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(54) **WEARABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

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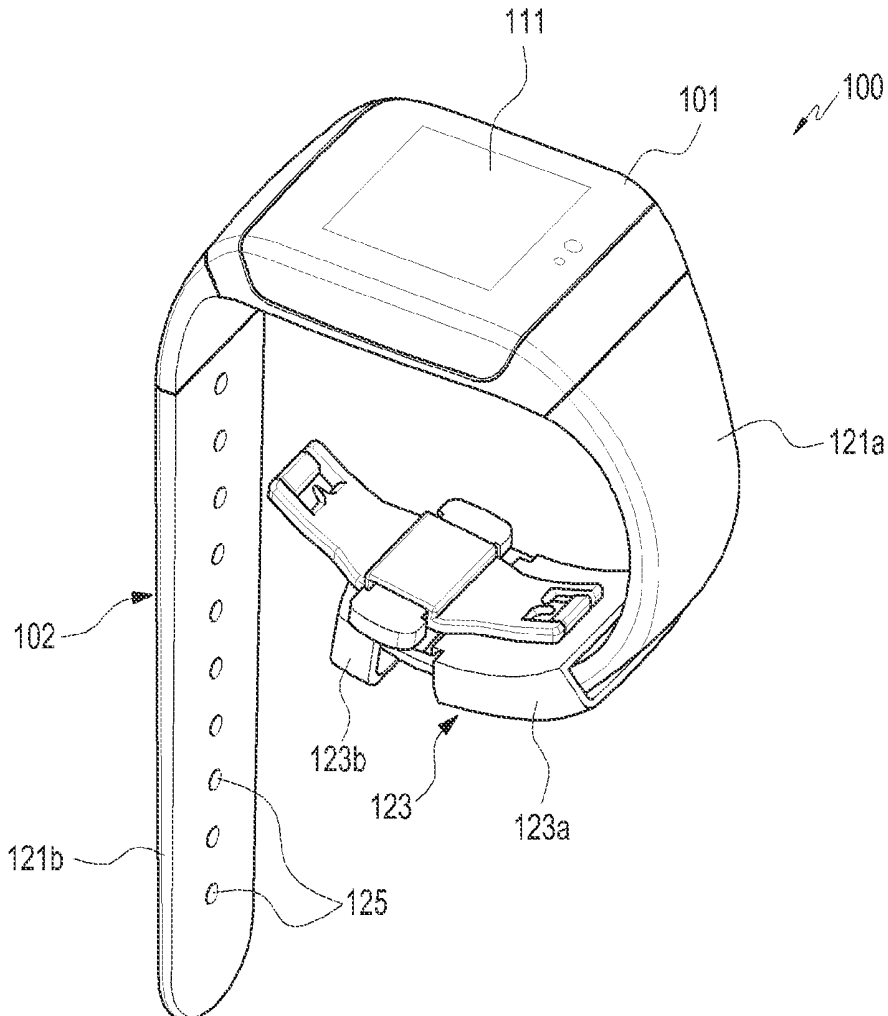
H05K 5/02 (2006.01)

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

A wearable electronic device is provided. The wearable electronic device includes a main body and a wearing unit that allows the main body to be worn on a user's body. The wearing unit may include a first wearing member extending from the main body, a binding member coupled to the first wearing member to be moved in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member, and a driving member installed in the first wearing member to move the binding member.



