



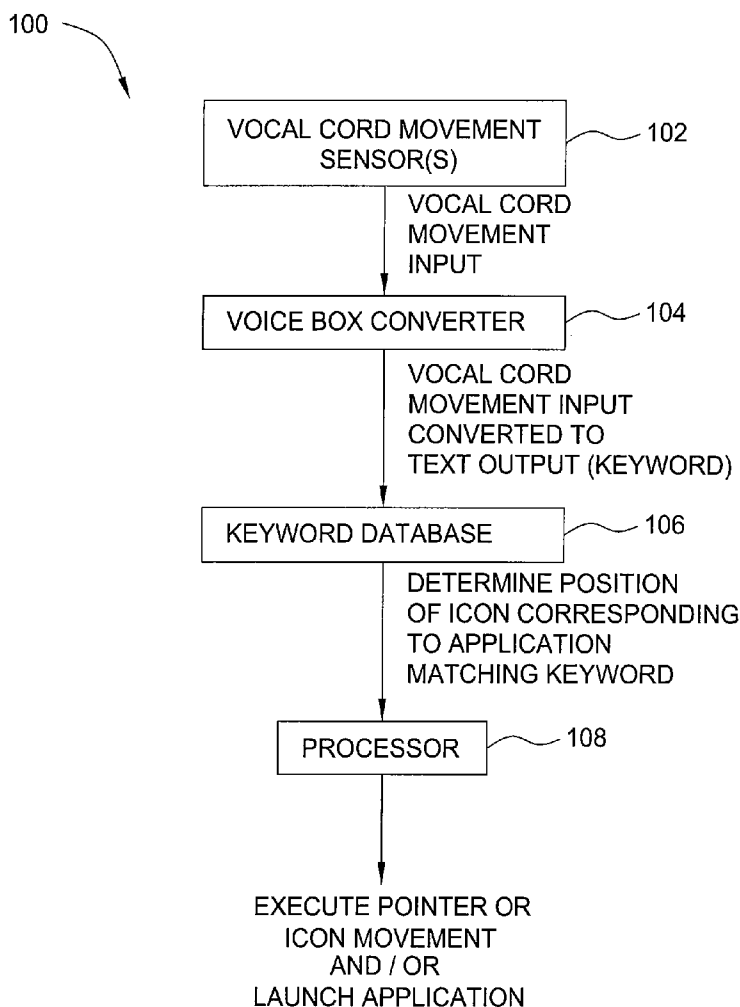
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Gehlot et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0074387 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 27, 2008**(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
VOICE-CONTROLLED GRAPHICAL USER
INTERFACE POINTING DEVICE****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 10/638,183, filed on Aug.
8, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,307,615.(76) Inventors: **Narayan L. Gehlot**, Sayreville, NJ
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SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pointing device is provided for use in computing devices comprising a printed circuit board, a tracking device adapted to generate a tracking signal in response to a user vocal input and relay the tracking signal to the printed circuit board, and a selection device adapted to generate a selection signal in response to a user manipulation and relay the selection signal to the printed circuit board.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/948,263**(22) Filed: **Nov. 30, 2007**

