** may optionally be utilized to emit audio. For example, the heads **714** may be moved together to collectively emit audio, similar to a speaker.

The heads **714** may optionally be operable to be heated or cooled or both heated and cooled, for example utilizing a heating or warming fluid within the pins **704**. Alternatively, a heating filament may be disposed within or around each head **714** or pin **704**. Utilizing a heating element or fluid, the heads **714** may be heated, for example to about the skin temperature of the sender. In addition, a thermocouple may be included in the pins **704** or in the heads **714** to measure the temperature of the pins **704** or the heads **714**.

In addition to detecting forces and to simulating forces or objects applied to a remote electronic device, the heads **714** on the pins **704** or the flexible, elastic membrane may be utilized to detect touches. For example, a patterned layer or layers of indium tin oxide may be deposited on the surface of the heads or on the surface of the elastic membrane for detecting touches thereon. For example, sensors may be disposed on or near the outer surface of the electronic device **500** for mutual-capacitance touch sensing.

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Capacitive touch sensors may be used independently or in conjunction with other sensors to obtain input, for example to identify external contact with the device. For example, capacitive touch sensors may be used to distinguish between input that is a result of contact with skin, which is sensed utilizing capacitive sensors, or with a non-conductive object, which is not sensed utilizing capacitive sensors. The signals provided to the remote electronic device **600** may include such information to alter the tactile sensations provided to the user of the remote device **600**. For example, in response to determining that the input is a result of contact with the skin, signals are sent to cause heating of the interface to simulate skin contact. In response to determining that the input is not a result of skin contact, the signals sent to the remote electronic device **600** do not result in heating of the interface. The recipient at the remote electronic device **600** may alter the touch interaction to scale the simulated contact, for example amplifying or reducing the force, to change the temperature, or to make any other suitable modification.

In another aspect, sensors, including capacitive touch sensors or proximity sensors may be utilized to modify, turn on, or turn off data transmission, reception, or implementation. For example, the electronic device **500** may be utilized to transmit signals to the remote electronic device **600** when the electronic device **500** is not being held up to the ear of the user. The electronic device may also modify the touch data or discontinue sending signals that result from the user holding the electronic device **500** being held up to the user's ear, such as for voice communication.

Referring to FIG. 7A, pores **718** in the body **702** are distributed generally evenly across the surface of the body **702**, between the pins **714**. Alternatively, pores may be concentrated in specific areas. The speaker **524** shown in FIG. 5 may be located in the body **702** to output audible information through the pores **718** and thus, at least some of the pores **718** are utilized as audio channels. Similarly, the microphone may be located in the body **702** to receive audible information through the pores.

The pores **718** shown in FIG. 7A are pores in the surface of the body **702**. Alternatively, pins that include the pores may extend from the body **702**. In the example in which the pores are included in the pins, the pins that include the pores do not include heads **714**. For example, the pins may extend between four heads **714** such that the pore is disposed between the four heads **714**. Such pores may be utilized as audio channels. Alternatively, the pins that do not include heads **714** may be utilized as fluid conduits to express gas or liquid therefrom. The gas or liquid may be disposed in one or more reservoirs disposed in the body **702** and expressed via one or more of the pins that do not include heads **714**.

Optionally, pores **720** may be disposed in some of the heads **714**, as illustrated in FIG. 7G. Some of the pores **718** are utilized to expel fluid, such as water, or to expel gas, such as air or to create suction. Thus, these pores **718** may be in communication with a reservoir, for example, to expel gas or liquid therefrom or in communication with a vessel to create a pressure difference to cause suction through the pores. Multiple pores may be disposed in each head **714** of at least some of the heads **714** to carry out various functions simultaneously.

In the example described above with reference to FIG. 7, a head **714** is disposed on each pin **704**. Rather than pores **718** disposed in the body **702** of the electronic device **500**, the pores may be disposed in the head **714** on the pins **704**. Optionally, the pins **704** may have a hollow section or fluid conduit **722** in communication with a reservoir **724** for the

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passage of fluid through at least part of the pins **704** and through pores in the head **714**.

Such pores may also be utilized for cleaning. For example, a cleaning fluid may, optionally be loaded into the device and expelled through the pores for cleaning the heads **714** on the pins **704** and the body **702**. In this example, the pins **704** may move such that the heads **714** move relative to the body **702** in more than one direction to distribute the cleaning fluid across the electronic device and for self-cleaning.