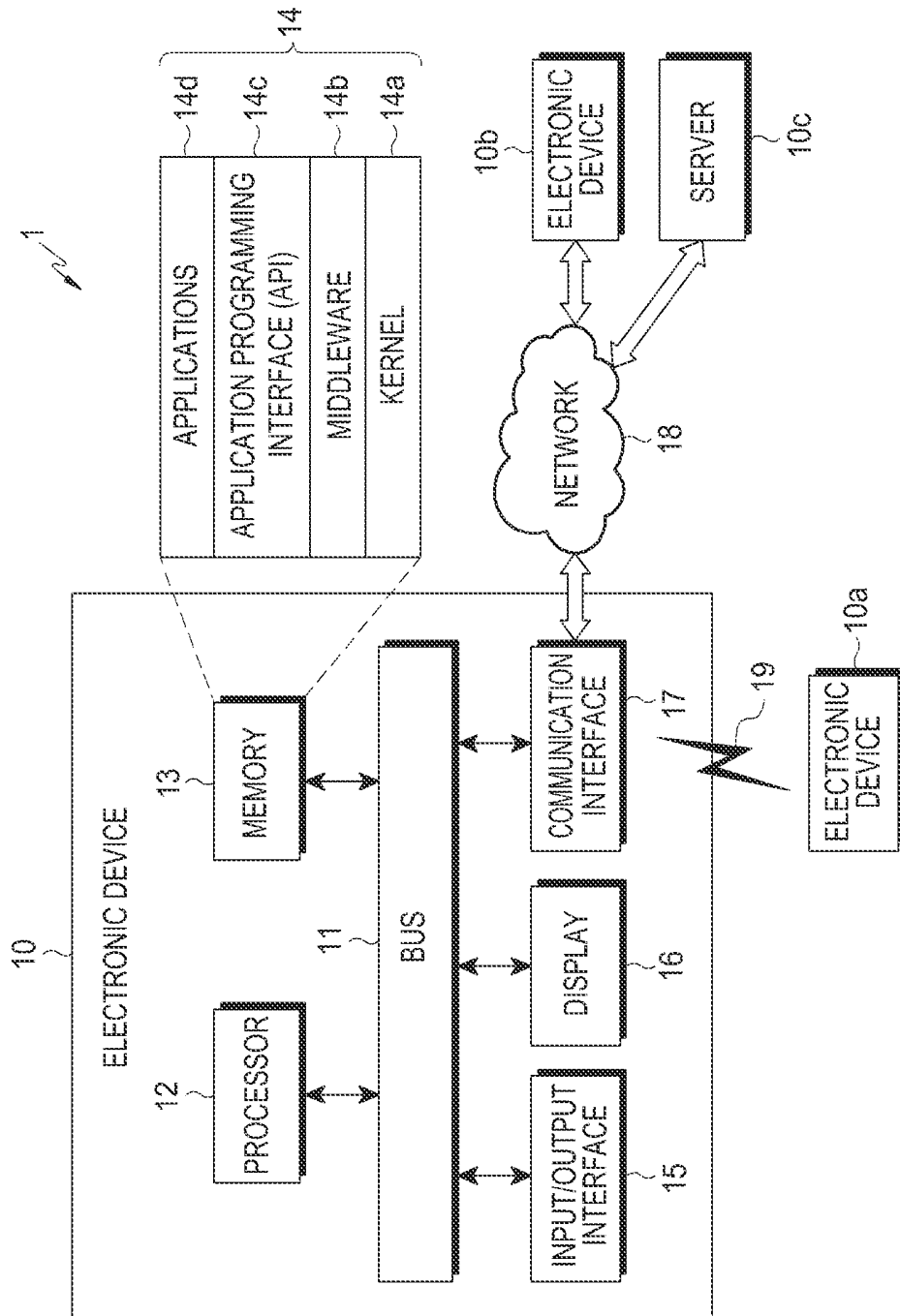


FIG. 1

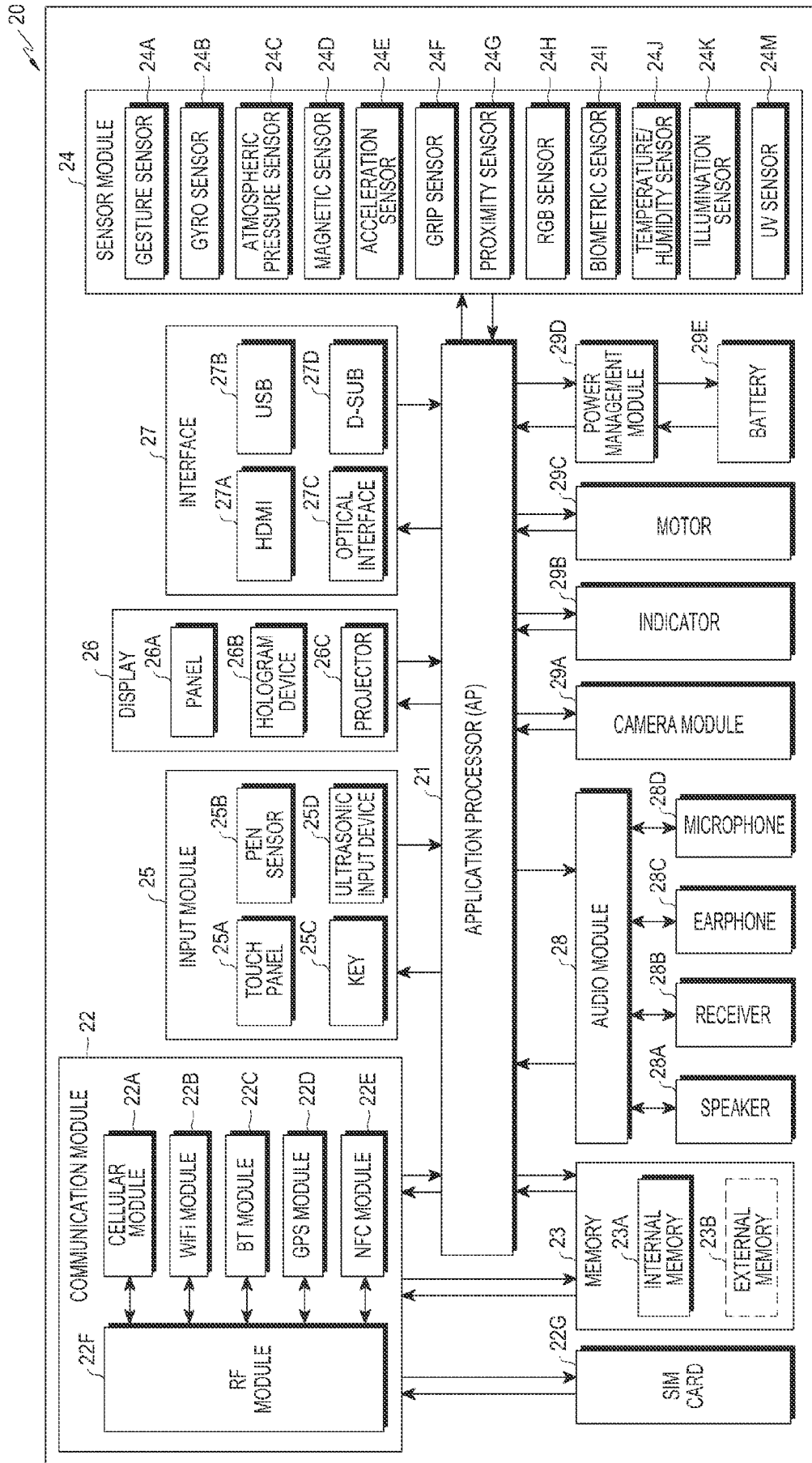


FIG.2

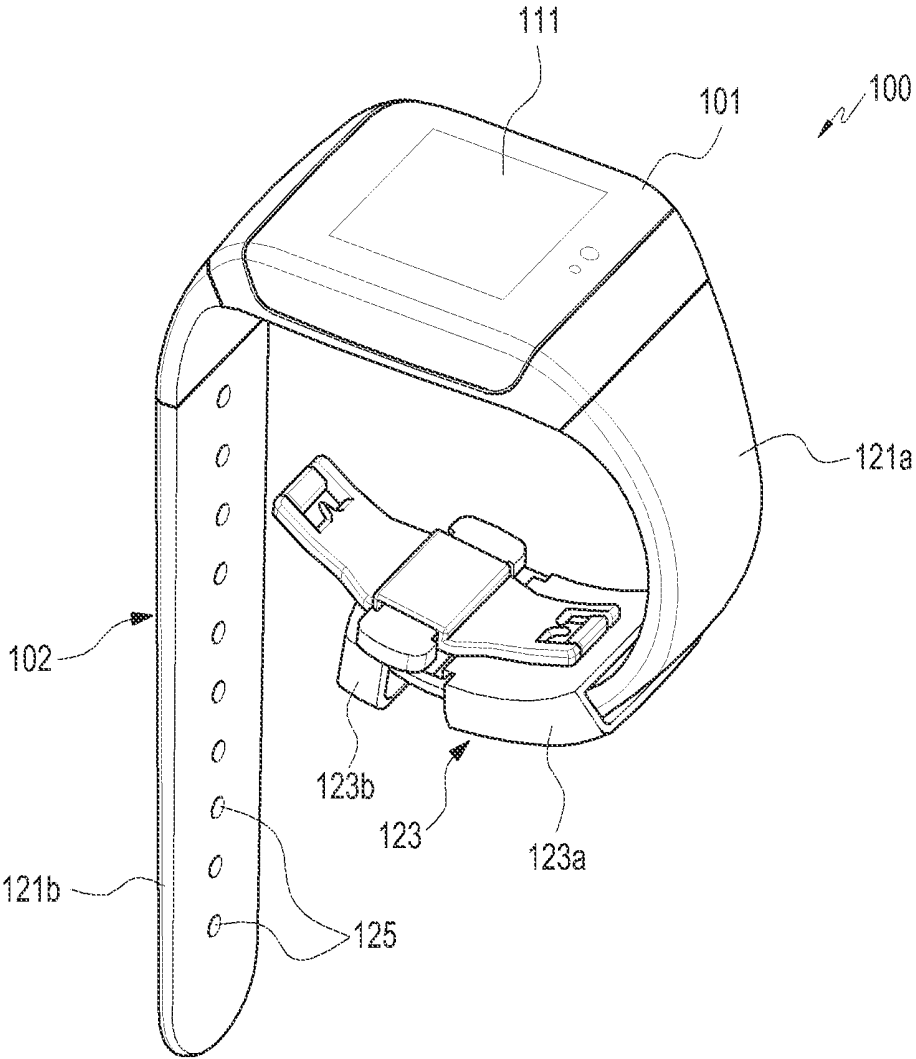


FIG. 3

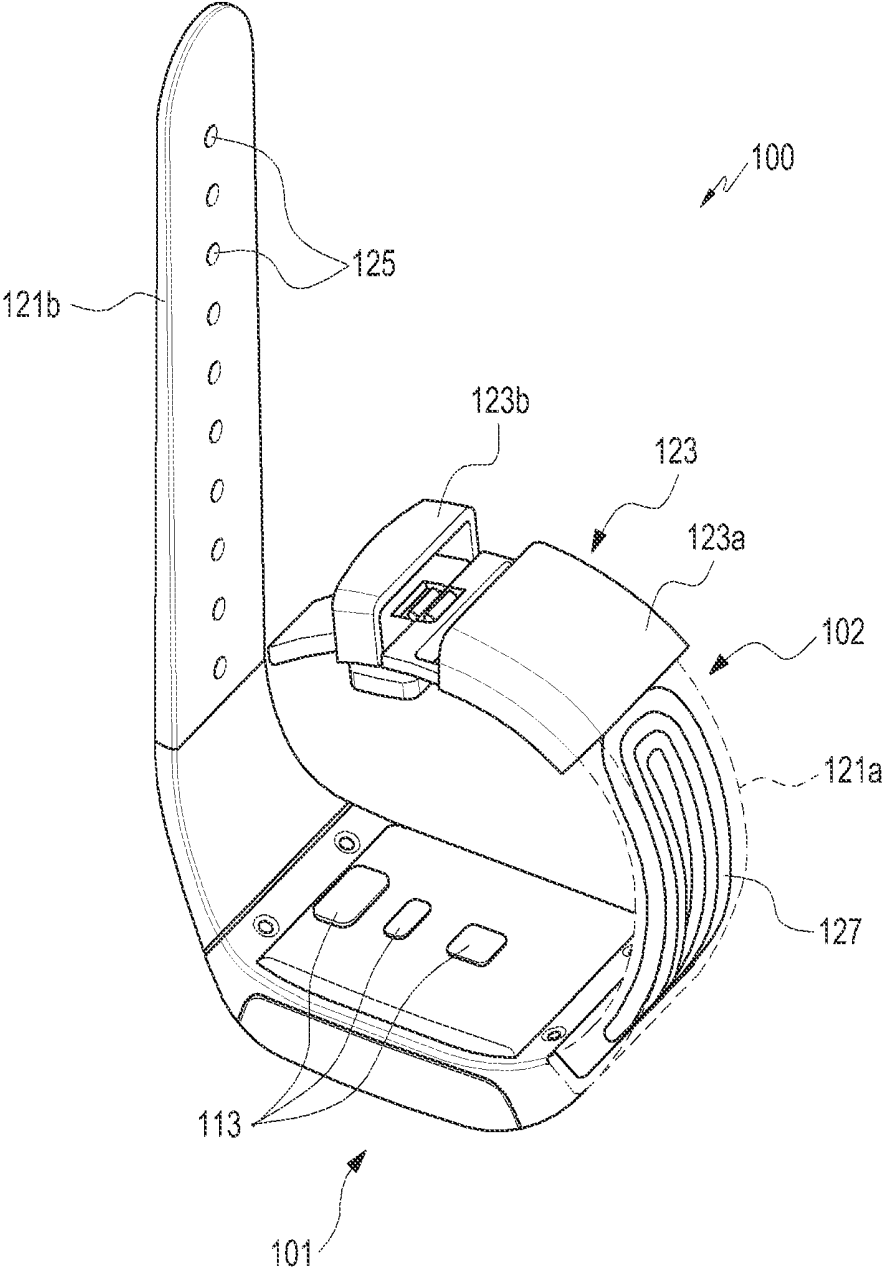


FIG.4

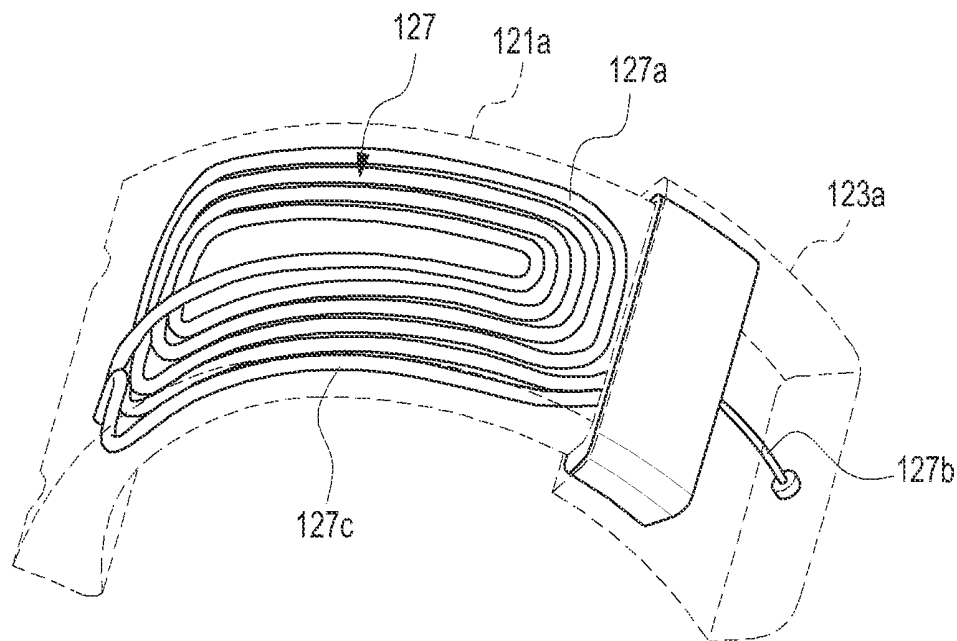


FIG. 5

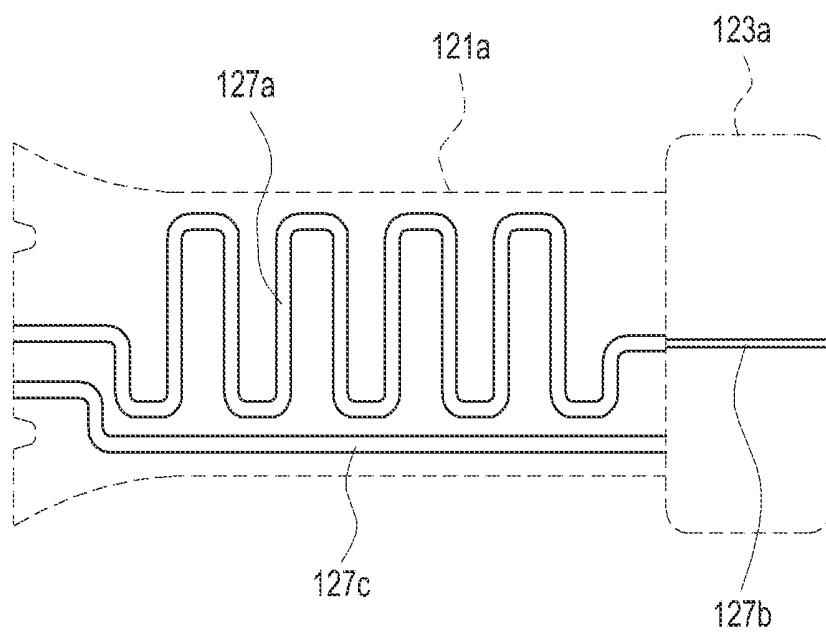


FIG. 6

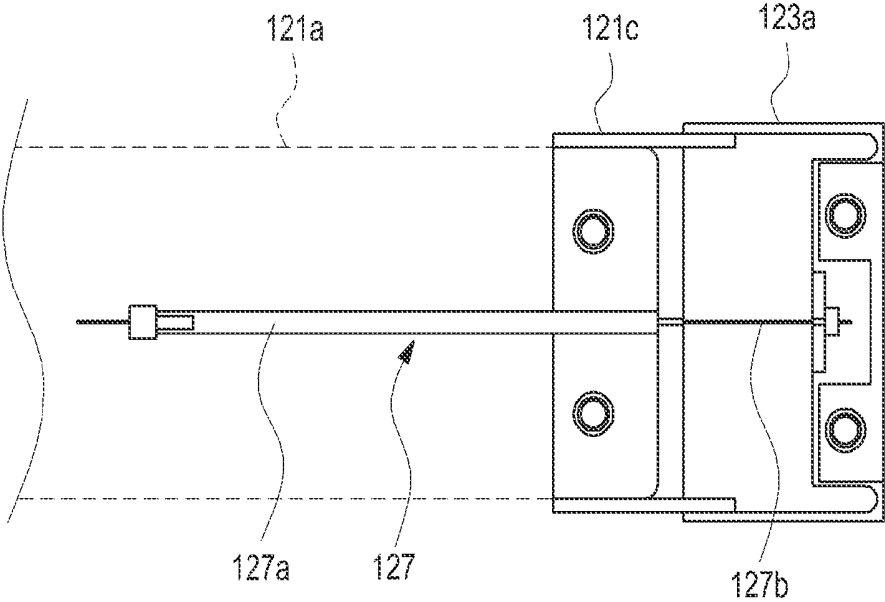


FIG. 7

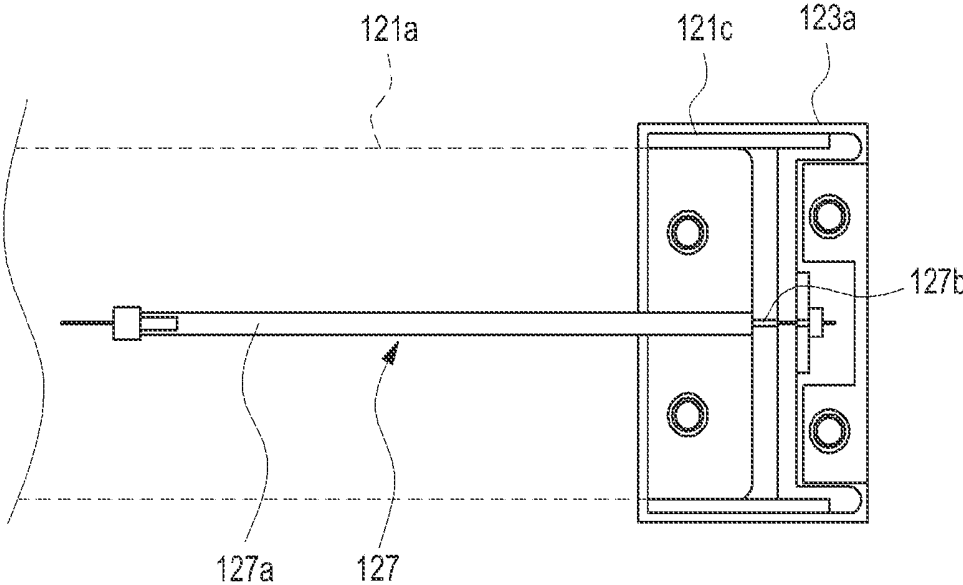


FIG. 8

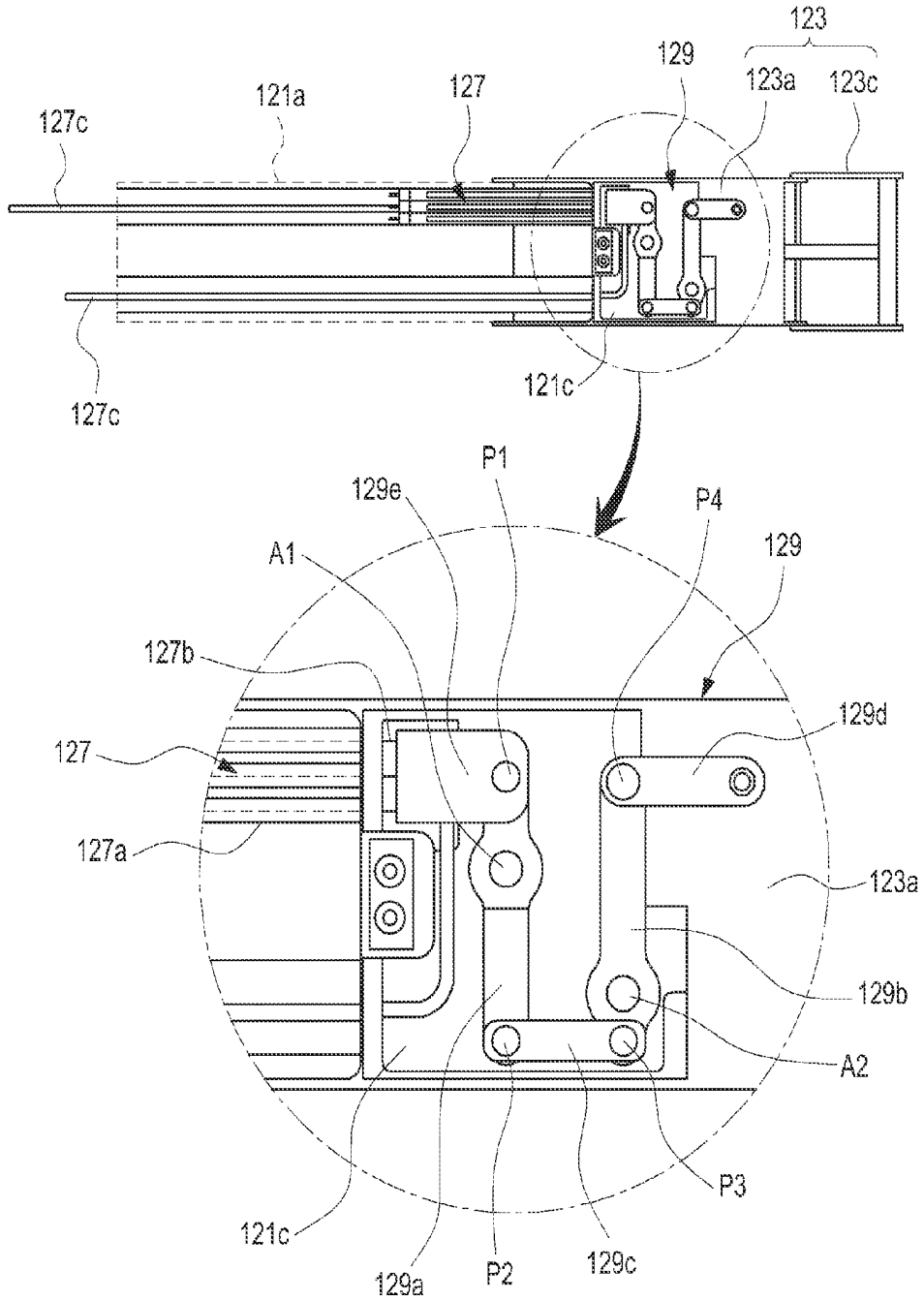


FIG.9

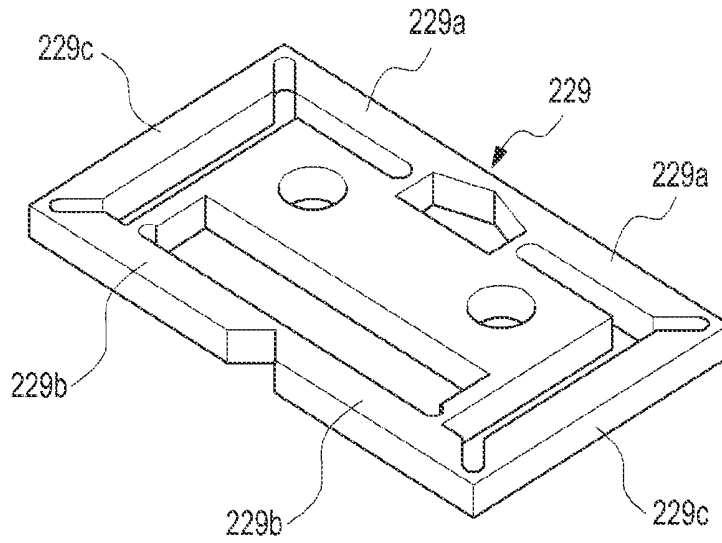


FIG. 10

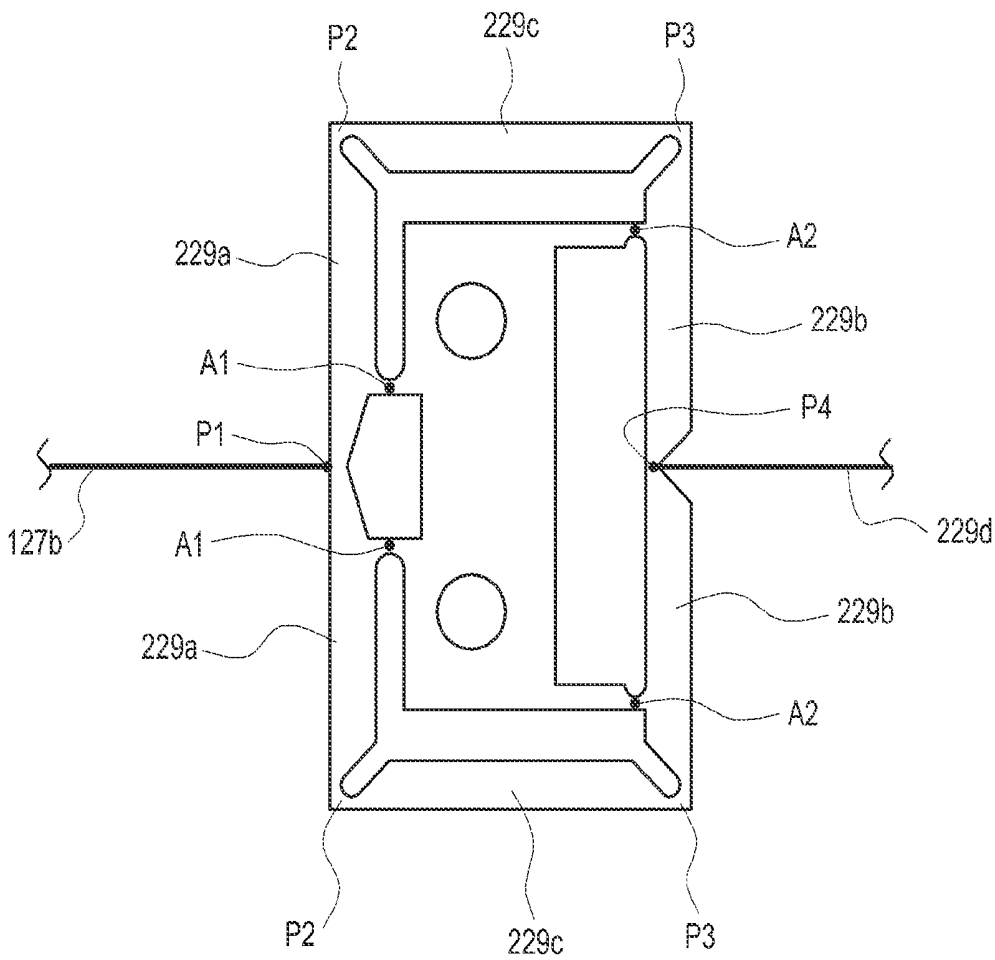


FIG. 11

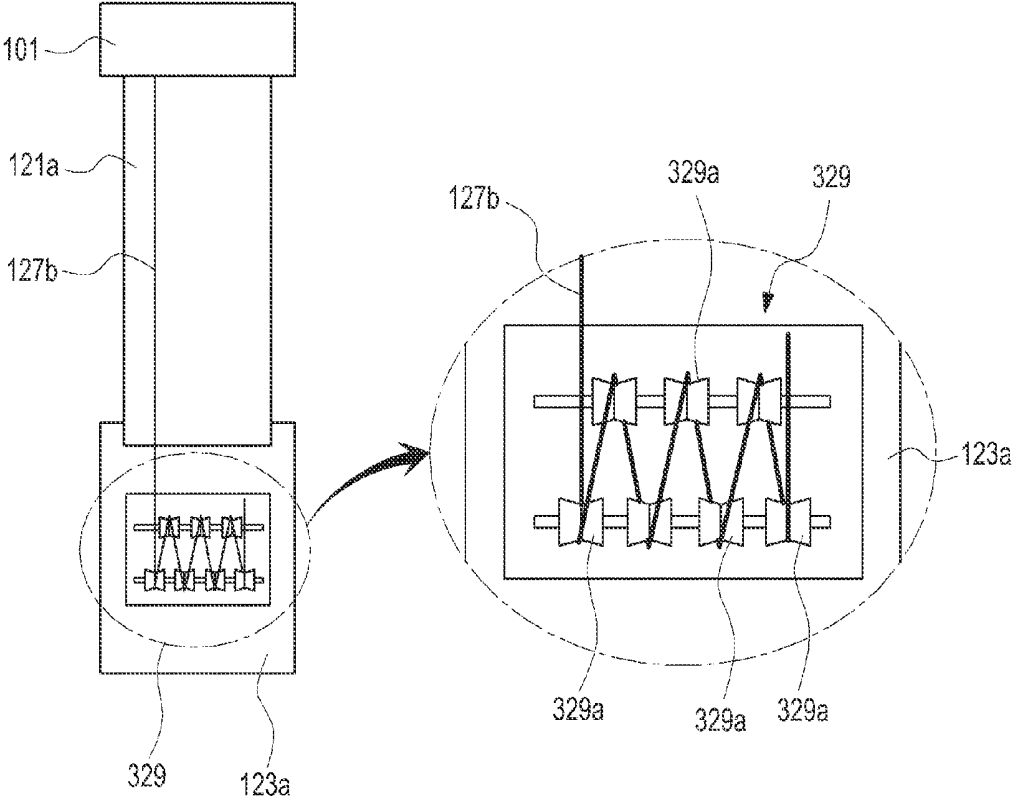


FIG.12

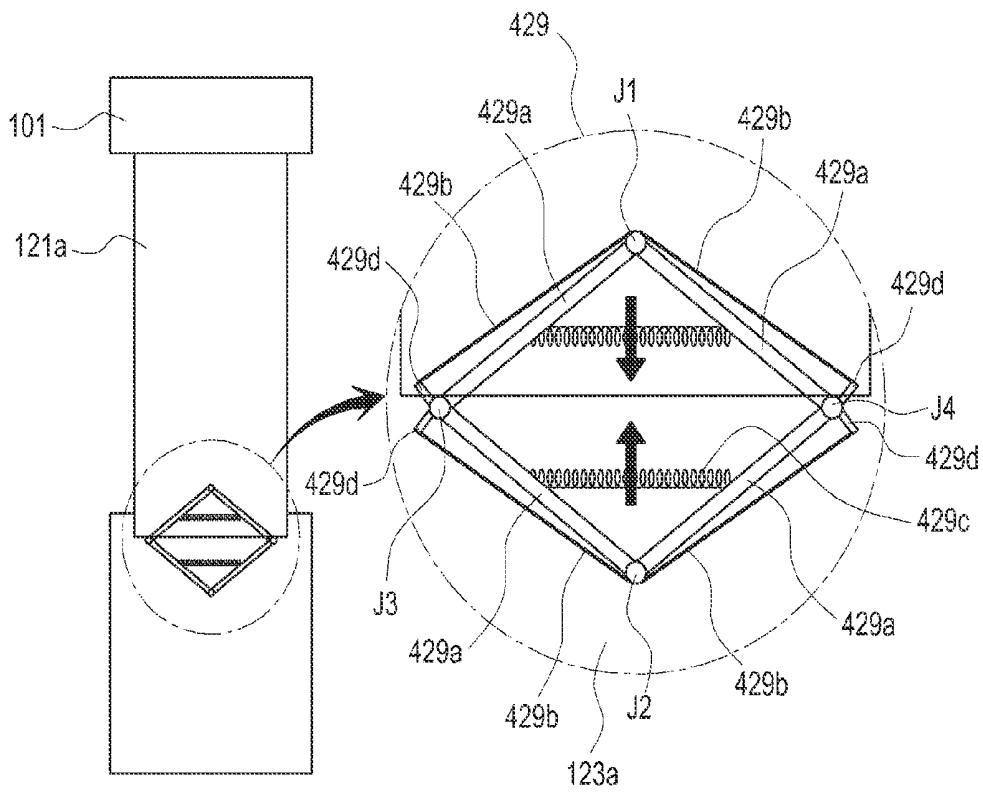


FIG. 13

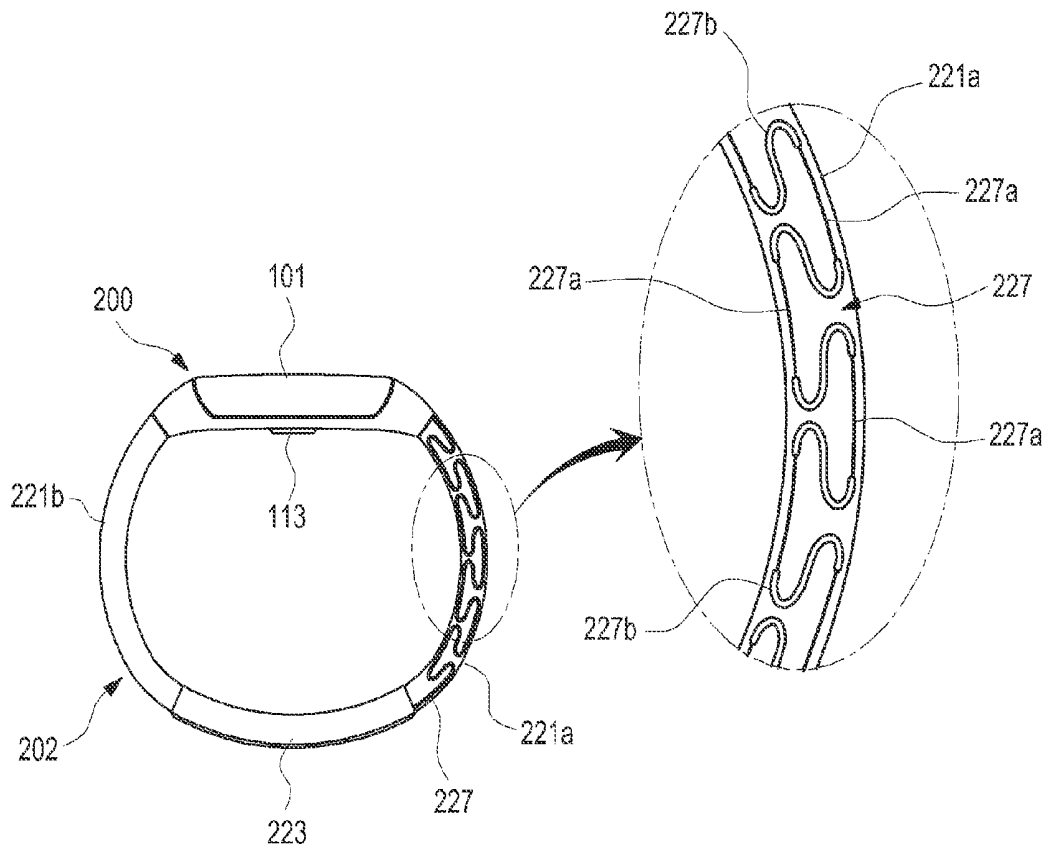


FIG. 14

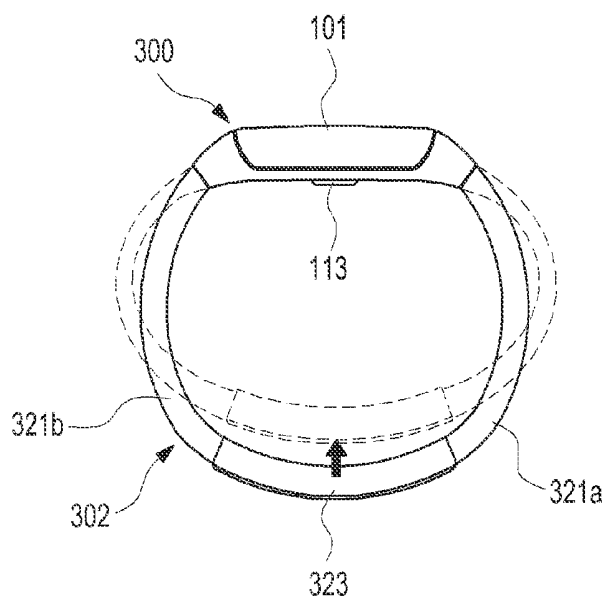


FIG. 15

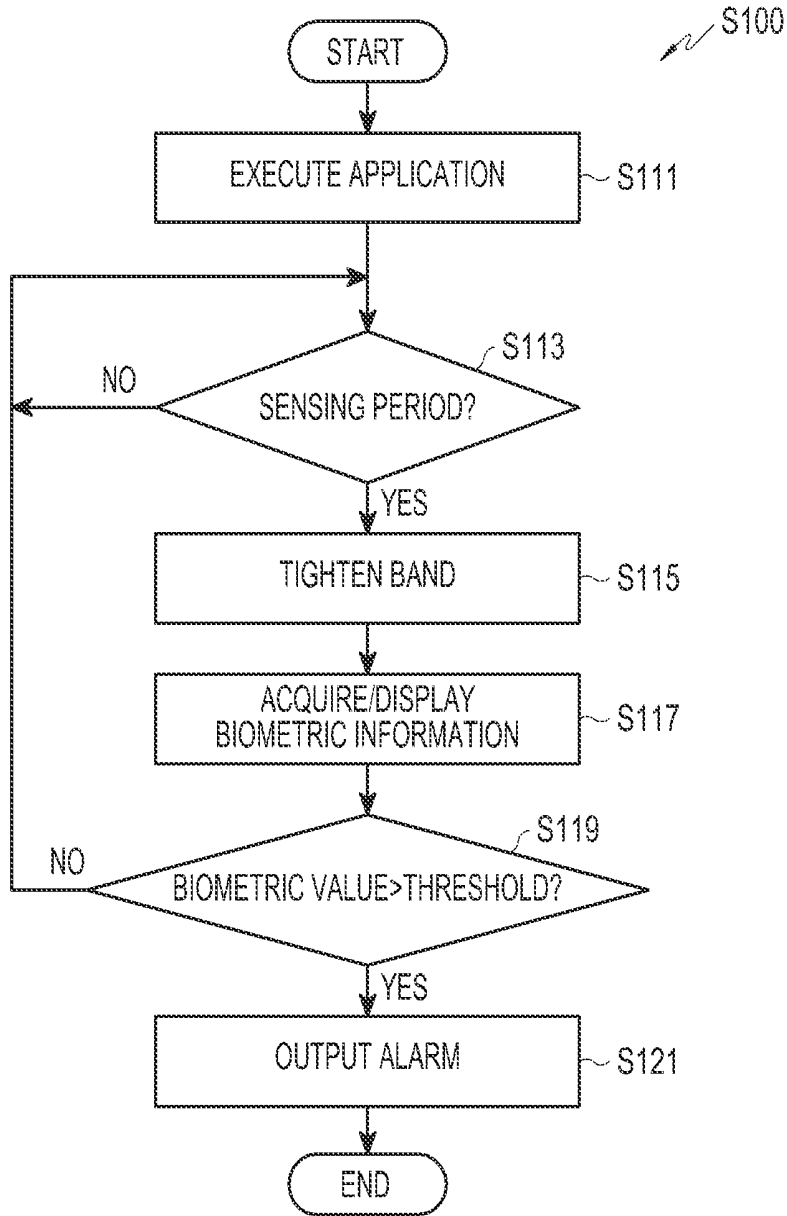


FIG. 16

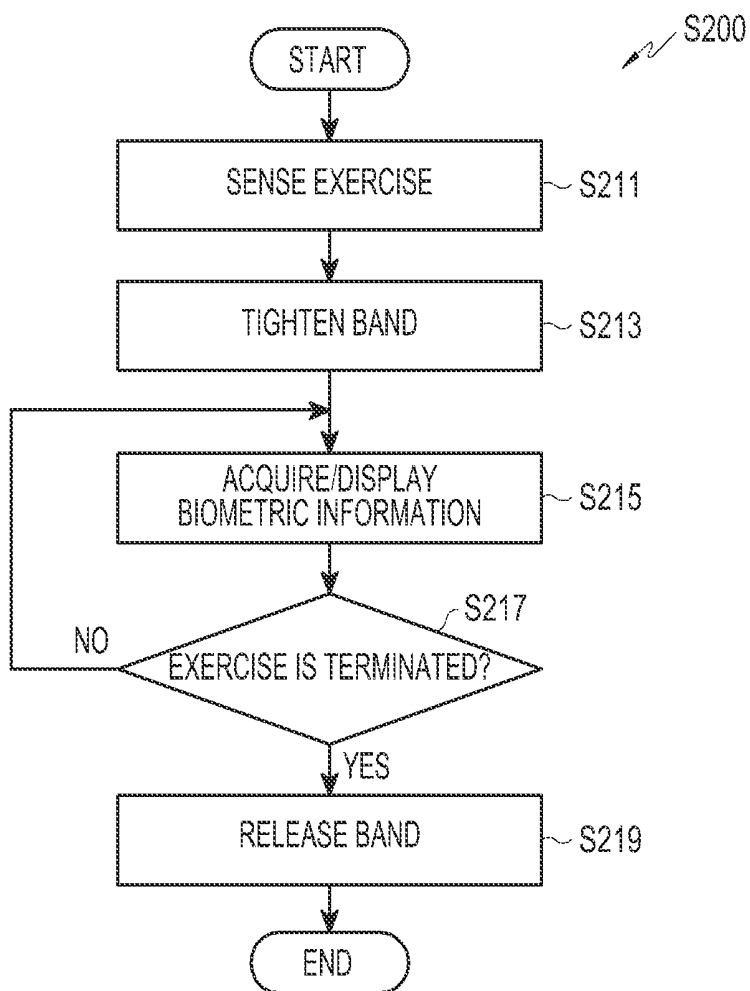


FIG.17

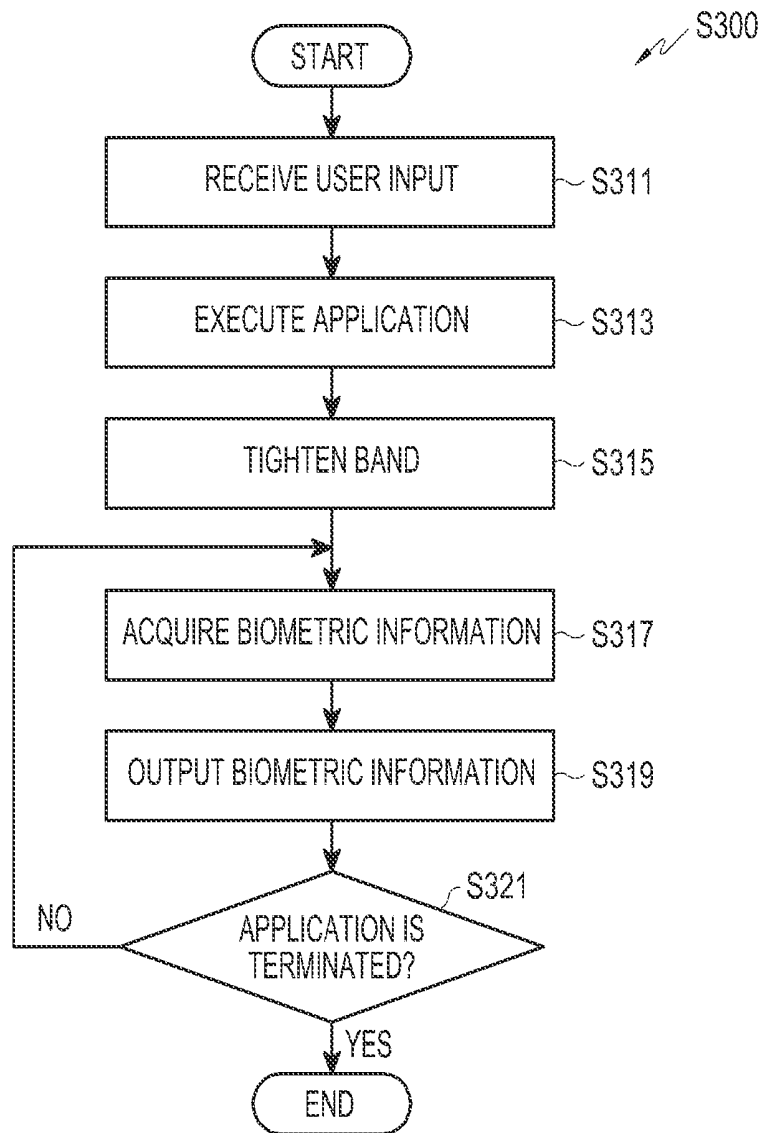


FIG.18

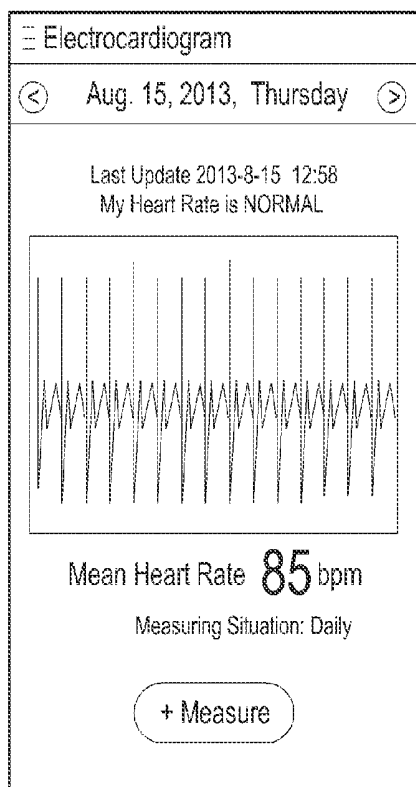


FIG. 19

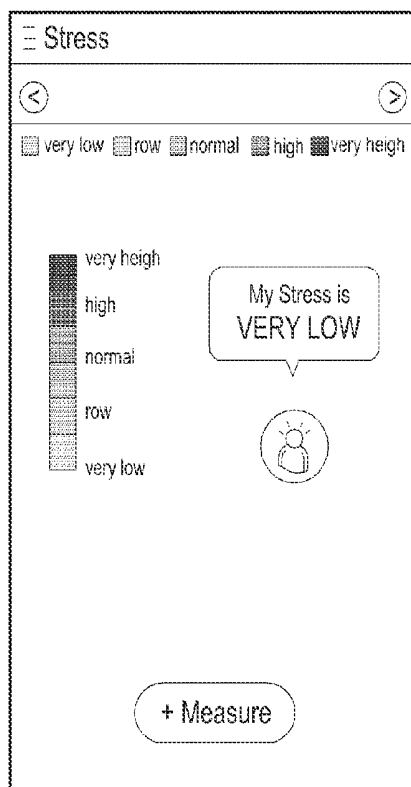


FIG. 20

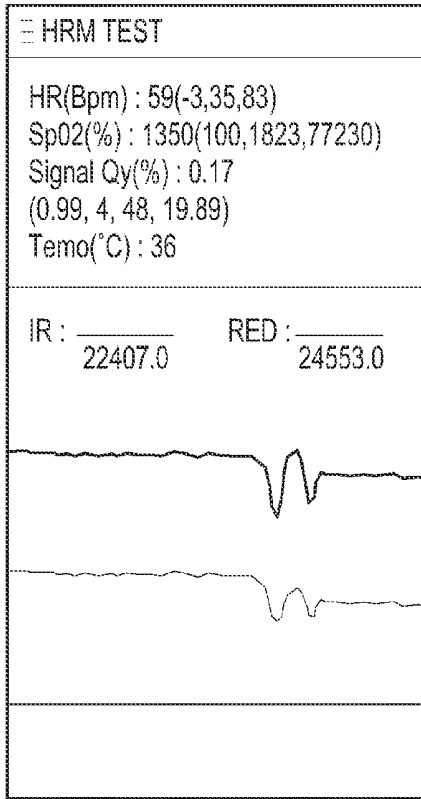


FIG.21

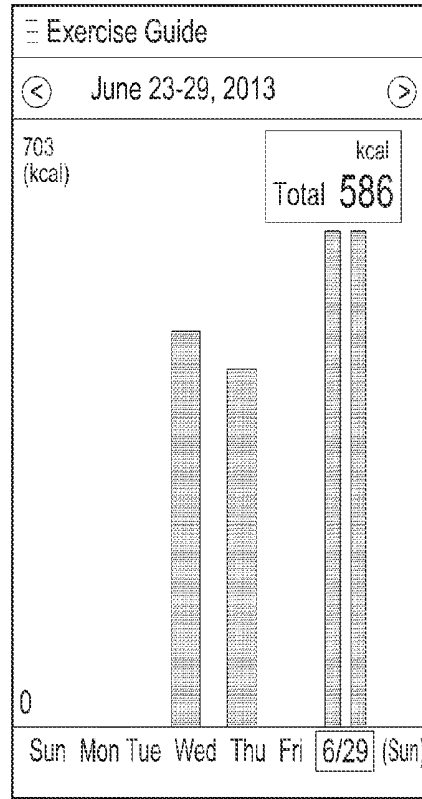


FIG.22

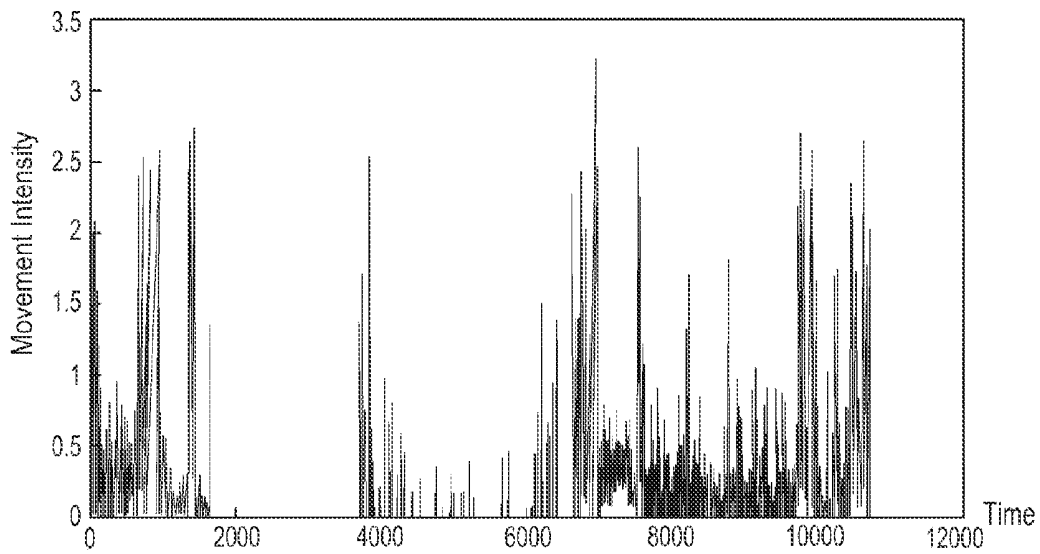


FIG.23

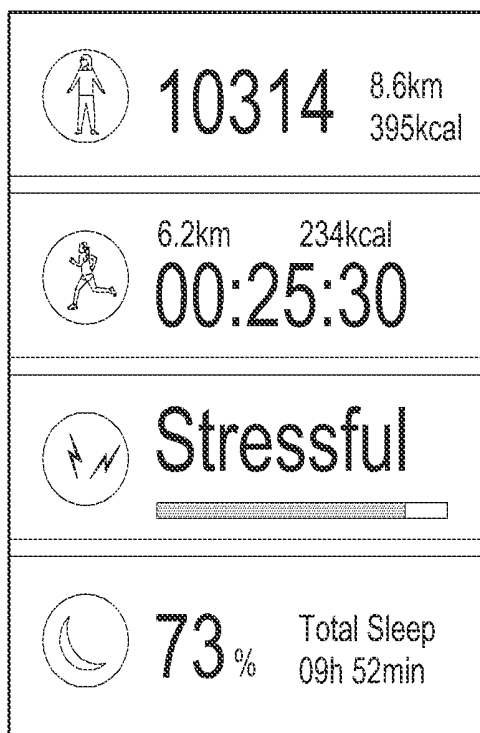


FIG.24

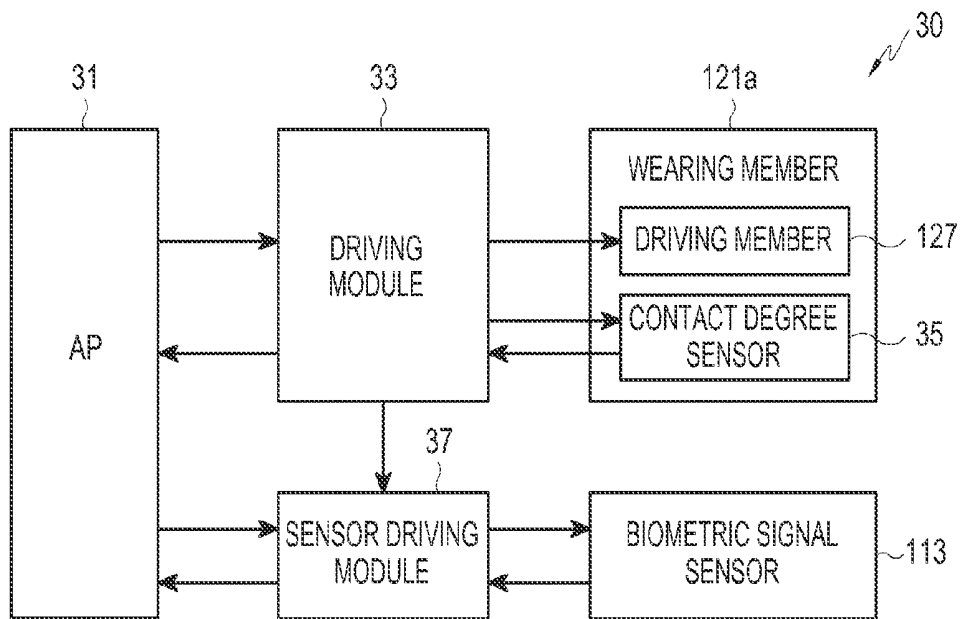


FIG.25

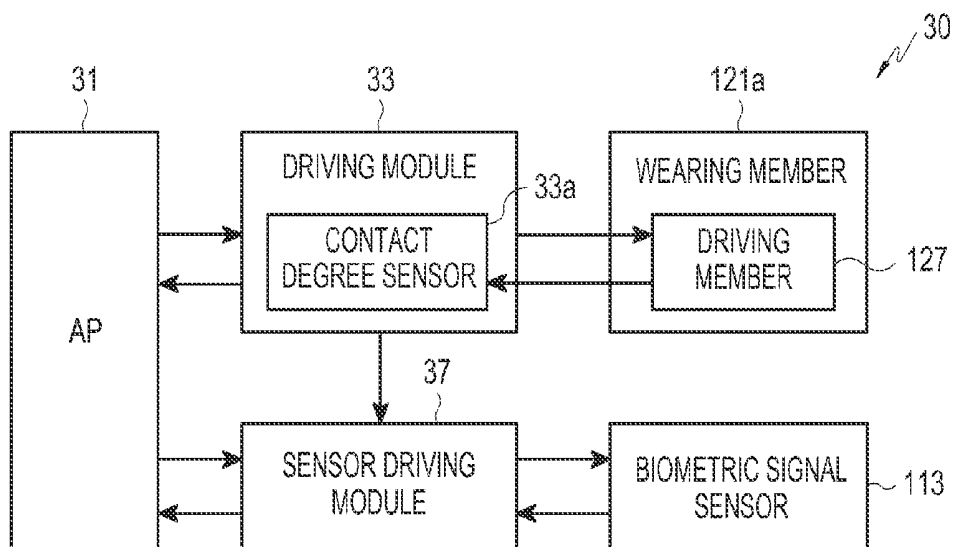


FIG.26

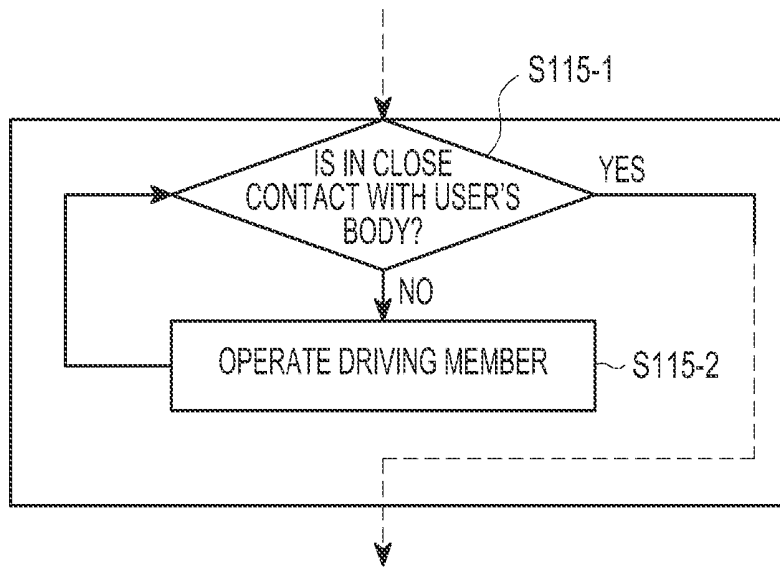


FIG.27

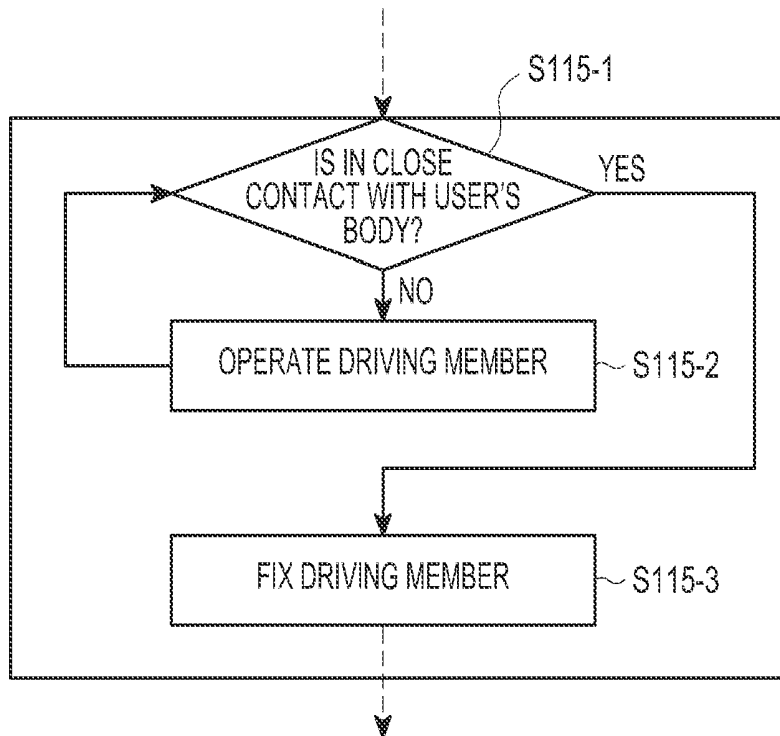


FIG.28

WEARABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(a) of a Korean patent application filed on Oct. 28, 2014 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office and assigned Serial number 10-2014-0147587, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to an electronic device. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to an electronic device wearable on, for example, a user's body.

BACKGROUND

[0003] An electronic device is a device that performs specific functions according to programs incorporated therein, such as an electronic scheduler, a portable multimedia reproducer, a mobile communication terminal, a tablet personal computer (PC), an image/sound device, a desktop/laptop computer, a vehicular navigation system, or a home appliance.

[0004] For example, such electronic devices may output information stored therein as a sound or an image. As the integration of electronic devices has increased and super high speed and large capacity wireless communication has been popularized, various functions have recently been incorporated in a single mobile communication terminal.

[0005] For example, in addition to a communication function, an entertainment function such as a game, a multimedia function, such as music/video image reproduction, a communication and security function for, e.g., mobile banking, and a function of schedule management or electronic wallet, are integrated in a single electronic device.

[0006] The electronic devices to be used in a portable manner, such as the electronic scheduler, the portable multimedia reproducer, the mobile communication terminal, and the tablet PC, are generally equipped with a flat display device and a battery, and have a bar-type, folder-type, or sliding-type appearance.

[0007] Currently, with the advancement of electronic communication techniques, electronic devices, miniaturized to be wearable on a part of a body, such as a wrist or a head, have become commercially available.

[0008] The above information is presented as background information only to assist with an understanding of the present disclosure. No determination has been made, and no assertion is made, as to whether any of the above might be applicable as prior art with regard to the present disclosure.

SUMMARY

[0009] As wearable electronic devices have become commercially available, interests in healthcare systems have increased. For example, when a wearable electronic device is equipped with a biometric signal sensor, information about a user's health condition may be checked at any time and the checked information may be transmitted as necessary. In using such a wearable electronic device, it is necessary to bring the biometric signal sensor to be in close contact with the user's body when it is desired to check the user's health condition while normally providing a comfortable wearing feeling.

[0010] Aspects of the present disclosure are to address at least the above-mentioned problems and/or disadvantages and to provide at least the advantages described below. Accordingly, an aspect of the present disclosure is to provide a wearable electronic device that normally provides a comfortable wearing feeling and is capable of precisely detecting a biometric signal, for example, information about the user's health condition.