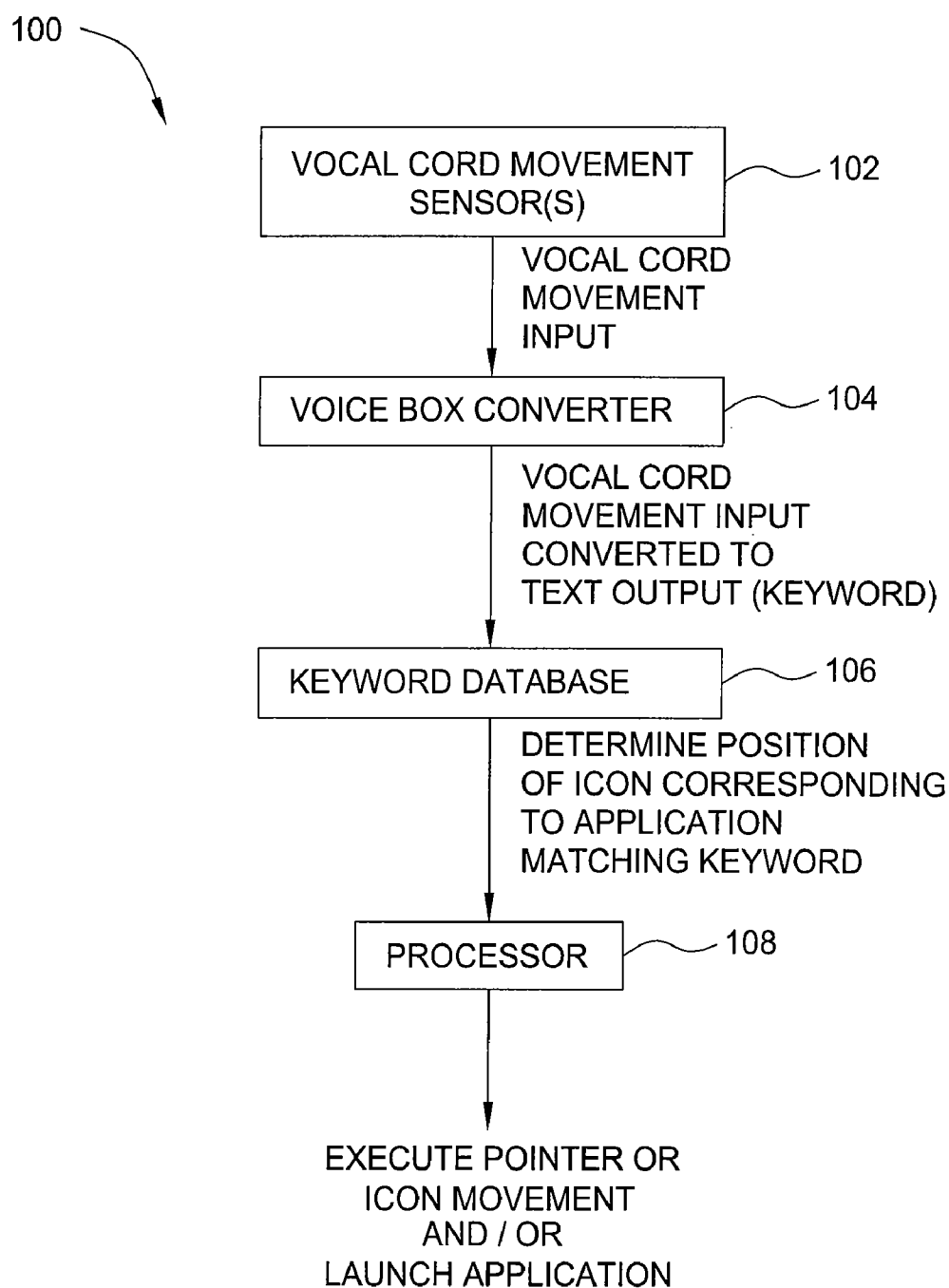


FIG. 1

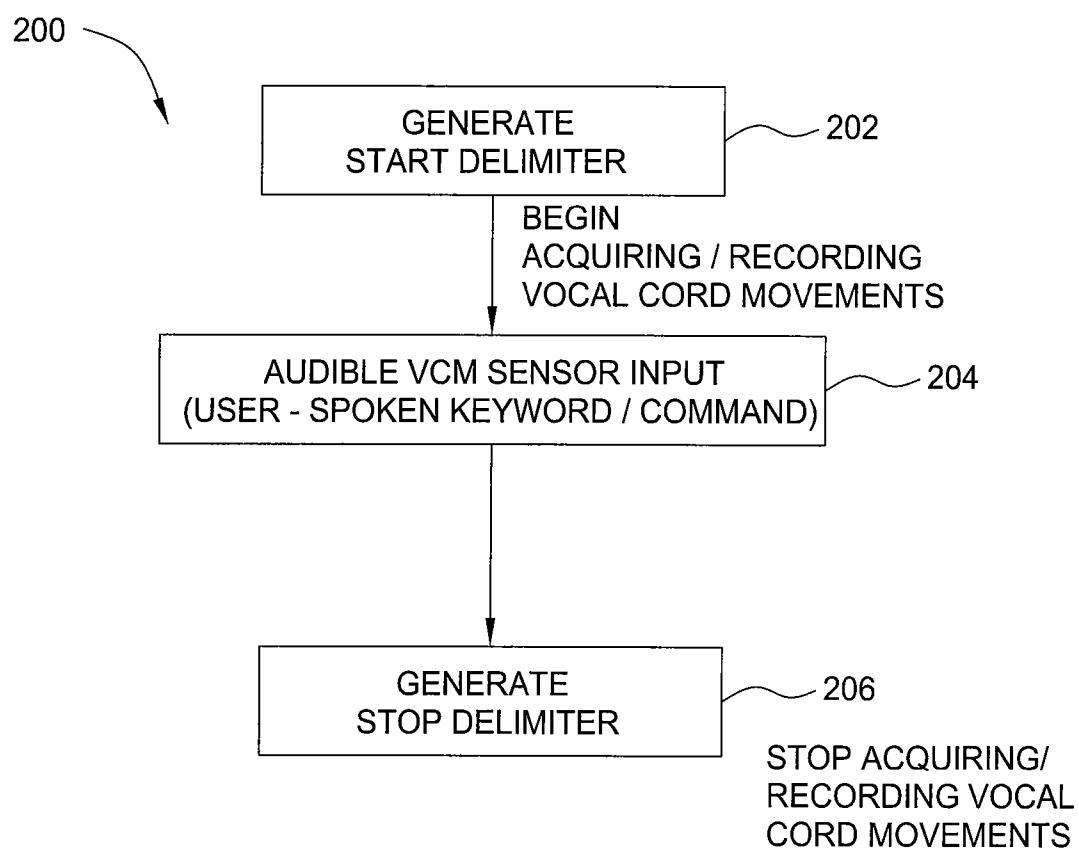
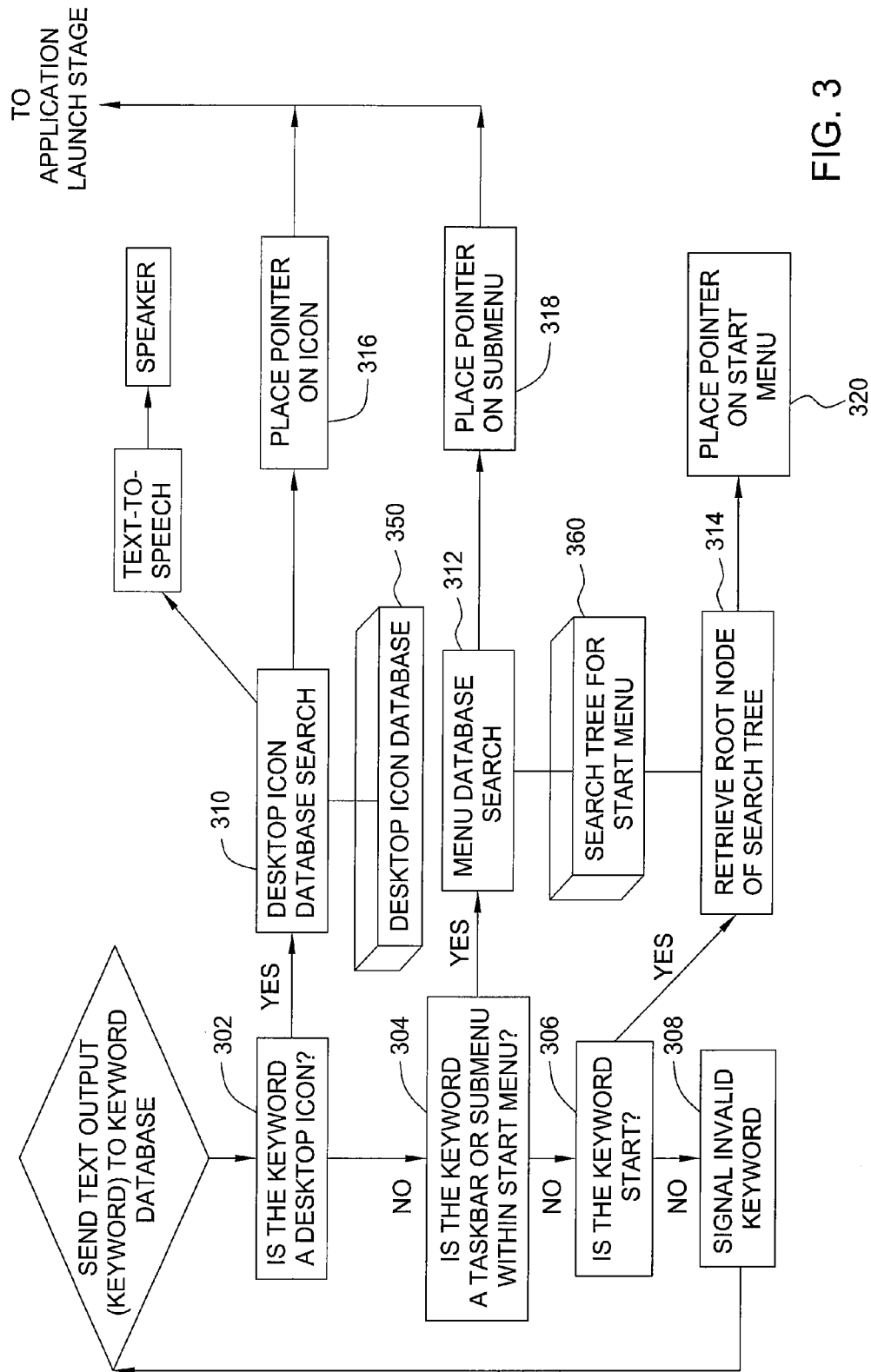


FIG. 2



400

402

404

ICON NAME (KEYWORD)	ICON POSITION (X)	ICON POSITION (Y)
MY COMPUTER	10	20
MY COMPUTER (TEXT AREA)	10	60
NETWORK NEIGHBORHOOD	10	100
INBOX	10	110
INBOX (TEXT AREA)	10	151