According to another example embodiment, the pins **704** are covered by a flexible, elastic membrane **812** such as a latex, flexible PVC, CyberSkin® or a combination of flexible, elastic materials, as illustrated in FIG. **8A** and FIG. **8B**. In this example, the elastic membrane may include the pores **820** in communication with one or more hollow passages **822** or fluid conduits in the pins **704**. The hollow passages **822** may be in fluid communication with one or more reservoirs, such as a liquid reservoir **824** and a gas reservoir **826**.

Alternatively, the flexible elastic membrane may be coupled to the pins **704** and fluid may be pumped into areas in the flexible elastic membrane or a reservoir below the flexible elastic membrane to inflate the flexible elastic membrane, for example, to fill in areas between pins. The fluid may be warmed or cooled such that the fluid provides heat or is cool to the touch for improved simulation of touch.

Utilizing such pores **820**, air or gas may be expelled, for example, to simulate blowing of air, and air may be sucked inwardly to create suction, for example, to simulate a kiss when a user at a remote device has his or her lips on the remote electronic device. The pores may also be utilized to detect when a person blows air onto the electronic device **500**, by detecting changes in air pressure, sound, or both air pressure and sound, and pores at the remote electronic device may be utilized to expel air. The pores may also be utilized for the passage of sound, or light. Optionally, fine hair or hair-like material may be moved through the pores to simulate fine wisps of hair on human skin, for example.

As indicated, the pores may also be utilized for cleaning. The cleaning fluid may be expelled through the pores for cleaning the elastic membrane **812**. The pins **704** may move relative to the body **702** to distribute the cleaning fluid across the membrane. Alternatively or in addition, the elastic membrane **812**, may be wiped clean by the user.

In the above-described embodiments, the pins **704** are generally evenly distributed in an array across the body **702** and extend from the body **702**. The pins **704** may be different sizes and may include different articulating joints or other couplings. For example, the pins **704** may be disposed on the body **702** such that the heads **714** of the pins **704** are disposed in different layers relative to the body **702**. The pins **704** may be offset from each other but are disposed at different distances from the body. Thus, a pin may extend a greater distance from the body **702** than an adjacent pin. In one example, three layers of pins may be disposed on the body **702**. The use of different layers of pins facilitates movement at greater depths, for example, for simulating a handshake or a hug. The stacked heads **714** also facilitate movement of the heads to cause a change in volume, for example, as heads move around from a stacked position to project outwardly, laterally or otherwise. The heads **714** on the pins may also be generally stacked on each other on the body **702**.

As indicated above, the heads **714** may include displays **528** embedded therein or disposed thereon to display an image or images on the heads **714** on the pins **704**. Images

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may be displayed on sides of the heads **714** as well as a top. When the pins are stacked, the images on the tops of the heads **714** and on the sides of the heads **714** provide depth to the image. The heads **714** or portions of the heads **714** may also be transparent such that an image or images are displayable through the heads **714**. Each head **714** may include a single pixel or a plurality of pixels, similar to pixels of a liquid crystal display (LCD), for example. Together, the pixels on the heads **714** are utilized to display information, such as an image. Thus, the controller **516** and the main processor **502** may be utilized to identify the location of each of the heads **714** and to coordinate the color and brightness of the pixels of the heads **714** to provide the image.

Alternatively, a flexible display may be utilized on the pins such that the pins cause movement and flexing of the display. In this example, the display is disposed on the pins and is operable to display information such as images.

Alternatively, the heads **714** may be a set color. Rather than displays incorporated into the pins **704** or heads **714**, images may be projected onto the heads **714**. Images may also be displayed on the sides of the pins, to the extent that the sides of the pins are exposed. In this case, the pins themselves include displays embedded therein or disposed thereon. Alternatively, images may be projected onto the pins.

The pins may include optical fibers or similar elements that transmit visual data through the pins. Such fiber optic or similar elements may be utilized in conjunction with pin positioning to provide image depth.

Optionally, the cameras **530** may be utilized to obtain images or video of the user's surroundings as well. Each of the cameras includes the functional components for operation of the camera. Video or images from multiple cameras may be combined by programmatically stitching together the video or images.

The cameras **530** may be utilized to obtain images of video of the user and part of the user at which contact occurs. The images or video may be provided generally in real time or near real time.