[0011] Another aspect of the present disclosure is to provide a wearable electronic device that presses a biometric signal sensor to be in close contact with the user's body and is easily switched to a comfortable wearing state after the detection of a biometric signal.

[0012] In accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure, a wearable electronic device is provided. The wearable electronic device includes a main body, and a wearing unit that allows the main body to be worn on a user's body. The wearing unit may include a first wearing member extending from the main body, a binding member coupled to the first wearing member to be moved in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member, and a driving member installed in the first wearing member to move the binding member.

[0013] In accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure, a method of receiving biometric data from a wearable electronic device is provided. The method comprising tightening, if the wearable electronic device is in a period for acquiring the biometric data, a wearing unit of the wearable electronic device by contracting a binding member coupled to a first wearing member extending from a main body of the wearable device in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member, acquiring the biometric data via at least one sensor in the main body of the wearable electronic, and outputting, if the acquired biometric data exceeds a threshold, an alarm on the display of the main body of wearable electronic device.

[0014] Other aspects, advantages, and salient features of the disclosure will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, which, taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, discloses various embodiments of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of certain embodiments of the present disclosure will be more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0016] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating a network environment in which a wearable electronic device is operated according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0017] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device which is viewed from another direction according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0020] FIG. 5 is a view for illustrating a structure of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0021] FIG. 6 is a view for illustrating a variation of a structure of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0022] FIG. 7 is a view for illustrating a structure of a driving member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0023] FIG. 8 is a view for illustrating an operating aspect of a driving member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0024] FIG. 9 is a view for illustrating an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0025] FIG. 10 is a view for illustrating a variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0026] FIG. 11 is a plan view for illustrating a variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0027] FIG. 12 is a view for illustrating another variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0028] FIG. 13 is a view for illustrating still another variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0029] FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0030] FIG. 15 is a view for illustrating still another variation of a structure of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0031] FIG. 16 is a flow chart illustrating one operating method of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0032] FIG. 17 is a flow chart illustrating another operating method of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0033] FIG. 18 is a flow chart illustrating still another operating method of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0034] FIGS. 19 to 24 are views illustrating outputting biometric information items measured by operating methods of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0035] FIG. 25 is a view illustrating a configuration of an operating module implementing a biometric signal sensing operation of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0036] FIG. 26 is a view illustrating a configuration of another operating module implementing a biometric signal sensing operation of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0037] FIG. 27 is a flowchart illustrating a method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[0038] FIG. 28 is a flowchart illustrating another method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] The same reference numerals are used to represent the same elements throughout the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0040] The following description with reference to the accompanying drawings is provided to assist in a comprehensive understanding of various embodiments of the present disclosure as defined by the claims and their equivalents. It includes various specific details to assist in that understanding

