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- (71) **Applicant:** APPLE INC. [US/US]; 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US).
- (72) **Inventors:** ZAMBETTI, Nicholas; 246 Gough Street, Apt. 6, San Francisco, CA 94102 (US). CHAUDHRI, Imran; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). DASCOLA, Jonathan, R.; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, MS 302-2HI, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). DYE, Alan, C.; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, MS 302-2HI, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). FOSS, Christopher, Patrick;

c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). GUZMAN, Aurelio; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). KARUNAMUNI, Chanaka, G.; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). KERR, Duncan, Robert; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). LEMAY, Stephen, O.; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). MARIC, Natalia; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). WILSON, Christopher; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). WILSON, Eric, Lance; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). YANG, Lawrence, Y.; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, MS:302-2HI, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US). BUTCHER, Gary, I; c/o Apple Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, MS: 302-2HI, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US).

(74) **Agents:** HO, Brian, B. et al.; Morrison & Foerster LLP, 425 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-2482 (US).

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(54) **Title:** CROWN INPUT FOR A WEARABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE

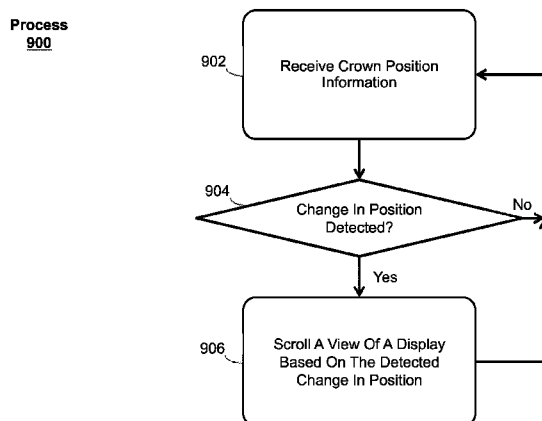


FIG. 9

(57) **Abstract:** The present disclosure relates to manipulating a user interface on a wearable electronic device using a mechanical crown. In some examples, the user interface can be scrolled or scaled in response to a rotation of the crown. The direction of the scrolling or scaling and the amount of scrolling or scaling can depend on the direction and amount of rotation of the crown, respectively. In some examples, the amount of scrolling or scaling can be proportional to the change in rotation angle of the crown. In other examples, a speed of scrolling or a speed of scaling can depend on a speed of angular rotation of the crown. In these examples, a greater speed of rotation can cause a greater speed of scrolling or scaling to be performed on the displayed view.



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CROWN INPUT FOR A WEARABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No.

5 61/873,356, filed September 3, 2013, entitled “CROWN INPUT FOR A WEARABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE”; U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/873,359, filed September 3, 2013, entitled “USER INTERFACE OBJECT MANIPULATIONS IN A USER INTERFACE”; U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/959,851, filed September 3, 2013, entitled “USER INTERFACE FOR MANIPULATING USER INTERFACE OBJECTS”;

10 U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/873,360, filed September 3, 2013, entitled “USER INTERFACE FOR MANIPULATING USER INTERFACE OBJECTS WITH MAGNETIC PROPERTIES”; and U.S. Non-provisional Patent Application Serial No. 14/476,657, filed September 3, 2014, entitled “USER INTERFACE FOR MANIPULATING USER INTERFACE OBJECTS WITH MAGNETIC PROPERTIES”. The content of these
15 applications is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

[0002] This application is related to co-pending applications U.S. Non-provisional Patent Application filed September 3, 2014, concurrently herewith, entitled “USER INTERFACE OBJECT MANIPULATIONS IN A USER INTERFACE”, naming Nicholas Zambetti et al. as inventors; and U.S. Non-provisional Patent Application filed September 3, 2014, concurrently

20 herewith, entitled “USER INTERFACE FOR MANIPULATING USER INTERFACE OBJECTS”, naming Nicholas Zambetti et al. as inventors. This application is also related to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/747,278, filed December 29, 2012, entitled “Device, Method, and Graphical User Interface for Manipulating User Interface Objects with Visual and/or Haptic Feedback.” The content of these applications is hereby incorporated by
25 reference in its entirety for all purposes.

Field

[0003] The following disclosure relates generally to wearable electronic devices and, more specifically, to interfaces for wearable electronic devices.

Background

30 **[0004]** Advanced personal electronic devices can have small form factors. These personal electronic devices can include, but are not limited to, tablets and smart phones. Use of such

personal electronic devices involves manipulation of user interface objects on display screens that also have small form factors to complement the design of the personal electronic devices.

[0005] Exemplary manipulations that users can perform on personal electronic devices can include navigating a hierarchy, selecting a user interface object, adjusting the position, size, and zoom of user interface objects, or otherwise manipulating the user interfaces. Exemplary user interface objects can include digital images, video, text, icons, maps, control elements, such as buttons, and other graphics. A user can perform such manipulations in image management software, video editing software, word processing software, software execution platforms, such as an operating system's desktop, website browsing software, and other environments.

[0006] Existing methods for manipulating user interface objects on reduced-size touch-sensitive displays can be inefficient. Further, existing methods generally provide less precision than is preferable.

Summary

[0007] The present disclosure relates to manipulating a user interface on a wearable electronic device using a mechanical crown. In some examples, the user interface can be scrolled or scaled in response to a rotation of the crown. The direction of the scrolling or scaling and the amount of scrolling or scaling can depend on the direction and amount of rotation of the crown, respectively. In some examples, the amount of scrolling or scaling can be proportional to the change in rotation angle of the crown. In other examples, a velocity of scrolling or a velocity of scaling can depend on a velocity of angular rotation of the crown. In these examples, a greater velocity of rotation can cause a greater velocity of scrolling or scaling to be performed on the displayed view.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary wearable electronic device according to various examples.

[0009] FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary wearable electronic device according to various examples.

[0010] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary process for scrolling through applications using a crown according to various examples.

[0011] FIGs. 4-8 illustrate screens showing the scrolling of applications using the process of FIG. 3.

[0012] FIG. 9 illustrates an exemplary process for scrolling a view of a display using a crown according to various examples.

[0013] FIGs. 10-14 illustrate screens showing the scrolling of a view of a display using the process of FIG. 9.

5 [0014] FIG. 15 illustrates an exemplary process for scaling a view of a display using a crown according to various examples.

[0015] FIGs. 16-20 illustrate screens showing the scaling of a view of a display using the process of FIG. 15.

10 [0016] FIG. 21 illustrates an exemplary process for scrolling a view of a display based on a angular velocity of rotation of a crown according to various examples.

[0017] FIGs. 22-40 illustrate screens showing the scrolling of a view of a display using the process of FIG. 21.

[0018] FIG. 41 illustrates an exemplary process for scaling a view of a display based on a angular velocity of rotation of a crown according to various examples.

15 [0019] FIGs. 42-44 illustrate screens showing the scaling of a view of a display using the process of FIG. 41.

[0020] FIG. 45 illustrates an exemplary computing system for modifying a user interface in response to a rotation of a crown according to various examples.

Detailed Description

20 [0021] In the following description of the disclosure and examples, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which it is shown by way of illustration specific examples that can be practiced. It is to be understood that other examples can be practiced and structural changes can be made without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

[0022] The present disclosure relates to manipulating a user interface on a wearable electronic
25 device using a mechanical crown. In some examples, the user interface can be scrolled or scaled in response to a rotation of the crown. The direction of the scrolling or scaling and the amount of scrolling or scaling can depend on the direction and amount of rotation of the crown, respectively. In some examples, the amount of scrolling or scaling can be proportional to the change in rotation angle of the crown. In other examples, a velocity of scrolling or a velocity of
30 scaling can depend on a velocity of angular rotation of the crown. In these examples, a greater velocity of rotation can cause a greater velocity of scrolling or scaling to be performed on the displayed view.

[0023] FIG. 1 illustrates exemplary personal electronic device 100. In the illustrated example, device 100 is a watch that generally includes body 102 and strap 104 for affixing device 100 to the body of a user. That is, device 100 is wearable. Body 102 can be designed to couple with straps 104. Device 100 can have touch-sensitive display screen (hereafter touchscreen) 106 and crown 108. Device 100 can also have buttons 110, 112, and 114.

[0024] Conventionally, the term ‘crown,’ in the context of a watch, refers to the cap atop a stem for winding the watch. In the context of a personal electronic device, the crown can be a physical component of the electronic device, rather than a virtual crown on a touch sensitive display. Crown 108 can be mechanical meaning that it can be connected to a sensor for converting physical movement of the crown into electrical signals. Crown 108 can rotate in two directions of rotation (e.g., forward and backward). Crown 108 can also be pushed in towards the body of device 100 and/or be pulled away from device 100. Crown 108 can be touch-sensitive, for example, using capacitive touch technologies that can detect whether a user is touching the crown. Moreover, crown 108 can further be rocked in one or more directions or translated along a track along an edge or at least partially around a perimeter of body 102. In some examples, more than one crown 108 can be used. The visual appearance of crown 108 can, but need not, resemble crowns of conventional watches. Buttons 110, 112, and 114, if included, can each be a physical or a touch-sensitive button. That is, the buttons may be, for example, physical buttons or capacitive buttons. Further, body 102, which can include a bezel, may have predetermined regions on the bezel that act as buttons.

[0025] Display 106 can include a display device, such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), light-emitting diode (LED) display, organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display, or the like, positioned partially or fully behind or in front of a touch sensor panel implemented using any desired touch sensing technology, such as mutual-capacitance touch sensing, self-capacitance touch sensing, resistive touch sensing, projection scan touch sensing, or the like. Display 106 can allow a user to perform various functions by touching over hovering near the touch sensor panel using one or more fingers or other object.

[0026] In some examples, device 100 can further include one or more pressure sensors (not shown) for detecting an amount of force or pressure applied to the display. The amount of force or pressure applied to display 106 can be used as an input to device 100 to perform any desired operation, such as making a selection, entering or exiting a menu, causing the display of additional options/actions, or the like. In some examples, different operations can be performed

based on the amount of force or pressure being applied to display 106. The one or more pressure sensors can further be used to determine a position that the force is being applied to display 106.

[0027] FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of some of the components of device 100. As shown, crown 108 can be coupled to encoder 204, which can be configured to monitor a physical state or change of physical state of crown 108 (e.g., the position of the crown), convert it to an electrical signal (e.g., convert it to an analog or digital signal representation of the position or change in position of crown 108), and provide the signal to processor 202. For instance, in some examples, encoder 204 can be configured to sense the absolute rotational position (e.g., an angle between 0-360°) of crown 108 and output an analog or digital representation of this position to processor 202. Alternatively, in other examples, encoder 204 can be configured to sense a change in rotational position (e.g., a change in rotational angle) of crown 108 over some sampling period and to output an analog or digital representation of the sensed change to processor 202. In these examples, the crown position information can further indicate a direction of rotation of the crown (e.g., a positive value can correspond to one direction and a negative value can correspond to the other). In yet other examples, encoder 204 can be configured to detect a rotation of crown 108 in any desired manner (e.g., velocity, acceleration, or the like) and can provide the crown rotational information to processor 202. The rotational velocity can be expressed in numerous ways. For example, the rotational velocity can be expressed in a direction and a speed of rotation, such as hertz, as rotations per unit of time, as rotations per frame, as revolutions per unit of time, as revolutions per frame, as a change in angle per unit of time, and the like. In alternative examples, instead of providing information to processor 202, this information can be provided to other components of device 100. While the examples described herein refer to the use of rotational position of crown 108 to control scrolling or scaling of a view, it should be appreciated that any other physical state of crown 108 can be used.

[0028] In some examples, the physical state of the crown can control physical attributes of display 106. For example, if crown 108 is in a particular position (e.g., rotated forward), display 106 can have limited z-axis traversal ability. In other words, the physical state of the crown can represent physical modal functionality of display 106. In some examples, a temporal attribute of the physical state of crown 108 can be used as an input to device 100. For example, a fast change in physical state can be interpreted differently than a slow change in physical state.

[0029] Processor 202 can be further coupled to receive input signals from buttons 110, 112, and 114, along with touch signals from touch-sensitive display 106. Processor 202 can be

configured to interpret these input signals and output appropriate display signals to cause an image to be produced by touch-sensitive display 106. While a single processor 202 is shown, it should be appreciated that any number of processors or other computational devices can be used to perform the general functions discussed above.

5 [0030] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary process 300 for scrolling through a set of displayed applications using a crown according to various examples. In some examples, process 300 can be performed by a wearable electronic device similar to device 100. In these examples, a visual representation (e.g., icons, graphical images, textual images, and the like) of one or more applications of a set of applications can be displayed on display 106 of device 100 and process
10 300 can be performed to visually scroll through the set of applications by sequentially displaying the applications in response to a turning of crown 108. In some examples, the scrolling can be performed by translating the displayed contents along a fixed axis.

[0031] At block 302, crown position information can be received. In some examples, the crown position information can include an analog or digital representation of the absolute
15 position of the crown, such as an angle between 0-360°. In other examples, the crown position information can include an analog or digital representation of a change in rotational position of the crown, such as a change in rotational angle. For example, an encoder similar to encoder 204 can be coupled to a crown similar to crown 108 to monitor and measure its position. The encoder can convert the position of crown 108 into crown position information that can be
20 transmitted to a processor similar to processor 202.

[0032] At block 304, it can be determined if a change in position has been detected. In some examples, where the crown position information includes an absolute position of the crown, determining whether a change in position has occurred can be performed by comparing the position of the crown at two different instances in time. For example, the processor (e.g.,
25 processor 202) can compare the most recent position of the crown (e.g., crown 108) as indicated by the crown position information to an earlier (e.g., immediately preceding) position of the crown as indicated by previously received crown position information. If the positions are the same or within a threshold value (e.g., a value corresponding to a tolerance of the encoder), it can be determined that no change in position has occurred. If, however, the positions are not the
30 same or are different by at least the threshold value, it can be determined that a change in position has occurred. In other examples, where the crown position information includes a change in position over some length of time, determining whether a change in position has

occurred can be performed by determining whether the absolute value of the change in position is equal to zero or is less than a threshold value (e.g., a value corresponding to a tolerance of the encoder). If the absolute value of the change in position is equal to zero or is less than the threshold value, it can be determined that no change in position has occurred. If, however, the absolute value of the change in position is greater than zero or the threshold value, it can be determined that a change in position has occurred.

[0033] If it is determined at block 304 that no change in position of the crown has been detected, the process can return to block 302 where new crown position information can be received. If, however, it is instead determined at block 304 that that a change in position of the crown has been detected, the process can proceed to block 306. As described herein, a positive determination at block 304 can cause the process to proceed to block 306, while a negative determination can cause the process to return to block 302. However, it should be appreciated that the determination performed at block 304 can be reversed such that a positive determination can cause the process to return to block 302, while a negative determination can cause the process to proceed to block 306. For example, block 304 can alternatively determine if no change in position is detected.

[0034] At block 306, at least a portion of a set of applications can be scrolled through based on the detected change in position. The set of applications can include any ordered or unordered set of applications. For example, the set of applications can include all applications stored on the wearable electronic device, all open applications on the wearable electronic device, a user-selected set of applications, or the like. Additionally, the applications can be ordered based on frequency of use, a user-defined ordering, relevance, or any other desired ordering.

[0035] In some examples, block 306 can include visually scrolling through the set of applications by sequentially displaying the applications in response to the detected change in position of the crown. For example, the display (e.g., display 106) can be displaying one or more applications of the set of applications. In response to detecting a change in position of the crown (e.g., crown 108), the currently displayed one or more applications can be translated off the display to make room for one or more other applications to be translated onto the display. In some examples, the one or more other applications being translated onto the display can be selected for display based on their relative ordering within the set of applications corresponding to the direction opposite the direction of translation. The direction of the translation can depend on the direction of the change in position of the crown. For example, turning the crown

clockwise can cause a scrolling of the display in one direction, while turning the crown counter-clockwise can cause a scrolling of the display in a second (e.g., opposite) direction.

Additionally, the distance or speed of scrolling can depend on the amount of detected change in the position of the crown. The distance of scrolling can refer to the on-screen distance that the content is scrolled. The speed of scrolling can refer to the distance that the content is scrolled over a length of time. In some examples, the distance or speed of the scrolling can be proportional to the amount of detected rotation. For instance, the amount of scroll corresponding to a half-turn of the crown can be equal to 50% of the amount of scroll corresponding to a full turn of the crown. In some examples where the set of applications includes an ordered list of applications, the scrolling can stop in response to reaching the end of the list. In other examples, the scrolling can continue by looping around to the opposite end of the list of applications. The process can then return to block 302 where new crown position information can be received.

[0036] It should be appreciated that the actual values used to linearly map the change in crown position to the distance or speed of scrolling can be varied depending on the desired functionality of the device. Moreover, it should be appreciated that other mappings between the scroll amount or speed and the change in the position of the crown can be used. For example, acceleration, velocity (described in greater detail below with respect to FIGs. 21-44), or the like, can be used to determine the distance or speed of scrolling. Additionally, non-linear mappings between the crown characteristic (e.g., position, velocity, acceleration, etc.) and the scroll amount or scroll speed can be used.

[0037] To further illustrate the operation of process 300, FIG. 4 depicts an example interface of device 100 having a visual representation (e.g., icons, graphical images, textual images, and the like) of application 406 and portions of the visual representations of applications 404 and 408. Applications 404, 406, and 408 can be part of a set of applications that includes any group of any number of ordered or unordered applications (e.g., all applications on device 100, all open applications on device 100, user favorites, or the like). At block 302 of process 300, processor 202 of device 100 can receive crown position information from encoder 204. Since crown 108 is not being rotated in FIG. 4, a negative determination can be made by processor 202 at block 304, causing the process to return to block 302.

[0038] Referring now to FIG. 5, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward direction as indicated by rotation direction 502. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 302 of process 300. Thus, processor 202 can

make a positive determination at block 304, causing the process to proceed to block 306. At block 306, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scroll through at least a portion of the set of applications on device 100. The scrolling can have a scroll direction 504 corresponding to the rotation direction 502 of crown 108 and a scroll amount or speed based on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the scroll distance can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scroll through the set of applications by causing the visual representations of the applications to translate in scroll direction 504. As a result, application 408 has been completely removed from display 106, a portion of application 406 has been removed from display 106, and a greater portion of application 404 is displayed on display 106. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 502, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scroll the view of the set of applications in scroll direction 504, as shown in FIG. 6. In FIG. 6, application 406 is barely visible on the right side of display 106, application 404 is centered within display 106, and a newly displayed application 402 is displayed on the left side of display 106. In this example, application 402 can be another application within the set of applications and can have an ordered position to the left or previous to application 404. In some examples, if application 402 is the first application in the list of applications and the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 502, processor 202 can limit the scrolling of display 106 to stop scrolling once application 402 is centered within the display. Alternatively, in other examples, processor 202 can continue the scrolling of display 106 by looping to the end of the set of applications to cause the last application (e.g., application 408) of the set of applications to be displayed to the left of application 402.

[0039] Referring now to FIG. 7, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation direction 506. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 302 of process 300. Thus, processor 202 can make a positive determination at block 304, causing the process to proceed to block 306. At block 306, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scroll the view of applications in scroll direction 508 corresponding to rotation direction 506. In this example, scroll direction 508 is in the opposite direction of scroll direction 504. However, it should be appreciated that scroll direction 508 can be in any desired direction. Similar to the scrolling performed in response to rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 502, the scrolling performed in response to the rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 506 can depend on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the

like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the scroll distance can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scroll through the set of applications by causing the visual representations of the applications to translate in scroll direction 508. As a result, application 402 has been completely removed from display 106, a portion of application 404 has been removed from display 106, and a greater portion of application 406 is displayed on display 106. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 506, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scroll the view of the set of applications in scroll direction 508, as shown in FIG. 8. In FIG.8, application 404 is barely visible on the left side of display 106, application 406 is centered within display 106, and application 408 is again displayed on the right side of display 106. In some examples, if application 408 is the last application in the list of applications and the user were to continue to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 508, processor 202 can limit the scrolling of display 106 to stop scrolling once application 408 is centered within the display. Alternatively, in other examples, processor 202 can continue the scrolling of display 106 by looping to the start of the set of applications to cause the first application (e.g., application 402) of the set of applications to be displayed to the right of application 408.

[0040] While a specific scrolling example is provided, it should be appreciated that other displays of applications can similarly be scrolled using a mechanical crown of a wearable electronic device in a similar manner. Additionally, the distance or speed of scrolling can be configured to depend on any characteristic of the crown.

[0041] FIG. 9 illustrates an exemplary process 900 for scrolling a view of a display using a crown according to various examples. The view can include a visual representation of any type of data being displayed. For example, the view can include a display of a text, a media item, a webpage, a map, or the like. Process 900 can be similar to process 300, except that it can be more generally applied to any type of content or view being displayed on the display of a device. In some examples, process 900 can be performed by a wearable electronic device similar to device 100. In these examples, content or any other view can be displayed on display 106 of device 100 and process 900 can be performed to visually scroll the view in response to a turning of crown 108. In some examples, the scrolling can be performed by translating the displayed contents along a fixed axis.

[0042] At block 902, crown position information can be received in a manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 302. For instance, the crown position

information can be received by a processor (e.g., processor 202) from an encoder (e.g., encoder 204) and can include an analog or digital representation of the absolute position of the crown, a change in rotational position of the crown, or other positional information of the crown.

[0043] At block 904, it can be determined if a change in position has been detected in a

5 manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 304. For instance, block 904 can include comparing the position of the crown at two different instances in time, or can include determining if an absolute value of a change in crown position is equal to zero or below a threshold value. If no change in position is detected, the process can return to block 902. Alternatively, if a change in position is detected, the process can proceed to block 906. As
10 described herein, a positive determination at block 904 can cause the process to proceed to block 906, while a negative determination can cause the process to return to block 902. However, it should be appreciated that the determination performed at block 904 can be reversed such that a positive determination can cause the process to return to block 902, while a negative determination can cause the process to proceed to block 906. For example, block 904 can
15 alternatively determine if no change in position is detected.

[0044] At block 906, a view of a display can be scrolled based on the detected change in position. Similar to block 306 of process 300, block 906 can include visually scrolling a view by translating the view of the display in response to the detected change in position of the crown. For example, the display (e.g., display 106) can be displaying a portion of some content. In
20 response to detecting a change in position of the crown (e.g., crown 108), the currently displayed portion of the content can be translated off the display to make room for other portions of the content that were not previously displayed. The direction of the translation can depend on the direction of the change in position of the crown. For example, turning the crown clockwise can cause a scrolling of the display in one direction, while turning the crown counter-clockwise can
25 cause a scrolling of the display in a second (e.g., opposite) direction. Additionally, the distance or speed of scrolling can depend on the amount of detected change in the position of the crown. In some examples, the distance or speed of the scrolling can be proportional to the amount of detected rotation. For instance, the amount of scroll corresponding to a half-turn of the crown can be equal to 50% of the amount of scroll corresponding to a full turn of the crown. The
30 process can then return to block 902 where new crown position information can be received.

[0045] It should be appreciated that the actual values used to linearly map the change in crown position to the distance or speed of scrolling can be varied depending on the desired functionality

of the device. Moreover, it should be appreciated that other mappings between the scroll amount and change in position can be used. For example, acceleration, velocity (described in greater detail below with respect to FIGs. 21-44), or the like, can be used to determine the distance or speed of scrolling. Additionally, non-linear mappings between the crown characteristic (e.g., position, velocity, acceleration, etc.) and the scroll amount or scroll speed can be used.

[0046] To further illustrate the operation of process 900, FIG. 10 depicts an example interface of device 100 having a visual representation of lines of text containing numbers 1-9. At block 902 of process 900, processor 202 of device 100 can receive crown position information from encoder 204. Since crown 108 is not being rotated in FIG. 10, a negative determination can be made by processor 202 at block 904, causing the process to return to block 902.

[0047] Referring now to FIG. 11, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction 1102. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 902 of process 900. Thus, processor 202 can make a positive determination at block 904, causing the process to proceed to block 906. At block 906, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scroll through the lines of text being displayed on display 106. The scrolling can have a scroll direction 1104 corresponding to the rotation direction 1102 of crown 108 and a scroll amount or speed based on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the scroll distance can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scroll through the lines of text by causing the text to translate in scroll direction 1104. As a result, a portion of line 1002 has been removed from display 106, while a portion of line 1004 is newly displayed on the bottom of display 106. The lines of text between lines 1002 and 1004 have similarly been translated in scroll direction 1104. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1102, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scroll the lines of text in scroll direction 1104, as shown in FIG. 12. In FIG. 12, line 1002 is no longer visible within display 106 and line 1004 is now completely in view of display 106. In some examples, if line 1004 is the last line of text and the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1102, processor 202 can limit the scrolling of display 106 to stop scrolling once line 1004 is fully displayed within display 106. In other examples, processor 202 can continue the scrolling of display 106 by looping to the start of the lines of text to cause the first line of text (e.g., line 1002) to be displayed below line 1004. In yet other examples, a rubberbanding effect can be performed by displaying a blank space below line 1004, and snapping the lines of text back to

align line 1004 with the bottom of display 106 in response to a stop in rotation of crown 108. It should be appreciated that the action performed in response to reaching the end of content displayed within display 106 can be selected based on the type of data being displayed.

[0048] Referring now to FIG. 13, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation

5 direction 1106. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 902 of process 900. Thus, processor 202 can make a positive determination at block 904, causing the process to proceed to block 906. At block 906, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scroll the lines of text in scroll direction 1108 corresponding to rotation direction 1106. In this example, scroll direction 1108 is in the opposite
10 direction of scroll direction 1104. However, it should be appreciated that scroll direction 1108 can be in any desired direction. Similar to the scrolling performed in response to rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 1102, the scrolling performed in response to the rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 1106 can depend on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the scroll
15 distance can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scroll through the lines of text by causing the lines of text to translate in scroll direction 1108. As a result, a portion of line 1004 can be removed from display 106, while a portion of line 1002 can again be displayed at the top of display 106. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1106, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scroll the lines of text
20 in scroll direction 1108, as shown in FIG. 14. As shown in FIG.14, line 1004 has been translated off of display 106, while line 1002 is now fully visible. In some examples, if line 1002 is the first line of text and the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1106, processor 202 can limit the scrolling of display 106 to stop scrolling once line 1002 is at the top of display 106. In other examples, processor 202 can continue the scrolling of display 106 by looping to
25 the end of the lines of text to cause the last line of text (e.g., line 1004) to be displayed above line 1002. In yet other examples, a rubberbanding effect can be performed by displaying a blank space above line 1002, and snapping the lines of text back to align line 1002 with the top of display 106 in response to a stop in rotation of crown 108. It should be appreciated that the action performed in response to reaching the end of content displayed within display 106 can be
30 selected based on the type of data being displayed.

[0049] While a specific scrolling example is provided, it should be appreciated that other types of data, such as media items, webpages, or the like, can similarly be scrolled using a mechanical

crown of a wearable electronic device in a similar manner. Additionally, the distance or speed of scrolling can be configured to depend on any characteristic of the crown.

[0050] FIG. 15 illustrates an exemplary process 1500 for scaling a view (e.g., zooming in or out) of a display using a crown according to various examples. The view can include a visual representation of any type of data being displayed. For example, the view can include a display of a text, a media item, a webpage, a map, or the like. Process 1500 can be similar to processes 300 and 900, except that instead of scrolling between applications or scrolling a view of a device, the view can be scaled positively or negatively in response to rotation of the crown. In some examples, process 1500 can be performed by a wearable electronic device similar to device 100. In these examples, content or any other view can be displayed on display 106 of device 100 and process 1500 can be performed to visually scale the view in response to a turning of crown 108.

[0051] At block 1502, crown position information can be received in a manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 302 or 902. For instance, the crown position information can be received by a processor (e.g., processor 202) from an encoder (e.g., encoder 204) and can include an analog or digital representation of the absolute position of the crown, a change in rotational position of the crown, or other positional information of the crown.

[0052] At block 1504, it can be determined if a change in position has been detected in a manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 304 or 904. For instance, block 1504 can include comparing the position of the crown at two different instances in time, or can include determining if an absolute value of a change in crown position is equal to zero or below a threshold value. If no change in position is detected, the process can return to block 1502. Alternatively, if a change in position is detected, the process can proceed to block 1506. As described herein, a positive determination at block 1504 can cause the process to proceed to block 1506, while a negative determination can cause the process to return to block 1502. However, it should be appreciated that the determination performed at block 1504 can be reversed such that a positive determination can cause the process to return to block 1502, while a negative determination can cause the process to proceed to block 1506. For example, block 1504 can alternatively determine if no change in position is detected.

[0053] At block 1506, a view of a display can be scaled based on the detected change in position. Block 1506 can include visually scaling a view (e.g., zooming in/out) in response to the detected change in position of the crown. For example, the display (e.g., display 106) can be

displaying a portion of some content. In response to detecting a change in position of the crown (e.g., crown 108), the view can be scaled by increasing or decreasing the size of the currently displayed portion of the content in the view depending on the direction of the change in position of the crown. For example, turning the crown clockwise can cause the contents within a view of the display to increase in size (e.g., zooming in), while turning the crown counter-clockwise can cause the contents within the view of the display to decrease in size (e.g., zooming out).

Additionally, the amount or speed of scaling can depend on the amount of detected change in the position of the crown. In some examples, the amount or speed of the scaling can be proportional to the amount of detected rotation of the crown. For instance, the amount of scaling corresponding to a half-turn of the crown can be equal to 50% of the amount of scaling corresponding to a full turn of the crown. The process can then return to block 1502 where new crown position information can be received.