Additionally, the pins **704** are movable relative to the body **702**. The pins **704** are movable along the body **702** in a sliding or gliding motion, and movable toward and away from the body **702**. Different portions of the pins **704** are also moveable relative to the body **702** to facilitate movement of the pins **704** in other directions. The pins **704** may be moved closer together or farther apart on the body **702**. For example, the heads **714** on the pins or ends of the pins may be moved closer together by the various actuators controlling the couplings.

Optionally, the pins **704** may be grouped such that groups of the pins **704** may move together relative to the body **702**. For example, the groups of pins **704** may be coupled to an intermediate seat or base that is coupled to the body **702**. Sets or clusters of pins may swivel or pivot together on the base, relative to the body **702**, about a point or axis. Sets or clusters of pins may also move together with the base, away from the body **702** or toward the body **702**.

The movement pins **704** is controlled programmatically to facilitate the movement of individual pins **704** together as a group and to control the movement of sets of pins **704** together. Thus, for example, when a set of pins **704** move together on a base, relative to the body, other pins may move to accommodate the movement of the set of pins, such that the movement of pins **704** does not interfere with movement of other pins **704**.

The movement of groups of pins together also facilitates the simulation of more complex touch interactions in which forces are applied in more than one direction or plane, by comparison to the simulation of a surface or applied force in one direction.

When grouped together, the pins, along with the base on which the pins are disposed, may be removed and loaded on the body, for example, similar to the loading of a cartridge. Thus, pins that are worn or not working may be replaced by replacing a cartridge that includes a plurality of the pins.

Alternatively, the heads of the pins may be replaceable, for example, in the circumstance in which the heads wear out faster than the pins. The heads may be detachable or decouplable and the pins and heads programmatically controlled such that the heads are decoupled from the pins and new, replacement heads are coupled to the pins. For example, the pins may extend into a cartridge that includes replacement heads, where a replacement head is attached, and the pins are then retracted.

In addition, cartridges of pins may be selected based on the material or materials on the heads on the pins. For example, a cartridge may be selected to simulate a surface of a hand or to simulate clothing. Thus, rather than having different facets on the heads on the pins, cartridges of pins may be selected to simulate different surfaces.

The body may be any suitable size. As indicated above, the electronic device may be incorporated into a case for a smart phone. The body may also be much larger. For example, the body may be incorporated into a case or a part of a tablet computer. The body may be the size of a desk, small or large, or may be the size of a mattress. Two electronic devices in communication with each other may also be different sizes.

In the example of FIG. 6, the electronic device 500 may be the size of a desk. The remote electronic device 600, however, may be incorporated into a case for a smart phone. The electronic device may be configured to compensate for differences in size of the electronic device, for example, to fill in parts of an object for which signals or information is not transmitted.

A flowchart illustrating a method of controlling an electronic device, such as the electronic device 500 is shown in FIG. 9. The method may be carried out by software executed, for example, by the main processor 102 of the electronic device 100. Coding of software for carrying out such a method is within the scope of a person of ordinary skill in the art given the present description. The method may contain additional or fewer processes than shown or described, and may be performed in a different order. Computer-readable code executable by at least one processor to perform the method may be stored in a computer-readable medium, such as a non-transitory computer-readable medium.

The method is carried out during a communication session with a remote electronic device, for example, at 410 or between 408 and 410 in the method of FIG. 4. The signals are received at the local electronic device 500, from the remote electronic device 600, in response to externally applied forces that are detected at the remote electronic device 600.

Based on the signals received, the object is identified 902. For example, the signals received may be signals from fingers touching the remote electronic device. In this example, the electronic device 500 determines that the fingers extend to the edges of the interface and are part of a hand.

The electronic device 500 identifies, at 904, a matching file stored in memory based on the identification of the object at 902. The matching file includes information for providing signals to actuators 518 to simulate the fingers and hand of the user of the remote electronic device 600. For example, the electronic device 500 may identify a specific user's hand based on identifying features including the shape and contours of the fingers. Alternatively, the electronic device 500 may identify a suitable hand by size and shape to go with the fingers identified at 902.

In addition to actuating the actuators to simulate the portions of the object that touched the interface at the remote electronic device 600, actuators 518 are actuated to simulate the missing parts of the object utilizing the file identified at 904. Thus, in the example of the fingers touching the remote electronic device 600, in addition to actuating the actuators 518 to simulate the fingers at the electronic device 500, actuators 518 are actuated to control movement and forces applied by pins to simulate the hand.