but these are to be regarded as merely exemplary. Accordingly, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that various changes and modifications of the various embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the present disclosure. In addition, descriptions of well-known functions and constructions may be omitted for clarity and conciseness.

[0041] The terms and words used in the following description and claims are not limited to the bibliographical meanings, but, are merely used by the inventor to enable a clear and consistent understanding of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the following description of various embodiments of the present disclosure is provided for illustration purpose only and not for the purpose of limiting the present disclosure as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

[0042] It is to be understood that the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to “a component surface” includes reference to one or more of such surfaces.

[0043] The present disclosure may have various modifications and embodiments and thus will be described with reference to specific embodiments in detail. However, it should be understood that the present disclosure is not limited to the specific embodiments, but the present disclosure includes all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives within the spirit and the scope of the present disclosure.

[0044] Although ordinal terms such as “first” and “second” may be used to describe various elements, these elements are not limited by the terms. The terms are used merely for the purpose to distinguish an element from the other elements. For example, a first element could be termed a second element, and similarly, a second element could be also termed a first element without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more associated items.

[0045] Further, the relative terms “a front surface”, “a rear surface”, “a top surface”, “a bottom surface”, and the like which are described with respect to the orientation in the drawings may be replaced by ordinal numbers such as first and second. In the ordinal numbers such as first and second, their order are determined in the mentioned order or arbitrarily and may not be arbitrarily changed if necessary.

[0046] In the present disclosure, the terms are used to describe a specific embodiment, and are not intended to limit the present disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. In the description, it should be understood that the terms “include” or “have” indicate existence of a feature, a number, a step, an operation, a structural element, parts, or a combination thereof, and do not previously exclude the existences or probability of addition of one or more another features, numeral, steps, operations, structural elements, parts, or combinations thereof.

[0047] Unless defined differently, all terms used herein, which include technical terminologies or scientific terminologies, have the same meaning as that understood by a person skilled in the art to which the present disclosure belongs. Such terms as those defined in a generally used dictionary are to be interpreted to have the meanings equal to the contextual meanings in the relevant field of art, and are not to be interpreted to have ideal or excessively formal meanings unless clearly defined in the present specification.

[0048] In the present disclosure, an electronic device may be a random device, and the electronic device may be called a terminal, a portable terminal, a mobile terminal, a communication terminal, a portable communication terminal, a portable mobile terminal, a display device or the like.

[0049] For example, the electronic device may be a smart-phone, a portable phone, a game player, a TV, a display unit, a heads-up display unit for a vehicle, a notebook computer, a laptop computer, a tablet personal computer (PC), a personal media player (PMP), a personal digital assistants (PDA), and the like. The electronic device may be implemented as a portable communication terminal which has a wireless communication function and a pocket size. Further, the electronic device may be a flexible device or a flexible display device.