[0054] It should be appreciated that the actual values used to linearly map the change in crown position to the amount or speed of scaling can be varied depending on the desired functionality of the device. Moreover, it should be appreciated that other mappings between the scale amount and change in position can be used. For example, acceleration, velocity (described in greater detail below with respect to FIGs. 21-44), or the like, can be used to determine the amount or speed of scaling. Additionally, non-linear mappings between the crown characteristic (e.g., position, velocity, acceleration, etc.) and the scale amount or scale speed can be used.

[0055] To further illustrate the operation of process 1500, FIG. 16 depicts an example interface of device 100 showing a triangle 1602. At block 1502 of process 1500, processor 202 of device 100 can receive crown position information from encoder 204. Since crown 108 is not being rotated in FIG. 16, a negative determination can be made by processor 202 at block 1504, causing the process to return to block 1502.

[0056] Referring now to FIG. 17, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction 1702. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 1502 of process 1500. Thus, processor 202 can make a positive determination at block 1504, causing the process to proceed to block 1506. At block 1506, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scale the view being displayed on display 106. The scaling can increase or decrease the size of the view depending on the rotation direction of crown 108 and can have a scale amount or speed based on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the scale

amount can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scale the view containing triangle 1602 using a positive scaling factor. As a result, triangle 1602 in FIG. 17 appears larger than that shown in FIG. 16. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1702, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scaling the view
5 containing the image of triangle 1602 using a positive scaling factor, as shown in FIG. 18. In FIG. 18, triangle 1602 appears larger than those shown in FIGS. 16 and 17. When the rotation of crown 108 stops, the scaling of the view containing triangle 1602 can similarly stop. In some examples, if the view of triangle 1602 has been scaled to its maximum amount and the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1702, processor 202 can limit the scaling of
10 display 106. In yet other examples, a rubberbanding effect can be performed by allowing the view containing triangle 1602 to increase in size to a rubberbanding limit that is greater than the maximum scaling amount for the view and then snapping the size of the view back to its maximum scaling amount in response to a stop in rotation of crown 108. It should be appreciated that the action performed in response to reaching the scaling limit of display 106 can
15 be configured in any desired manner.

[0057] Referring now to FIG. 19, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation direction 1704. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 1502 of process 1500. Thus, processor 202 can make a positive determination at block 1504, causing the process to proceed to block 1506. At block
20 1506, processor 202 can cause display 106 to scale the view using a negative scaling factor corresponding to rotation direction 1704. Similar to the scaling performed in response to rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 1702, the scaling performed in response to the rotation of crown 108 in rotation direction 1704 can depend on a characteristic (e.g., distance, velocity, acceleration, or the like) of the rotation of crown 108. In the illustrated example, the
25 scaling amount can be proportional to the amount of rotation of crown 108. As shown, display 106 can scale the view containing the image of triangle 1602 using a negative scaling factor. As a result, triangle 1602 in FIG. 19 is smaller than that shown in FIG. 18. As the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1704, processor 202 can continue to cause display 106 to scale the view of containing image of triangle 1602 using a negative scaling factor, as shown in
30 FIG. 20. In FIG.20, triangle 1602 is smaller than those shown in FIGs. 18 and 19. When the rotation of crown 108 stops, the scaling of the view containing triangle 1602 can similarly stop. In some examples, if the view containing triangle 1602 has been scaled to its minimum amount

and the user continues to rotate crown 108 in rotation direction 1704, processor 202 can limit the scaling of display 106. In yet other examples, a rubberbanding effect can be performed by allowing the view containing triangle 1602 to decrease in size to a rubberbanding limit that is less than the minimum scaling amount for the view, and then snapping the size of the view back to its minimum scaling amount in response to a stop in rotation of crown 108. It should be appreciated that the action performed in response to reaching the scaling limit of display 106 can be configured in any desired manner.

[0058] While a specific scaling example is provided, it should be appreciated that views of other types of data, such as media items, webpages, or the like, can similarly be scaled using a mechanical crown of a wearable electronic device in a similar manner. Additionally, the amount or speed of scaling can be configured to depend on any characteristic of the crown. Moreover, in some examples, when reaching a minimum or maximum scaling of a view, continued rotation of the crown in the same direction can cause the scaling to reverse direction. For example, an upward rotation of the crown can cause a view to zoom-in. However, upon reaching a scaling limit, the upward rotation of the crown can then cause the view to scale in the opposite direction (e.g., zoom-out).

[0059] FIG. 21 illustrates an exemplary process 2100 for scrolling a view of a display based on an angular velocity of rotation of a crown according to various examples. The view can include a visual representation of any type of data being displayed. For example, the view can include a display of a text, a media item, a webpage, or the like. Process 2100 can be similar to process 900, except that it can scroll the view based on a scrolling velocity that depends on the angular velocity of rotation of the crown. In some examples, process 2100 can be performed by a wearable electronic device similar to device 100. In these examples, content or any other view can be displayed on display 106 of device 100 and process 2100 can be performed to visually scroll the view in response to a turning of crown 108. In some examples, the scrolling can be performed by translating the displayed contents along a fixed axis.

[0060] At block 2102, a view of the display of the wearable electronic device can be displayed. As mentioned above, the view can include any visual representation of any type of data that is displayed by a display of the device.

[0061] At block 2104, crown position information can be received in a manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 902 of process 900. For instance, the crown position information can be received by a processor (e.g., processor 202) from an encoder

(e.g., encoder 204) and can include an analog or digital representation of the absolute position of the crown, a change in rotational position of the crown, or other positional information of the crown.

[0062] At block 2106, the scroll velocity (e.g., speed and scroll direction) can be determined.

5 In some examples, the scrolling of a view can be determined using a physics-based modeling of the motion. For example, the view can be treated as an object having a movement velocity that corresponds to the velocity of scrolling across the display of the device. The rotation of the crown can be treated as a force being applied to the view in a direction corresponding to the direction of rotation of the crown, where the amount of force depends on the speed of angular
10 rotation of the crown. For example, a greater speed of angular rotation can correspond to a greater amount of force being applied to the view. Any desired linear or non-linear mapping between the speed of angular rotation of the crown and the force being applied to the view can be used. In addition, a drag force can be applied in a direction opposite the direction of scroll. This can be used to cause the velocity of scrolling to decay over time, allowing the scrolling to
15 stop absent additional input from the user. Thus, the velocity of scrolling at discrete moments in time can take the general form of:

$$V_T = V_{(T-1)} + \Delta V_{\text{CROWN}} - \Delta V_{\text{DRAG}}. \quad (1.1)$$

[0063] In equation 1.1, V_T represents the determined scroll velocity (speed and direction) at time T , $V_{(T-1)}$ represents the previous scroll velocity (speed and direction) at time $T-1$, ΔV_{CROWN}
20 represents the change in velocity caused by the force applied to the view in response to the rotation of the crown, and ΔV_{DRAG} represents the change in velocity of the view caused by the drag force opposing the motion of the view (scrolling of the view). As mentioned above, the force applied to the view by the crown can depend on the speed of angular rotation of the crown. Thus, ΔV_{CROWN} can also depend on the speed of angular rotation of the crown. Typically, the
25 greater the speed of angular rotation of the crown, the greater the value of ΔV_{CROWN} will be. However, the actual mapping between the speed of angular rotation of the crown and ΔV_{CROWN} can be varied depending on the desired user feel of the scrolling effect. For example, various linear or non-linear mappings between the speed of angular rotation of the crown and ΔV_{CROWN} can be used. In some examples, ΔV_{DRAG} can depend on the velocity of scrolling such that at
30 greater velocities, a greater opposing change in velocity can be produced. In other examples, ΔV_{DRAG} can have a constant value. However, it should be appreciated that any constant or variable amount of opposing change in velocity can be used to produce a desired scrolling effect.

Note, typically, in the absence of user input in the form of ΔV_{CROWN} , V_T will approach (and become) zero based on ΔV_{DRAG} in accordance with equation 1.1, but V_T would not change signs without user input in the form of crown rotation (ΔV_{CROWN}).

[0064] As can be seen from equation 1.1, the velocity of scrolling can continue to increase as long as ΔV_{CROWN} is greater than ΔV_{DRAG} . Additionally, the velocity of scrolling can have non-zero values even when no ΔV_{CROWN} input is being received. Thus, if the view is scrolling with a non-zero velocity, it can continue to scroll without the user rotating the crown. The scroll distance and time until the scrolling stops can depend on the scroll velocity at the time the user stops rotating the crown and the ΔV_{DRAG} component.

[0065] In some examples, when the crown is rotated in a direction corresponding to a scroll direction that is opposite the direction that the view is currently being scrolled, the $V_{(T-1)}$ component can be reset to a value of zero, allowing the user to quickly change the direction of the scrolling without having to provide a force sufficient to offset the current scroll velocity of the view.

[0066] At block 2108, the display can be updated based on the scroll speed and direction determined at block 2106. This can include translating the displayed view by an amount corresponding to the determined scroll speed and in a direction corresponding to the determined scroll direction. The process can then return to block 2104, where additional crown position information can be received.

[0067] It should be appreciated that blocks 2104, 2106, and 2108 can be repeatedly performed at any desired frequency to continually determine the velocity of scrolling and to update the display accordingly.

[0068] To further illustrate the operation of process 2100, FIG. 22 depicts an example interface of device 100 having a visual representation of lines of text containing numbers 1-9. At block 2102 of process 2100, processor 202 of device 100 can cause display 106 to display the illustrated interface. At block 2104, processor 202 can receive crown position information from encoder 204. At block 2106, a scroll speed and scroll direction can be determined. Since the current scroll speed is zero and since crown 108 is not currently being rotated, it can be determined using equation 1.1 that the new velocity of scrolling is zero. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display using the speed and direction determined at block 2106. However, since the determined velocity was zero, no change to the display need be made. For purposes of explanation, FIGs. 23-29 depict subsequent views of the

interface shown in FIG. 22 at different points of time, where the length of time between each view is equal.

[0069] Referring now to FIG. 23, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 2302. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . In this example, rotation of crown 108 in the upward direction corresponds to an upward scroll direction. In other examples, other directions can be used. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 23, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2304. Since crown 108 has only begun to rotate, rotation speed 2302 can be relatively low compared to typical rotation speeds of the crown. Thus, scroll speed 2304 can similarly have a relatively low value compared to typical or maximum scroll speeds. As a result, only a portion of the line of text containing the value “1” has been translated off the display.

[0070] Referring now to FIG. 24, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 2306, which can be greater than rotation speed 2302. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 23), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2306 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2304). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2308 can be greater than scroll speed 2304. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2306 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2308 can be less than scroll speed 2304. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 24, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2308. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2306 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2308 can be greater than scroll speed 2304. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing a full line of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0071] Referring now to FIG. 25, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 2310, which can be greater than rotation speed 2306. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 24), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2310 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2308). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2312 can be greater than scroll speed 2308. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2310 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2312 can be less than scroll speed 2308. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 25, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2312. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2310 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2312 can be greater than scroll speed 2308. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing 1.5 lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0072] Referring now to FIG. 26, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 2314, which can be greater than rotation speed 2310. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2110, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 25), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2314 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2312). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2316 can be greater than scroll speed 2312. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2314 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 2316 can be less than scroll speed 2312. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 26, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2316. Since the

ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 2314 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2316 can be greater than scroll speed 2312. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing two lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

5 [0073] Referring now to FIG. 27, crown 108 is not being rotated in any direction. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2110, processor 202 can determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T based on the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2316) and the ΔV_{DRAG} value. Thus, as long as the previous scroll speed 2316 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scroll speed can have a non-zero value even when no rotation of the crown is being performed. However, if the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2316) is equal to the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scroll speed can have a value of zero. In the illustrated example, the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2316) is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 27, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2318. Since ΔV_{DRAG} can have a non-zero value and because the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2316) can be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2318 can have a non-zero value that is less than scroll speed 2316. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a shorter distance over the same length of time, causing 1.5 lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

20 [0074] Referring now to FIG. 28, crown 108 is not being rotated in any direction. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2110, processor 202 can determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T based on the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2318) and the ΔV_{DRAG} value. Thus, as long as the previous scroll speed 2318 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scroll speed can have a non-zero value even when no rotation of the crown is being performed. However, if the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2318) is equal to the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scroll speed can have a value of zero. In the illustrated example, the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2318) is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 28, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2320. Since ΔV_{DRAG} can have a non-

zero value and because the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2318) can be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2320 can have a non-zero value that is less than scroll speed 2318. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a shorter distance over the same length of time, causing one line of text to be translated vertically off the display.

- 5 **[0075]** Referring now to FIG. 29, crown 108 is not being rotated in any direction. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2110, processor 202 can determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T based on the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2320) and the ΔV_{DRAG} value. Thus, as long as the previous scroll speed 2320 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the
- 10 scroll speed can have a non-zero value even when no rotation of the crown is being performed. However, if the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2320) is equal to the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scroll speed can have a value of zero. In the illustrated example, the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2320) is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the
- 15 determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 29, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the upward direction with scroll speed 2322. Since ΔV_{DRAG} can have a non-zero value and because the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 2320) can be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 2322 can have a non-zero value that is less than scroll speed 2320. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a shorter distance over the
- 20 same length of time, causing 0.5 lines of text to be translated vertically off the display. This decay in scroll velocity can continue until the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ is equal to the ΔV_{DRAG} value, causing the scroll velocity to fall to zero. Alternatively, the decay in scroll velocity can continue until the previous scroll velocity $V_{(T-1)}$ falls below a threshold value, after which it can be set to a value of zero.
- 25 **[0076]** To further illustrate the operation of process 2100, FIG. 30 depicts an example interface of device 100 having a visual representation of lines of text containing numbers 1-9 similar to that shown in FIG. 22. FIGs. 31-36 illustrate the scrolling of the display at scroll speeds 3104, 3108, 3112, 3116, 3118, and 3120 based on input rotation speeds 3102, 3106, 3110, and 3114, in a similar manner as described above with respect to FIGs. 23-28. Thus, the lengths of time
- 30 between subsequent views shown in FIGs. 31-36 are equal. For purposes of explanation, FIGs. 37-40 depict subsequent views of the interface shown in FIG. 36 at different points of time, where the length of time between each view is equal.

[0077] In contrast to FIG. 29 where no rotation input was received, a downward rotation having rotation speed 3702 can be performed at FIG. 37. In this instance, processor 202 can again receive crown position information from encoder 204 reflecting this downward rotation at block 2104. At block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the downward rotation of crown 108 is in the opposite direction of the scrolling shown in FIG. 36, the ΔV_{CROWN} value can have a polarity that is opposite that of the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$. In some examples, the new velocity of scrolling V_T can be calculated by adding the new ΔV_{CROWN} value (having an opposite polarity) to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ and subtracting the ΔV_{DRAG} value. In other examples, such as that shown in FIG. 37, the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ can be set to zero when rotation of crown 108 is in a direction opposite that of the previous scrolling (e.g., the polarity of ΔV_{CROWN} is opposite that of $V_{(T-1)}$). This can be performed to allow the user to quickly change the direction of scrolling without having to offset the previous velocity of scrolling. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 37, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the downward direction with scroll speed 3704. Since crown 108 has only begun to rotate, rotation speed 3702 can be relatively low compared to typical rotation speeds of the crown. Thus, scroll speed 3704 can similarly have a relatively low value compared to typical or maximum scroll speeds. As a result, a relatively slow scrolling can be performed, causing 0.5 lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0078] Referring now to FIG. 38, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation direction with rotation speed 3706, which can be greater than rotation speed 3702. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 37), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3706 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 3704). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 3708 can be greater than scroll speed 3704. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3706 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 3708 can be less than scroll speed 3704. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the

display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 38, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the downward direction with scroll speed 3708. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3706 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 3708 can be greater than scroll speed 3704. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing a full line of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0079] Referring now to FIG. 39, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation direction with rotation speed 3710, which can be greater than rotation speed 3706. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 38), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3710 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 3708). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 3712 can be greater than scroll speed 3708. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3710 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 3712 can be less than scroll speed 3708. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 39, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the downward direction with scroll speed 3712. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3710 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 3712 can be greater than scroll speed 3708. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing 1.5 lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0080] Referring now to FIG. 40, crown 108 is being rotated in the downward rotation direction with rotation speed 3714, which can be greater than rotation speed 3710. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 2104. Thus, at block 2110, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scrolling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scroll speed value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 39), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3714 can be added to the previous scroll velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$ (e.g., having scroll speed 3712). Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll

speed 3716 can be greater than scroll speed 3712. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3714 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scroll speed 3716 can be less than scroll speed 3712. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 2108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scroll speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 40, this update has caused the lines of text to translate in the downward direction with scroll speed 3716. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 3714 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, scroll speed 3716 can be greater than scroll speed 3712. As a result, the lines of text have been translated a greater distance over the same length of time, causing two lines of text to be translated vertically off the display.

[0081] While not shown, if the rotation of crown 108 stops, the view can continue to be scrolled in a downward direction in a manner similar to that described above with respect to FIGs.35 and 36. The speed and amount of scroll that can be performed can depend on the scroll speed when the rotation of crown 108 stopped and the value used for ΔV_{DRAG} .

[0082] While a specific scrolling example is provided, it should be appreciated that other types of data, such as media items, webpages, applications, or the like, can similarly be scrolled using process 2100 in a similar manner. For example, process 2100 can be performed to scroll through a list of applications in a manner similar to that described above with respect to process 300. However, the velocity of scrolling through the applications when using process 2100 can depend on the velocity of angular rotation of the crown.

[0083] FIG. 41 illustrates an exemplary process 4100 for scaling a view of a display based on an angular velocity of rotation of a crown according to various examples. The view can include a visual representation of any type of data being displayed. For example, the view can include a display of a text, a media item, a webpage, or the like. Process 4100 can be similar to process 2100, except that process 4100 can determine a scaling velocity (e.g., an amount and direction of change in size per unit time) rather than determine a scrolling velocity. While the quantities being determined are different, they can be determined in a similar manner. In some examples, process 4100 can be performed by a wearable electronic device similar to device 100. In these examples, content or any other view can be displayed on display 106 of device 100 and process 4100 can be performed to visually scale the view in response to a turning of crown 108.

[0084] At block 4102, a view of the display of the wearable electronic device can be displayed. As mentioned above, the view can include any visual representation of any type of data that is displayed by a display of the device.

[0085] At block 4104, crown position information can be received in a manner similar or identical to that described above with respect to block 902 of process 900. For instance, the crown position information can be received by a processor (e.g., processor 202) from an encoder (e.g., encoder 204) and can include an analog or digital representation of the absolute position of the crown, a change in rotational position of the crown, or other positional information of the crown.

[0086] At block 4106, the scale velocity (e.g., speed and positive/negative scaling direction) can be determined. In some examples, the scaling of a view can be determined using a physics-based modeling of motion. For example, the velocity of scaling can be treated as a velocity of a moving object. The rotation of the crown can be treated as a force being applied to the object in a direction corresponding to the direction of rotation of the crown, where the amount of force depends on the speed of angular rotation of the crown. As a result, the scaling velocity can increase or decrease and can move in different directions. For example, a greater speed of angular rotation can correspond to a greater amount of force being applied to the object. Any desired linear or non-linear mapping between speed of angular rotation and force being applied to the object can be used. In addition, a drag force can be applied in a direction opposite the direction of motion (e.g., scaling). This can be used to cause the velocity of scaling to decay over time, allowing the scaling to stop absent additional input from the user. Thus, the velocity of scaling at discrete moments in time can take the general form of:

$$V_T = V_{(T-1)} + \Delta V_{\text{CROWN}} - \Delta V_{\text{DRAG}} \quad (1.2)$$

[0087] In equation 1.2, V_T represents the determined scale velocity (speed and direction) at time T , $V_{(T-1)}$ represents the previous scale velocity (speed and direction) at time $T-1$, ΔV_{CROWN} represents the change in scale velocity caused by the force applied in response to the rotation of the crown, and ΔV_{DRAG} represents the change in scale velocity caused by the drag force opposing the motion of the scaling. As mentioned above, the force applied to the scaling by the crown can depend on the speed of angular rotation of the crown. Thus, ΔV_{CROWN} can also depend on the speed of angular rotation of the crown. Typically, the greater the speed of angular rotation of the crown, the greater the value of ΔV_{CROWN} will be. However, the actual mapping between the speed of angular rotation of the crown and ΔV_{CROWN} can be varied depending on the desired user

feel of the scaling effect. In some examples, the ΔV_{DRAG} can depend on the velocity of scaling, such that at greater velocities, a greater opposing change in scaling can be produced. In other examples, ΔV_{DRAG} can have a constant value. However, it should be appreciated that any constant or variable amount of opposing change in velocity can be used to produce a desired scaling effect. Note, typically, in the absence of user input in the form of ΔV_{CROWN} , V_T will approach (and become) zero based on ΔV_{DRAG} in accordance with equation 1.2, but V_T would not change signs without user input in the form of crown rotation (ΔV_{CROWN}).

[0088] As can be seen from equation 1.2, the velocity of scaling can continue to increase as long as ΔV_{CROWN} is greater than ΔV_{DRAG} . Additionally, the velocity of scaling can have non-zero values even when no ΔV_{CROWN} input is being received. Thus, if the view is scaling with a non-zero velocity, it can continue to scale without the user rotating the crown. The scale amount and time until the scaling stops can depend on the scale velocity at the time the user stops rotating the crown and the ΔV_{DRAG} component.

[0089] In some examples, when the crown is rotated in the opposite direction corresponding to a scale direction that is opposite the direction that the view is currently being scaled, the $V_{(T-1)}$ component can be reset to a value of zero, allowing the user to quickly change the direction of the scaling without having to provide a force sufficient to offset the current scale velocity of the view.

[0090] At block 4108, the display can be updated based on the scale speed and direction determined at block 4106. This can include scaling the view by an amount corresponding to the determined scale speed and in a direction (e.g., larger or smaller) corresponding to the determined scale direction. The process can then return to block 4104, where additional crown position information can be received.

[0091] It should be appreciated that blocks 4104, 4106, and 4108 can be repeatedly performed at any desired frequency to continually determine the speed of scaling and to update the display accordingly.

[0092] To further illustrate the operation of process 4100, FIG. 42 depicts an example interface of device 100 having an image of triangle 4202. At block 4102 of process 4100, processor 202 of device 100 can cause display 106 to display the illustrated triangle 4202. At block 4104, processor 202 can receive crown position information from encoder 204. At block 4106, a scale speed and scale direction can be determined. Since the current scroll velocity is zero and since crown 108 is not currently being rotated, it can be determined using equation 1.2 that the new

velocity of scaling is zero. At block 4108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display using the speed and direction determined at block 4106. However, since the determined velocity was zero, no change to the display need be made. For purposes of explanation, FIGs. 43 and 44 depict subsequent views of the interface shown in FIG. 42 at different points of time, where the length of time between each view is equal.

[0093] Referring now to FIG. 43, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 4302. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 4104. Thus, at block 4106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scaling V_T . In this example, rotation of crown in the upward direction equates to a positive scaling direction (e.g., increasing the size of the view). In other examples, other directions can be used. At block 4108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scale speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 43, this update has caused triangle 4202 to increase in size with a rate of change corresponding to the determined scale speed. Since crown 108 has only begun to rotate, rotation speed 4302 can be relatively low compared to typical rotation speeds of the crown. Thus, the scale speed can similarly have a relatively low value compared to typical or maximum scroll speeds. As a result, only a small change in size of triangle 4202 can be observed.

[0094] Referring now to FIG. 43, crown 108 is being rotated in the upward rotation direction with rotation speed 4304, which can be greater than rotation speed 4302. Processor 202 can again receive crown position information that reflects this rotation from encoder 204 at block 4104. Thus, at block 4106, processor 202 can convert this rotation speed into a ΔV_{CROWN} value to determine the new velocity of scaling V_T . Since the display previously had a non-zero scale velocity value (e.g., as shown in FIG. 43), the new ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 4304 can be added to the previous scale velocity value $V_{(T-1)}$. Thus, as long as the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scale velocity can be greater than the previous scale velocity. However, if the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to rotation speed 4304 is less than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the new scale velocity can be less than the previous scale velocity. In the illustrated example, the new ΔV_{CROWN} value is assumed to be greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value. At block 4108, processor 202 can cause display 106 to update the display based on the determined scale speed and direction. As shown in FIG. 44, this update has caused triangle 4202 to increase in size with the determined scale velocity. Since the ΔV_{CROWN} value corresponding to

rotation speed 4304 is greater than the ΔV_{DRAG} value, the scale velocity can be greater than the previous scale velocity. As a result, a larger change in size of triangle 4202 can be observed than that illustrated in FIG. 43.

[0095] Similar to the scrolling performed using process 2100, the scaling of the view

5 containing triangle 4202 can continue after rotation of crown 108 has ceased. However, the rate at which the view containing triangle 4202 increases in size can decrease over time due to the ΔV_{DRAG} value of equation 1.2. Additionally, a similar scaling that decreases the size of the view containing triangle 4202 can be performed in response to crown 108 being rotated in the opposite direction. The velocity of the scaling can be calculated in a similar manner as that used to
10 calculate the positive scaling shown in FIGs. 42-44. Moreover, similar to the scrolling performed using process 2100, the speed and direction of scaling can be set to zero in response to a rotation of crown 108 in a direction opposite the direction of scaling. This can be performed to allow the user to quickly change the direction of the scaling.

[0096] Moreover, in some examples, when reaching a minimum or maximum scaling of a

15 view, the velocity scaling can reverse directions. For example, the velocity of scaling can cause the view to zoom-in with a non-zero speed. Upon reaching a scaling limit, the direction of the scaling can reverse to cause the view to scale in the opposite direction (e.g., zoom-out) with the same speed that the view was scaling prior to reaching the scaling limit.

[0097] In some examples, the scrolling or scaling performed in any of the processes described

20 above (e.g., process 300, 900, 1500, 2100, or 4100) can be stopped in response to a change of context of the electronic device. A context can represent any condition that makes up the environment in which the crown position information is being received. For example, a context can include a current application being executed by the device, a type of application or process being displayed by the device, a selected object within a view of the device, or the like. To
25 illustrate, if crown position information indicating that a change in position of crown 108 is being received while performing process 300, device 100 can scroll through a list of applications, as described above. However, in response to a change in context in the form of a user selecting one of the displayed applications, which causes device 100 to open the application, device 100 can cease to perform the previously occurring scrolling function of block 306 to
30 prevent the scrolling function from being performed within the opened application. In some examples, after detecting a change in context, device 100 can also ignore inputs from crown 108 by ceasing to perform the scrolling function of block 306 even if crown 108 continues to be

rotated. In some examples, device 100 can cease to perform the scrolling function of block 306 in response to a change in position of crown 108 for a threshold length of time after detecting a change in context. The threshold length of time can be any desired time, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, or more seconds. A similar behavior can also be performed in response to detecting a change in context while performing process 900 or 1500. For example, device 100 can cease to perform a previously occurring scrolling or scaling function in response to detecting a change in context. Additionally, in some examples after detecting a change in context, device 100 can also ignore inputs from crown 108 by ceasing to scroll or zoom a view in response to changes in position of crown 108 for a threshold length of time after detecting the change in context. A similar behavior can also be performed in response to detecting a change in context while performing blocks 2100 or 4100. For example, device 100 can stop a previously occurring scrolling or zooming function having a non-zero speed in response to detecting a change in context. Additionally, in some examples after detecting a change in context, device 100 can also ignore inputs from crown 108 by ceasing to scroll or zoom a view in response to changes in position of crown 108 for a threshold length of time after detecting the change in context. Stopping a scrolling or scaling function and/or ignoring future inputs from crown 108 in response to detecting a change in context can advantageously prevent an input entered while operating in one context from carrying over to another context in an undesired way. For example, a user can use crown 108 to scroll through a list of applications using process 300 and can select a desired music application while the momentum of crown 108 causes crown 108 to continue to spin. Without stopping the scrolling function and without ignoring inputs from crown 108 in response to detecting the change in context, device 100 can cause a scrolling function to be performed within the selected application or can interpret the input from crown 108 in another manner (e.g., to adjust a volume of the music application) unintended by the user.

[0098] In some examples, changes in certain types of contexts may not result in device 100 stopping an ongoing scrolling or scaling function and/or causing device 100 to ignore future inputs from crown 108. For example, if device 100 is simultaneously displaying multiple views or objects within display 106, selection between the displayed views or objects may not cause device 100 to stop the scrolling or scaling function and/or may not cause device 100 to ignore future inputs of crown 108, as described above. For example, device 100 can simultaneously display two sets of lines of text similar to that shown in FIG. 10. In this example, device 100 can scroll through one of the sets using process 900. In response to a user selection of the other set

of lines of text (e.g., via a tap on the touch-sensitive display of device 100 at a location corresponding to the other set of lines of text), device 100 can begin to scroll through the other set of lines of text based on the previous scroll speed and/or current detected changes in position of crown 108. However, if a different type of change in context occurs (e.g., a new application is opened, an item not currently being displayed by device 100 is selected, or the like), device 100 can stop an ongoing scrolling or scaling function and/or can ignore inputs from crown 108 for a threshold length of time, as described above. In other examples, rather than begin to scroll through the other set of lines of text based on the previous scroll speed and/or the current change in position of crown 108 in response to a user selection of the other set of lines of text (e.g., via a tap on the touch-sensitive display of device 100 at a location corresponding to the other set of lines of text), device 100 can stop an ongoing scrolling or scaling function and/or can ignore inputs from crown 108 for a threshold length of time. However, the threshold length of time can be shorter than the threshold length of time used for changes in other types of changes in context (e.g., a new application is opened, an item not currently being displayed by device 100 is selected, or the like). While specific types of context changes are provided above, it should be appreciated that any type of context changes can be selected.