Thus, the electronic device 500 is operable to add or fill in parts of objects. This method is particularly useful in the example in which the sizes of the electronic devices differ.

As indicated above, the body may be any suitable size. In addition, the body may take any suitable shape. For example, the body may envelop the user. Such a configuration is useful, for example, for simulating a hug or for virtual-reality applications. Other shapes may also be desirable, including a mattress, a chair, or other shape.

Signals sent to the remote electronic device 600 as a result of touch interaction with the electronic device 500 may also be scaled based on the size of each electronic device 500 and the remote electronic device 600. For example, signals resulting from touch contact may alter the area of touch contact at the remote electronic device 600. A ratio may be set automatically based on device sizes. For example, an 8" electronic device in communication with a 4" remote electronic device, may scale touch contact or movements or both by a factor of 2. Alternatively, scaling may be manually entered or may be determined based on predetermined rules. Alternatively, a smaller area of the electronic device 500 may be utilized such that the area of the interface of the electronic device 500 that is utilized is equivalent to the area of the interface of the remote electronic device 600.

Optionally, sensors, such as an accelerometer or other suitable sensors, may be utilized detect movement of the electronic device, for example, when the entire electronic device 500 is being moved, for example, while a user is holding the device in a hand or hands. The electronic device 500 may also determine that no active movement is detected, for example, when the electronic device 500 is set down on a table and is stationary for a threshold period of time. A threshold force may be utilized to determine whether or not to send signals to the remote electronic device 600. Different thresholds may be utilized to determine whether or not to transmit signals resulting from touch interaction depending on whether the electronic device 500 detects movement of the entire device or detects that the device is stationary. For example, an electronic device 500 that is stationary for 10 seconds, may utilize a higher threshold than when the electronic device 500 detects active movement, such that a greater force is required to cause the electronic device 500 to send signals to cause the remote electronic device 600 to apply a force.

Another example of an electronic device is shown in FIG. 10. In this example, a flexible elastic membrane 1012 is coupled to pins 1004. The pins 1004 each include a fluid conduit 1020 that extends through the pin to a reservoir 1022

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in the body **1002**. The fluid conduit **1020** is utilized for fluid communication between the reservoir **1022** and a respective pocket **1024** between layers of the flexible elastic membrane **1012**. The flexible elastic membrane includes a plurality of pockets **1024** for receiving fluid from the reservoir **1022**. The fluid may be a gas or a liquid or both gas and liquid. Thus, fluid may be pumped into the pockets **1024** to inflate the flexible elastic membrane **1012**. In this example, the pins **1004** are coupled to the flexible elastic membrane **1012** and the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is moved by increasing or decreasing the fluid in the pockets **1024**, thereby expanding or collapsing the pockets **1024**. When a pocket expands as fluid is pumped into the pocket, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is moved outwardly, away from the body **1002**. When a pocket collapses, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is moved inwardly, toward the body **1002**. Thus, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is moveable relative to the body **1002**.

Actuators **1018** control fluid movement from the reservoir **1022** to the pockets **1024**. The actuators **1018** are utilized to cause the fluid to flow along the respective pins **1004** and thereby cause movement of the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** relative to the body **1002**. Thus, each actuator is individually controllable to control the movement of parts of the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1012**. The movement of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is controlled to simulate touch contact. The fluid may be warmed or cooled, utilizing a heating element or a cooling fluid disposed in the area **1026** around the fluid conduit **1020** such that the fluid provides heat or is cool to the touch for improved simulation of touch.

Force sensors are also associated with the flexible elastic membrane **1012**, for example, to detect external forces applied to the flexible elastic membrane **1012**.

The method shown in FIG. 4 and described herein is also applicable to the electronic device shown in FIG. 10. The method may be carried out by software executed, for example, by a main processor (not shown) of the electronic device. Details of the method shown in FIG. 4 and described above are also applicable to the electronic device **500** and are therefore not described again herein.

Thus, during a communication session, externally applied forces on the interface of the local electronic device **1000** are detected and, in response, signals are transmitted to the remote electronic device. Signals are also received at the local electronic device **1000** in response to externally applied forces that are detected at the remote electronic device.