[0050] The electronic device may communicate with an external electronic device, such as a server or the like, or perform an operation through an interworking with the external electronic device. For example, the electronic device may transmit an image photographed by a camera and/or position information detected by a sensor unit to the server through a network. The network may be a mobile or cellular communication network, a local area network (LAN), a wireless local area network (WLAN), a wide area network (WAN), an internet, a small area network (SAN) or the like, but is not limited thereto.

[0051] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, a wearable electronic device may include a main body and a wearing unit that allows the main body to be worn on a user's body. The wearing unit may include: a first wearing member extending from the main body; a binding member coupled to the first wearing member to be moved in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member; and a driving member installed in the first wearing member to move the binding member.

[0052] In the wearable electronic device as described above, the driving member may be formed of a wire that includes a first end fixed to the main body or the first wearing member and a second end connected to the binding member, and when an electric signal is applied, the wire may be contracted so as to move the binding member in a direction of reducing a length of the wearing unit.

[0053] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the wearable electronic device may further include an intermediate member that moves the binding member as the wire is contracted. The intermediate member may increase a moving distance of the binding member to be longer than a contracting distance of the wire.

[0054] The intermediate member may include at least one link pivotally coupled to the first wearing member. A first point of the link may be connected to the second end of the wire and a second point of the link is connected to the binding member. A pivot axis of the link may be disposed closer to the first point than the second point.

[0055] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the intermediate member may further include a second link that connects the second point of the link to the binding member.

[0056] In accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure, the first wearing member may include a band that at least partially accommodates the driving member and a fixing plate provided on an end of the band, and the link may be pivotally coupled to the fixing plate.

[0057] In the wearable electronic device as described above, the binding member may be movably coupled to the first wearing member in a state where the binding member wraps the fixing plate.

[0058] In accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure, the intermediate member may include at least one pulley disposed on the binding member. The wire may extend via the pulley and the second end of the wire may be fixed to the binding member.

[0059] The wearable electronic device as described above may further include a tube fixed in the first wearing member in a zigzag shape or a vortex shape, and the wire may be disposed within the tube.

[0060] The wearable electronic device as described above may further include a link assembly having four joint portions formed by coupling four links to be pivotable in relation to each other. The driving member may include a wire that moves first and second joint portions closer to each other, which are arranged in a diagonal direction in relation to each other among the joint portions. The first joint portion may be fixed to the first wearing member and the second joint portion may be fixed to the binding member.

[0061] In accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure, the wire may extend via one of the first and second joint portions so that opposite ends of the wire may be respectively connected adjacent to third and fourth joint portions which are positioned in a diagonal direction in relation to each other among the joint portions. When an electric signal is applied, the wire may be contracted so as to pivot the links in relation to each other.

[0062] In the wearable electronic device as described above, the driving member may include a wire made of at least one of an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, and an EAP.

[0063] An embodiment of the present disclosure, the wearing unit may further include a second wearing member extending from the main body in a direction away from the first wearing member, and the binding member may be bound with the second wearing member so as to keep the wearing unit in a closed curve shape.

[0064] An embodiment of the present disclosure, the main body may include a biometric signal sensor disposed on one surface thereof. When the main body is worn on the user's body by the wearing unit, the biometric signal sensor may be positioned to face the user's body.