[0099] In some examples, device 100 can include a mechanism for detecting physical contact with crown 108. For example, device 100 can include a capacitive sensor configured to detect changes in capacitance caused by contact with crown 108, a resistive sensor configured to detect changes in resistance caused by contact with crown 108, a pressure sensor configured to detect a depression of crown 108 caused by contact with crown 108, a temperature sensor configured to detect a change in temperature of crown 108 caused by contact with crown 108, or the like. It should be appreciated that any desired mechanism for detecting contact with crown 108 can be used. In these examples, the presence or absence of contact with crown 108 can be used to stop the scrolling or scaling performed in any of the processes described above (e.g., process 300, 900, 1500, 2100, or 4100). For instance, in some examples, device 100 can be configured to perform scrolling or scaling functions as described above with respect to processes 300, 900, 1500, 2100, or 4100. In response to detecting an abrupt stop in the rotation of crown 108 (e.g., a stop or decrease in rotation speed that exceeds a threshold value) while contact with crown 108 is detected, device 100 can stop the scrolling or scaling being performed. This occurrence can represent the situation where the user quickly rotates crown 108, but intentionally brings it to a stop, indicating a desire to halt the scrolling or scaling. However, in response to detecting an

abrupt stop in the rotation of crown 108 (e.g., a stop or decrease in rotation speed that exceeds a threshold value) while contact with crown 108 is not detected, device 100 can continue the scrolling or scaling being performed. This occurrence can represent the situation where the user quickly rotates crown 108 by performing a forward or backwards flicking gesture, removes their
5 finger from crown 108, and rotates their wrist back in order to further wind crown 108 using another flicking gesture. In this situation, it is likely that the user does not intend for the scrolling or scaling to stop.

[00100] While processes 300, 900, 2100, and 4100 have been described above as being used to perform scrolling or scaling of objects or views of a display, it should be appreciated that they
10 can more generally be applied to adjust any type of value associated with the electronic device. For example, rather than scroll or scale a view in a particular direction in response to a change in position of crown 108, device 100 can instead increase a selected value (e.g., a volume, a time within a video, or any other value) by an amount or a speed in a manner similar to that described above for scrolling or scaling. Additionally, rather than scroll or scale a view in an opposite
15 direction in response to a change in position of crown 108 in the opposite direction, device 100 can instead decrease the selected value by an amount or a speed in a manner similar to that described above for scrolling or scaling.

[00101] One or more of the functions relating to scaling or scrolling a user interface can be performed by a system similar or identical to system 4500 shown in FIG. 45. System 4500 can
20 include instructions stored in a non-transitory computer readable storage medium, such as memory 4504 or storage device 4502, and executed by processor 4506. The instructions can also be stored and/or transported within any non-transitory computer readable storage medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system that can fetch the
25 instructions from the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device and execute the instructions. In the context of this document, a “non-transitory computer readable storage medium” can be any medium that can contain or store the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium can include, but is not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical,
30 electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus or device, a portable computer diskette (magnetic), a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) (magnetic), a portable optical disc such a CD, CD-

R, CD-RW, DVD, DVD-R, or DVD-RW, or flash memory such as compact flash cards, secured digital cards, USB memory devices, memory sticks, and the like.

[00102] The instructions can also be propagated within any transport medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system that can fetch the instructions from the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device and execute the instructions. In the context of this document, a “transport medium” can be any medium that can communicate, propagate or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The transport medium can include, but is not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic or infrared wired or wireless propagation medium.

[00103] In some examples, system 4500 can be included within device 100. In these examples, processor 4506 can be used as processor 202. Processor 4506 can be configured to receive the output from encoder 204, buttons 110, 112, and 114, and from touch-sensitive display 106. Processor 4506 can process these inputs as described above with respect to FIGs. 3, 9, 15, 21, and 41, and processes 300, 900, 1500, 2100, and 4100. It is to be understood that the system is not limited to the components and configuration of FIG. 45, but can include other or additional components in multiple configurations according to various examples.

[00104] Although the disclosure and examples have been fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as being included within the scope of the disclosure and examples as defined by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 5 1. A computer-implemented method comprising:
receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic
device;
determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received
crown position information; and
10 in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing at
least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the
electronic device to be scrolled.
- 15 2. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of
applications comprises all applications stored on the electronic device.
3. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of
applications comprises all open applications on the electronic device.
- 20 4. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of
applications comprises a user-generated set of applications on the electronic device.
- 25 5. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-4, wherein the method
further comprises causing a display of a first application of the plurality of applications on the
touch-sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications
displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the
rotation of the physical crown comprises:
in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction,
causing a scrolling to a second application of the plurality of applications in a first scroll
30 direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing a scrolling to a third application of the plurality of applications in a second scroll direction.

5 6. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-5, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

10 7. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-6, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of applications by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

15 8. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-7, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications
20 displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of applications by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the physical crown.

25 9. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-8, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

30 10. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-8, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

 11. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 1-10, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

12. A computer-implemented method comprising:
receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

5 determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled.

10 13. The computer-implemented method of claim 12, wherein the plurality of application icons represent all applications stored on the electronic device.

14. The computer-implemented method of claim 12, wherein the plurality of
15 application icons represent all open applications on the electronic device.

15. The computer-implemented method of claim 12, wherein the plurality of application icons represent a user-generated set of applications on the electronic device.

20 16. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-15, wherein the method further comprises causing a display of a first application icon of the plurality of application icons on the touch-sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

25 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing a scrolling to a second application icon of the plurality of application icons in a first scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing a scrolling to a third application icon of the plurality of application icons in a second
30 scroll direction.

17. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-16, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

18. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-17, wherein determining
5 whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of application icons by a
10 distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

19. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-18, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown of
15 the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of application icons by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the physical crown.

20. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-19, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

21. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-19, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a
25 length of time.

22. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 12-21, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

23. A computer-implemented method comprising:
receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled.

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24. The computer-implemented method of claim 23, wherein the method further comprises determining a scaling factor based on an amount and a direction of the rotation of the physical crown, and wherein scaling the view of the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device is based on the determined scaling factor.

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25. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-24, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled by an amount that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

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26. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-24, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled by an amount based on the speed of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

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27. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-26, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

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28. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-27, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

29. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-27, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

5 30. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-29, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be zoomed in; and

10 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing the view to be zoomed out.

31. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 23-30, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

15 32. A computer-implemented method comprising:

receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

20 in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled.

33. The computer-implemented method of claim 32, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be scrolled in a first scroll direction; and

30 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing the view to be scrolled in a second scroll direction.

34. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-33, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

35. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-34, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

36. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-34, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is based on the speed of rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

37. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-36, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

38. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-36, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

39. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 32-38, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

40. A computer-implemented method comprising:
receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining a scroll speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device as indicated by the received crown position information; and

5 causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be updated based on the determined scroll speed and direction.

41. The computer-implemented method of claim 40, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the view to be scrolled in the determined scroll direction with the determined scroll speed.

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42. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 40-41, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

43. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 40-42, wherein determining
15 the scroll speed comprises:

adding a crown scroll speed component to a previous scroll speed, wherein the crown scroll speed component represents a change in scroll speed based on the velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

20 subtracting a drag scroll speed component from the sum of the crown scroll speed component and the previous scroll speed, wherein the result is the determined scroll speed.

44. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 40-43, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

25 45. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 40-43, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

46. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 40-45, wherein the physical
30 crown is a mechanical crown.

47. A computer-implemented method comprising:

receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining a scale speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device as indicated by the received crown

5 position information; and

causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be updated based on the determined scale speed and direction.

48. The computer-implemented method of claim 47, wherein causing the view
10 displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the view to be scaled in the determined scale direction with the determined scale speed.

49. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 47-48, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

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50. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 47-49, wherein determining the scale speed comprises:

adding a crown scale speed component to a previous scale speed, wherein the crown scale speed component represents a change in scale speed based on the velocity of angular

20 rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

subtracting a drag scale speed component from the sum of the crown scale speed component and the previous scale speed, wherein the result is the determined scale speed.

51. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 47-50, wherein the crown
25 position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

52. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 47-50, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

30

53. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 47-52, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

54. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for: receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

5 determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled.

10 55. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 54, wherein the plurality of applications comprises all applications stored on the electronic device.

15 56. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 54, wherein the plurality of applications comprises all open applications on the electronic device.

57. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 54, wherein the plurality of applications comprises a user-generated set of applications on the electronic device.

20 58. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-57, wherein the non-transitory computer-readable storage medium further comprises instructions for causing a display of a first application of the plurality of applications on the touch-sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

25 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing a scrolling to a second application of the plurality of applications in a first scroll direction; and

30 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing a scrolling to a third application of the plurality of applications in a second scroll direction.

59. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-58, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

60. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-59,
5 wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the
10 plurality of applications by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

61. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-60, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the
15 received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of applications by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the
20 physical crown.

62. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-61, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

25 63. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-61, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

30 64. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 54-63, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

65. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for:
receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic
device;

determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received
crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing at
least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the
electronic device to be scrolled.

66. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 65, wherein the
plurality of application icons represent all applications stored on the electronic device.

67. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 65, wherein the
plurality of application icons represent all open applications on the electronic device.

68. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 65, wherein the
plurality of application icons represent a user-generated set of applications on the electronic
device.

69. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-68,
wherein the non-transitory computer-readable storage medium further comprises instructions for
causing a display of a first application icon of the plurality of application icons on the touch-
sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons
displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the
rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction,
causing a scrolling to a second application icon of the plurality of application icons in a first
scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction;
causing a scrolling to a third application icon of the plurality of application icons in a second
scroll direction.

70. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-69, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

71. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-70,
5 wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled
10 comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of application icons by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

72. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-71,
15 wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be
20 scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of application icons by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the physical crown.

73. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-72,
25 wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

74. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-72,
wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

75. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 65-74,
30 wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

76. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for: receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled.

77. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 76, wherein the non-transitory computer-readable storage medium further comprises instructions for determining a scaling factor based on an amount and a direction of the rotation of the physical crown, and wherein scaling the view of the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device is based on the determined scaling factor.

78. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-77, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled by an amount that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

79. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-77, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled by an amount based on the speed of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

80. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-79, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

81. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-80, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

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82. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-80, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

10 83. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-82, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scaled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be zoomed in; and

15 in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing the view to be zoomed out.

84. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 76-83, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

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85. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for: receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

25 determining whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled.

86. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 85, wherein
30 causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be scrolled in a first scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing the view to be scrolled in a second scroll direction.

5

87. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-86, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

88. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-87,
10 wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is proportional to the amount of
15 rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

89. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-87, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical
20 crown of the electronic device, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is based on the speed of rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device.

25 90. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-89, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

91. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-89,
30 wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

92. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 85-91, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

93. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for:
5 receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic device;

determining a scroll speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device as indicated by the received crown position information; and

10 causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be updated based on the determined scroll speed and direction.

94. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 93, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the
15 view to be scrolled in the determined scroll direction with the determined scroll speed.

95. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 93-94, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

20 96. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 93-95, wherein determining the scroll speed comprises:

adding a crown scroll speed component to a previous scroll speed, wherein the crown scroll speed component represents a change in scroll speed based on the velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

25 subtracting a drag scroll speed component from the sum of the crown scroll speed component and the previous scroll speed, wherein the result is the determined scroll speed.

97. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 93-96, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical
30 crown.

98. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 93-96, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

5 99. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 93-98, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

100. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions for: receiving crown position information associated with a physical crown of an electronic
10 device;

determining a scale speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown of the electronic device as indicated by the received crown position information; and

causing a view displayed on a touch-sensitive display of the electronic device to be
15 updated based on the determined scale speed and direction.

101. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 100, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the view to be scaled in the determined scale direction with the determined scale speed.
20

102. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 100-101, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

103. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 100-102,
25 wherein determining the scale speed comprises:

adding a crown scale speed component to a previous scale speed, wherein the crown scale speed component represents a change in scale speed based on the velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

subtracting a drag scale speed component from the sum of the crown scale speed
30 component and the previous scale speed, wherein the result is the determined scale speed.

104. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 100-103, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

5 105. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 100-103, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

10 106. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of any of claims 100-105, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

107. An electronic device comprising:
one or more processors;
a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and
15 a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:
receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;
determine whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and
20 in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, cause at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled.

25 108. The electronic device of claim 107, wherein the plurality of applications comprises all applications stored on the electronic device.

109. The electronic device of claim 107, wherein the plurality of applications comprises all open applications on the electronic device.

30 110. The electronic device of claim 107, wherein the plurality of applications comprises a user-generated set of applications on the electronic device.

111. The electronic device of any of claims 107-110, wherein the processor is further configured to cause a display of a first application of the plurality of applications on the touch-sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown

comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing a scrolling to a second application of the plurality of applications in a first scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing a scrolling to a third application of the plurality of applications in a second scroll direction.

112. The electronic device of any of claims 107-111, wherein the electronic device is a watch.

113. The electronic device of any of claims 107-112, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of applications by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

114. The electronic device of any of claims 107-113, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of applications displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of applications by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the physical crown.

115. The electronic device of any of claims 107-114, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

116. The electronic device of any of claims 107-114, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

117. The electronic device of any of claims 107-116, wherein the electronic device further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

118. The electronic device of any of claims 107-116, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

119. An electronic device comprising:
one or more processors;
a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and
a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:
receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;
determine whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and
in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, cause at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled.

120. The electronic device of claim 119, wherein the plurality of application icons represent all applications stored on the electronic device.

121. The electronic device of claim 119, wherein the plurality of application icons represent all open applications on the electronic device.

122. The electronic device of claim 119, wherein the plurality of application icons represent a user-generated set of applications on the electronic device.

123. The electronic device of any of claims 119-122, wherein the processor is further configured to cause a display of a first application icon of the plurality of application icons on the touch-sensitive display, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing a scrolling to a second application icon of the plurality of application icons in a first scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing a scrolling to a third application icon of the plurality of application icons in a second scroll direction.

124. The electronic device of any of claims 119-123, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

125. The electronic device of any of claims 119-124, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least a portion of the plurality of application icons by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

126. The electronic device of any of claims 119-125, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed and a direction of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing at least a portion of a plurality of application icons displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the touch-sensitive display to scroll through the at least

a portion of the plurality of application icons by a distance that is based on the speed and direction of rotation of the physical crown.

5 127. The electronic device of any of claims 119-126, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

10 128. The electronic device of any of claims 119-126, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

129. The electronic device of any of claims 119-128, wherein the electronic device further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

15 130. The electronic device of any of claims 119-129, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

20 131. An electronic device comprising:
one or more processors;
a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and
a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:
25 receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;
determine whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and
in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, cause a view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled.

30 132. The electronic device of claim 131, wherein the processor is further configured to determine a scaling factor based on an amount and a direction of the rotation of the physical crown, and wherein scaling the view of the touch-sensitive display is based on the determined scaling factor.

133. The electronic device of any of claims 131-132, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled by an amount that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

134. The electronic device of any of claims 131-132, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled by an amount based on the speed of rotation of the physical crown.

135. The electronic device of any of claims 131-134, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

136. The electronic device of any of claims 131-135, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

137. The electronic device of any of claims 131-135, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

138. The electronic device of any of claims 131-137, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scaled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be zoomed in; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction; causing the view to be zoomed out.

139. The electronic device of any of claims 131-138, wherein the electronic device further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

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140. The electronic device of any of claims 131-139, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

141. An electronic device comprising:

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one or more processors;

a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and

a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:

receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;

15

determine whether a rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information; and

in response to determining that the rotation of the physical crown has occurred, cause a view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled.

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142. The electronic device of claim 141, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled based on the rotation of the physical crown comprises:

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a first rotation direction, causing the view to be scrolled in a first scroll direction; and

in response to the rotation of the physical crown being in a second rotation direction;

25

causing the view to be scrolled in a second scroll direction.

143. The electronic device of any of claims 141-142, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

30

144. The electronic device of any of claims 141-143, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining an amount of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing the

view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is proportional to the amount of rotation of the physical crown.

5 145. The electronic device of any of claims 141-143, wherein determining whether the rotation of the physical crown has occurred based on the received crown position information comprises determining a speed of rotation of the physical crown, and wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be scrolled comprises causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be scrolled by a distance that is based on the speed of rotation of the
10 rotation of the physical crown.

 146. The computer-implemented method of any of claims 141-145, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

15 147. The electronic device of any of claims 141-145, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

 148. The electronic device of any of claims 141-147, wherein the electronic device
20 further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

 149. The electronic device of any of claims 141-148, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

25 150. An electronic device comprising:
one or more processors;
a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and
a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or
30 more processors configured to:
receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;

determine a scroll speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown as indicated by the received crown position information; and

cause a view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be updated based on the determined scroll speed and direction.

151. The electronic device of claim 150, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the view to be scrolled in the determined scroll direction with the determined scroll speed.

152. The electronic device of any of claims 150-151, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

153. The electronic device of any of claims 150-152, wherein determining the scroll speed comprises:

adding a crown scroll speed component to a previous scroll speed, wherein the crown scroll speed component represents a change in scroll speed based on the velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

subtracting a drag scroll speed component from the sum of the crown scroll speed component and the previous scroll speed, wherein the result is the determined scroll speed.

154. The electronic device of any of claims 150-153, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

155. The electronic device of any of claims 150-153, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

156. The electronic device of any of claims 150-155, wherein the electronic device further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

157. The electronic device of any of claims 150-156, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

158. An electronic device comprising:
5 one or more processors;
a physical crown operatively coupled to the one or more processors; and
a touch-sensitive display operatively coupled to the one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:
receive crown position information associated with the physical crown;
10 determine a scale speed and direction based on a velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown as indicated by the received crown position information; and
cause a view displayed on the touch-sensitive display to be updated based on the determined scale speed and direction.

159. The electronic device of claim 158, wherein causing the view displayed on the touch-sensitive device to be updated comprises causing the view to be scaled in the determined scale direction with the determined scale speed.

20 160. The electronic device of any of claims 158-159, wherein the electronic device comprises a watch.

161. The electronic device of any of claims 158-160, wherein determining the scale speed comprises:

25 adding a crown scale speed component to a previous scale speed, wherein the crown scale speed component represents a change in scale speed based on the velocity of angular rotation of the rotation of the physical crown; and

subtracting a drag scale speed component from the sum of the crown scale speed component and the previous scale speed, wherein the result is the determined scale speed.

30 162. The electronic device of any of claims 158-161, wherein the crown position information comprises an absolute rotational position of the physical crown.

163. The electronic device of any of claims 158-161, wherein the crown position information comprises a change in rotational position of the physical crown over a length of time.

5

164. The electronic device of any of claims 158-163, wherein the electronic device further comprises one or more sensors for detecting an amount of force applied to the touch-sensitive display.