In response to receipt of signals at the local electronic device at **408**, the actuators **1018** are actuated at **410** to control movement of portions of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** to thereby control movement and forces applied by the flexible elastic membrane **1012**.

Because the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is movable toward and away from the body **302**, the flexible elastic membrane **1012** is operable to apply a force to an object touching the flexible elastic membrane **1012**. In addition, the flow of fluid into the pockets **1024** is controlled to form a shape, such as a projection, that generally follows the contours and surface profile of an object touching the interface of a remote device that is in communication with the electronic device **1000**. Utilizing the movement of the flexible elastic membrane **1012** and force application, the electronic device **1000**, in cooperation with a remote electronic device, simulates touch between two people that are each utilizing a respective one of the electronic devices.

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Yet another example of an electronic device is shown in FIG. 11. In this example, a flexible elastic membrane **1112** is coupled to the body **1102**. The flexible elastic membrane **1112** includes a plurality of pockets **1124** for receiving fluid therein. Fluid conduits **1120** extend through an upper surface of the body **1102** to a reservoir **1122** in the body **1102**. The fluid conduits **1120** are utilized for fluid communication between the reservoir **1122** and respective pockets **1124** between layers of the flexible elastic membrane **1112**. The fluid may be a gas or a liquid or both gas and liquid. Thus, fluid may be pumped into the pockets **1124** to inflate the flexible elastic membrane **1112**. The flexible elastic membrane **1112** is moved by increasing or decreasing the fluid in the pockets **1124**, thereby expanding or collapsing the pockets **1124**. When a pocket expands as fluid is pumped into the pocket, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is moved outwardly, away from the body **1102**. When a pocket collapses, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is moved inwardly, toward the body **1102**. Thus, the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is moveable relative to the body **1102**.

A controller controls fluid movement from the reservoir **1122** to the pockets **1124** and from the pockets **1124** to the reservoir **1122**. The controller is utilized, in conjunction with valves, to cause the fluid to flow through the fluid conduits **1020**, which include apertures in a surface of the body **1102** and thereby cause movement of the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** relative to the body **1102**. Thus, the controller, which may include valves, for example, controls the movement of parts of the outer surface of the flexible elastic membrane **1112**. The movement of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is controlled to simulate touch contact. The fluid may be warmed or cooled such that the fluid provides heat or is cool to the touch for improved simulation of touch.

Force sensors are also associated with the flexible elastic membrane **1112**, for example, to detect external forces applied to the flexible elastic membrane **1112**.

The method shown in FIG. 4 and described herein is also applicable to the electronic device shown in FIG. 11. The method may be carried out by software executed, for example, by a main processor (not shown) of the electronic device. Details of the method shown in FIG. 4 and described above are also applicable to the electronic device **500** and are therefore not described again herein.

Thus, during a communication session, externally applied forces on the interface of the local electronic device **1100** are detected and, in response, signals are transmitted to the remote electronic device. Signals are also received at the local electronic device **1100** in response to externally applied forces that are detected at the remote electronic device.

In response to receipt of signals at the local electronic device at **408**, the controller controls movement of portions of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** to thereby control movement and forces applied by the flexible elastic membrane **1112**.

Because the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is movable toward and away from the body **1102**, the flexible elastic membrane **1112** is operable to apply a force to an object touching the flexible elastic membrane **1112**. In addition, the flow of fluid into the pockets **1124** is controlled to form a shape, such as a projection, that generally follows the contours and surface profile of an object touching the interface of a remote device that is in communication with the electronic device **1100**. Utilizing the movement of the flexible elastic membrane **1112** and force application, the

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electronic device **1100**, in cooperation with a remote electronic device, simulates touch between two people that are each utilizing a respective one of the electronic devices.

Referring to FIG. 12 and as indicated above, pins **1204** may be disposed on a body **1202** such that the heads **1214** of the pins **1204** are disposed in different layers relative to the body **1202**. Thus, the heads **1214** on the pins are generally stacked on the body **1202**. Stacking of heads **1214** facilitates detection of forces and movement at greater depths, for example, for simulating a handshake or a hug. The stacked heads **1214** also facilitate movement of the heads to cause a change in volume, for example, as heads move around from a stacked position to project outwardly, laterally or otherwise. Images may be displayed on sides of the heads **1214** as well as a top. When the pins are stacked, the images on the tops of the heads **1214** and on the sides of the heads **1214** provide depth to the image.