[0065] An embodiment of the present disclosure, the biometric signal sensor may protrude from the surface of the main body.

[0066] An embodiment of the present disclosure, biometric signal sensor may detect at least one of blood pressure, electrocardiogram, heart rate variability (HRV), heart rate monitor (HRM), photo plethysmo graph (PPG), sleeping section, skin temperature, heart rate, blood flow, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, pulse wave, and electrocardiogram (ECG).

[0067] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating a network environment in which a wearable electronic device is operated according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0068] Referring to FIG. 1, descriptions will be made on an electronic device 10 within a network environment 1 in various embodiments. The electronic device 10 may include a bus 11, a processor 12, a memory 13, an input/output interface 15, a display 16, and a communication interface 17.

[0069] An implementation of the present disclosure, at least one of the components may be omitted or the electronic device **10** may be additionally provided with another component.

[0070] The bus **11** may include a circuit that connects the above-discussed elements **11** to **17** and transmits communicating data (e.g., a control message and/or data) between the elements.

[0071] The processor **12** may include one or more of a central processing unit (CPU), an application processor (AP), and a communication processor (CP). The processor **12** may execute, for example, an arithmetic operation or data processing related to a control and/or communication of one or more components of the electronic device **10**.

[0072] The memory **13** may include a volatile memory and/or a non-volatile memory. The memory **13** may store therein, for example, commands or data related to one or more elements of the electronic device **10**.

[0073] An embodiment of the present disclosure, the memory **13** may store therein software and/or a program **14**. The program **14** may include, for example, a kernel **14a**, a middleware **14b**, an application programming interface (API) **14c**, and/or applications **14d**. At least some of the kernel **14a**, the middleware **14b**, and the API **14c** may be referred to as an operating system (OS).

[0074] The kernel **14a** may control or manage system resources (e.g., the bus **11**, the processor **12**, or the memory **13**) used for executing operations or functions implemented in the other programs (e.g., the middleware **14b**, the API **14c**, or the applications **14d**). In addition, the kernel **14a** may provide an interface that allows the middleware **14b**, the API **14c**, or the applications **14d** to access individual components of the electronic device **10** so as to control or manage the system resources.

[0075] The middleware **14b** may play an intermediary role such that the API **14c** or the applications **14d** may communicate with the kernel **14a** so as to exchange data. In addition, in connection with task requests received from the applications **14d**, the middleware **14b** may perform a control (e.g., scheduling or load balancing) for the task requests by using, for example, a method of assigning the priority capable of using a system resource of the electronic device **10** (e.g., the bus **11**, the processor **12**, or the memory **13**) to at least one of the applications **14d**.

[0076] The API **14c** is an interface for allowing the applications **14d** to control functions provided by the kernel **14a** or the middleware **14b** and may include, for example, at least one interface or function (e.g., commands) for a file control, a window control, an image processing, or a text control, for example.

[0077] The input/output interface **15** may serve as an interface capable of delivering commands or data, entered by a user or an external device to the other component(s) of the electronic device **10**. Also, the input/output interface **15** may output commands or data received from the other component (s) of the electronic device **10** to the user or the external device.

[0078] The display **16** may include, for example, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a light emitting diode (LED) display, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, or a micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) display, or an electronic paper display. The display **16** displays various content (e.g., text, image, video, icon, or symbol) to, for example, the user. The display **16** may include a touch screen, and may receive

a touch input, a gesture input, a proximity input or a hovering input using, for example, an electronic pen or a part of the user's body.

[0079] The communication interface **17** may set, for example, a communication between the electronic device **10** and an external electronic device (e.g., a first external electronic device **10a**, a second external device **10b**, or a server **10c**). For example, the communication interface **17** may communicate with the external device (e.g., the second external electronic device **10b** or the server **10c**) by being connected with networks **18** and **19** through a wired or wireless communication.

[0080] The wireless communication may use at least one of, for example, long term evolution (LTE), long term evolution advanced (LTE-A), code division multiple access (CDMA), wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA), universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS), wireless broadband (WiBro) and global system for mobile communications (GSM), as a cellular communication protocol, for example. The wired communication may, for example, universal serial bus (USB), high definition multimedia interface (HDMI), recommended standard 232(RS-232), and POTS (plain old telephone service). The network **18** may include a telecommunication network, for example, at least one of computer network (e.g., LAN or WAN), internet, and telephone network.

[0081] Each of the first and second external electronic devices **10a** and **10b** may be a device that is the same or different type with the electronic device **10**.

[0082] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the server **10c** may include a group of one or more servers.

[0083] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, all or some of the operations executed by the electronic device **10** may be executed by one or more other electronic devices (e.g., electronic devices **10a** and **10b** or the server **10c**).

[0084] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, in a case where the electronic device **10** should perform a certain function or service automatically or by a request, the electronic device **10** may request some functions associated therewith from other device (e.g., the electronic devices **10a** and **10b** or the server **10c**) instead of or in addition to executing the function or service by itself. The other electronic devices (e.g., the electronic devices **10a** and **10b** or the server **10c**) may execute the requested functions or additional functions, and transmit the results to the electronic device **10**. The electronic device **10** may provide the requested functions or services by processing the received results as they are or additionally. For this purpose, for example, a cloud computing technique, a distributed computing technique, or a client-server computing technique, may be used.

[0085] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0086] Referring to FIG. 2, an electronic device **20** may include, for example, the whole or a part of the electronic device **10** illustrated in FIG. 1. The electronic device **20** may include at least one application processor (AP) **21**, a communication module **22**, a subscriber identification module (SIM) card **22G**, a memory **23**, a sensor module **24**, an input device **25**, a display **26**, an interface **27**, an audio module **28**, a camera module **29A**, an indicator **29B**, a motor **29C**, a power management module **29D**, and a battery **29E**.

[0087] The AP **21** may drive, for example, an operating system or applications so as to control a plurality of hardware or software components connected thereto, and may also perform processing and arithmetic operation for various data. The AP **21** may be implemented by a system-on-chip (SoC), for example. According to one embodiment, the AP **21** may further include a graphic processing unit (GPU) and/or an image signal processor. The AP **21** may include at least some of the components illustrated in FIG. **2** (e.g., a cellular module **22A**). The AP **21** may load commands or data received from at least one of the other components (e.g., the non-volatile memory) on the volatile memory, process the commands or data, and store various data in the non-volatile memory.

[0088] The communication module **22** may have a configuration that is equal or similar to the communication interface **17** of FIG. **1**. The communication module **22** may include, for example, the cellular module **22A**, a WiFi module **22B**, a Bluetooth (BT) module **22C**, a global positioning system (GPS) module **22D**, an near field communication (NFC) module **22E**, and a Radio Frequency (RF) module **22F**.

[0089] The cellular module **22A** may provide, for example, a voice call, a video call, a message service, or an internet service through a communication network.

[0090] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the cellular module **22A** may perform identification and authentication of the electronic device **20** in the communication network, using a subscriber identification module (e.g., the SIM card **22G**).

[0091] The cellular module **22A** may perform at least some of the functions that may be provided by the AP **21**.

[0092] The cellular module **21A** may include a communication processor (CP).

[0093] Each of the WiFi module **22B**, the BT module **22C**, the GPS module **22D**, and the NFC module **22E** may include, for example, a processor for processing data transmitted/received through a corresponding module.

[0094] According to embodiment of the present disclosure, at least some (e.g., two or more) of the cellular module **22A**, the WiFi module **22B**, the BT module **22C**, the GPS module **22D**, and the NFC module **22E** may be included within a single integrated chip (IC) or IC package.

[0095] The RF module **22F** may perform data transmission/reception of, e.g., a communication signal (e.g., RF signal). The RF module **22F** may include, for example, a transceiver, a power amp module (PAM), a frequency filter, a low noise amplifier (LNA), or an antenna.

[0096] According to embodiment of the present disclosure, at least one of the cellular module **22A**, the WiFi module **22B**, the BT module **22C**, the GPS module **22D**, and the NFC module **22E** may transmit/receive the RF signal through a separate RF module.

[0097] The SIM card **22G** may include, for example, a card including a subscriber identification module and/or an embedded SIM, and further include unique identification information (e.g., integrated circuit card identifier (ICCID)) or subscriber information (e.g., international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)).

[0098] The memory **23** (e.g., the memory **13**) may include an internal memory (**23A**) or an external memory (**23B**). The internal memory **23A** may include, for example, at least one of a volatile memory (e.g., dynamic RAM (DRAM), static RAM (SRAM), or synchronous dynamic RAM (SDRAM)), and a non-volatile memory (e.g., one time programmable ROM (OTPROM), programmable ROM

(PROM), erasable and programmable ROM (EPROM), Electrically Erasable and Programmable ROM (EEPROM), mask programmed read only memory (mask ROM), flash programmed read only memory (flash ROM), flash memory (e.g., NAND flash or NOR flash), hard drive, or solid state drive (SSD)).

[0099] The external memory **23B** may further include a flash drive, e.g., compact flash (CF), secure digital (SD), micro secure digital (Micro-SD), Mini Secure Digital (Mini-SD), eXtreme Digital (xD), or memory stick. The external memory **23B** may be functionally and/or physically connected to the electronic device **20** through various interfaces.

[0100] The sensor module **24** may measure, for example, a physical amount or determine the operating condition of the electronic device **20** and convert the measured or determined information into an electric signal. The sensor module **24** may include, for example, at least one of a gesture sensor **24A**, a gyro sensor **24B**, an atmospheric pressure sensor **24C**, a magnetic sensor **24D**, an acceleration sensor **24E**, a grip sensor **24F**, a proximity sensor **24G**, a color sensor **24H** (e.g., red, green, blue (RGB) sensor), a biometric sensor **24I**, a temperature/humidity sensor **24J**, an illumination sensor **24K**, and a ultraviolet (UV) sensor **24M**. Additionally or alternatively, the sensor module **24** may include, for example, an E-nose sensor, an electromyography (EMG) sensor, an electroencephalogram (EEG) sensor, an electrocardiogram (ECG) sensor, an infrared (IR) sensor, an iris scan sensor, and/or a finger scan sensor. The sensor module **24** may further include a control circuit for controlling one or more sensors incorporated therein.

[0101] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the electronic device **20** may further include a processor configured to control the sensor module **24** as a part of the AP **21** or in addition to the AP **21** so as to control the sensor module **24** while the AP **21** is in a sleep state.

[0102] The input device **25** may include, for example, a touch panel **25A**, a (digital) pen sensor **25B**, a key **25C**, or an ultrasonic input device **25D**. The touch panel **25A** may use at least one of, for example, capacitive type, resistive type, infrared type, and ultrasonic type. Also, the touch panel **25A** may further include a control circuit. The touch panel **25A** may further include a tactile layer so as to provide a tactile reaction to the user.

[0103] The (digital) pen sensor **25B** may include, for example, a recognition sheet which is a part of the touch panel or is separate from the touch panel. The key **25C** may include, for example, a physical button, an optical key, or a keypad. The ultrasonic input device **25D** is capable of identifying data by sensing sound waves with a microphone (e.g., the microphone **28D**) in the electronic device **20** through an input tool that generates ultrasonic signals.

[0104] The display **26** (e.g., the display **16**) may include a panel **26A**, a hologram device **26B**, or a projector **26C**. The panel **26A** may include a configuration equal to or similar to the display **16** of FIG. **1**. The panel **26A** may be implemented to be flexible, transparent, or wearable, for example. The panel **26A** may be configured as a single module with the touch panel **25A**. The hologram device **26B** may show a stereoscopic image in the air using interference of light. The projector **26C** may project an image onto a screen by projecting light. The screen may be located inside or outside of the electronic device **20**.

[0105] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the display 26 may further include a control circuit for controlling the panel 26A, the hologram device 26B, or the projector 26C.

[0106] The interface 27 may include, for example, a high-definition multimedia interface (HDMI) 27A, a Universal serial bus) 27B, an optical interface 27C, or a d-subminiature (D-sub) 27D. The interface 27 may be included, for example, in the communication interface 17 according to the related art in FIG. 1.

[0107] Additionally or alternatively, the interface 27 may include, for example, a Mobile High-definition Link (MHL) interface, an SD card multi-media card (MMC) interface, or an infrared data association IrDA) standard interface.

[0108] The audio module 28 may bi-directionally convert, for example, sounds and electric signals. At least some components of the audio module 28 may be included, for example, in the input/output interface 15 according to the related art in FIG. 1. The audio module 28 may process sound information inputted or outputted through, for example, a speaker 28A, a receiver 28B, an earphone 28C, or a microphone 28D.

[0109] The camera module 29A is, for example, a device capable of photographing a still image and a moving image.

[0110] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the camera module 29A may include at least one image sensor (e.g., a front sensor or a rear sensor), a lens, an Image Signal Processor (ISP), or a flash (e.g., LED or xenon lamp).

[0111] The power management module 29D may manage, for example, the electric power of the electronic device 20.

[0112] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the power management module 29D may include, for example, a power management integrated circuit (PMIC), an integrated circuit (charger IC), or a battery or fuel gauge. The PMIC may employ a wired and/or wireless charging type. The wireless charging type may include, for example, a magnetic resonance type, a magnetic induction type, or an electromagnetic type, and further include any additional circuit for wireless charging, such as a coil loop, a resonance circuit, or a rectifier. The battery gauge may measure, for example, the residual amount of the battery 29E and a voltage, current, or temperature in a charging process. The battery 29E may include, for example, a rechargeable battery or a solar battery.

[0113] The indicator 29B may indicate a specific status (e.g., a booting status, a message status, or a recharging status) of the electronic device 20 or of a part of the electronic device 20 (e.g., the AP 21). The motor 29C may convert an electric signal into a mechanical vibration, and may generate, for example, a vibration effect or a haptic effect. Although not illustrated, the electronic device 20 may include a processor (e.g., GPU) for supporting a mobile TV. The processor for supporting the mobile TV may process media data that complies with standards of, for example, digital multimedia broadcasting (DMB), digital video broadcasting (DVB), or media flow.

[0114] FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0115] FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure which is viewed from another direction according to the related art.

[0116] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, according to various embodiments of the present disclosure, a wearable electronic

device 100 (e.g., the electronic device 10 or 20) includes a main body 101 and a wearing unit 102. The wearing unit 102 may include a first wearing member 121a, a binding member 123, and a driving member 127. The binding member 123 is coupled to the first wearing member 121a and is movable in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member 121a, and the driving member 127 may move the binding member 123 in a direction where the length of the wearing unit 102 is reduced.

[0117] The main body 101 includes various circuit devices, such as an AP, a communication circuit, and a memory device, equipped therein, and a display device 111 mounted on the front surface thereof. On any one surface of the main body 101, for example, on the rear surface, various sensors, for example, biometric signal sensors 113 (e.g., the biometric sensor 241), and on the front surface (not illustrated), for example, an illumination sensor, may be disposed. The biometric signal sensors 113 are installed to protrude from the rear surface of the main body 101 so that the biometric signal sensors 113 may be more stably in close contact with the user's body. The biometric signal sensors 113 may detect at least one of information items related to the user's health condition, for example, blood pressure, electrocardiogram, HRV, heart rate monitor (HRM), photo plethysmo graph (PPG), sleeping section, skin temperature, heart rate, blood flow, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, pulse wave, and electrocardiogram (ECG).