10

165. The electronic device of any of claims 158-164, wherein the physical crown is a mechanical crown.

Device
100

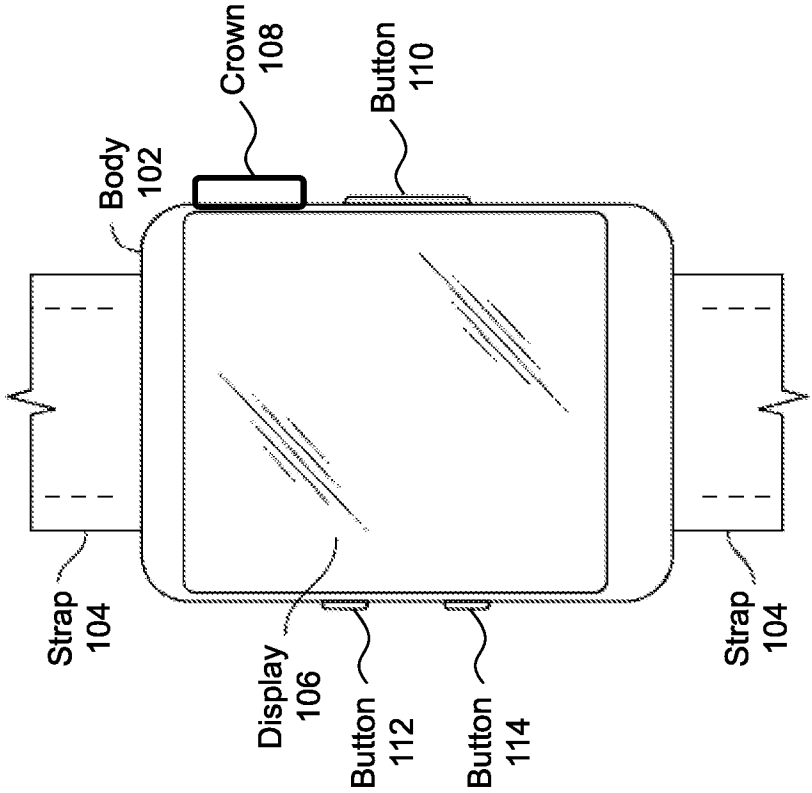


FIG. 1

Device
100

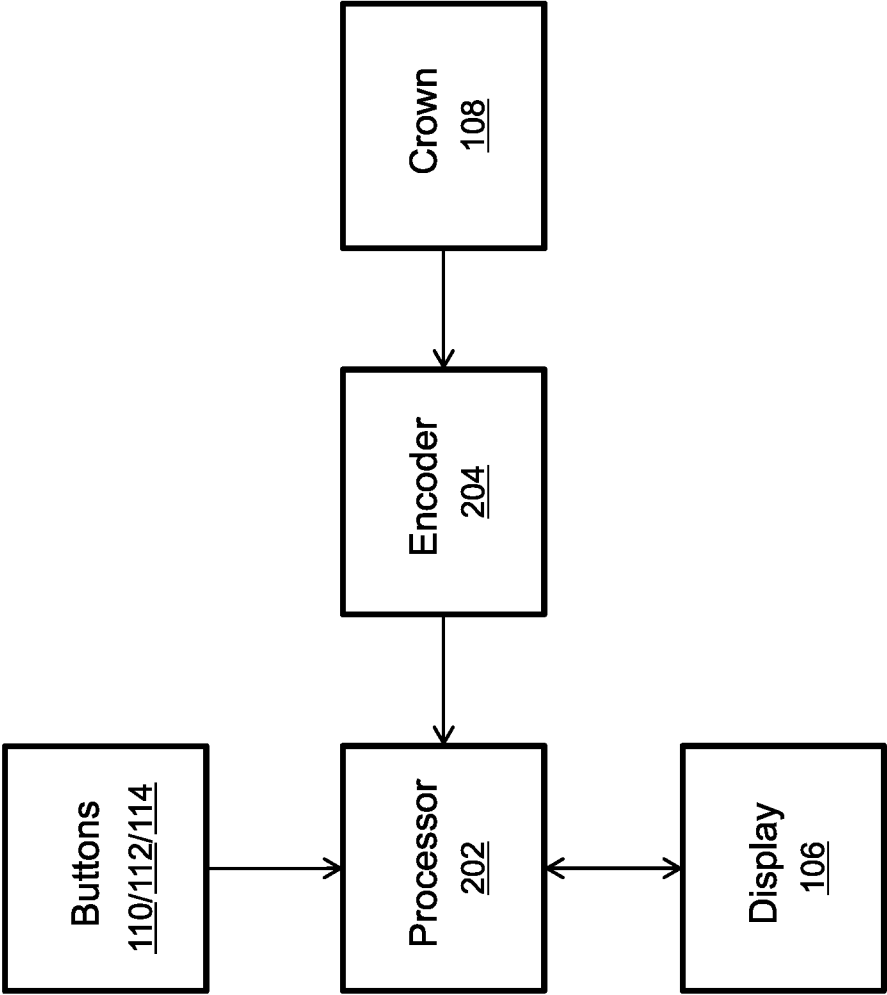


FIG. 2

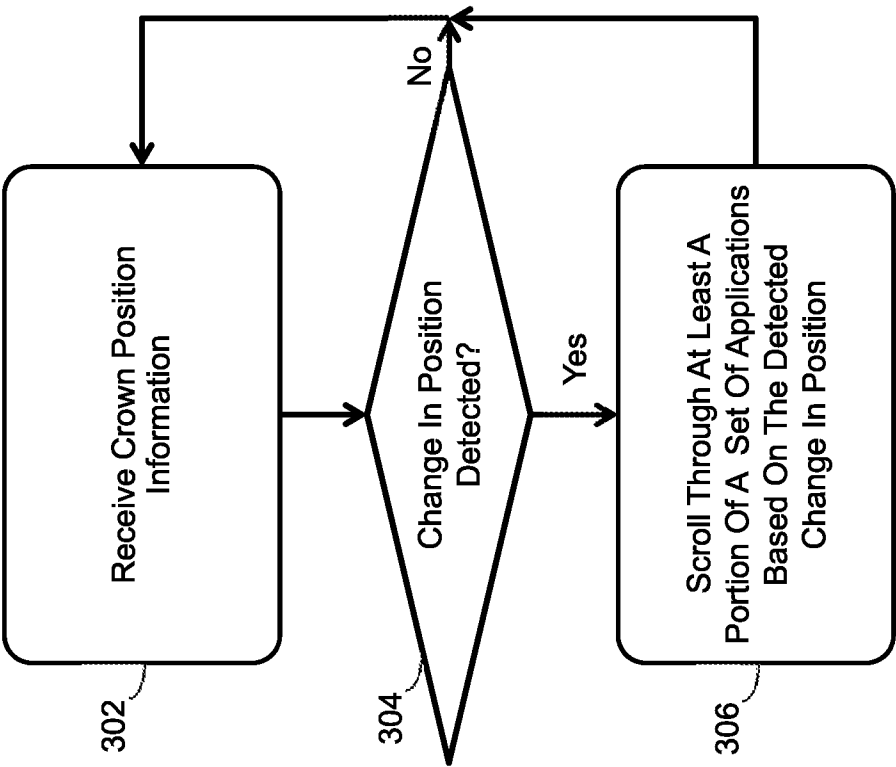


FIG. 3

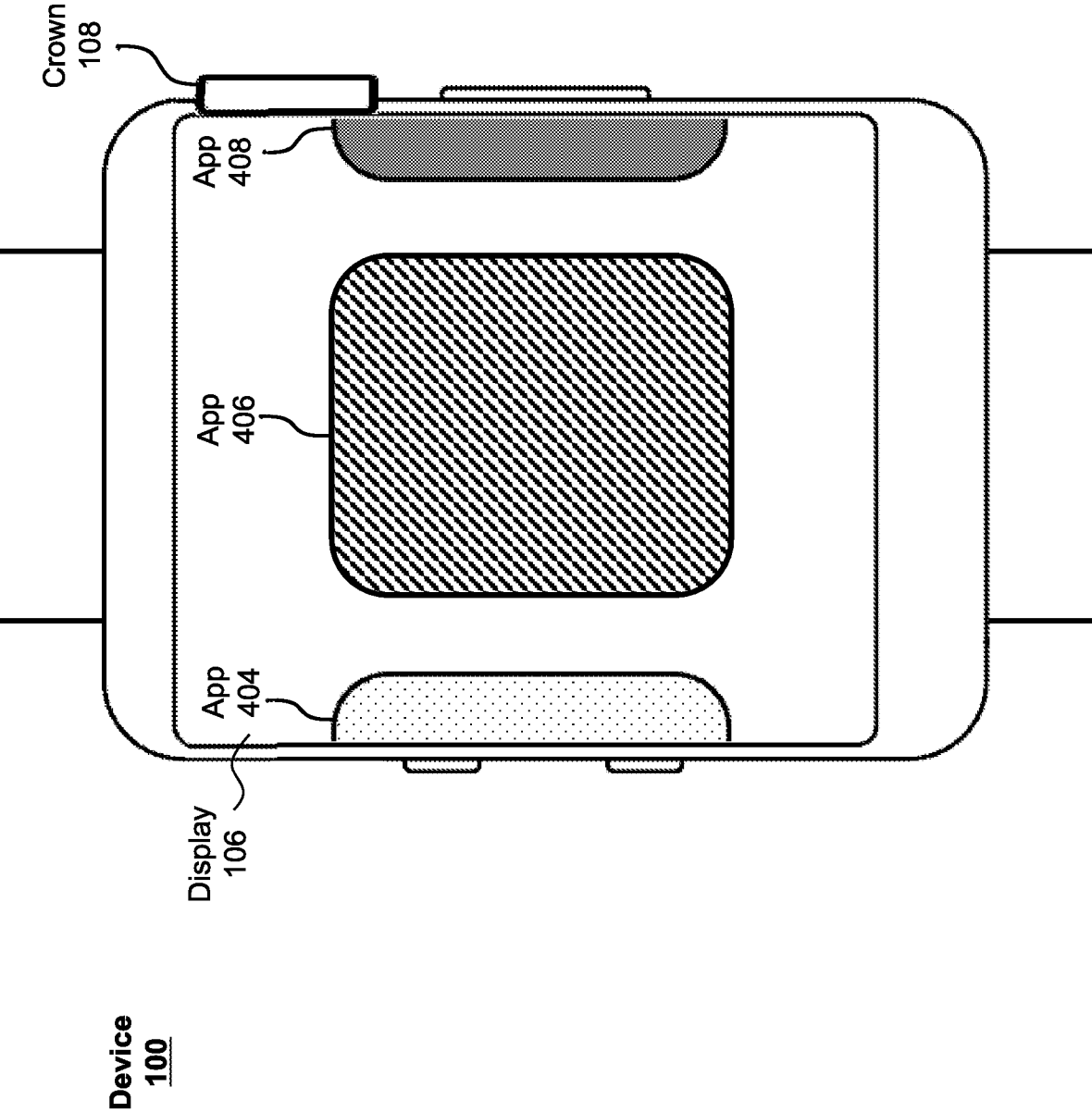


FIG. 4

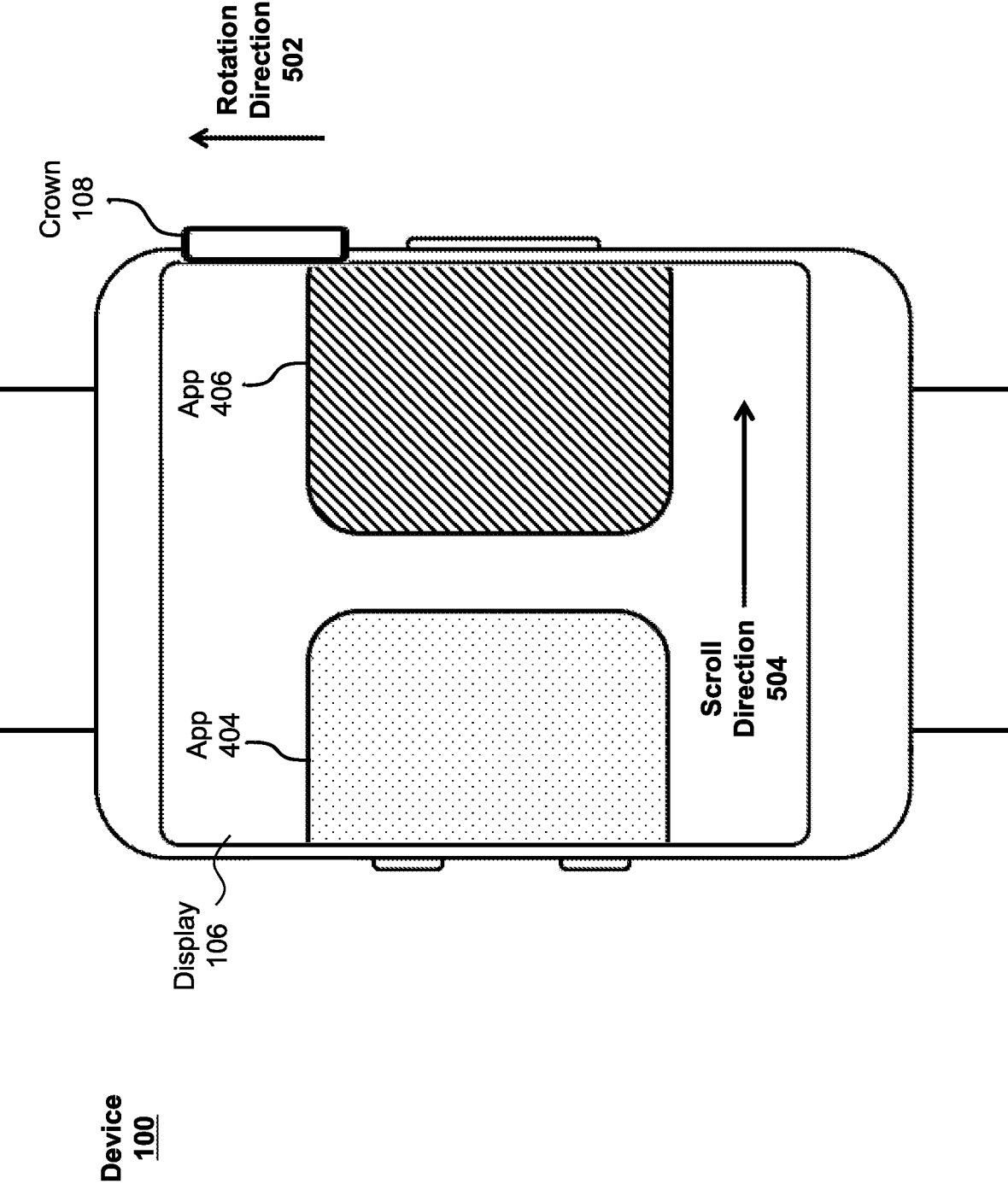


FIG. 5

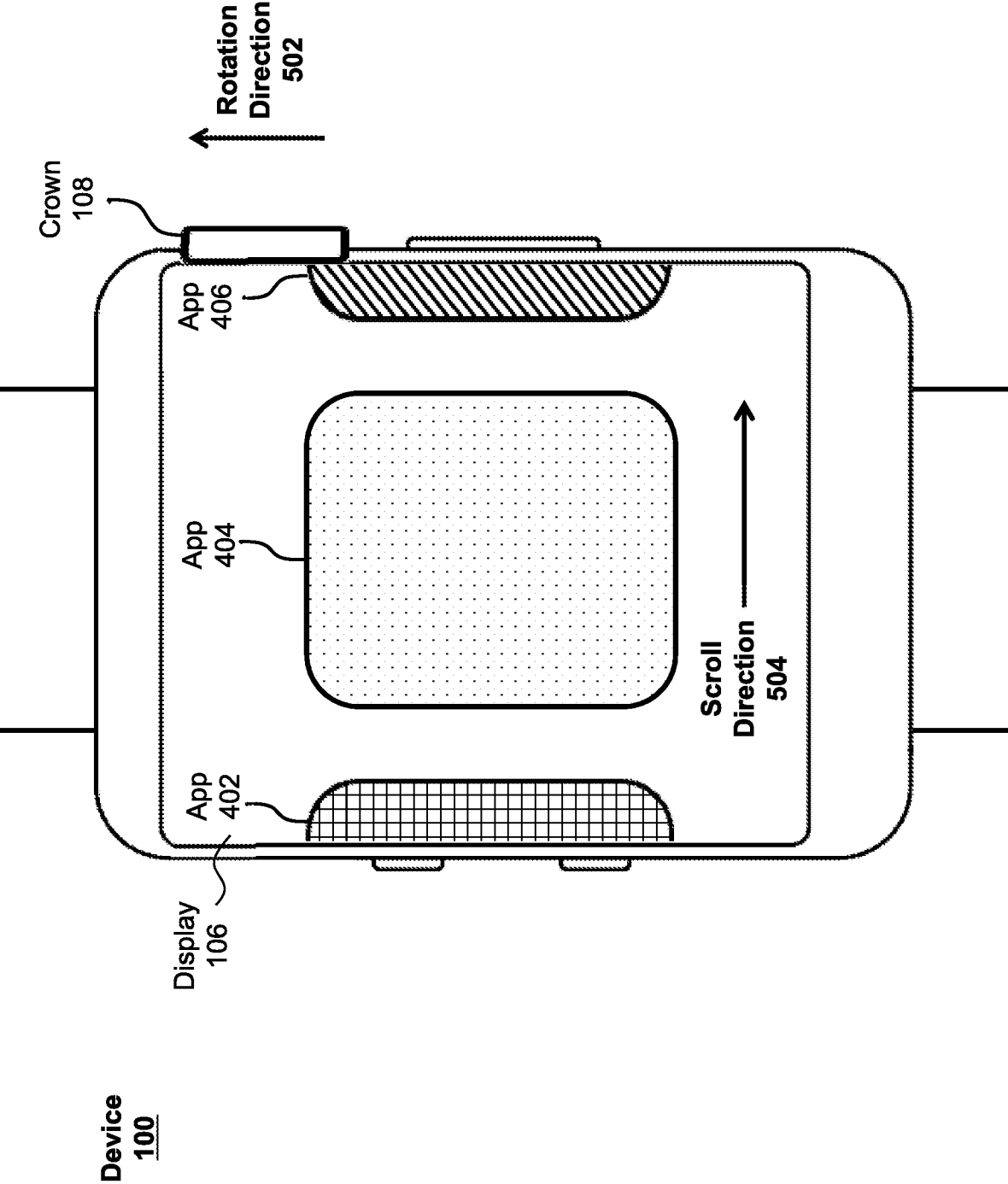
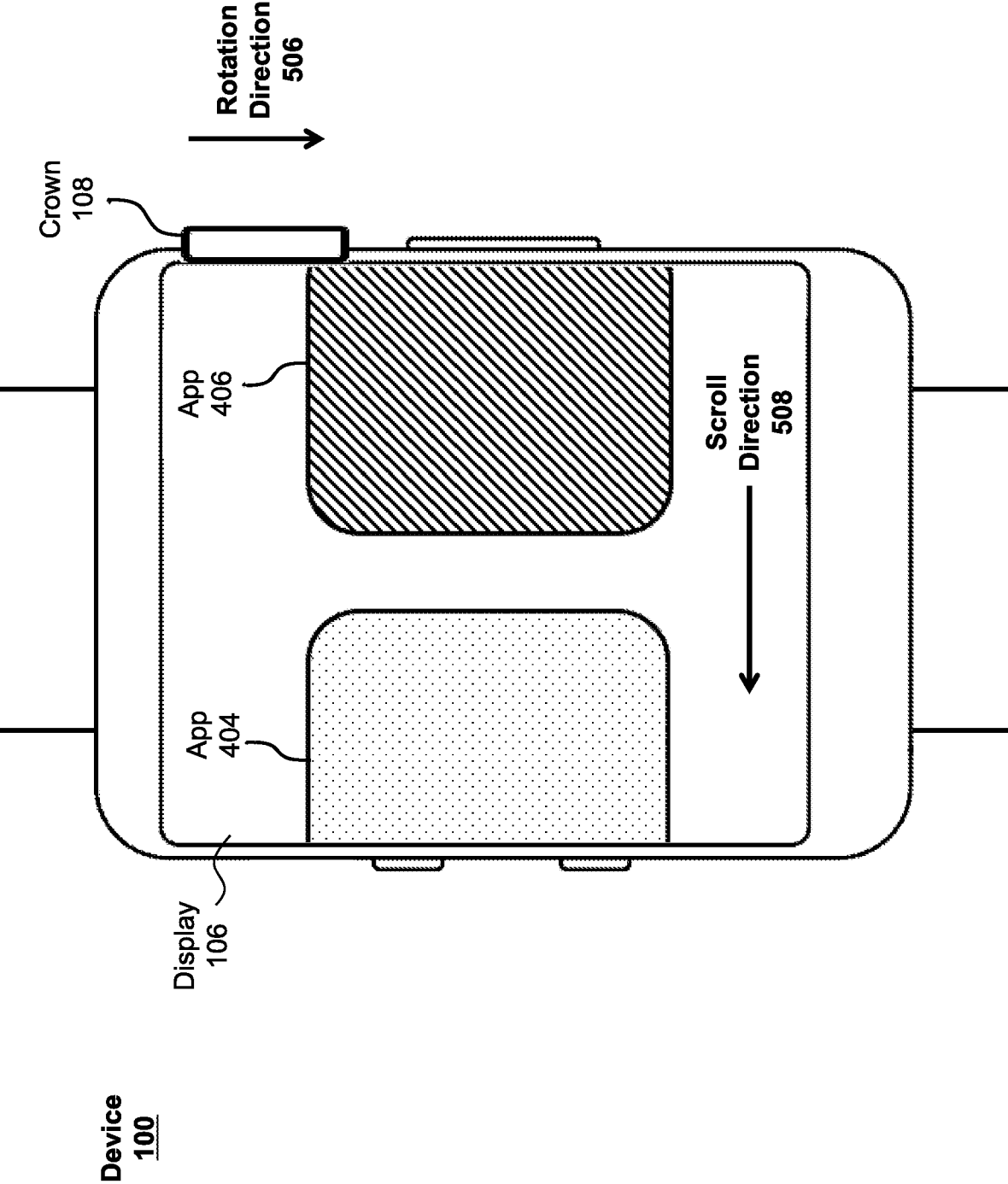


FIG. 6



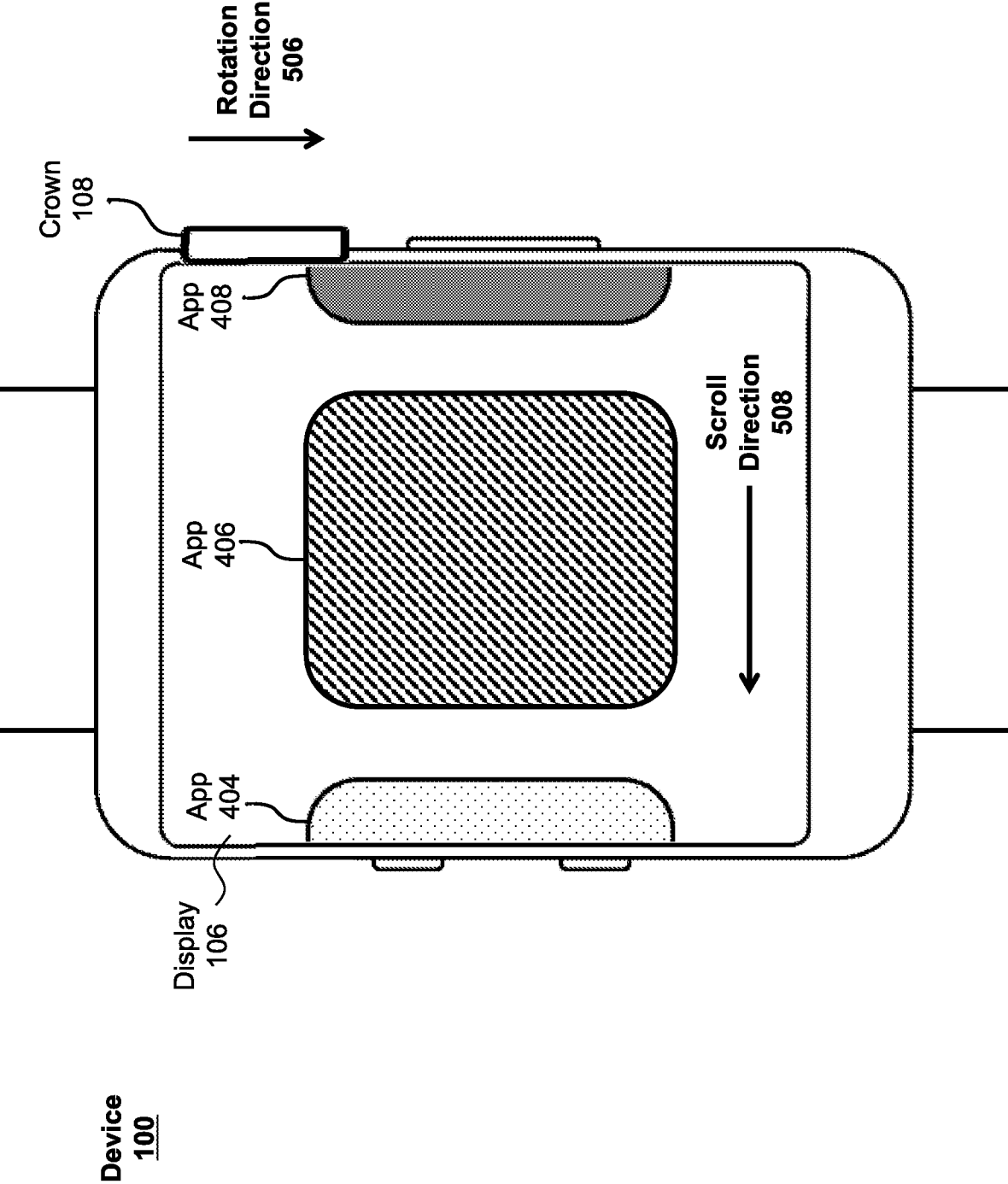


FIG. 8

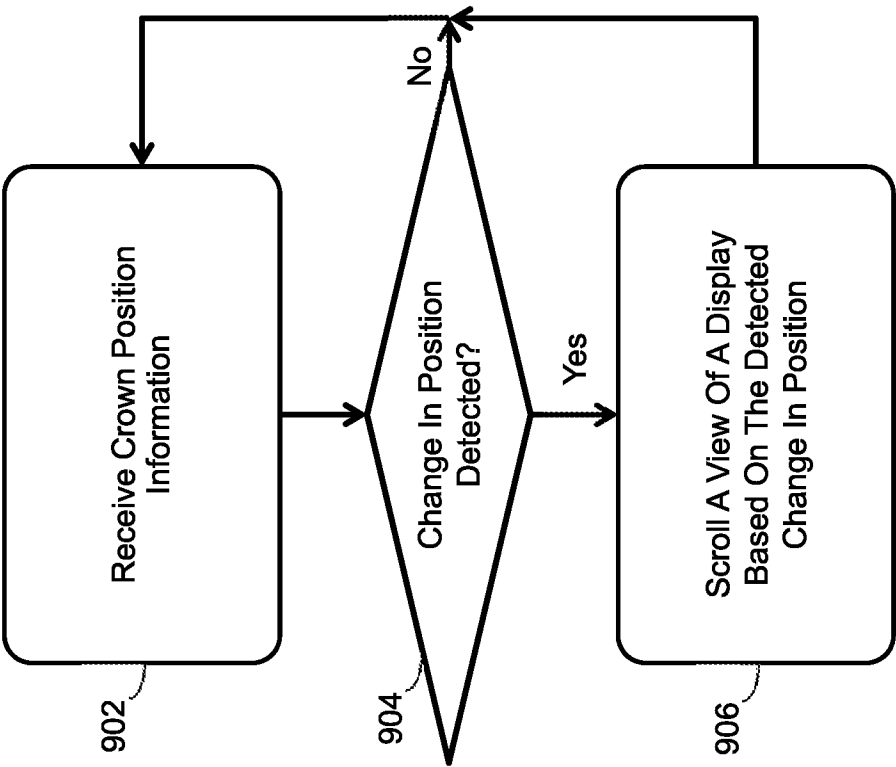


FIG. 9

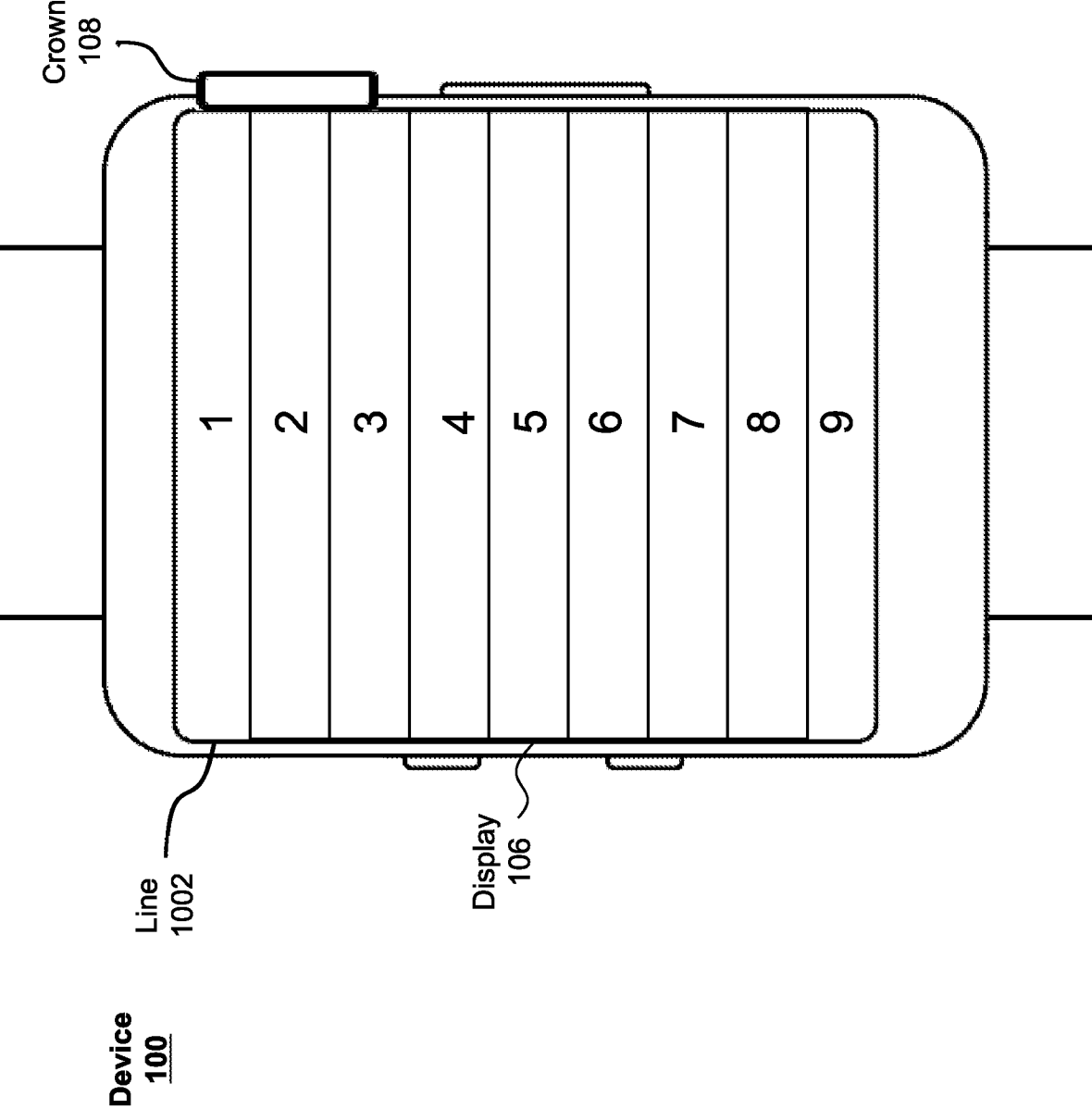


FIG. 10

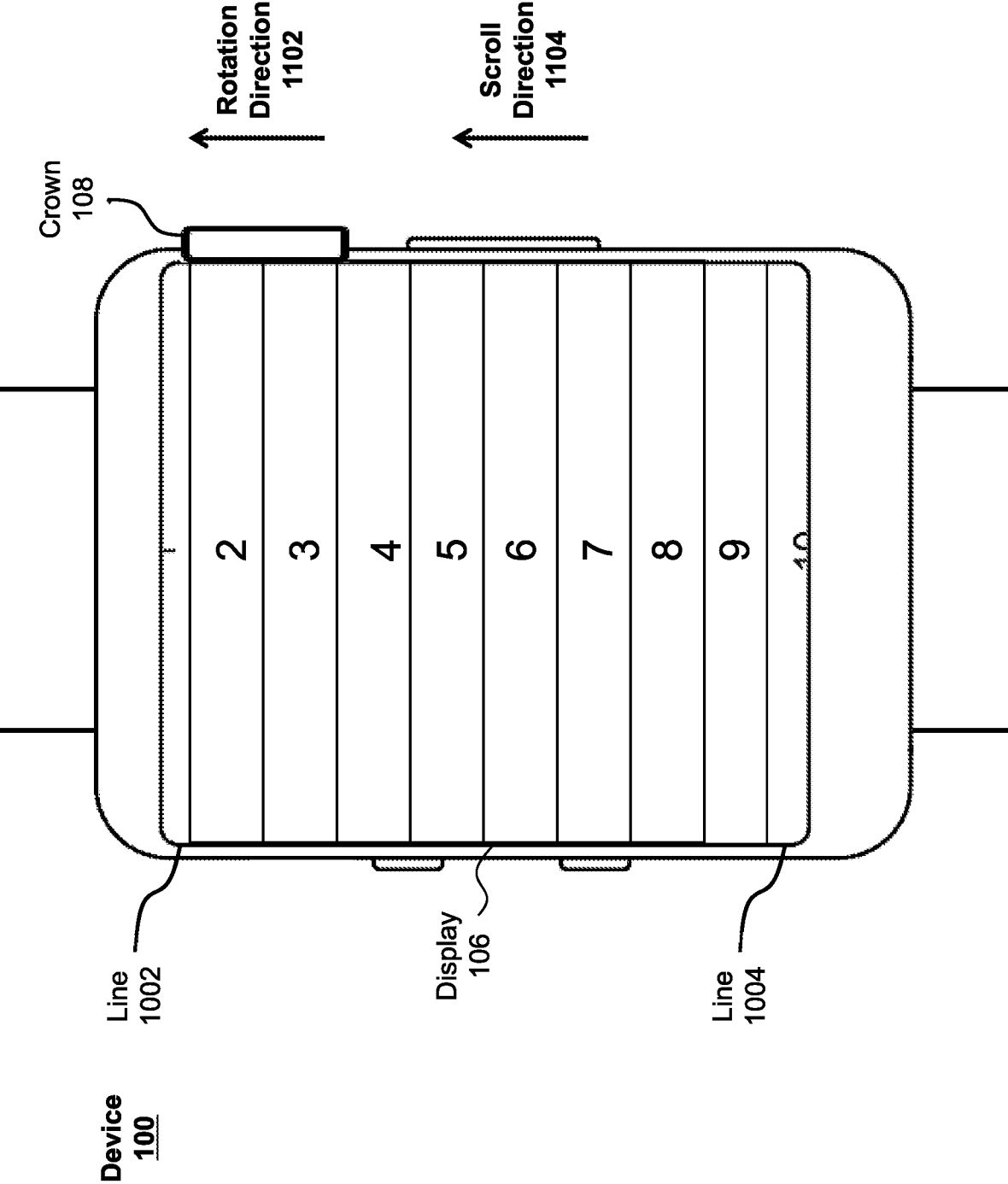


FIG. 11

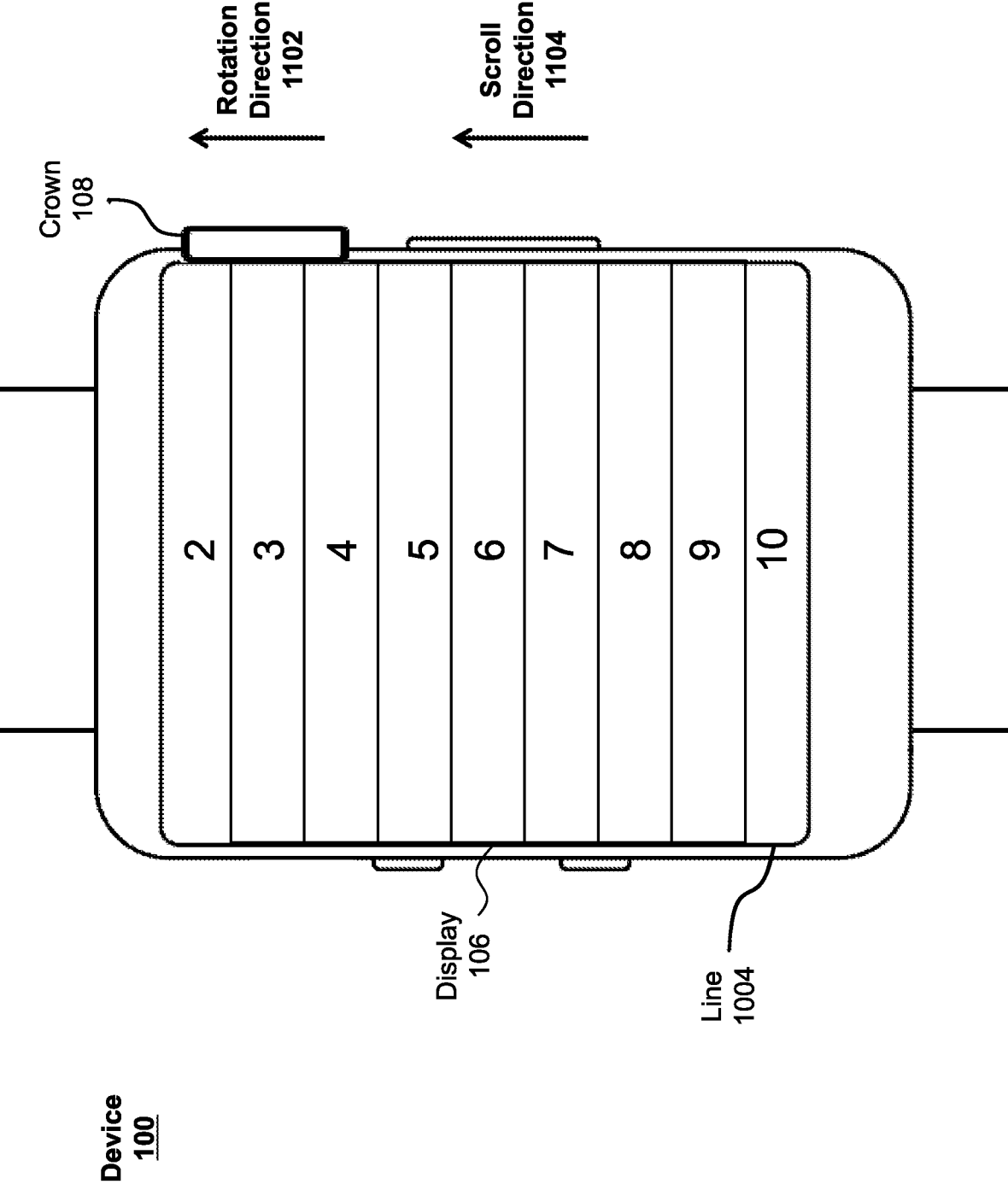
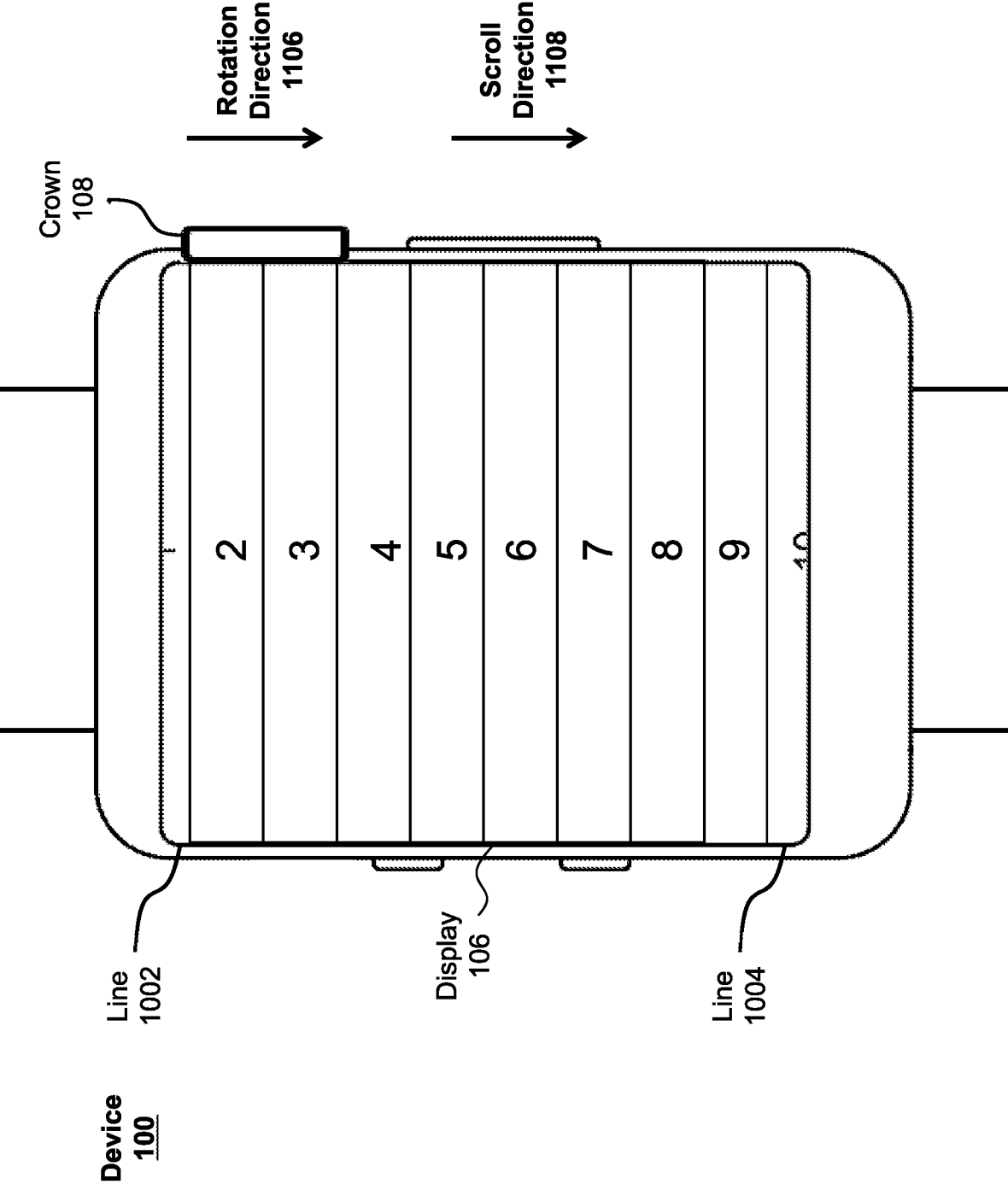