FIG. 4A

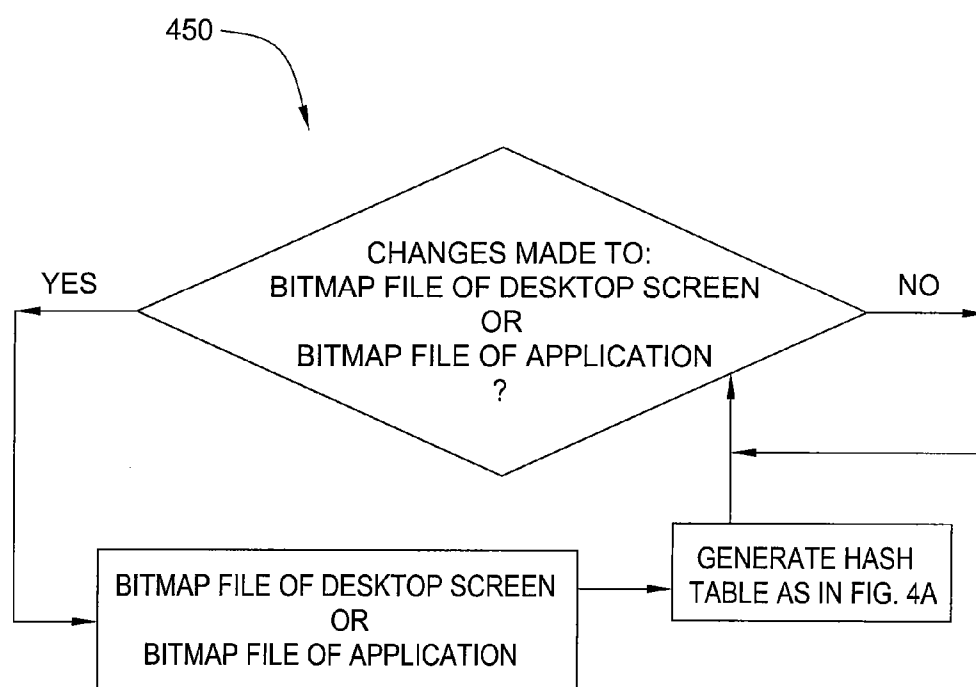


FIG. 4B

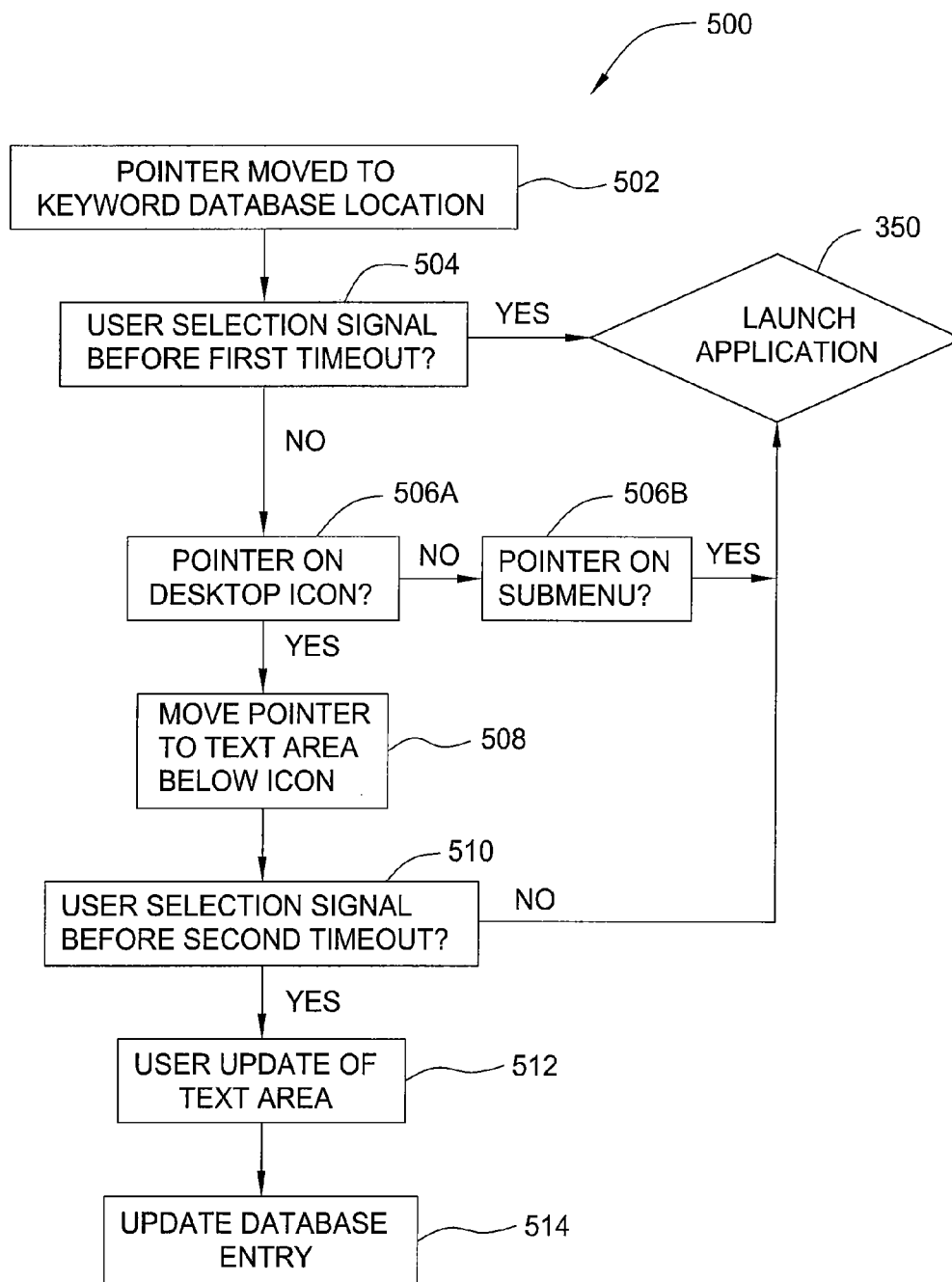
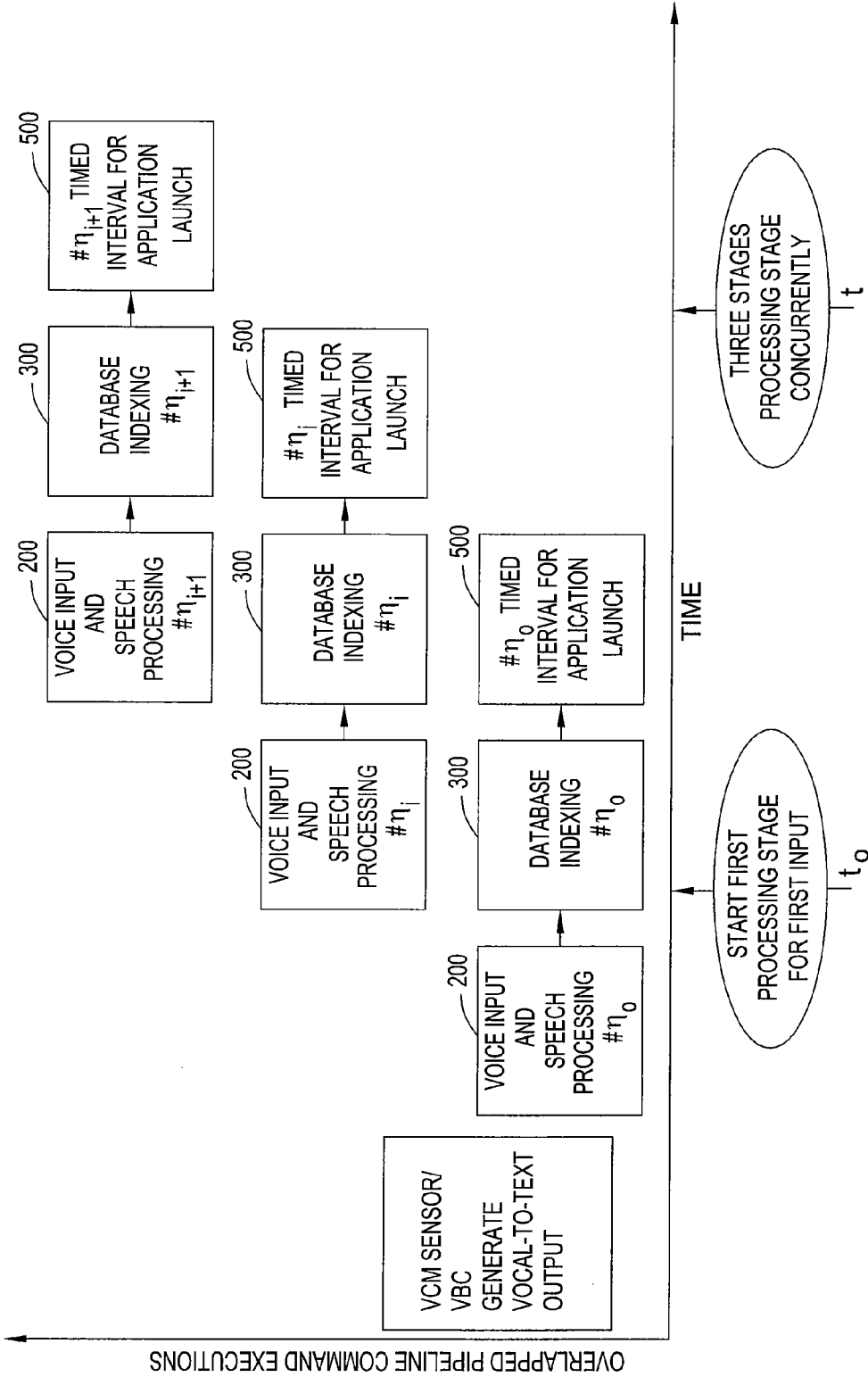


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR VOICE-CONTROLLED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE POINTING DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional of commonly owned, pending, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/638, 183, filed Aug. 8, 2003, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR VOICE-CONTROLLED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE POINTING DEVICE, in the names of Narayan L. Gehlot and Victor B. Lawrence, which application is incorporated herein by reference as if set forth in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally relates to the field of computers, and more particularly relates to a pointing device for a computer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] A pointing device for use with a computer is well known. Existing pointing devices, such as a mouse, combine tracking and selecting functions into one device. Tracking involves physically moving the mouse to control the motion of an on-screen pointer or other icon. Physical movement of the mouse is typically accomplished by moving the wrist and palm of the hand gripping the mouse. Once tracking has moved the pointer, an operation may be selected for execution by the computer, typically by depressing a button on the mouse.

[0004] A computer user relies significantly on his or her hand (particularly on the wrist, palm and fingers) to use a mouse for executing computer operations. Unfortunately, the use of a computer mouse over extended periods of time has been shown to be a leading cause of many different types of repetitive motion injuries (RMI) to body parts including the wrists, fingers, shoulders, and elbows, e.g., Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS). Individuals in many fields of work rely on computers in their daily work and are thus forced to use a mouse quite extensively. Early injuries to children may even be incurable, rendering the injured child permanently disabled.