The pins **1204** are grouped such that groups of the pins **1204** move together relative to the body **1202**. For example, outer groups of pins **1230** are disposed on intermediate groups of pins **1232**, which are disposed on inner groups of pins **1234**. In this example, the pins **1204** of the outer groups of pins **1230** are smaller than the pins **1204** of the intermediate groups of pins **1232** and the pins **1204** of the intermediate groups of pins **1232** are smaller than the pins **1204** of the inner groups of pins **1232**. Thus, a plurality of pins of an outer group of pins **1230** is disposed on one of the intermediate pins **1232**. Similarly, a plurality of pins of an intermediate group of pins is disposed on one of the inner pins **1234**.

Movement of one of the inner groups of pins **1234** results in movement of the associated intermediate groups of pins **1232** and the associated outer groups of pins **1230**. The outer groups of pins **1230**, the intermediate groups of pins **1232**, and the inner groups of pins **1234** include respective couplings or joints facilitating movement of the pins in three dimensions. Thus, the groups, also referred to as clusters of pins may swivel or pivot together relative to the body **120**. The movement of the pins **1204** is controlled programmatically to facilitate the movement of individual pins **1204** together as a group and to control the movement of groups of pins **1204** together.

The movement of groups of pins facilitates the simulation of complex touch interactions. In addition, the pins **1204** may move to form complex shapes, such as the chair **1300** illustrated in FIG. 13.

The described embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole. All changes that come with meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device for touch translation, the electronic device comprising:

a body;

a plurality of pins extending from the body, the pins comprising couplings allowing movement of a first portion of the pins relative to a second portion of the pins;

a plurality of heads disposed on the pins, each head moveable in more than one axis about a coupling relative to the respective pin, and each head including a plurality of facets, wherein each of the facets of the plurality of facets has a different material property; sensors cooperating with the pins to detect forces externally applied to the pins;

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a communication system for communication with a remote electronic device;

a controller coupled to the pins, the sensors, and the communication system to:

based on detected forces externally applied to the pins, transmit a signal to the remote electronic device to control the remote electronic device;

receive response signals from the remote electronic device;

based on the response signals received from the remote electronic device, actuate the pins thereby controlling the movement of the first portion relative to the second portion and controlling a force applied by the pins on an external object.

2. The electronic device of claim 1, comprising actuators associated with the pins and coupled to the controller to control movement of the first portion of the pins relative to the second portion of the pins.

3. The electronic device of claim 2, wherein the actuators comprise at least one of linear actuators, hydraulic actuators, pneumatic actuators, or magnetic actuators.

4. The electronic device of claim 3, wherein the actuators comprise linear actuators.

5. The electronic device of claim 3, wherein the actuators comprise hydraulic actuators.

6. The electronic device of claim 3, wherein the actuators comprise magnetic actuators.

7. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the electronic device does not transmit a signal from the electronic device to the remote electronic device when the detected forces externally applied to the pins exceed a threshold limit.

8. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the electronic device attenuates a signal from the electronic device to the remote electronic device when the detected forces externally applied to the pins exceed a threshold limit.

9. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein ends of the pins are covered by a flexible membrane.

10. The electronic device of claim 9, wherein the flexible membrane includes a plurality of layers.

11. The electronic device of claim 10, wherein a first layer of the plurality of layers is coupled to ends of at least some of the plurality of pins and a second layer of the plurality of layers is coupled to the first layer.

12. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the first portion of the pins is depressible toward the body and extendable away from the body.

13. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the communication system communicates with a portable electronic device to send signals to the remote electronic device via the portable electronic device.

14. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the communication system communicates with a portable electronic device to receive response signals from the remote electronic device via the portable electronic device.

15. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the communication system is coupled to a network to send signals to the remote electronic device and to receive response signals from the remote electronic device.

16. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the pins are controlled to apply the force to the external object to simulate the force applied to pins of the remote electronic device.

17. The electronic device of 1, wherein the actuated pins are controlled to apply forces that are less than a threshold force.

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18. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein the actuated pins are controlled such that forces greater than a threshold force are not applied by the pins to the external object.

19. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein the signal is transmitted to the remote device in response to detecting the 5 force externally applied to the pins, and the signal is transmitted to simulate the force at the remote electronic device.

20. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein in response to detecting a force externally applied to the pins less than 10 a threshold force, a power of the signal transmitted to the remote device is increased.

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