FIG. 12



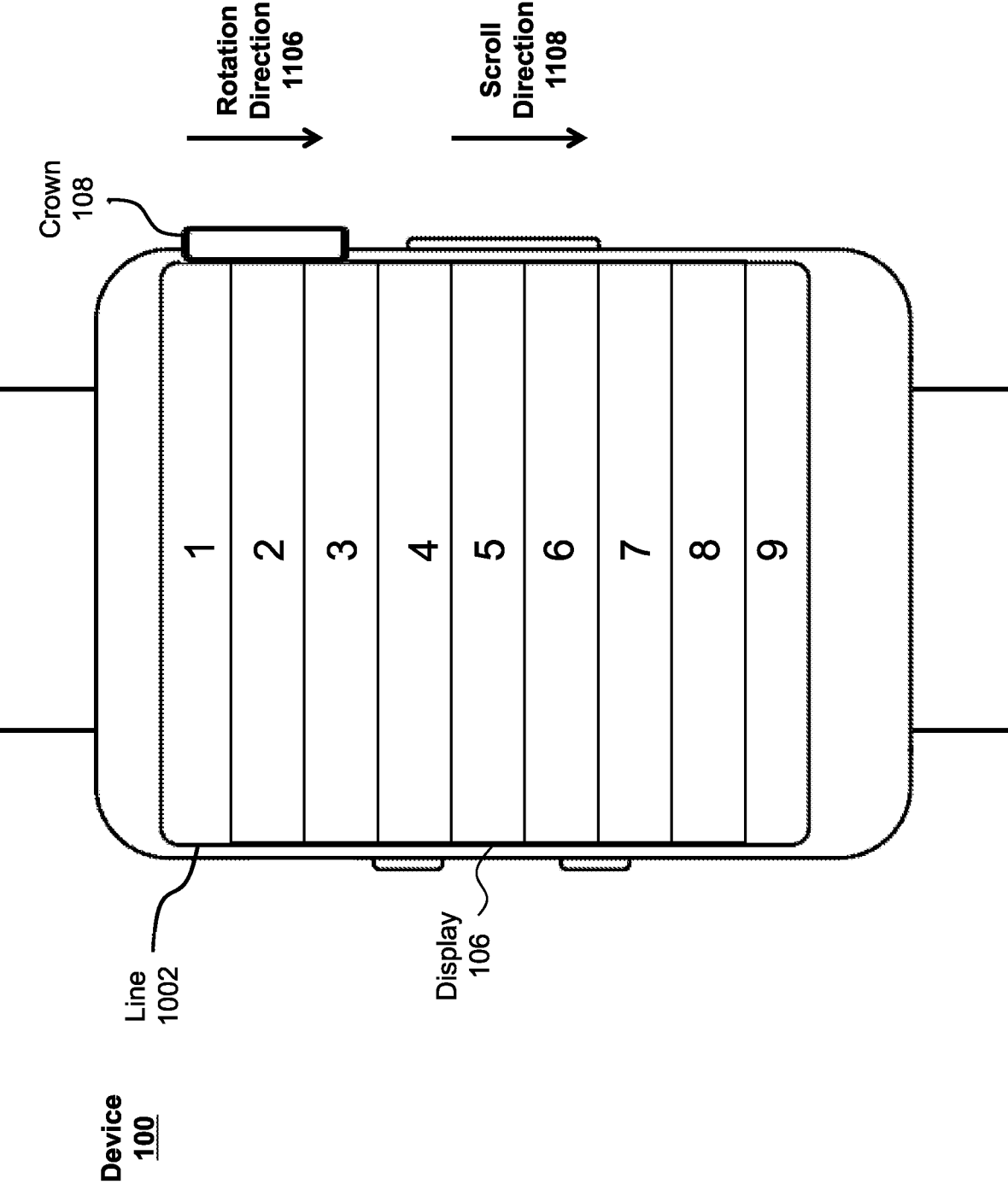


FIG. 14

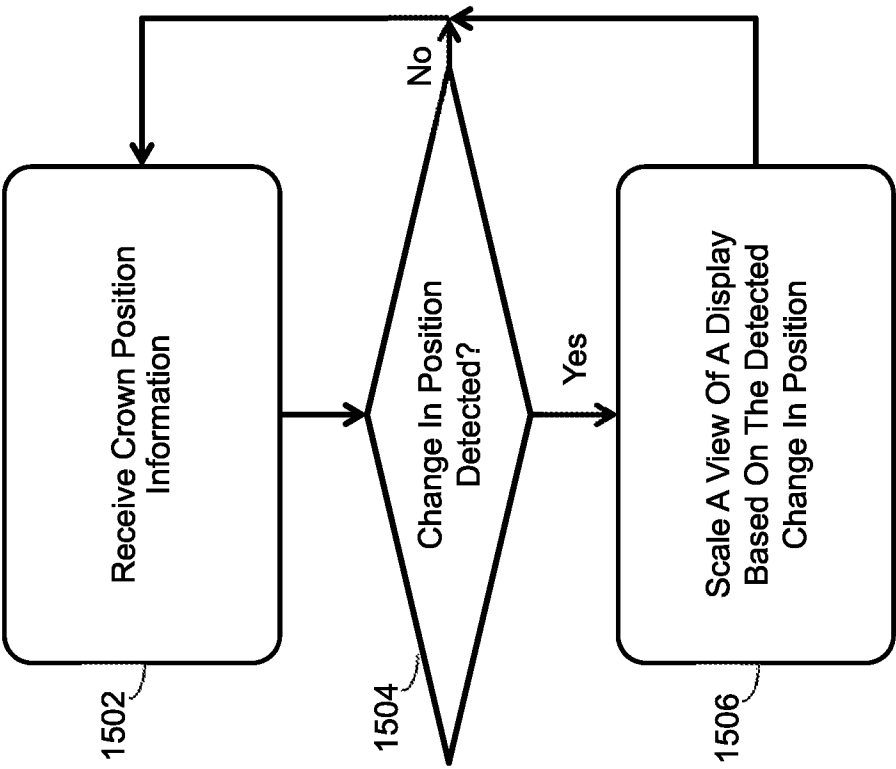


FIG. 15

Process
1500

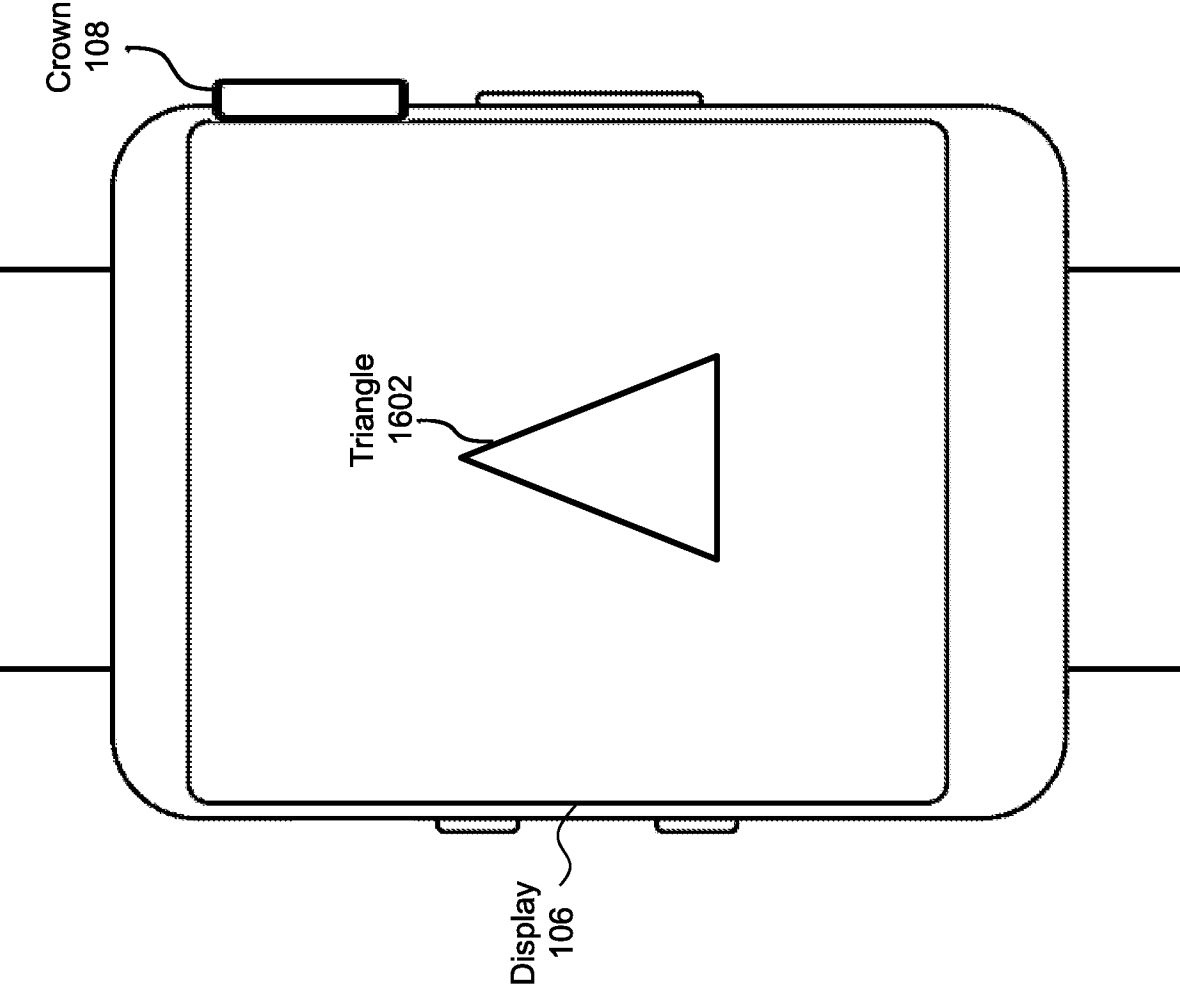


FIG. 16

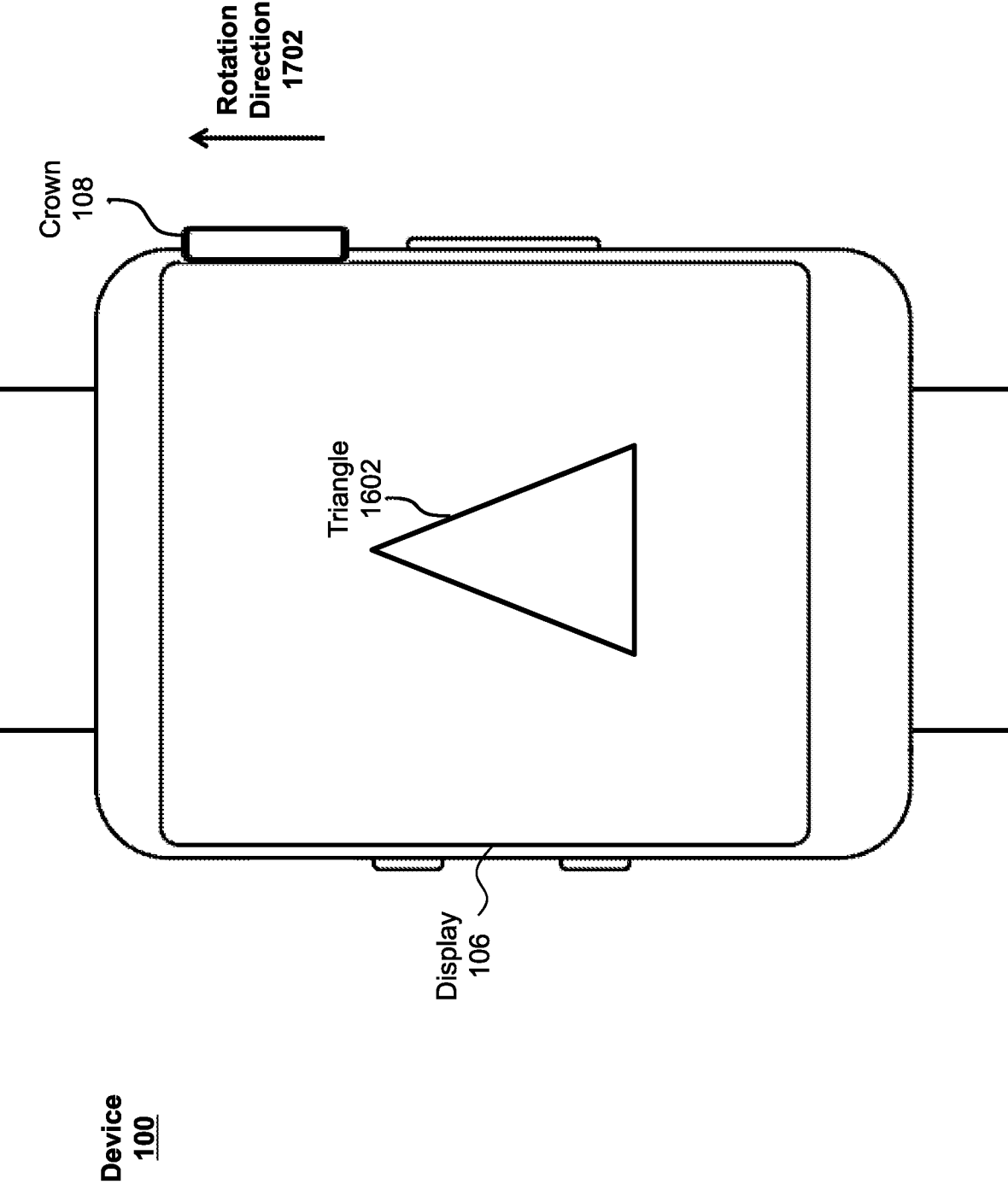


FIG. 17

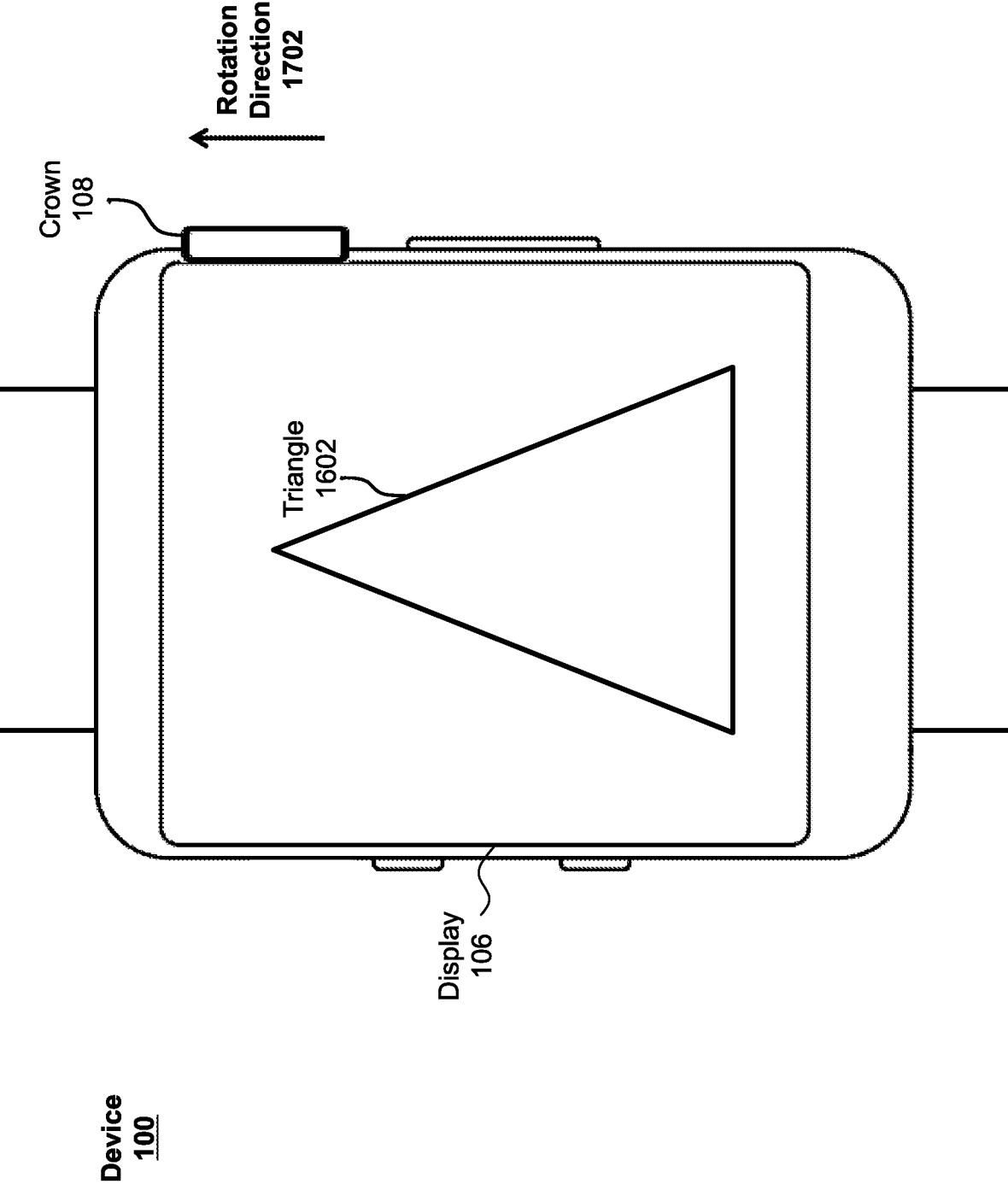


FIG. 18

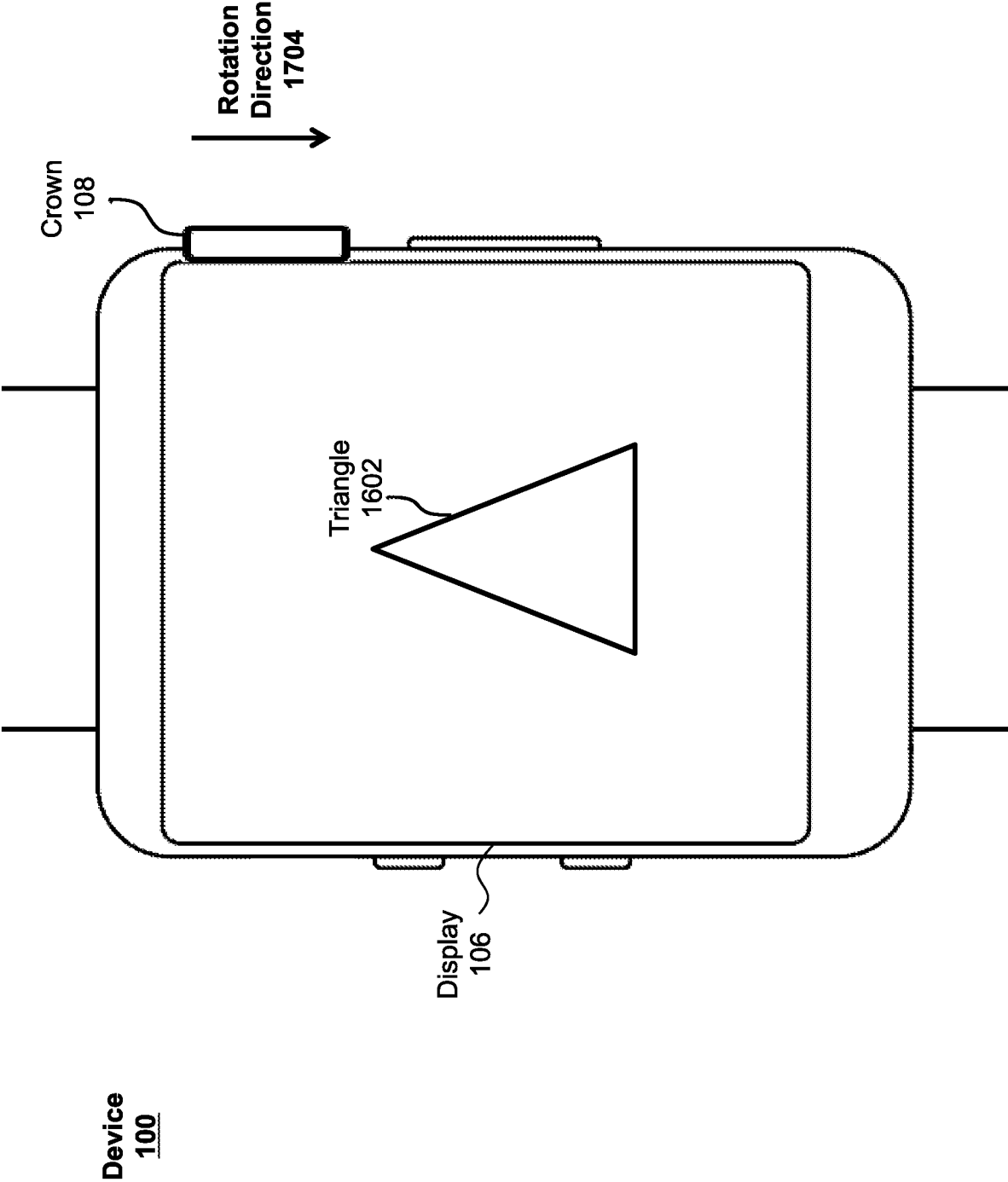


FIG. 19

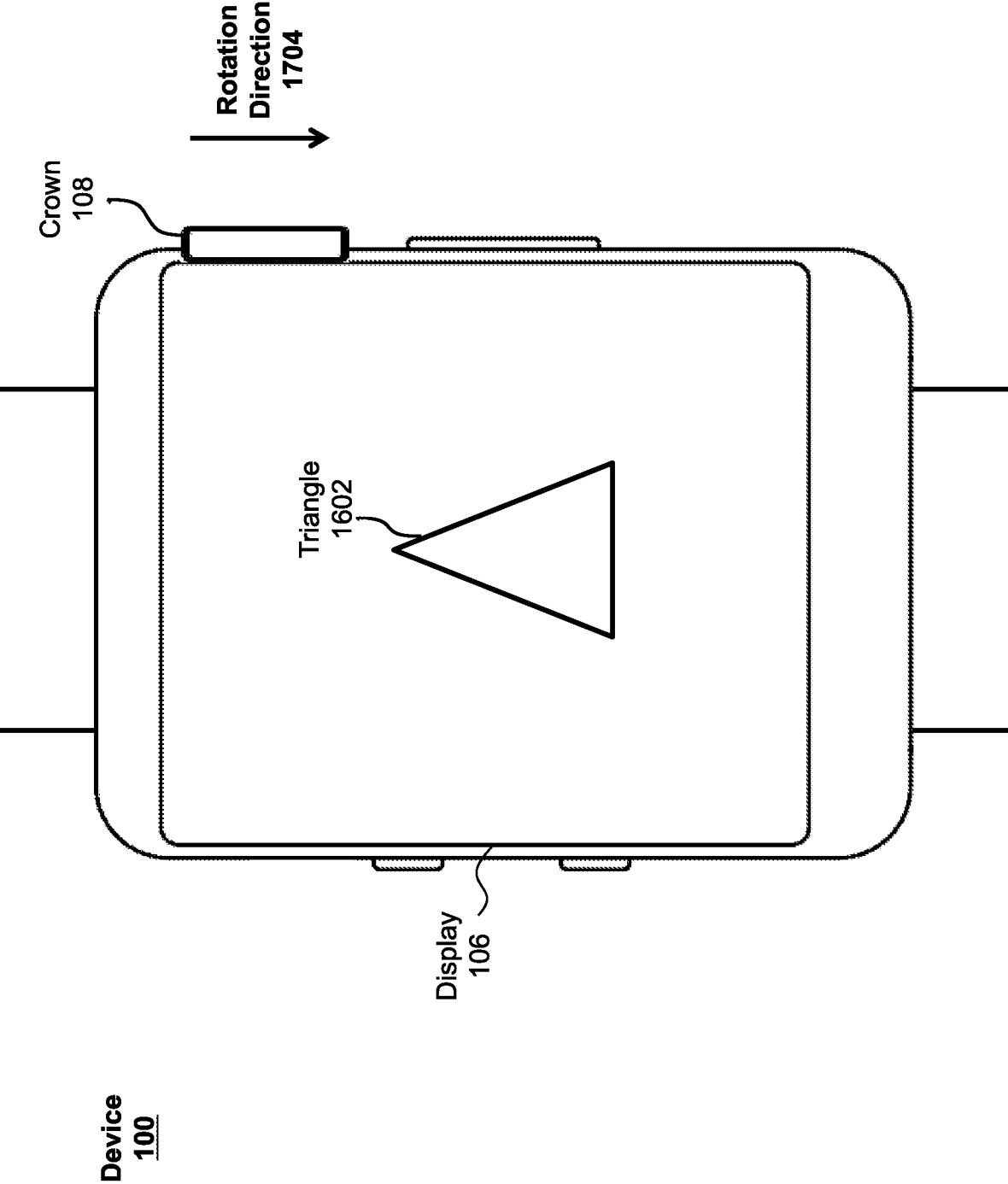


FIG. 20

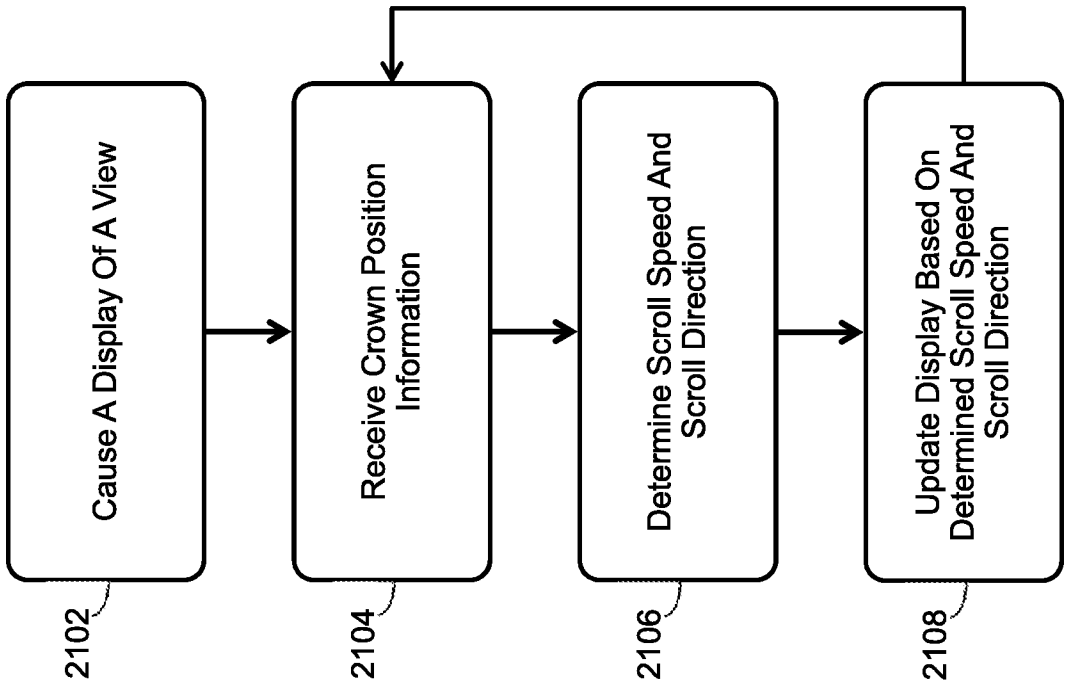


FIG. 21

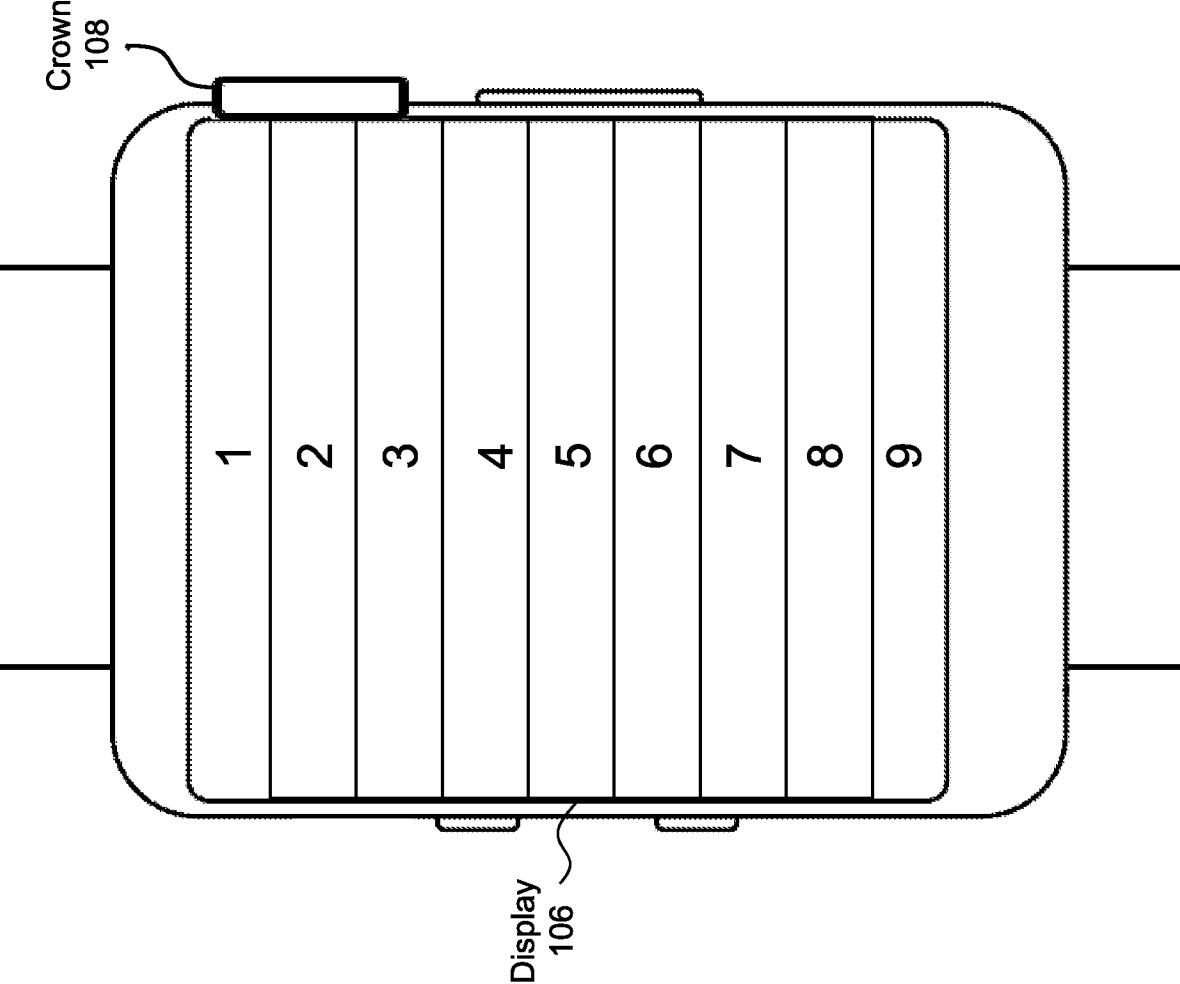


FIG. 22

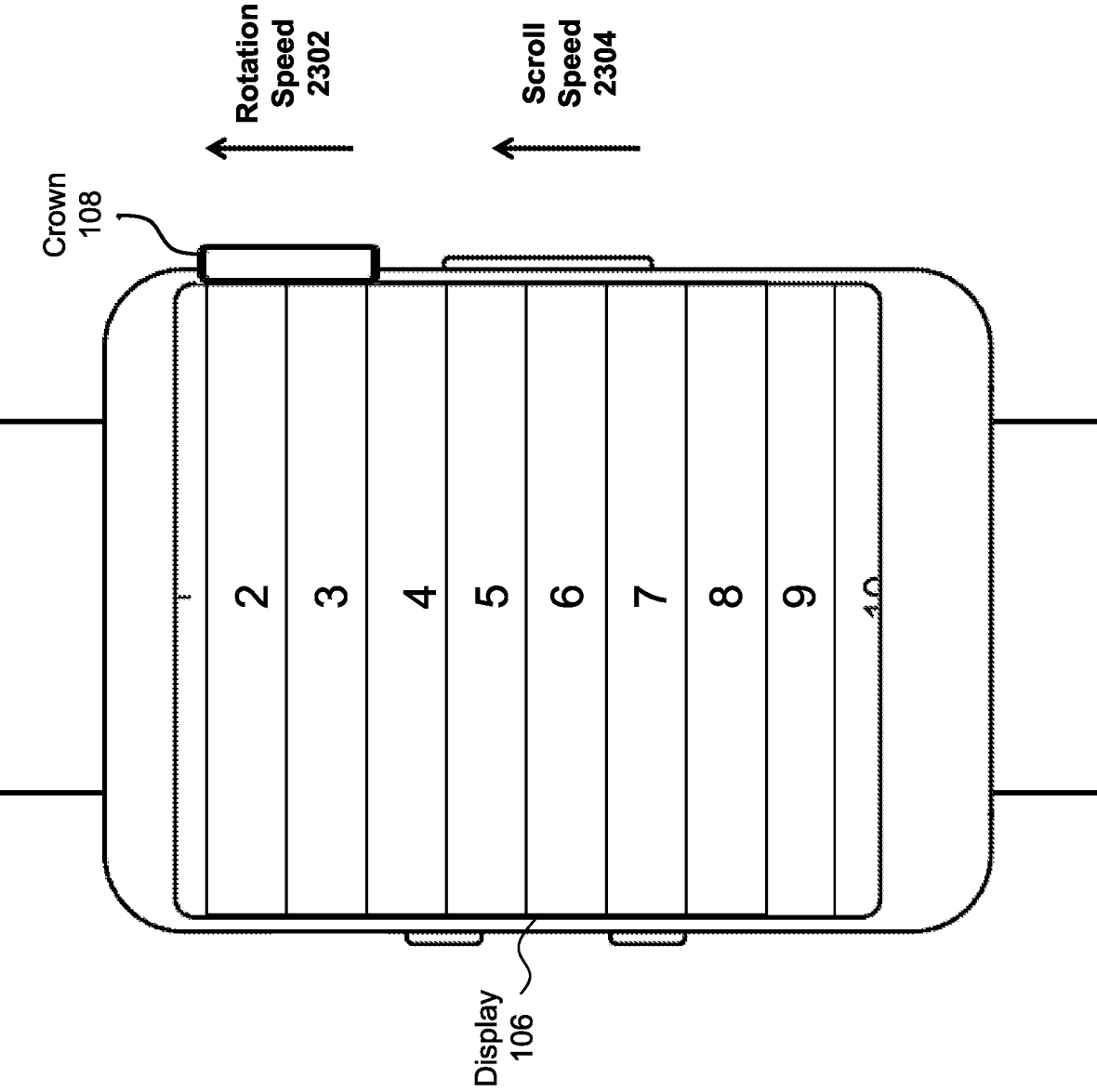


FIG. 23

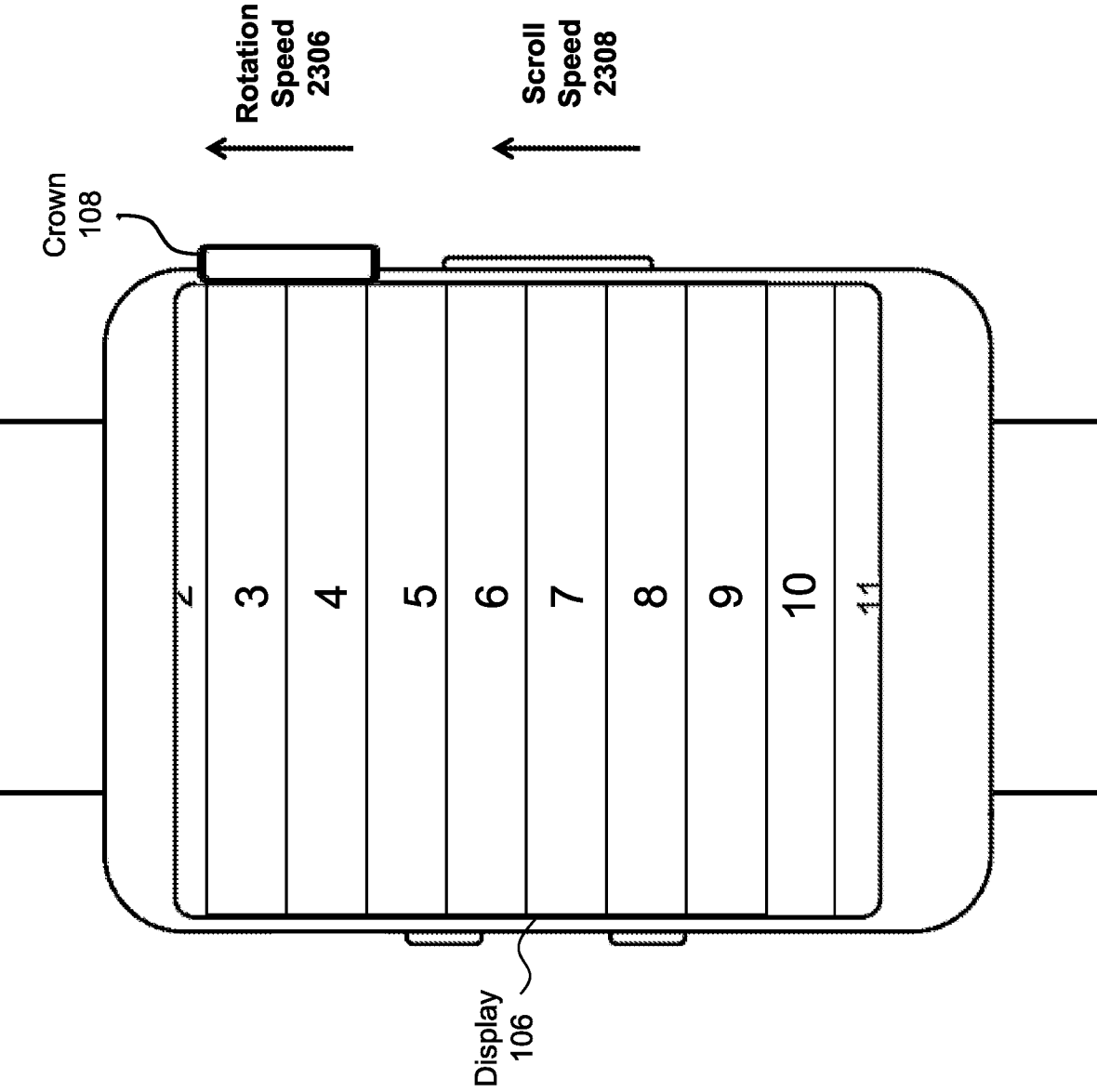


FIG. 24

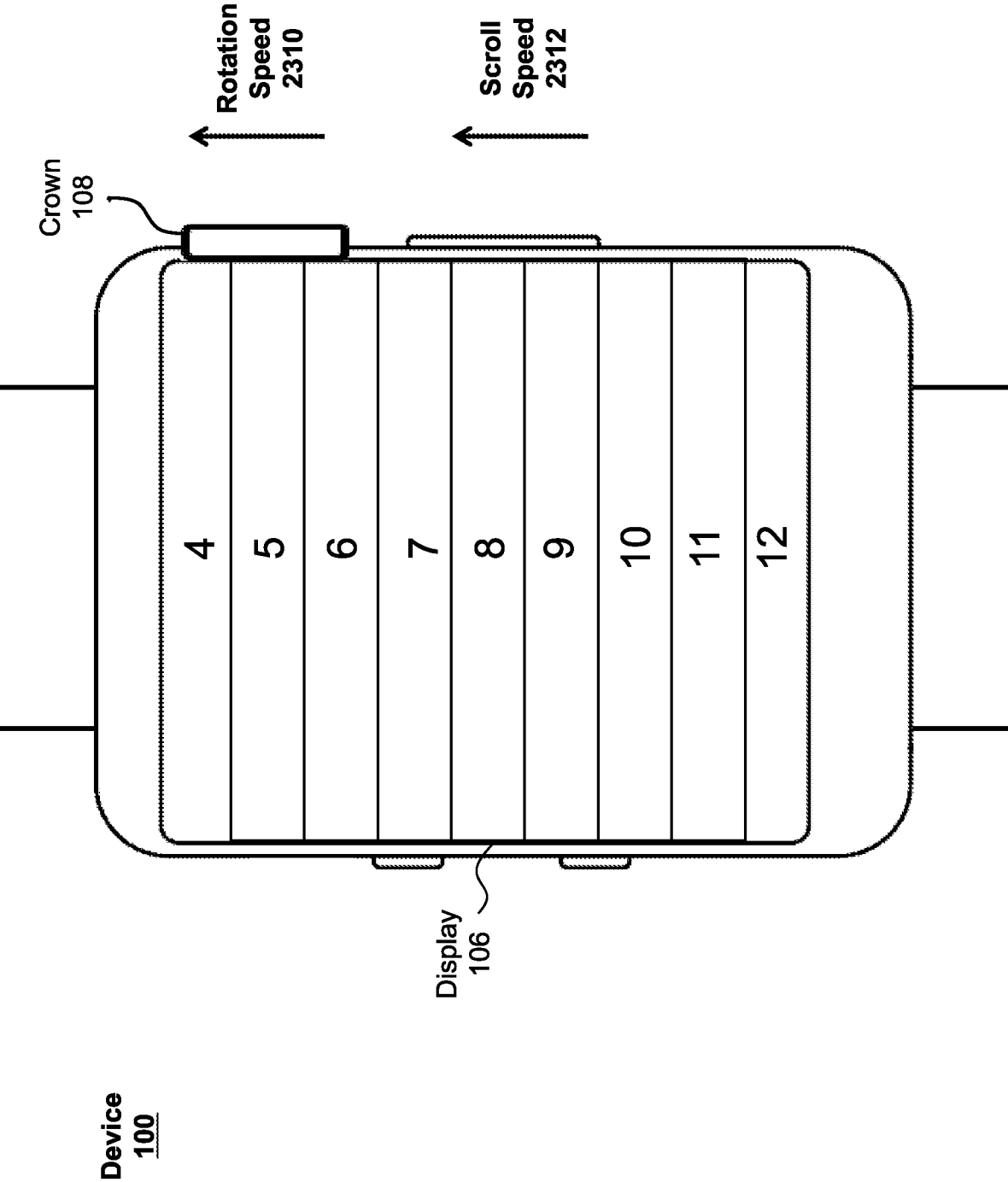


FIG. 25

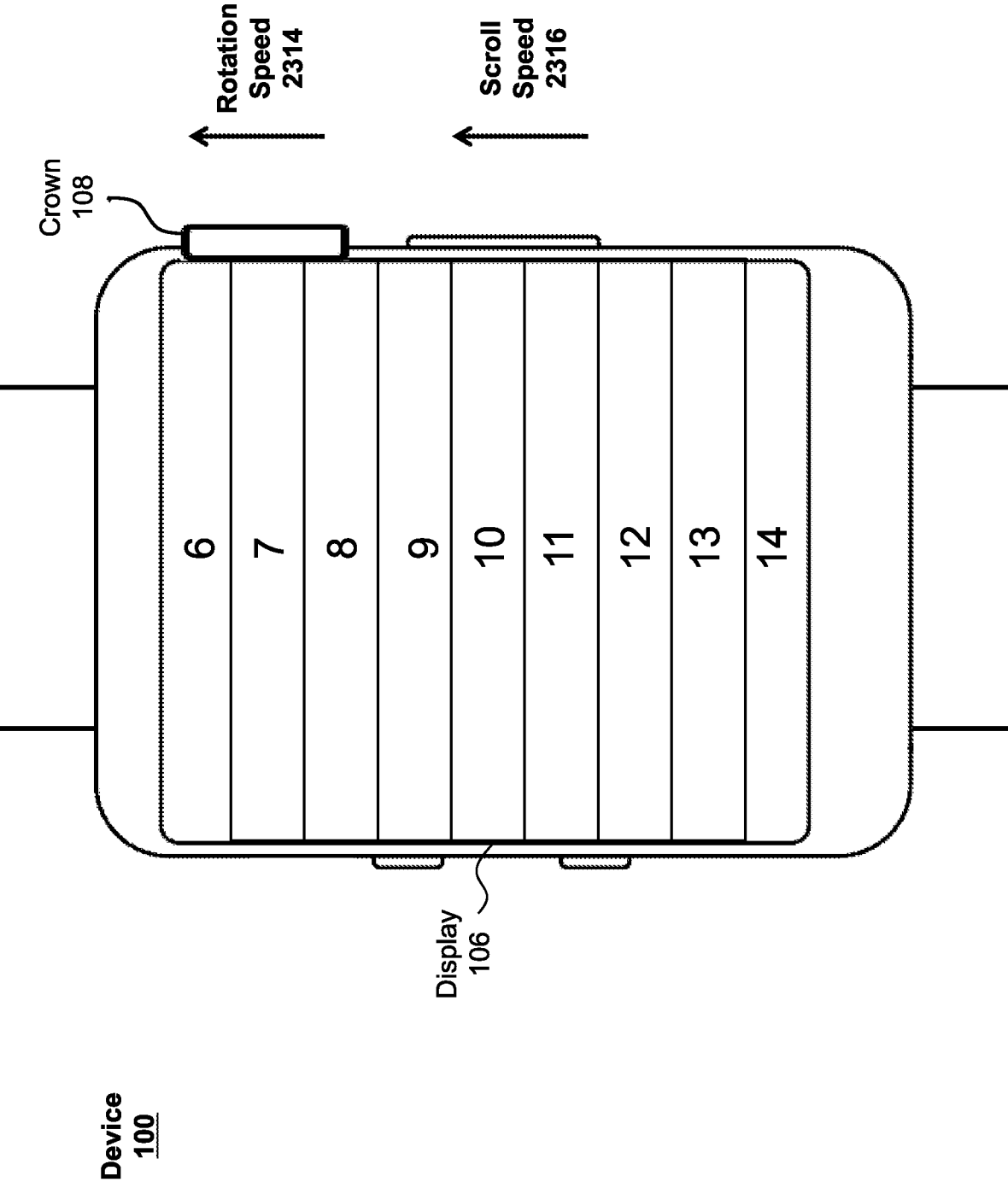


FIG. 26

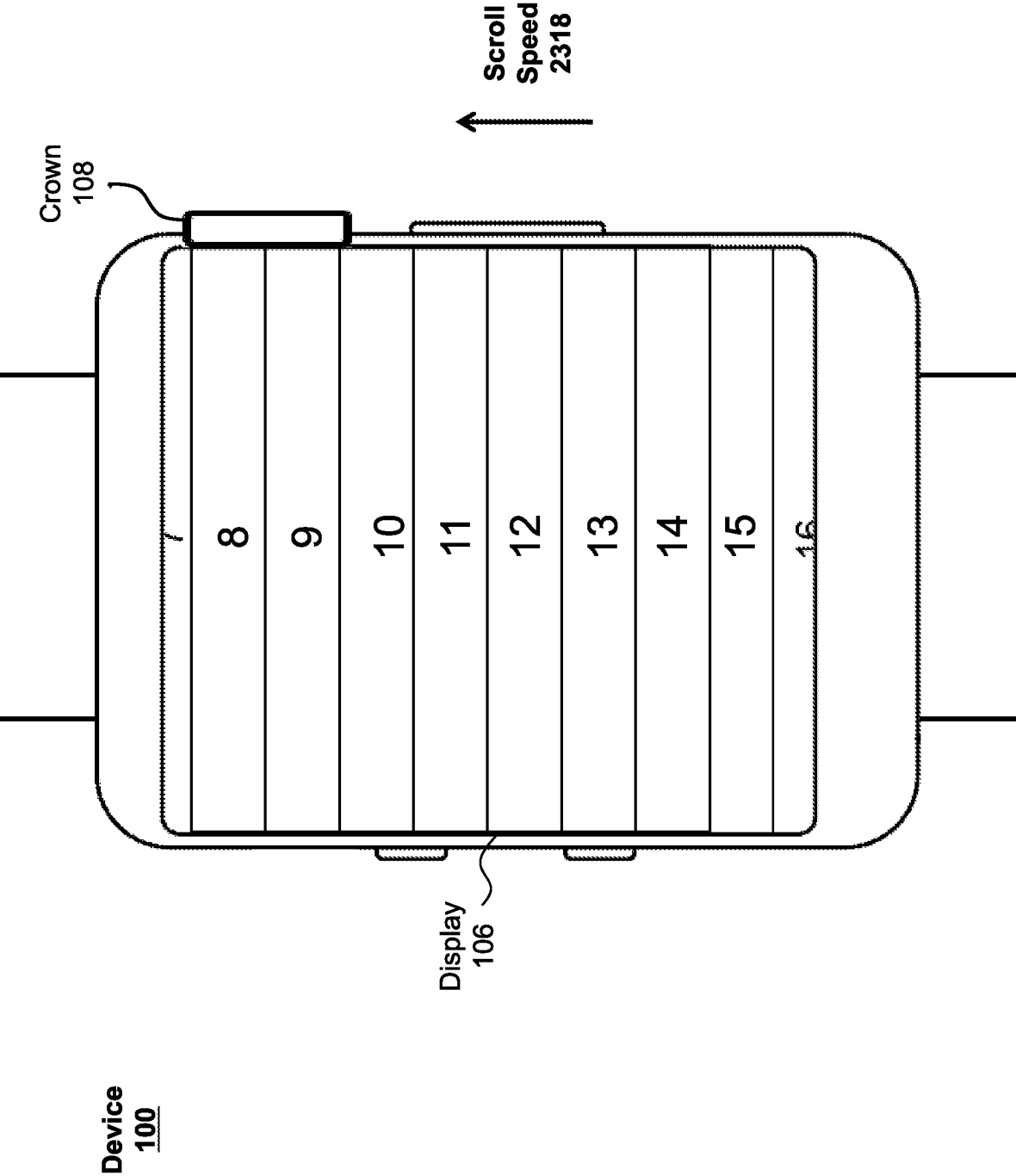