[0005] One common solution for relieving strain on a computer user's hands and wrists is to enable the computer system to be at least partially operated by the user's voice commands. For example, commercially available voice recognition software allows a user to perform word processing operations by dictation rather than by typing. However, a significant drawback to conventional voice operated software applications is that they are susceptible to receiving background noise as well as the user's voice commands, distorting the audible input into the system. This leads to inaccuracy in the performance of the user's commands, and the mistakes can be very time consuming to fix.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention overcomes the above-described limitations by providing a pointing device for use in computing devices comprising a printed circuit board, a tracking device adapted to generate a tracking signal in response to a user vocal input and relay the tracking signal

to the printed circuit board, and a selection device adapted to generate a selection signal in response to a user manipulation and relay the selection signal to the printed circuit board.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] So that the manner in which the above recited embodiments of the invention are attained and can be understood in detail, a more particular description of the invention, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to the embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the appended drawings illustrate only typical embodiments of this invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope, for the invention may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

[0008] FIG. 1 depicts a diagram graphically illustrating components of a pointing device system according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0009] FIG. 2 depicts a flow diagram of a method for acquiring user input via a pointing device according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0010] FIG. 3 depicts a flow diagram of a method of indexing user input according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0011] FIG. 4A depicts a hash table illustrating an indexing database according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0012] FIG. 4B depicts a flow diagram of a method for updating a hash table such as that illustrated in FIG. 4A;

[0013] FIG. 5 depicts a flow diagram of a processing sequence by which computer applications are launched according to one embodiment of the invention; and

[0014] FIG. 6 depicts a graphical representation of a pipeline sequence for acquiring and indexing input and launching applications according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0015] To facilitate understanding, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] The present invention provides an improved pointing device for assisting computer users having poor or limited hand motor skill control or eyesight and for reducing the occurrence of repetitive motion injuries in physically unimpaired users. The present invention achieves this aim allows a user to manipulate an on-screen pointer and launch system applications by means of vocal commands. Thus both tracking and selecting can be achieved with little or no need to engage other parts of the body such as the hands and wrists. Furthermore, embodiments of the invention provide an improved system for acquiring vocal/audible input from a computer user, so that erroneous inputs such as background noise and/or vocal irregularities of the user are filtered out to optimize system accuracy.

[0017] The basic operation of one embodiment of a pointing device system according the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 1. Operation of the pointing device system 100 is accomplished at least in part by the vocal commands of a

computer user. The pointing device system **100** includes at least one vocal cord movement (VCM) sensor **102**, a voice box converter (VBC) **104**, and a keyword database **106**. The pointing device system **100** may determine the position of the icon corresponding to application matching keyword. The pointing device system **100** generates an output to the processor **108**, which executes the indicated commands or pointer or icon movements. Once the pointer or icon has been moved to the desired on-screen location, the user generates a signal to launch (or “select”) the chosen application. The system **100** optionally generates an audible output to indicate the new pointer position or open application, so that, for example, a blind user may use the pointing device system **100** effectively.

[0018] FIG. 2 depicts a flow diagram of one embodiment of a method **200** for acquiring user input via a pointing device according to one embodiment of the invention. At least one VCM sensor **102** is positioned near a user’s voice box (larynx). The user starts acquisition of vocal command data by activating a start delimiter **202**. Activation of the start delimiter **202** starts acquisition/recording of vocal cord movements. Next, the user provides audible input **204** to the VCM sensor **102** by speaking into a converter system the keyword(s) corresponding to the movement or application the user wishes to execute. As the user speaks, the sensor **102** discerns movement of the user’s vocal cords and records these movements. To stop the acquisition of vocal input **204** by the system, the user activates a stop delimiter **206** that causes the VCM sensor **102** to cease recording vocal cord movements. Optionally, the start and stop delimiters **202**, **206** may comprise one delimiter device that is activated once to commence and once more to cease recording. The activation of a delimiter **202**, **206** before and after speech filters extraneous noise (such as background noise) that may distort the vocal input **204**. The recorded vocal cord movements are then sent as input to the VBC **104**.

[0019] One VBC that may be advantageously adapted for use with the present invention is commercially available from Lucent Technologies Inc. of Murray Hill, N.J. The VBC **104** converts the input from the VCM sensor(s) **102** into text output, and sends this text output to the keyword database **106** for further processing and indexing. The VBC output is also used by software to train a personal user dictionary for alphabets, words and mouse commands, so that vocal input from a particular user is easily and accurately converted to output that the processor **108** can recognize and use to execute commands. Such software is well known in the art.

[0020] The keyword database **106** is coupled to the VBC **104** and further includes a desktop icon database **350** and a menu search tree **360** (see FIG. 3). The keyword database **106** indexes text output from the VBC **104** to determine the position of an on-screen icon or operation corresponding to the application that matches the keyword (user vocal input) processed by the VCM sensor/VBC operations.