[0118] The wearing unit 102 is provided for allowing the main body 101 to be worn on the user's body, and the first wearing member 121a may extend in one direction from the main body 101. In addition, the wearing unit 102 may further include a second wearing member 121b from the main body 101 in a direction away from the first wearing member 121a. The first and second wearing members 121a and 121b may be implemented as a structure of a band or a watch chain. A binding member 123 may be provided on the first wearing member 121a to be selectively bound to the second wearing member 121b. In the second wearing member 121b, a plurality of binding holes 125 are arranged in the longitudinal direction, and a portion of the binding member 123 is engaged with and bound to at least one of the binding holes 125. The wearing unit 102 maintains a closed curve shape in the state where the binding member 123 is bound with the second wearing member 121b so that the main body 101 may be stably worn on the user's body (e.g., wrist).

[0119] The binding member 123 is provided to bind the first wearing member 121a and the second wearing member 121b, in which the binding member 123 may be coupled to the first wearing member 121a to be movable in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member 121a. As the binding member 123 moves, the length of the wearing unit 102 may be reduced. In the state where the user wears the electronic device 100 (in the state where the binding member 123 binds the first and second wearing members 121a and 121b), when the length of the wearing unit 102 is reduced, the rear surface of the main body 101, for example, the biometric signal sensors 113 may be brought into more close contact with the user's body.

[0120] The binding member 123 may include a moving part 123a coupled to at least partially wrap the first wearing member 121a, and a binding part 123b mounted on the moving part 123a to be selectively bound with the second wearing member 121b. The moving part 123a may be installed on an end portion of the first wearing member 121a to be movable in the

longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **121a**. For example, the end portion of the first wearing member **121a** may provide a rail function that guides the movement of the moving part **123a**. The binding part **123b** may include a protrusion or a pin to be engaged with the binding holes **125**, and also provide a holder function that brings a portion of the second wearing member **121b** into close contact with the first wearing member **121a**.

[0121] The driving member **127** may be accommodated in the first wearing member **121a**, and may move the binding member **123** in a direction of reducing the length of the wearing unit **102**. The driving member **127** may include a wire **127b** fabricated using an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, an EAP. When the wire **127b** is contracted by receiving an electric signal, the binding member **123** may be moved. The structure and arrangement of the driving member **127** will be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **5** to **8**.

[0122] FIG. **5** is a view for illustrating a structure of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to one of various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0123] FIG. **6** is a view for illustrating a variation of a structure of the wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to one of various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0124] Referring to FIGS. **5** and **6**, the main body **101** may be brought into close contact with the user's body by reducing the length of the wearing unit **102** as necessary (for detecting a biometric signal) while the wearing unit **102** is worn to be comfortable to the user. When the length of the wearing unit **102** is reduced by about 10 mm, the main body **101** may be brought into close contact with the user's wrist in the state where the electronic device **100** is worn on the wrist such that the user does not feel pressure on the user's body. The wire **127** made of, for example, an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, or an EAP may be contracted by about 3 to 5% of the entire length when a driving signal of 9V, 400 mA (3.6 W) is applied thereto although the amount of contraction may slightly differ depending on the material. For example, in the case where the driving member is formed using a wire made of a shape memory alloy and has a length of about 400 mm, a displacement amount of about 12.5 mm in length may be obtained when an electric signal (e.g., a driving signal of 9V, 400 mA (3.6 W)) is applied thereto. For example, the driving member may move the binding member **123** by about 10 mm by using the wire **127b** made of the shape memory alloy having a length of 400 mm.

[0125] Assuming that the user's wrist is about 200 mm around, it is estimated that the first wearing member **121a** is fabricated to have a length of about 100 mm. In order to dispose the wire having a length of about 400 mm in the first wearing member **121a** having a length of about 100 mm, the wire **127b** may be disposed in a vortex shape according to the related art in FIG. **5** or a zigzag shape according to the related art in FIG. **6**. The driving member **127**, for example, one end of the wire **127b** may be fixed to the inside of the main body **101** or the first wearing member **121a**, and the other end may be fixed to the binding member **123**. A conductive line **127c** may be further disposed within the first wearing member **121a** in order to apply an electric signal by connecting an electrode to each end of the wire **127b**.

[0126] The driving member **127** may include a tube **127a**. When the wire **127b** is contracted in the state where the wire **127b** is arranged in the vortex shape or zigzag shape, the

diameter of the vortex shape may be reduced or the intervals of the zigzag may be changed. When the arrangement shape of the wire **127b** is changed due to the contraction of the wire **127b**, the binding member **123** may not be moved by the displacement of the wire **127b**. Accordingly, it is possible to suppress the arrangement shape of the wire **127b** from being changed by arranging the wire **127b** within the tube **127a**, and to convert the displacement of the wire **127b** into the movement of the binding member **123**. Then, the tube **127a** may maintain the arrangement shape of the wire **127b** while maintaining the flexibility of the first wearing member **121a**.

[0127] FIG. **7** is a view for illustrating a structure of a driving member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0128] FIG. **8** is a view for illustrating an operating aspect of a driving member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0129] Referring to FIGS. **7** and **8**, the first wearing member **121a** may include a fixing plate **121c** provided at an end thereof. The binding member **123** may move in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **121a**, for example, in the state where the moving part **123a** wraps the fixing plate **121c**. The driving member **127**, for example, the tube **127a** may be fixed to the fixing plate **121c** while being arranged within the first wearing member **121a**. The wire **127b** may further extend to the outside of the fixing plate **121c** from the one end of the tube **127a** so that the end may be bound and fixed to the binding member **123**, for example, the moving part **123a**. It is noted that, for example, the conductive line for applying an electric signal to the wire **127b** is omitted in FIGS. **7** and **8** for the purpose of concise illustration of the drawings.

[0130] When the electric signal is applied to the driving member **127**, the wire **127b** is contracted to move the binding member **123** in the direction where the fixing plate **121c** is further accommodated as illustrated in FIG. **8**. As the binding member **123** moves, the length of the wearing unit **102** is gradually reduced, and the main body **101**, for example, the biometric signal sensors **113** may come in closer contact with the user's body. When the electric signal applied to the driving member **127** is cut off, the binding member **123** is returned to the position according to the related art in FIG. **6** by the reaction force applied by the user's body, and the wearing unit may be gradually expanded. Although not illustrated, in order to return the binding member **123** to the position according to the related art in FIG. **7**, for example, a bias spring may be further arranged.

[0131] Meanwhile, even if the tube **127a** is made of a material capable of maintaining the flexibility of the first wearing member **121a**, it is unavoidable that the flexibility of the first wearing member **121a** may be degraded compared with the wearing member in which the tube **127a** is not arranged. In addition, when the tube **127a** is arranged in the vortex shape or the zigzag shape so that its length is increased, the flexibility of the first wearing member **121a** may further be degraded.

[0132] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the electronic device **100** may further include an intermediate member that increase the displacement of the driving member **127**, for example, the wire **127b** to move the binding member **123**. By arranging the intermediate member, the length of the wire **127b** provided in the first wearing member **121a**, and hence, the length of the tube **127a** may be reduced. A structure of the intermediate member will be described with reference to FIGS. **9** to **13**.

[0133] FIG. 9 is a view for illustrating an intermediate member of the wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0134] Referring to FIG. 9, the wire driving member 127, made of any one of, e.g., an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, and an electro-active polymer, may be connected to the binding member 123, for example, the moving part 123a, through an intermediate member 129. The intermediate member 129 is operated by the contraction of the wire 127b, and the binding member 123 may be moved by increasing the displacement of the wire 127b. The wire 127b is arranged within the first wearing member 121a in the state where the wire 127b is accommodated in the tube 127a, and may receive an electric signal applied through the conductive lines 127c. In order to arrange the intermediate member 129, the first wearing member 121a may include a fixing plate 121c provided at an end thereof. The binding member 123 may include a moving part 123a coupled to wrap at least a portion of the first wearing member 121a, for example, the fixing plate 121c, and the moving part 123a may be moved in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member 121a by being guided by the fixing plate 121c. The binding member 123 may include a binding part 123c having a buckle structure bound with the second wearing member 121b.

[0135] The intermediate member 129 may include at least one link. For example, the intermediate member 129 may be implemented as a link assembly. The link may connect the driving member 127, for example, the wire 127b, and the binding member 123 with each other, and increase the displacement of the wire 127b so as to move the binding member 123. The intermediate member 129 may be implemented by a single link.

[0136] FIG. 9 further exemplifies a configuration in which each of a pair of links is pivotally coupled to the fixing plate 121c.

[0137] One end of the driving member 127, for example, one end of the wire 127b is fixed to the inside of the first wearing member 121a, the other end is connected to a first point P1 of a first link 129a to pivot the first link 129a. A second point P2 of the first link 129a may be connected to the binding member 123 via a second link 129b among the links. In setting the first and second points P1 and P2, the first point P1 may be located closer to the pivot axis A1 of the first link 129a than the second point P2. Through the arrangement of the first and second points P1 and P2 and the pivot axis A1, the displacement of the wire 127b is increased via the first link 129a to pivot or move the second link 129b or the binding member 123. For example, the displacement of the second point P2 according to the pivot of the first link 129a is set to be larger than the displacement of the first point P1. By increasing the distance ratio from the pivot axis A1 of the first link 129a to the first and second points P1 and P2, the moving distance of the binding member 123 in relation to the displacement of the driving member 123 may be further increased.

[0138] In the present disclosure, by additionally arranging the second link 129b, the ratio of the moving distance of the binding member 123 in relation to the displacement of the driving member 127 may be further increased. A third point P3 of the second link 129b may be connected to the second point P2 via a first connection link 129c, and the fourth point P4 of the second link 129b may be connected to the binding member 123 via a second connection link 129d. The third point P3 may be located closer to a pivot axis A2 of the second

link 129b than a fourth point P4, and the moving distance of the binding member 123 in relation to the displacement of the driving member 127 may be further increased depending on the distance ratio from the pivot axis A2 of the second link 129b to the third and fourth points P3 and P4.

[0139] Each of the first and second links 129a and 129b may be arranged in a direction substantially perpendicular to the displacement direction of the driving member 127 or the moving direction of the binding member 123. Through the arrangement of the first and second links 129a and 129b, the displacement of the wire 127b may be more effectively increased. The other end of the driving member 127 may be directly connected to the first point P1. However, in the case where the driving member 127 includes a plurality of wires 127b, the driving member 127 and the first point P1 may be connected with each other by arranging an additional connection link 129e.

[0140] When the displacement of the second point P2 is set to about two times the displacement of the first point P1 and the displacement of the fourth point P4 is set to about five times the displacement of the third point P3, the moving distance of the binding member 123 may be increased to ten times the displacement of the wire 127b. For example, in order to contract the wearing unit 102 about 10 mm, a displacement of about 1 mm may be required in the driving member 127. When the wire 127b that forms the driving member 127 has a contraction rate of about 3% when an electric signal (e.g., a driving signal of 9V, 400 mA (3.6 W)) is applied thereto, the driving member 127 may be formed using the wire 127b merely having a length of about 30 mm. However, in consideration of, for example, a manufacturing tolerance or the reaction force of, for example, the first wearing member 121a, the driving member 127 may be formed using the wire 127b having a length of about 40 mm. In this way, a comfortable wearing feeling may be normally provided and the main body 101 may be sufficiently in close contact with the user's body when a biometric signal is measured. In addition, since the length of the driving member 127 is sufficiently reduced, it is possible to alleviate the degradation of the flexibility of the first wearing member 121a due to the arrangement of, for example, the tube.

[0141] FIG. 10 is a view for illustrating a variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0142] FIG. 11 is a plan view for illustrating a variation of the intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0143] Referring to FIGS. 10 and 11, an intermediate member 229 according to the present disclosure is a variation of the link assembly structure of the preceding embodiment. The configuration of the intermediate member 229 will be described, in which the descriptions in the preceding embodiment will be referred to the components similar or equal to those of the preceding embodiment.

[0144] The intermediate member 229 may be machined and formed in a rectangular shape. For example, a pair of first links 229a may be arranged on a first side and a pair of second links 229b may be arranged on a second side that is parallel to the first side. On the third and fourth sides of the intermediate member 229, first connection links 229c are arranged so as to link the second points P2 of the first links 229a to the third points P3 of the second links 229b. The first points P1 of the first links 229a may be positioned approximately at the center of the first side of the intermediate member 229 to be in

contact with each other and may be connected to the wire **127b** of the driving member. The second points **P2** of the first links **229a** may be respectively connected with the first connection links **229c** approximately at the corners where the first side of the intermediate member **229** is connected with the third and fourth sides. The third points **P3** of the second links **229b** may be respectively connected with the first connection links **229c** approximately at the corners where the second side of the intermediate member **229** is connected with the third and fourth sides. The fourth points **P4** of the second links **229b** are positioned to be in contact with each other approximately at the center of the second side of the intermediate member **229** and may be connected to the binding member through the second connection link **229d**. The second connection link **229d** may be formed of a rigid wire.

[0145] By the contraction of the wire **127b** of the driving member, the first and second links **229a** and **229b** may pivot about the pivot axes **A1** and **A2**, respectively. With the arrangement of the first to fourth points **P1**, **P2**, **P3**, and **P4** and the pivot axes **A1** and **A2**, the displacement of the fourth points **P4** (e.g., the moving distance of the binding member) in relation to the displacement of the first points **P1** (e.g., the displacement of the wire **127b** according to the application of an electric signal) may be increased. Apart from this, the moving distance of the binding member in relation to the displacement of the wire may be increased by utilizing various link assembly structures.

[0146] FIG. 12 is a view for illustrating another variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0147] Referring to FIG. 12, an intermediate member **329** according to the present embodiment may increase the displacement of the binding member, for example, the moving part **123a** in relation to the driving member, for example, the wire **127b**, using pulleys **329a**. The intermediate member **329** may include one or more pulleys **329a** mounted on the binding member, for example, the moving part **123a**. One end of the wire **127b** is fixed to the main body (or the first wearing member), and the other end may be fixed to the moving part **123a** and arranged via the pulley **329a**. With this arrangement, the moving distance of the moving part **123a** may be further increased compared with a real displacement of the wire **127b**. For example, in the case where one pulley **329a** is arranged, the displacement of the moving part **123a** may be increased to two times the real displacement of the wire **127b**.

[0148] The displacement of the moving part **123a** may be increased to four times the real displacement of the wire **127b**. For example, in the case where the wire **127b** made of a material that is contracted by about 3% of the entire length when an electric signal is applied thereto is used in a length of about 100 mm, and the intermediate member **329** having the pulley structure according to the related art in FIG. 12 is installed, the binding member, for example, the moving part **123a** may be moved within a range of about 12 mm.

[0149] FIG. 13 is a view for illustrating still another variation of an intermediate member of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0150] Referring to FIG. 13, an intermediate member **429** according to the present disclosure may have a structure in which a rectangular link assembly is formed with four links **429a**, and the diagonal lengths of the link assembly may be adjusted using a driving member, for example, a wire **429b**. The links **429a** may have the same length and may be coupled

to pivot in relation to each other so as to form four joint portions **J1**, **J2**, **J3**, and **J4**. Among the joint portions, a first joint portion **J1** may be fixed to a first wearing member **121a**, and a second joint point **J2**, positioned in the diagonal direction in relation to the first joint portion **J1**, may be fixed to the moving part **123a** of the binding member. For example, the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** may be fixed to the first wearing member **121a** and the moving part **123a**, respectively, and the links **429a** may be pivotally coupled to one of the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2**.