FIG. 27

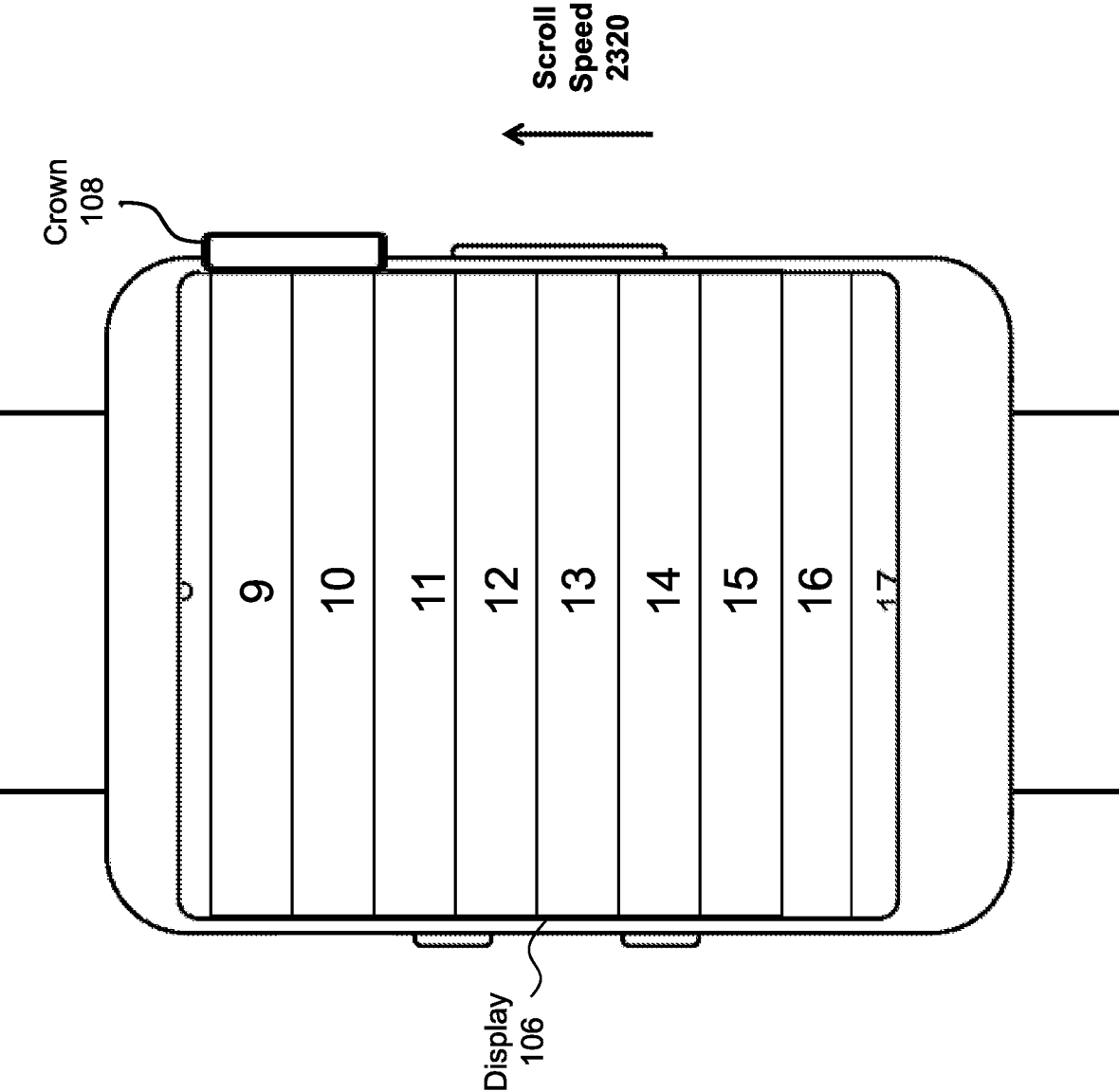


FIG. 28

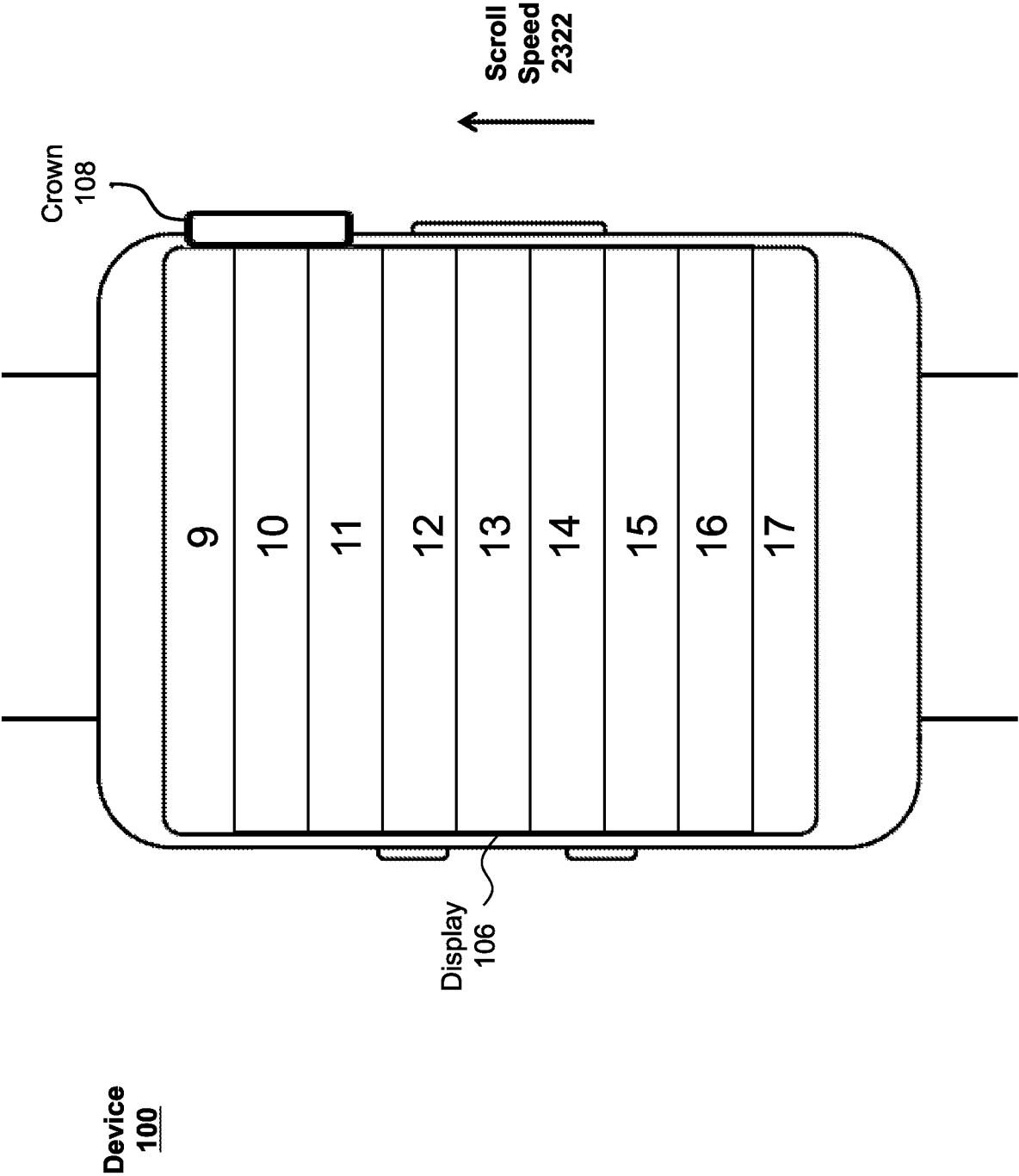


FIG. 29

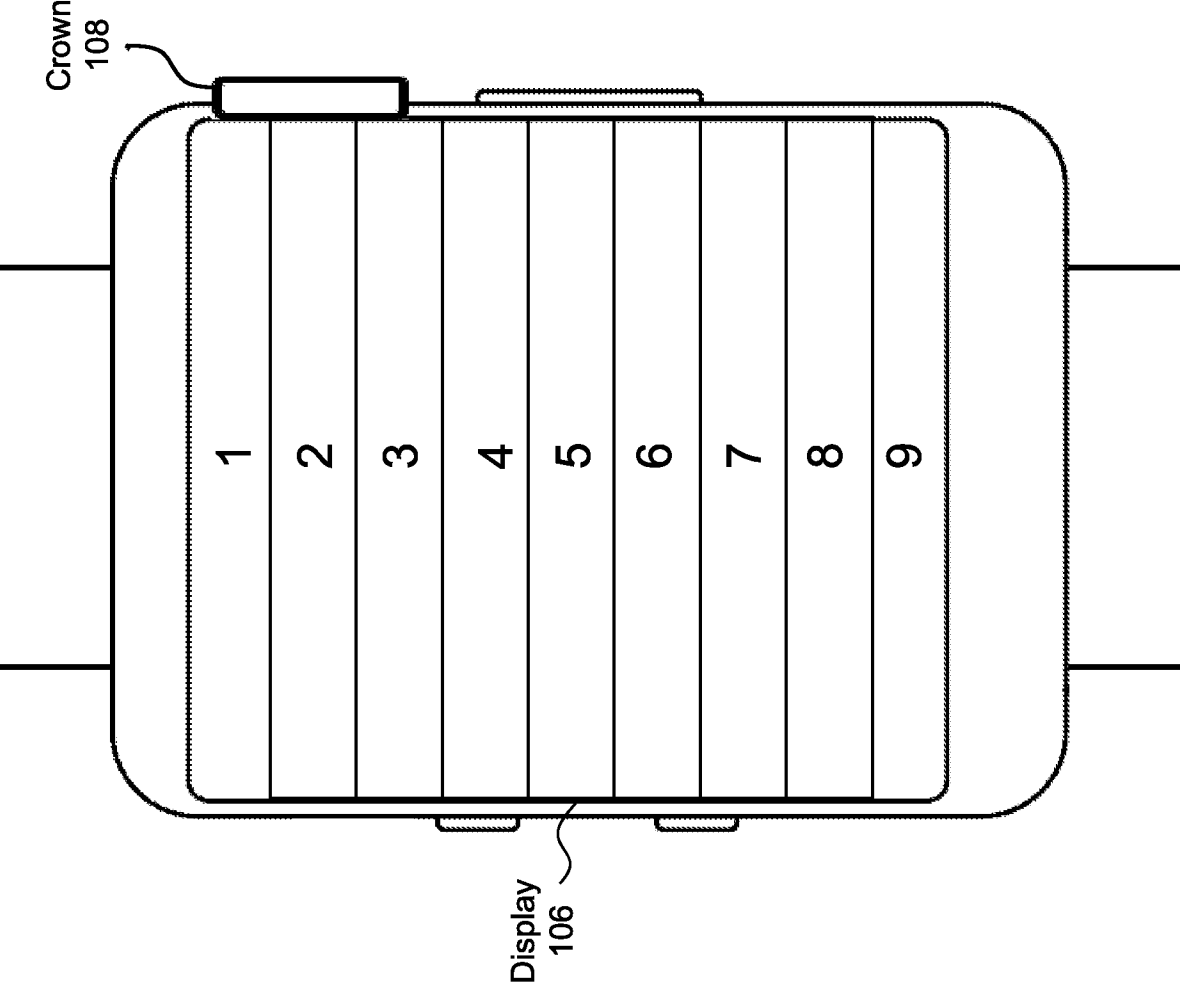


FIG. 30

Device
100

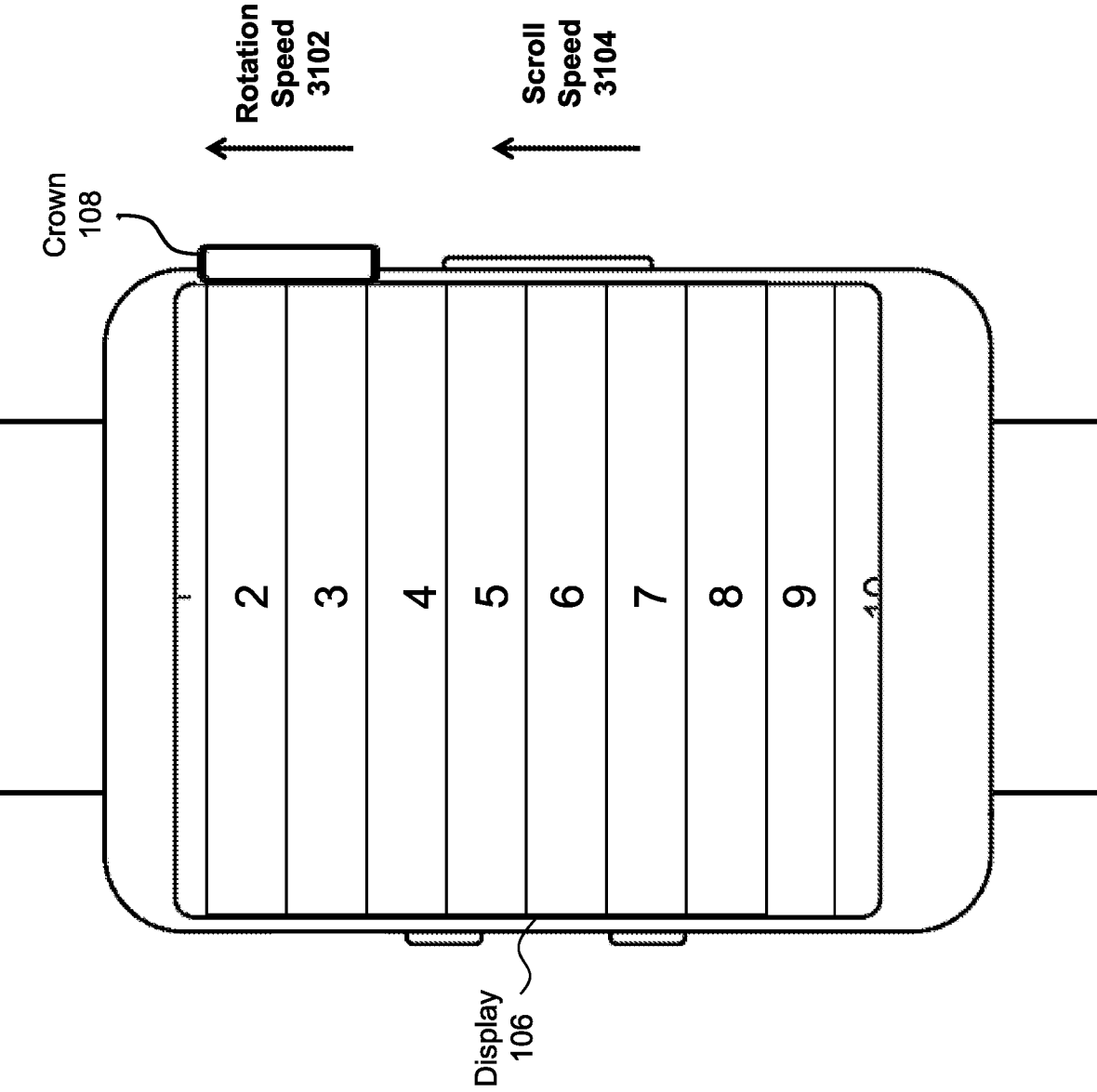


FIG. 31

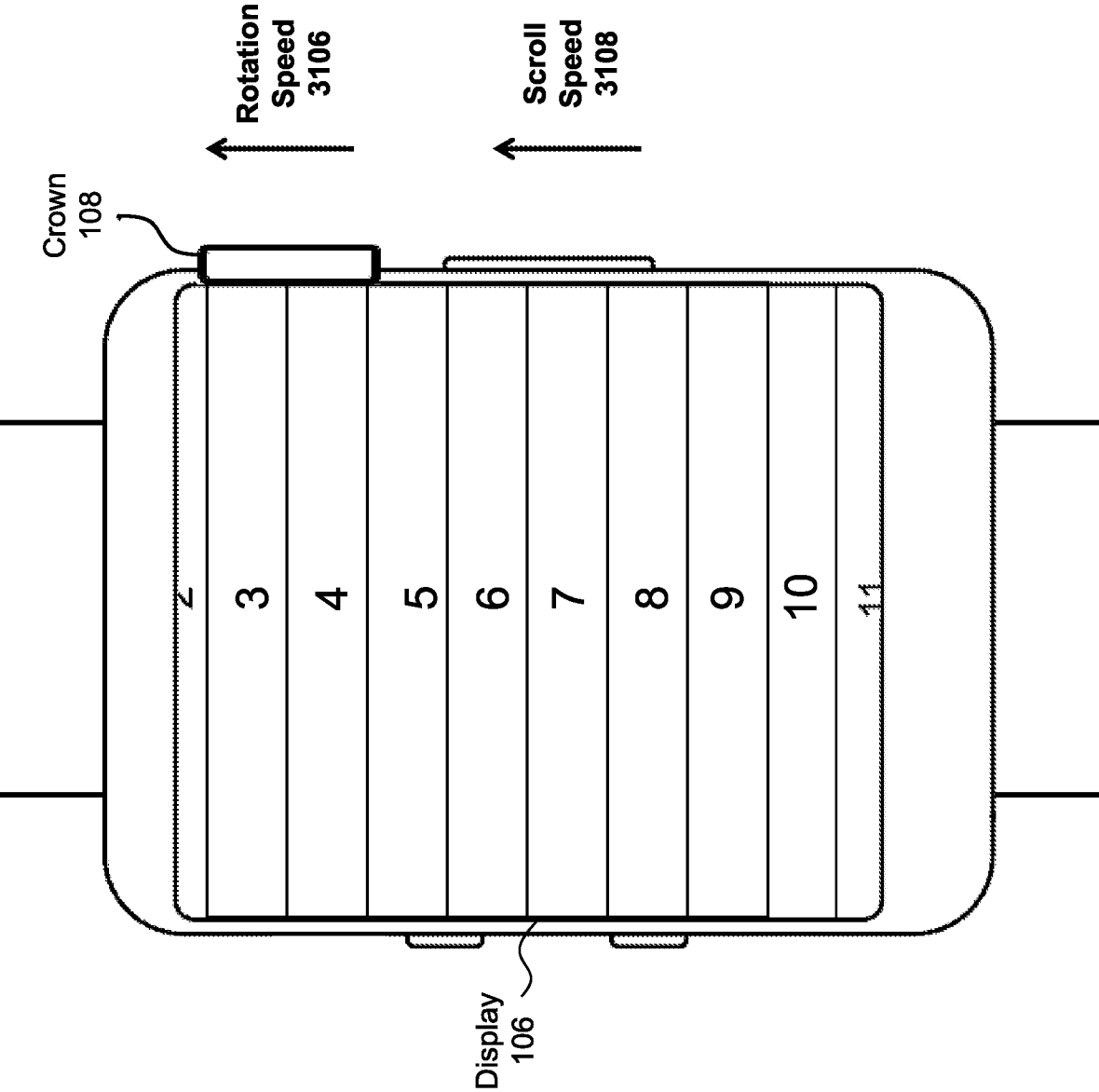


FIG. 32

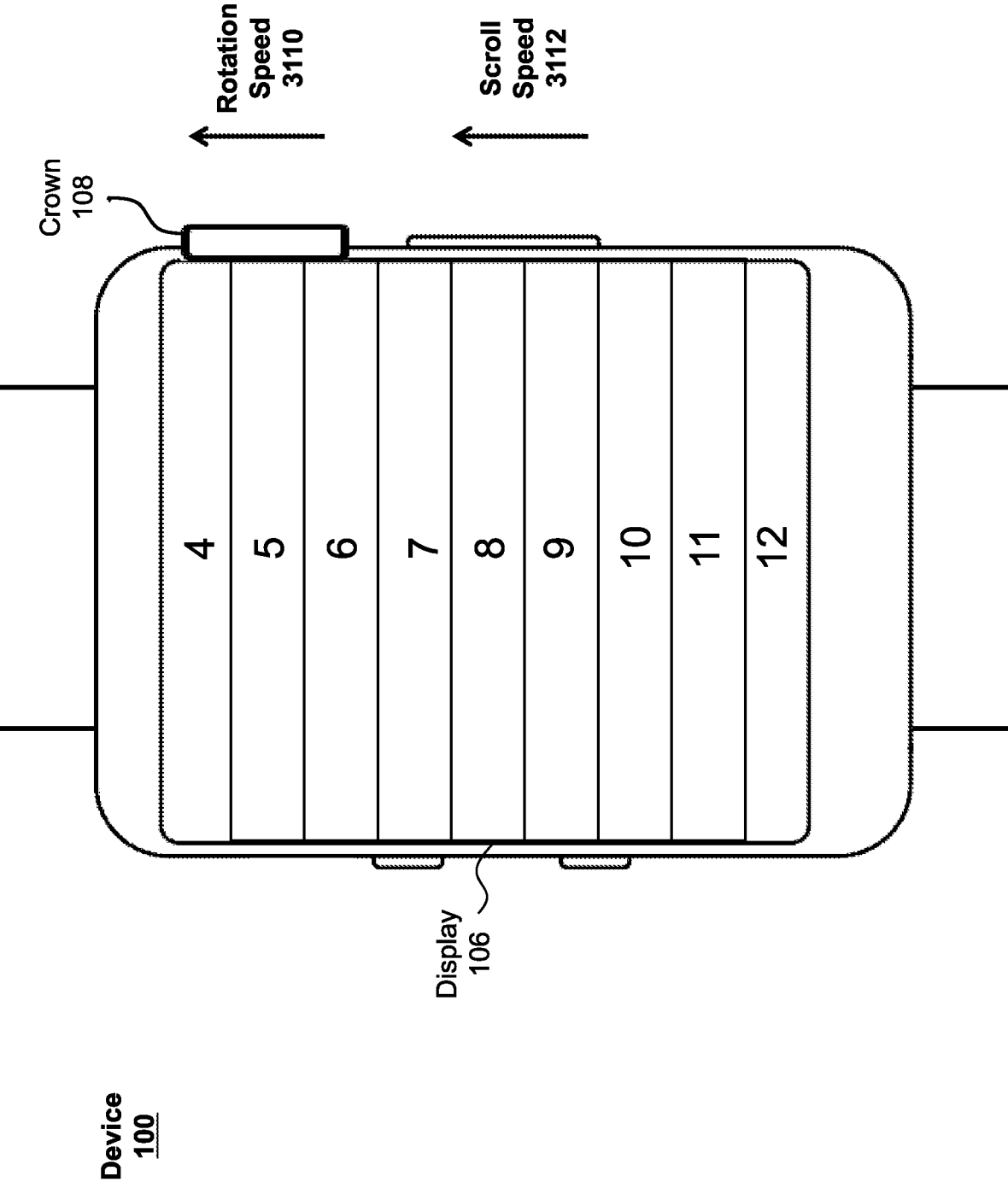


FIG. 33

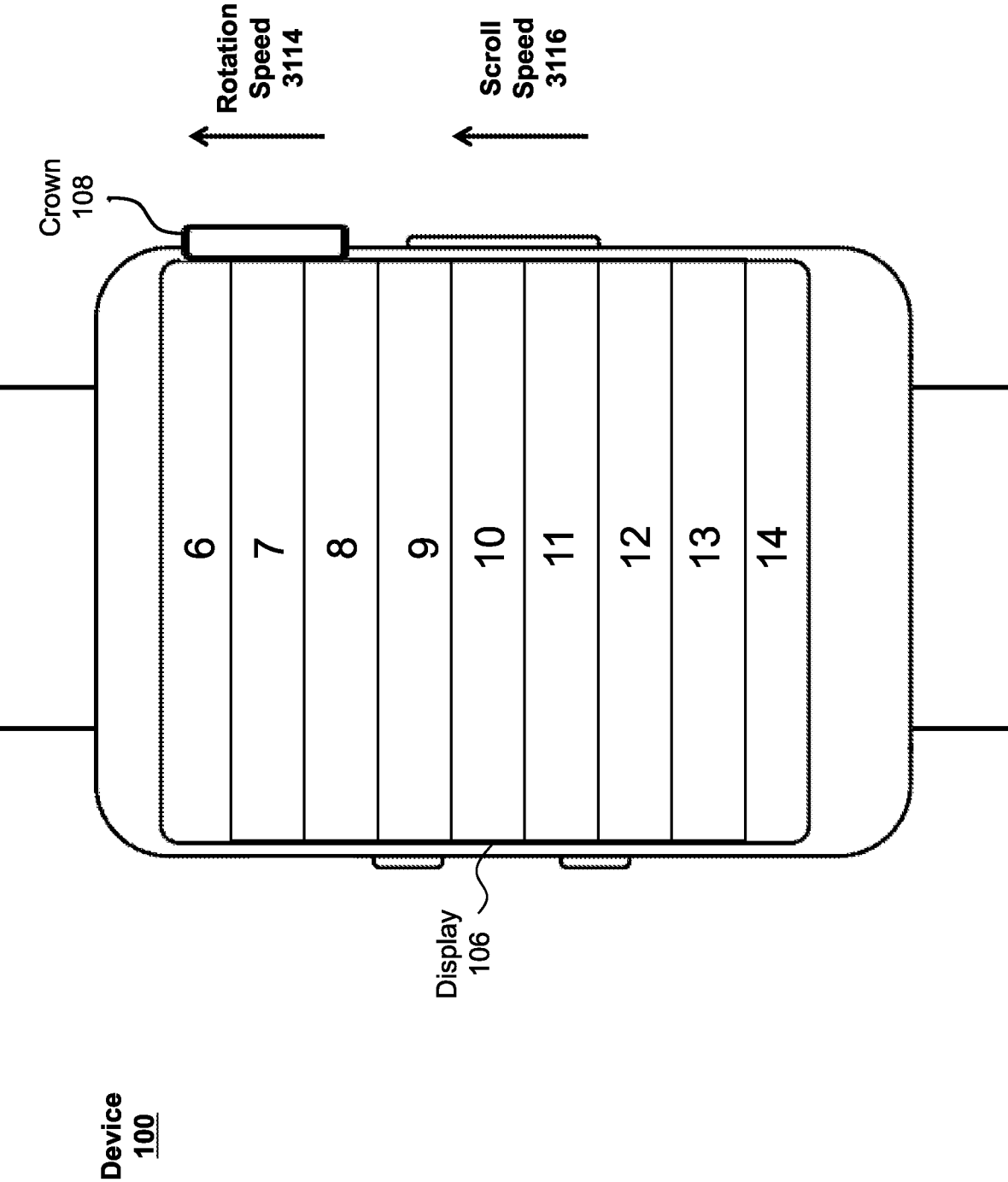


FIG. 34

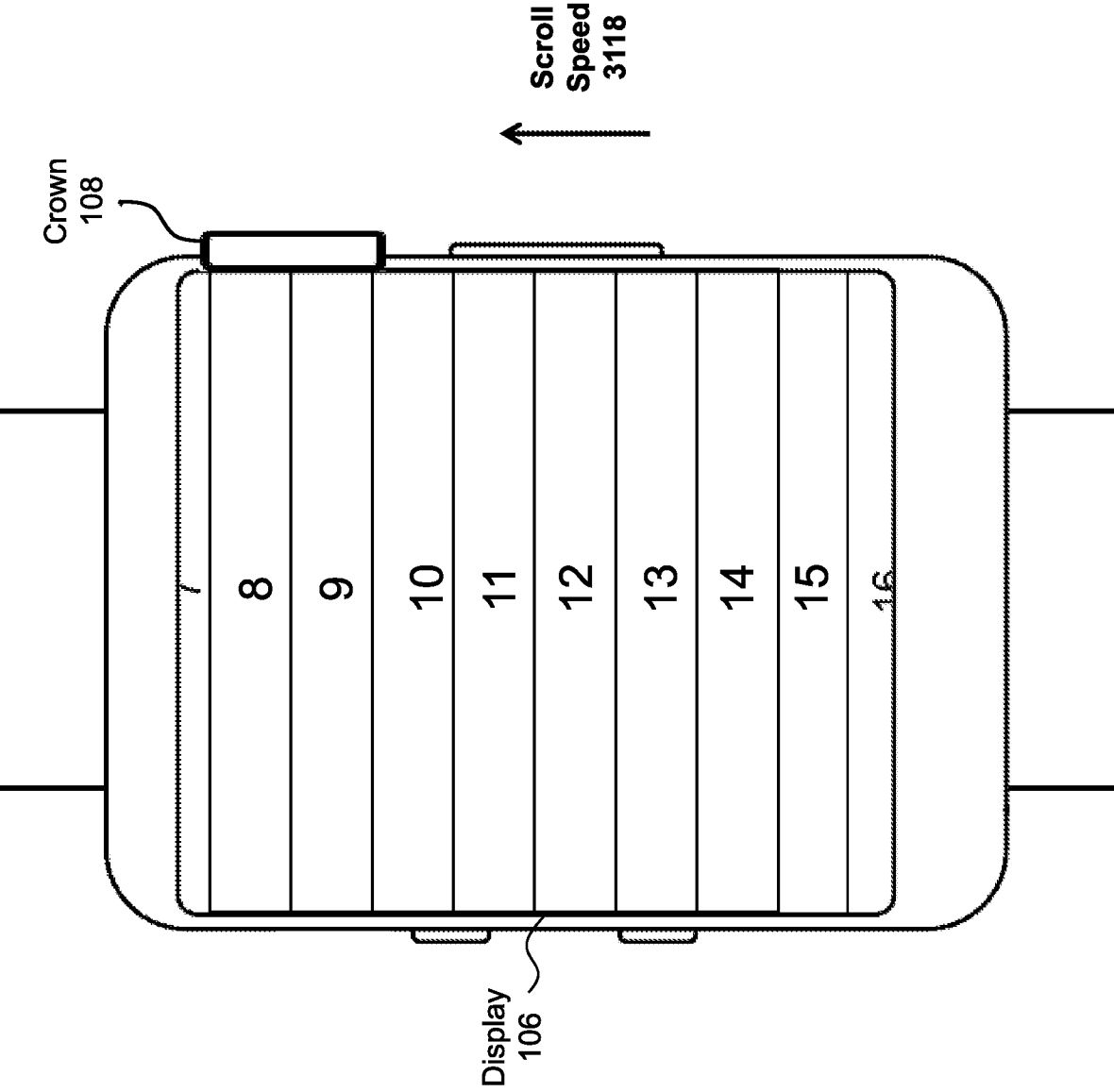


FIG. 35

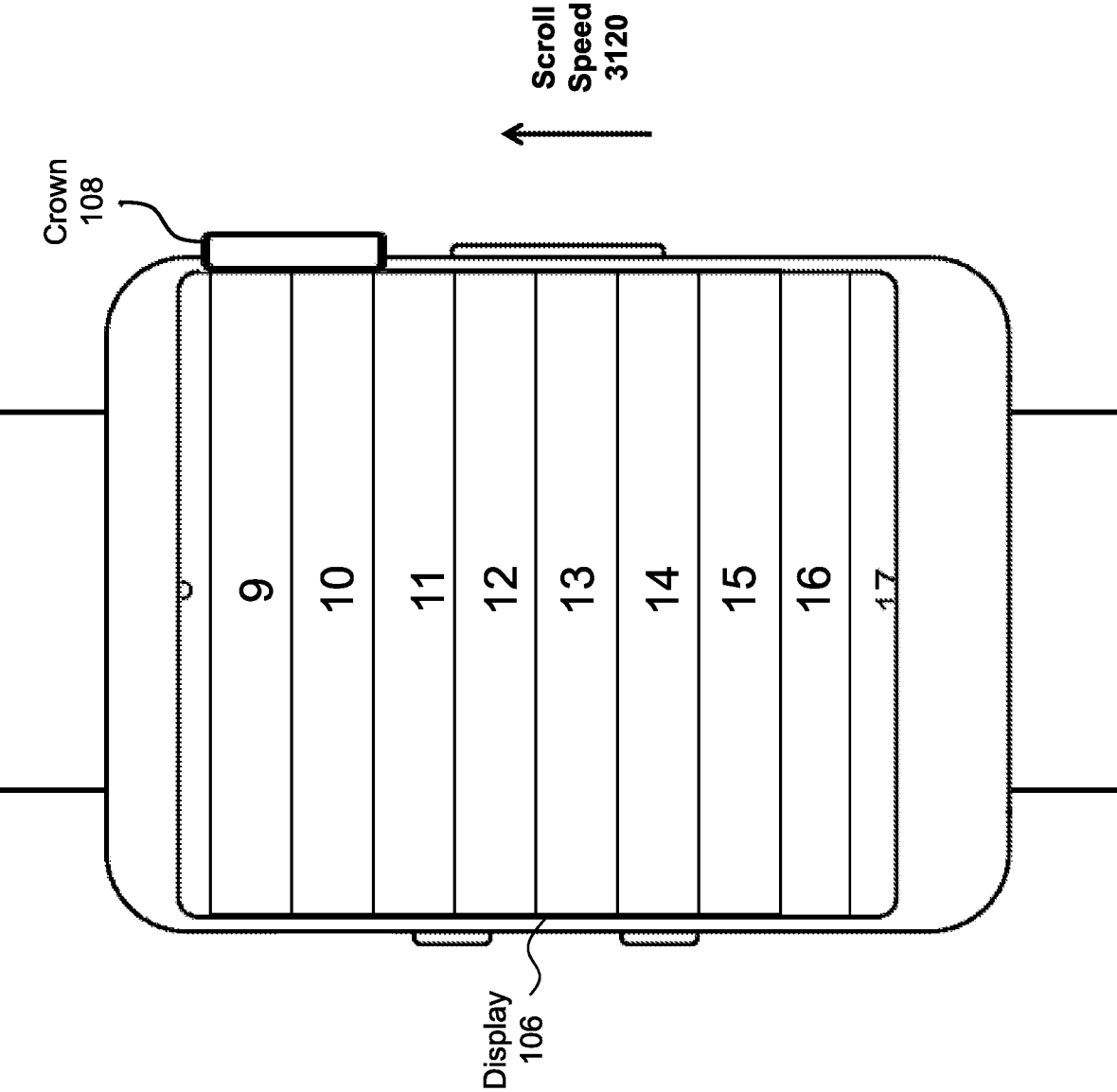


FIG. 36

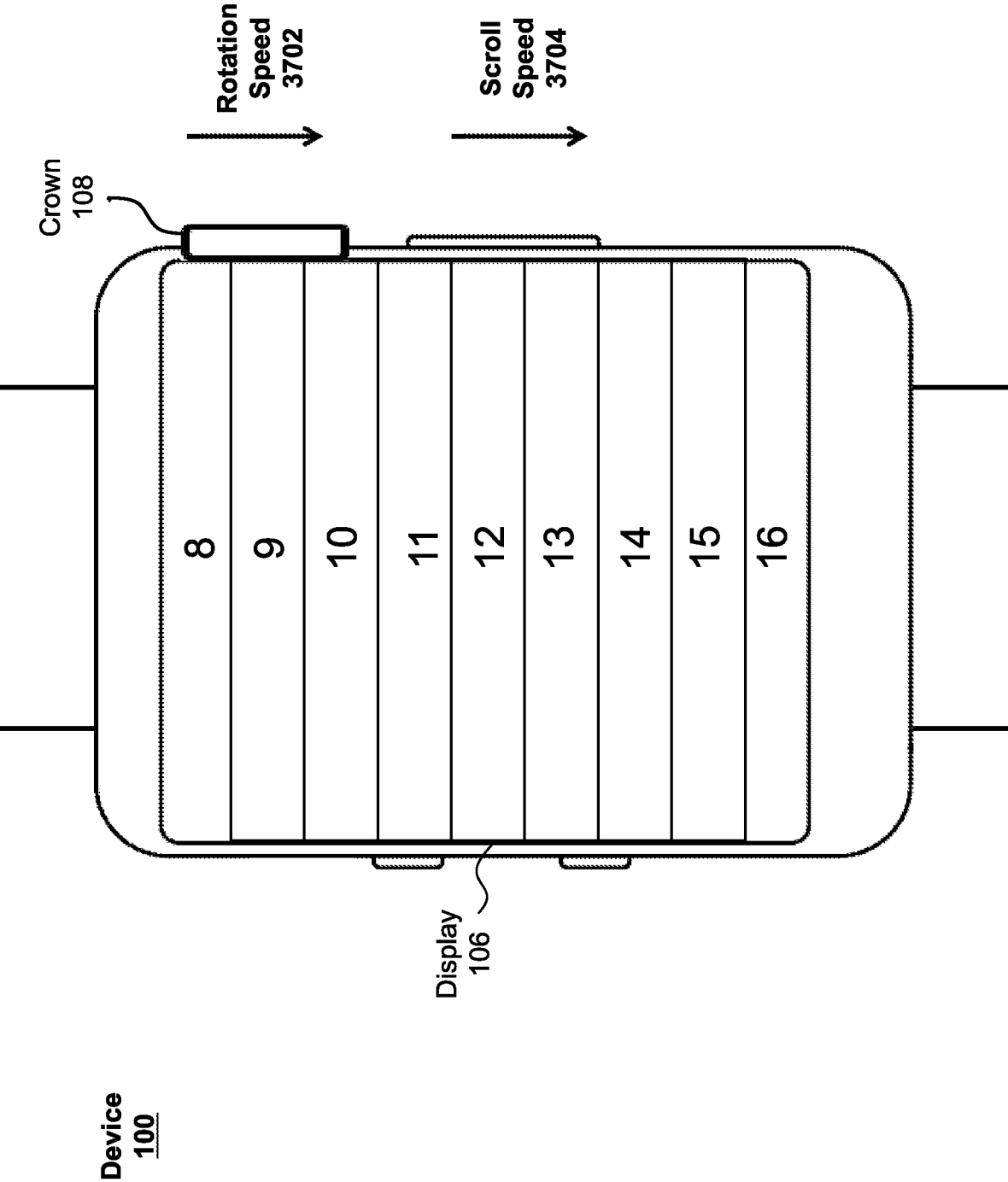


FIG. 37

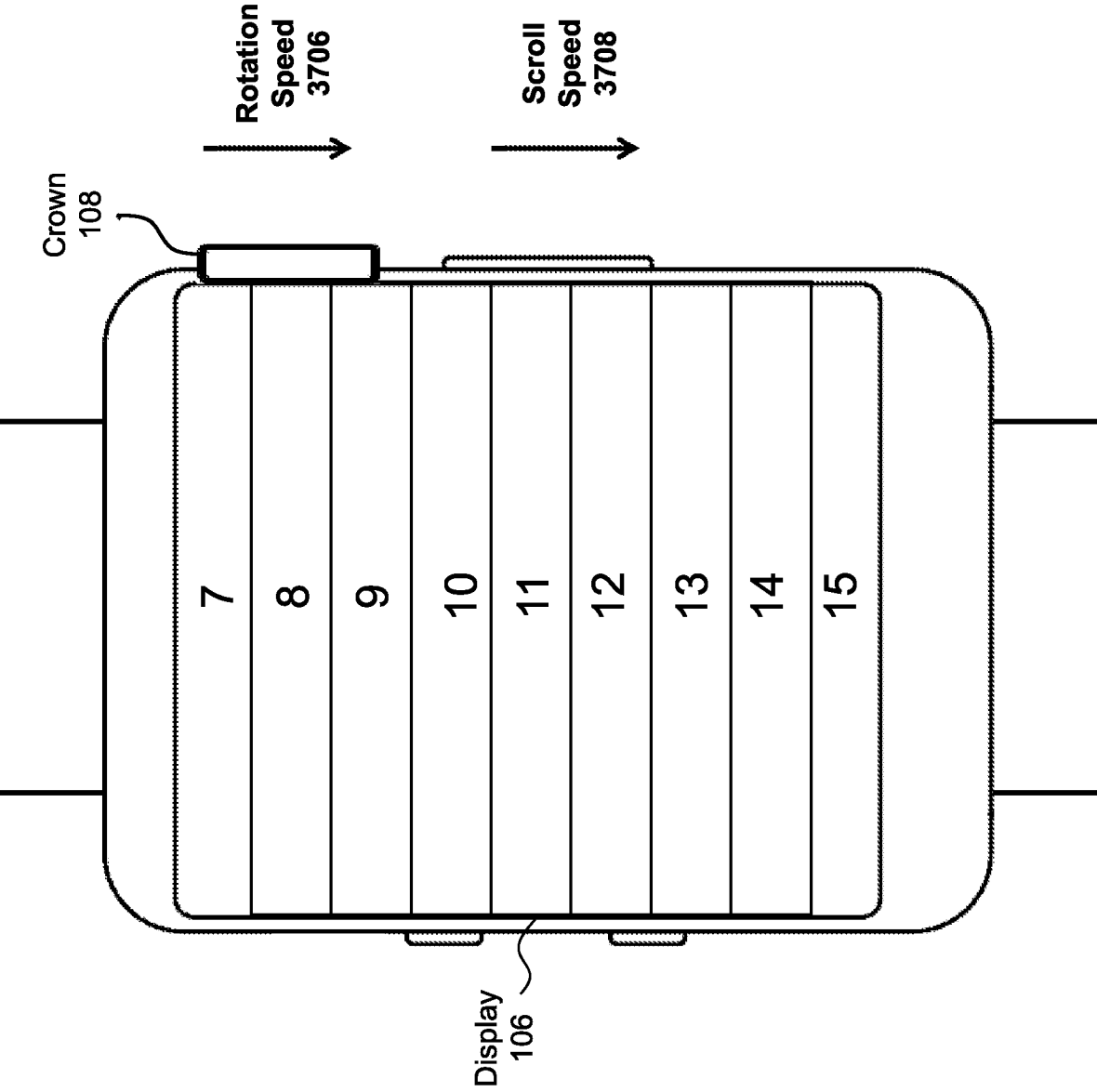


FIG. 38

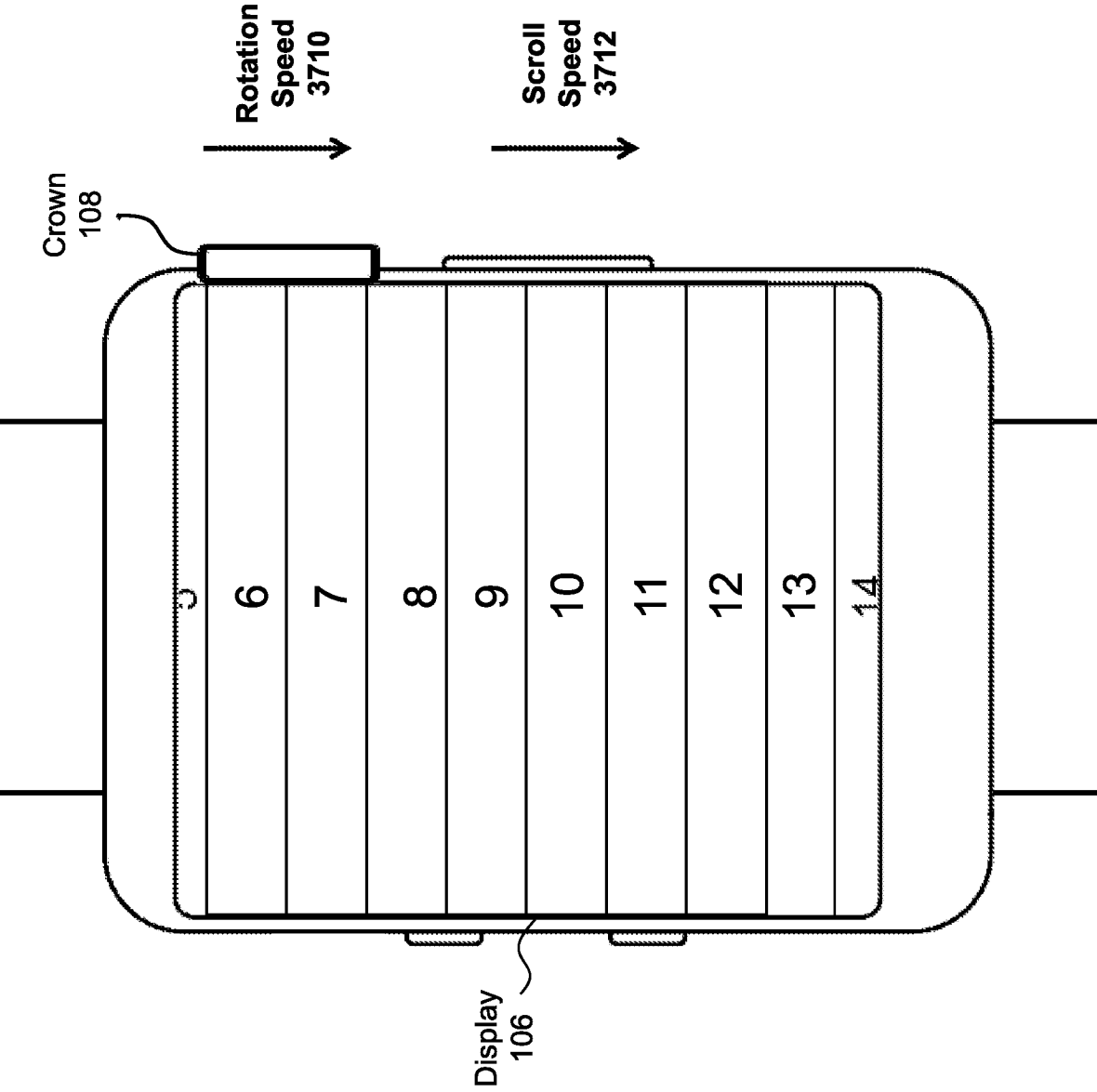


FIG. 39

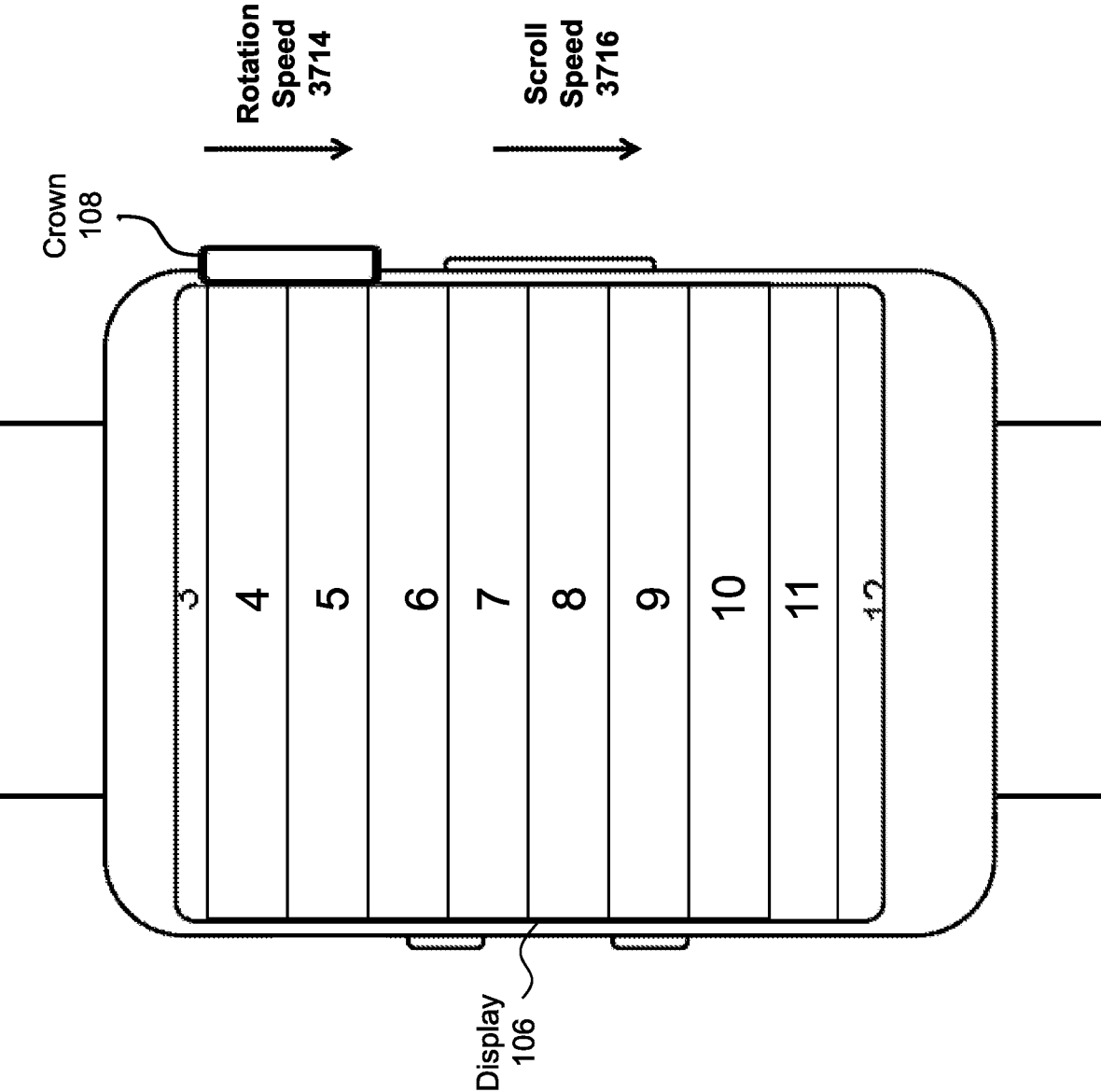


FIG. 40

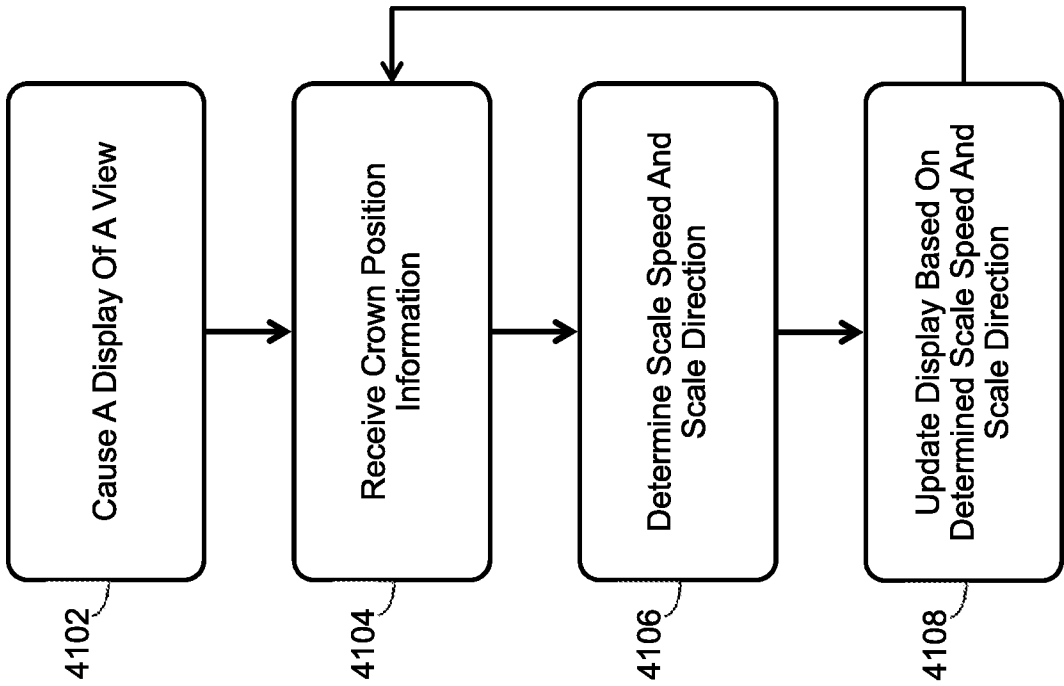