[0021] FIG. 3 depicts a flow diagram of a method **300** of indexing user input according to one embodiment of the invention. In general, a spoken keyword corresponds either to a desktop icon or to a menu. In steps **302-308**, the keyword database **106** asks whether the spoken keyword corresponds to a desktop icon (**302**), a submenu (**304**), or the start menu (**306**), or whether the vocal input does not match

any keyword at all (**308**). Once the keyword has been categorized, the appropriate database **350** or search tree **360** is searched in steps **310-314** for an exact match to an icon or menu.

[0022] FIG. 4A depicts a hash table **400** illustrating an indexing database according to one embodiment of the invention. Referring simultaneously to FIGS. 3 and 4A, the desktop icon database **350** is a hash table **400** that maps icon names or keywords **402** to specific positions (X, Y) **404** within the desktop area. For example, if the keyword **402** corresponds to a desktop icon, a search in the desktop icon database **350** will determine the actual position **404** of the indicated icon in the desktop area, and the on-screen pointer will be moved to that position on the desktop screen (step **316** in FIG. 3). The generation of the process of the hash table **400** is illustrated in FIG. 4B and will be discussed in further detail herein.

[0023] The menu search tree **360** operates in a manner similar to the desktop icon database **350**. However, the menu search tree **360** maps names and keywords of submenus within the start menu (for example, the Accessories or Multimedia submenus in Windows), rather than names and locations of desktop icons. The on-screen pointer is then positioned on the appropriate submenu (step **318** in FIG. 3). If the user does not know the keyword for the desired submenu, the “Start” keyword will retrieve the root node of the menu search tree **360** (step **314**) and position the pointer over the Start menu (step **320**), which may be searched for the appropriate submenu.

[0024] In the event that the user input does not match a keyword in either the desktop icon database **350** or the menu search tree **360**, a signal is generated in step **308** to indicate to the user that the input is not valid. In one embodiment, the signal is an audible signal, such as a beep.

[0025] Once the pointer has been moved to the desired on-screen location, the user generates a signal to launch the chosen application. In one embodiment, the launch signal is indicated by depressing a button on a conventional mouse. For example, depression of the left mouse button on a conventional two- or three-button mouse optionally indicates selection of an application. In further embodiments, alternate means of generating selection input to the mouse PCB may be used.

[0026] FIG. 5 depicts a flow diagram of a processing sequence **500** by which a processor **108** launches computer applications according to one embodiment of the invention. The processing sequence **500** operates on a series of timed intervals during which the user must activate a launch signal or allow a default operation to be executed. For example, once the on-screen pointer has been moved to an indicated location in step **502**, (based on the database keyword matches described herein), a first timed interval begins to run. If the user wishes to launch the application on which the pointer is positioned, he signals so, for example by depressing a mouse button as described, before the first timeout in step **504**. A selection signal before the first timeout prompts the processor **108** to launch the chosen application (step **350**). If no signal is received from the user, the processor **108** determines in step **506** whether the pointer is positioned on a desktop icon (**506a**) or a submenu (**506b**). If the pointer is positioned on a submenu (**506b**), that application is launched (**350**). If the pointer is positioned on a desktop icon (**506a**),

the processor **108** moves the pointer, in step **508**, to a text area associated with the icon (located, for example, below the icon), and a second timed interval begins to run. If the processor **108** receives a signal from the user before the second timeout (step **510**), the user is enabled to update or alter the text in the text area in step **512**, and a database entry for the icon is updated accordingly in step **514**. The process **450** by which the icon database hash table **400** is updated is illustrated in FIG. 4B. If no signal is received from the user, the application is launched (**350**). In this manner, if no signal or signals are received from the user at any point in the processing sequence **500**, the default operations of the processing sequence **500** are programmed to execute the probable intentions of the user in pointing to the indicated icon or submenu.

[0027] FIG. 6 depicts a graphical representation of a pipeline sequence for acquiring and indexing input and launching applications according to one embodiment of the invention. The three main stages **200**, **300**, **500** in the pointing device system processing sequence are performed concurrently in a pipeline system. That is, the stages **200**, **300**, **500** overlap so that after three cycles n_0 , n_1 , n_{i+1} of vocal command acquisition **200** (FIG. 2), database indexing **300** (FIG. 3), and application launch **500** (FIG. 5), the stages **200**, **300**, **500** operate and process input concurrently at time t . Therefore, if a subsequent vocal command is acquired **200** immediately after a previous acquired command has been processed (i.e., indexed **300**), the execution speed of the system **100** is approximately three times faster than a conventional sequential processing system.

[0028] Once an application is launched **500**, the pointer is repositioned within the launched application. The launched application may be any application capable of being operated by the computer, such as a word processing program, a video game or a web browser. In one embodiment, the launched application is a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

[0029] One embodiment of a typical web browser includes such user-executable icons as hyperlinks, buttons and menus. The purposes and operations of such icons are well known in the art. The keyword database **106** stores keywords for all hyperlinks, buttons and menus in all active (launched) applications, as well as the respective positions (X, Y) of each hyperlink, button and menu within the application. In addition, the keyword database **106** stores keywords and positions for all similar executable icons in other applications (i.e., word processing programs, video games, etc.).

[0030] The method of tracking (positioning) and selecting (launching) with the pointer to launch a particular action within an application is substantially similar to the method illustrated in FIGS. 1-5 to launch the application. For example, if a user wishes to position the pointer on a particular hyperlink or button, he starts acquisition of vocal command data **200** by activating the start delimiter **202**. Next, the user speaks into the converter system (i.e., VCM sensor **102**) the keyword(s) corresponding to the hyperlink or button the user wishes to launch. To stop the acquisition of vocal input by the system, the user activates the stop delimiter **206**. The acquired audible input is then converted into text form by the VBC **104**, which launches the corresponding hyperlink or button by the method discussed with reference to FIG. 5.

[0031] If a user knows the keyword for a particular submenu (for example, the Save command within the File menu) he wishes to launch or explore, he can launch it by the same method by which hyperlinks and buttons are launched (i.e., speak the keyword—"Save"—in between activating the delimiters **202**, **206**). If the user does not know the keyword, he may speak the keyword for the whole menu ("File"). Exploration of the menu is then automatic; the pointer is positioned upon a submenu for brief interval of time (such as in step **504** of FIG. 5), during which the user may signal (for example, by clicking a button) to launch the submenu or take no action. Taking no action will cause the processor to position the pointer upon the next submenu and repeat the process of allowing a brief interval for user input.

[0032] Switching between active applications (multitasking) may also be accomplished by vocal command. In one embodiment, the keyword "Active" is used to distinguish between a launched application and a new (but as yet unlaunched) application. If multiple applications of the same type are already launched, the keyword prompts the processor **108** to move the on-screen pointer from one application to the next. The pointer remains on each application for a brief interval (again similar to step **504** in FIG. 5) to allow the user to signal acceptance of an application. If no signal is given, the pointer is moved to the next application upon timeout.

[0033] Thus the present invention represents a significant advancement in the field of computer usage and computer pointing device systems. A graphical user interface pointing device system is provided that substantially reduces the occurrence of repetitive motion injuries caused by conventional pointing devices. The system is suitable for use with standard desktop and laptop computers, as well as next-generation embedded computing devices like hand held devices and web browsing devices that operate through television sets. Furthermore, the inaccuracies associated with conventional voice-operated software are substantially reduced by the delimiting functions of the present invention, which filter background noise and vocal irregularities in the system input. Therefore, the present invention may be particularly well-suited for use by users who are deaf, ill, or have poor or limited hand motor skill control, as well as physically unimpaired users who may benefit from a hand-free pointing device system (such as those dictating in public places or while otherwise occupied).

[0034] While the foregoing is directed to embodiments of the invention, other and further embodiments of the invention may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A pointing device for use in computing devices comprising:

- a printed circuit board;
- a tracking device adapted to generate a tracking signal in response to a user vocal input and relay the tracking signal to the printed circuit board; and
- a selection device adapted to generate a selection signal in response to a user manipulation and relay the selection signal to the printed circuit board.

2. The pointing device of claim 1, wherein the tracking device comprises:

at least one sensor adapted to sense and record a user's vocal cord movements; and

at least one delimiter adapted to filter extraneous audible input to the at least one sensor.

3. The pointing device of claim 2, wherein the at least one delimiter is adapted to activate at least one of start or stop sensor recording.

4. The pointing device of claim 2, wherein the tracking device further comprises:

a voice box converter coupled to the at least one sensor and adapted to convert the vocal cord movements to a text output; and

a keyword database coupled to the voice box converter and adapted to index the text output received from the voice box converter.

5. The pointing device of claim 4, wherein the keyword database further comprises:

a desktop icon database adapted to map desktop icon keywords to desktop screen positions; and

a menu search tree adapted to map menu keywords to desktop screen positions.

6. The pointing device of claim 5, wherein the desktop icon database comprises a hash table.

7. The pointing device of claim 1, wherein the selection device is adapted to relay a default selection signal to the printed circuit board in the event that there is no selection signal generated by a user following the generation of a tracking signal.

8. A pointing device for use in computing devices comprising:

a printed circuit board;

a tracking device adapted to generate a tracking signal in response to a user's vocal input and relay said signal to the printed circuit board; and

a selection device adapted to generate a selection signal in response to a user manipulation and relay the selection signal to the printed circuit board,

wherein the tracking device comprises:

at least one sensor adapted to sense and record a user's vocal cord movements;

at least one delimiter adapted to filter extraneous audible input to the at least one sensor;

a voice box converter coupled to the at least one sensor and adapted to convert the vocal cord movements to a text output; and

a keyword database coupled to the voice box converter and adapted to index the text output received from the voice box converter.

9. A pointing device for use in computing devices comprising:

a printed circuit board;

means for converting a user's vocal input into a tracking signal and relaying the tracking signal to the printed circuit board; and

means for generating a selection signal and relaying the selection signal to the printed circuit board.

10. A computer system comprising:

a processor;

a printed circuit board adapted to send and receive pointer location and command information to and from the processor;

a tracking device adapted to generate a tracking signal in response to a user's vocal input and relay said signal to the printed circuit board; and

a selection device adapted to generate a selection signal in response to a user manipulation and relay the selection signal to the printed circuit board.

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