FIG. 41

Process
4100

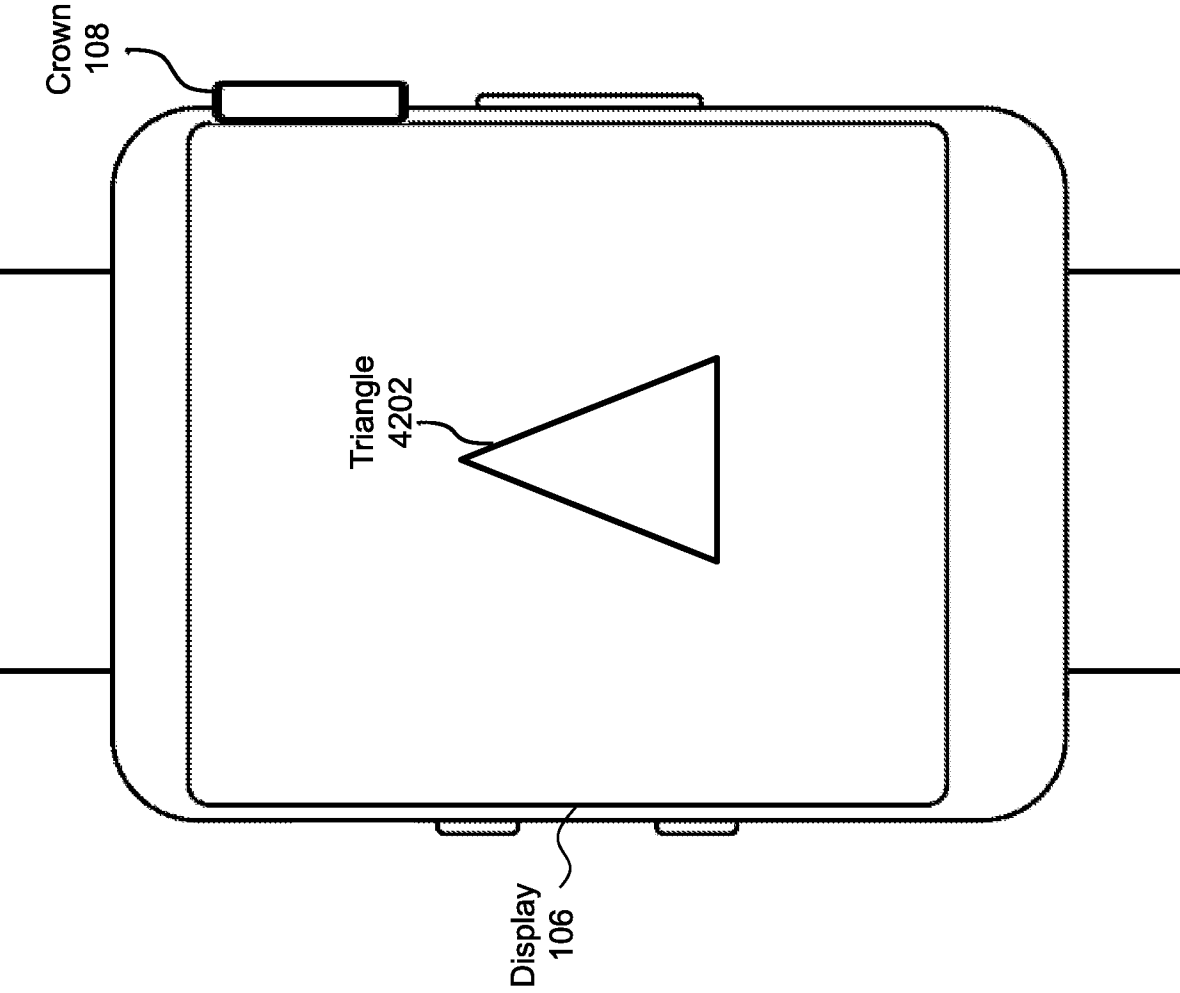


FIG. 42

Device
100

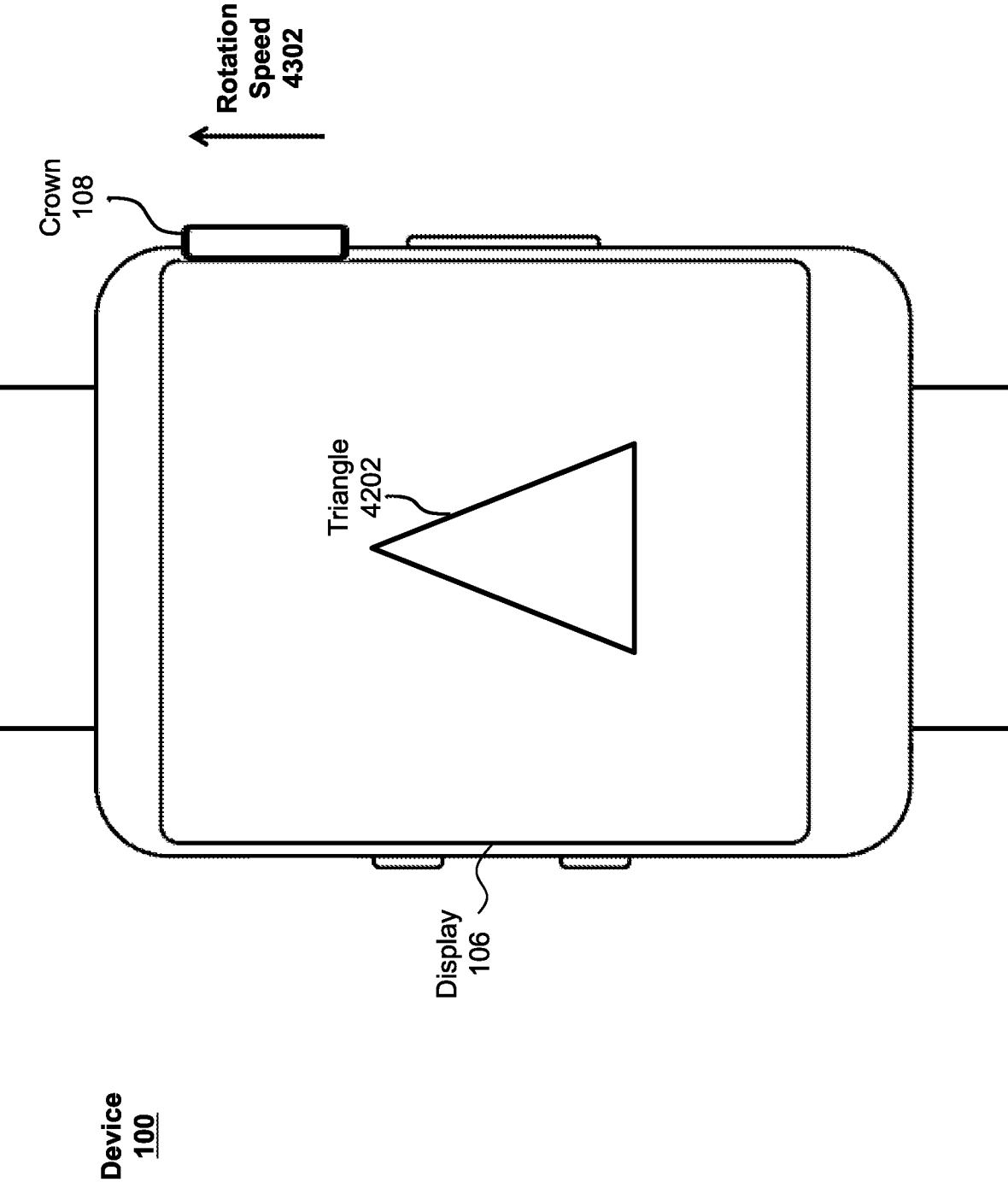


FIG. 43

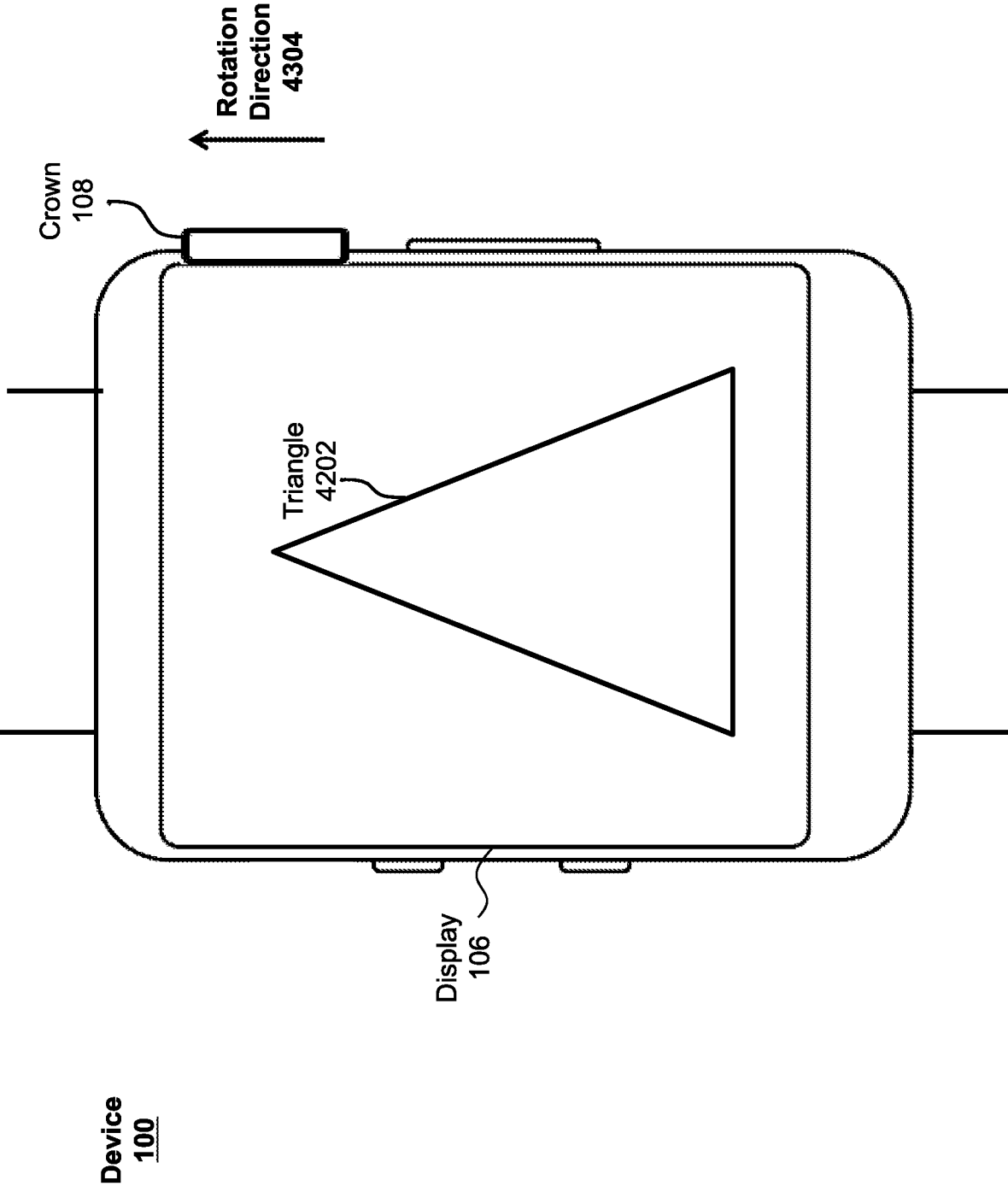


FIG. 44

System
4500

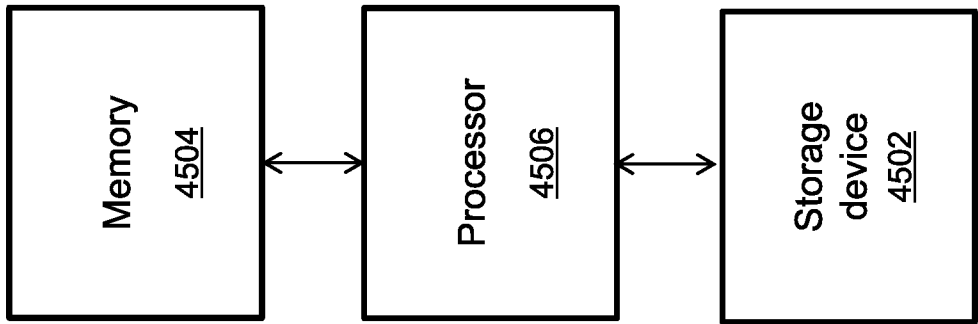


FIG. 45

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2014/053951

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G06F3/0362 G04G21/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G06F G04G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 661 438 B1 (SHIRAISHI ATSUSHI [JP] ET AL) 9 December 2003 (2003-12-09) column 20, line 17 - column 21, line 13 column 22, line 57 - column 23, line 13; figures 7A-7D	1-165
A	----- WO 2006/037545 A2 (NOKIA CORP [FI]; ROEYKKEE MIKA [FI]; HEINO MERJA [FI]; KORHONEN HANNU [FI]) 13 April 2006 (2006-04-13) figure 4 -----	1-165



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 November 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/12/2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Alonso Goicolea, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2014/053951

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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			JP 2001202178 A 27-07-2001
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WO 2006037545	A2	13-04-2006	BR PI0516501 A 09-09-2008
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			WO 2006037545 A2 13-04-2006
			ZA 200702853 A 27-08-2008