[0151] As the links **429a** pivot in relation to each other, a diagonal length of the intermediate member **429**, for example, the distance between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** may be changed to move the moving part **123a** in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **121a**. The wire **429b** may be contracted by receiving an electric signal applied thereto, thereby pivoting the links **429a** in relation to each other. The wire **429b** passes through one of the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2**, and the opposite ends of the wire **429b** may be respectively fixed adjacent to the third and fourth joint portions **J3** and **J4** which are diagonally positioned in relation to each other. Each of the links **429a** may include a driving arm **429d** extending from an end positioned at one of the third and fourth joint portions **J3** and **J4**. Each of the opposite ends of the wire **429b** may be fixed to one of the driving arms **429d**. Each of the links **429a** is pivoted about one of the third and fourth joint portions **J3** and **J4**, and the driving force generated by the contraction of the wire **429b** may act on a point (e.g., a driving arm **429d**) out of each of the pivot centers of the links **429a** (e.g., first to fourth joint portions **J1**, **J2**, **J3**, and **J4**) to pivot each of the links **429a**. Depending on the distance between the first and third joint portions **J1** and **J3** per the distance from the third joint portion **J3** (or the fourth joint portion **J4**) to the point where one end of the wire **429b** is fixed, the change of the distance between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** per the displacement of the wire **429b** may be increased. As the distance between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** is reduced, the moving part **123a** may move on the first wearing member **121a** so as to reduce the length of the wearing unit. As the length of the wearing unit is reduced, the main body **101** may be further in close contact with the user's body, and the biometric signal sensors mounted on the main body **101** may detect the information related to the user's health condition more precisely.

[0152] The intermediate member **429** may further include bias springs **429c**. The bias springs **429c** may provide a driving force acting in a direction where the spacing between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** is increased. For example, when an electric signal applied to the wire **429b** is cut off, the spacing between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** may be increased again by the driving force of the bias springs **429c**. Accordingly, after the detection of a biometric signal is completed, the user may wear the electronic device comfortably in a state where the user's body is not pressed. Meanwhile, when the electric signal applied to the wire **429b** is cut off, the driving force by the wire **429b** is released so that the moving part **123a** may be returned to its original position by the reaction force applied by the user's body. For example, even if the bias springs **429c** are not provided, the spacing between the first and second joint portions **J1** and **J2** may be increased within a permissible range

(in a range where the moving part **123a** is not out of the first wearing member **121a**) unless the electric signal is applied to the wire **429b**.

[0153] FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0154] Referring to FIG. 14, the electronic device **200** according to the present disclosure may include a main body **101** and a wearing unit **202**, in which the wearing unit **202** may take a closed curve shape to be worn on the user's body. The wearing unit **202** includes a first wearing member **221a** extending from one side of the main body **101**, and a second wearing member **221b** extending from the other side, in which the first and second wearing members **221a** and **221b** are bound to each other through a binding member **223** so that the wearing unit **202** may be maintained in the closed curve shape. The binding member **223** may be coupled to an end of the first wearing member **221a** to be movable in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **221a**.

[0155] Within the first wearing member **221a**, a driving member **227** may be accommodated. The driving member **227** may have a structure in which wires **227a** and moving members **227b** are alternately connected to each other to form a zigzag form. The wires **227a** may be made of any one of an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, an electro-active polymer to be contracted when an electric signal is applied thereto. The moving members **227b** may be made of a rigid material to be movable in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **221a** (in a case where the wearing unit **202** has a closed curve shape, in the circumferential direction of the wearing unit **202**) within the first wearing member **221a** according to the contraction of the wires **227a**.

[0156] One end of the driving member **227** may be fixed to the main body **101** (or, to the inside of the first wearing member **221a**), and the other end may be fixed to the binding member **223**. When an electric signal is applied to each of the wires **227a**, the wires **227a** may move the binding member **223** while being contracted. When the moving members **227b** are made of a conductive material, an electrode may be provided at each of the opposite ends of the driving member **227** so as to apply an electric signal to the wires **227a**. The moving members **227b** are movable in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member **221a** (in a case where the wearing unit **202** has a closed curve shape, in the circumferential direction of the wearing unit **202**) within the first wearing member **221a**, but the rotation of the moving members **227b** within the first wearing member **221a** may be restricted. As a result, the driving force generated by the contraction of the wires **227a** may move the binding member **223**.

[0157] While the present disclosure exemplifies a structure in which the other end of the driving member **227** is fixed to the binding member **223**, the other end of the driving member **227** may be fixed to the end of the first wearing member **221a** if the first wearing member **221a** is made of a contractile material. In addition, if the first wearing member **221a** is made of a contractile material, the binding member **223** may be fixed to the end of the first wearing member **221a**, and the other end of the driving member **227** may be fixed to the binding member **23**. In this case, the driving force generated by the contraction of the wires **227a** may contract the first wearing member **221a**. In addition, if the second wearing member **221b** is made of a contractile material, another driving member may also be arranged within the second wearing member **221b**.

[0158] FIG. 15 is a view for illustrating still another variation of a structure of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0159] Referring to FIG. 15, an electronic device **300** according to the present disclosure may adjust the curvatures of first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** that form a wearing unit **302** so as to bring the main body **101** (or the biometric signal sensors **113** mounted on the main body **101**) into close contact with the user's body. The first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** may be made of a material capable of changing the curvature thereof when an electric signal is applied thereto, such as a shape memory alloy or an electro-active polymer, and the first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** may form the driving member by themselves. The first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** are in contact with a binding member **323**.

[0160] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, if the first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** are covered by a material, such as rubber, silicon, or leather, the tactility may be improved when the wearing members are worn. When an electric signal is applied to the first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** in the state where the user wears the electronic device **300**, the curvature of the first and second wearing members **321a** and **321b** is reduced so as to press the user's body. As a result, the main body **101** (or the biometric signal sensors **113** mounted on the main body **101**) may be further in close contact with the user's body.

[0161] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the wearable electronic device **100**, **200**, or **300** includes a driving member made of, for example, an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, or an electro-active polymer such that the length or curvature of the wearing unit may be changed. Accordingly, as necessary, the biometric signal sensors mounted on the electronic device may be brought into close contact with the user's body so that information related to the user's health condition may be detected more precisely.

[0162] Hereinafter, descriptions will be made on various operating methods of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure with reference to FIGS. 16 to 24. In describing the operating methods of the wearable electronic device, reference will be made to the above descriptions for the components or the like of the electronic device.

[0163] FIG. 16 is a flow chart illustrating one operating method of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0164] Referring to FIG. 16, according to various embodiments of the present disclosure, among methods of operating the wearable electronic device **100**, a first method **S100** periodically may detect and acquire a user's biometric information and display the acquired biometric information as necessary, or when the value of the detected biometric information exceeds a previously set value or a threshold, may output a warning. When the user's biometric information is periodically acquired, it is possible to check, for example, the change of the user's health condition routinely. Thus, it may be useful for a user who is interested in, for example, health care or a user who requires regular checkups and constant care of, for example, high blood pressure, glycosuria, or cardiac disorder. Here, the user's "biometric information" may include information concerning blood pressure,

electrocardiogram, HRV HRM, PPG, sleeping section, skin temperature, heart rate, blood flow, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, pulse wave, or ECG.

[0165] Operation S111 for performing the first method S100 is an operation for executing an application for detecting acquiring a biometric signal, in which the application may be executed at regular time intervals according to the setting of the electronic device 100 itself or the user's setting.

[0166] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the application for detecting and acquiring a biometric signal may be in the state where the application is executed in the background of the electronic device 100.

[0167] Subsequently, in operation S113, the electronic device 100 may determine whether the electronic device is in a sensing period. When it is determined that a current period is the sensing period in operation S113, the electronic device 100 performs operation S115 in which the electronic device 100 may drive the driving member 127 so as to gradually reduce the length of the wearing unit 102, for example, the band so that the main body 101 comes in close contact with the user's body (e.g., wrist).

[0168] In operation S117, the electronic device 100 may detect and acquire the user's biometric information through the biometric signal sensors 113. As described above, the biometric signal sensors 113 may detect at least one of blood pressure, electrocardiogram, HRV, HRM, PPG, sleeping section, skin temperature, heart rate, blood flow, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, pulse wave, and ECG.

[0169] In addition, in operation S117, the acquired user's biometric information may be output through the electronic device 100 or transmitted to or stored in, for example, another electronic device connected with the electronic device 100, a storage medium, or a medical institution capable of being connected with the electronic device 100 through, for example, a communication network. Here, the description, "biometric information may be output" may include outputting the acquired user's biometric information by sound or displaying the acquired user's biometric information on a screen. Since the display device 111 is mounted on the electronic device 100, when the acquired user's biometric information is displayed on the screen, the information needed by the user may be confirmed.

[0170] FIGS. 19 to 21 are views illustrating exemplary outputting biometric information items measured by operating methods of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0171] Referring to FIGS. 19 and 20, when information related to, for example, electrocardiogram is detected through the biometric signal sensors 113, the electronic device 100 may output an electrocardiogram waveform and heart rate on a screen. Based on the detected biometric information, for example, blood pressure, electrocardiogram, skin temperature, and oxygen saturation, the electronic device 100 may calculate and output the user's stress index through the display device 111.

[0172] Referring to FIG. 21, when the biometric signal sensor 113 detects the user's HRM signal, the electronic device 100 may display the detected information in the combined form of a graph and text on the display device 111.

[0173] According to various embodiments, when the electronic device 100 has normally stored information related to the user's health condition, the user's current health condition may be determined by comparing the normally stored information with the detected biometric information. Apart from

this, the electronic device 100 may directly output other acquired biometric information on the display device 111, or combine the stored data and the acquired data and provide, for example, a recommendation option for the user's health care to the user, as illustrated in FIGS. 19 and 21.

[0174] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the first method S100 may further include operation S119 of determining whether the value of the detected biometric information exceeds a pre-set value or a typically recommended threshold. In operation S119, when the value of the detected biometric information is within the threshold, the electronic device 100 may repeatedly perform the above-described operations from operation S111 of determining whether it is the sensing period again.

[0175] In operation S119, when the value of the detected biometric information exceeds the threshold, for example, when, for example, a possibility of a heart attack or an abnormal change of blood pressure is determined based on the value of the detected biometric information, the electronic device may output a warning in operation S121. The electronic device 100 may output the warning, for example, by outputting sounds or flickering the screen so as to make the user recognize that the user's health condition is abnormal. In operation S121, the electronic device 100 may output the information related to the user's health condition in various forms, in addition to outputting an acoustic (e.g., sound) or visual (e.g., screen) alarm through the speaker or the display device 111 equipped therein. For example, when it is determined as an emergency situation of, for example, a heart attack through the detected biometric information, the electronic device 100 may transmit an aid request signal including the user's personal information, positional information, and acquired biometric information. The aid request signal may be transmitted to, for example, another electronic device designated by the user of the electronic device 100, another arbitrary electronic device near the electronic device 100, or a medical institute or a first-aid medical center that may be connected via various communication networks.

[0176] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, in the case where both the user of the electronic device that sends, for example, the aid request signal and the user of the electronic device that receives the aid request signal have permitted the transmission/reception of the aid request signal according to the emergency situation, the aid request signal may be transmitted to another arbitrary user's electronic device.

[0177] When a series of the operations as described above are completed, the electronic device 100 may release the tightened state of the wearing unit 102 (e.g., band) so as to provide a comfortable wearing feeling to the user.

[0178] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, based on the acquired user's biometric information, when it is determined that the user's biometric value is in the emergency situation, the electronic device 100 may detect continuously or at more rapid cycles the user's biometric information, and store or transmit the biometric information, to, for example, a medical institute or a first-aid medical center while maintaining the tightened state of the wearing unit 102.

[0179] FIG. 17 is a flow chart illustrating another operating method of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0180] Referring to FIG. 17, among methods for operating wearable electronic device 100 according to various embodi-

ments of the present disclosure, the second method S200 is related to calculating, for example, an exercise amount when an unusual sudden change in the user's activity is determined, for example, when the user exercises.

[0181] In executing the second method S200, in operation S211, the electronic device 100 may determine whether the user exercises. When the user exercises in the state where the user wears the electronic device 100, a sudden movement of the electronic device 100 may be determined through, for example, a 6-axis sensor. The electronic device 100 may such a sudden movement as an exercise status.

[0182] In operation S211, when the exercise status is determined, the electronic device 100 drives the driving member 127 to reduce the length (or curvature) of the wearing unit 102 so that the main body 101 may come in close contact with the user's body in operation S213. As the main body 101 comes in close contact with the user's body, the biometric signal sensors 113 also may come in close contact with the user's body so as to detect a change in the user's biometric information.

[0183] In operation S215, while the user is exercising, the electronic device 100 may continuously detect a change in the user's biometric information, such as heart rate and blood pressure, through the biometric signal sensors 113. Based on the detected change in the biometric information, the electronic device 100 may calculate, for example, the user's exercise amount and consumed calories. In addition, the electronic device may quantify and store the user's exercise amount as data by, for example, the user's moving distance and time through, for example, the GPS module. For example, the electronic device 100 may not only calculate the exercise amount from the change in biometric information which is detected by the biometric signal sensors 113, but also acquire information required for calculating the user's exercise amount even through other sensors mounted on the electronic device 100.

[0184] In operation S215, for example, the calculated exercise amount may be output as a screen, and may be stored in, for example, a storage medium or any other electronic device or server accessible through a communication network. For example, a personal user may store the exercise amount in the electronic device 100 itself, and may store the exercise amount in, for example, any other storage medium as needed. In the case of a user who requires daily management of, for example, the exercise amount, for example, a sportsman, the calculated exercise amount information or the like may be transmitted to, for example, a manager's electronic device.

[0185] FIG. 22 is a view illustrating exemplary outputting biometric information items measured by operating methods of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0186] Referring to FIG. 22, the electronic device 100 may classify the user's exercise amount information accumulated for a predetermined period by dating (or day of the week) and outputs the user's exercise amount information in the form of a graph through the display device 111. Of course, similarly to the preceding embodiments, for example, the user's exercise amount information may be output in various forms, such as a text form, through the display device 111.

[0187] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, a person who manages a plurality of sportsmen may let each sportsman wear the electronic device 100 while he or she is taking exercise so as to calculate, for example, the exercise amount information. The manager may utilize data

prepared by collecting, synthesizing, and analyzing, for example, the calculated exercise amount information by dating and each sportsman so as to plan, for example, future training strategies of each sportsman.

[0188] While the above-mentioned process for executing the second method S200 is progressing, or after, for example, the exercise amount information is output, the electronic device 100 may determine whether the user terminates the exercise in operation S217. For example, when the movement of the electronic device 100 determined from, for example, the 60-axis sensor, is slowed down or stopped, the electronic device 100 may recognize that the exercise is terminated and may stop the detection of the biometric information for calculating, for example, the exercise amount.

[0189] Operation S219 is an operation for releasing the tightened state of a band, for example, the wearing unit 102 so as to provide a comfortable wearing feeling to the user when the electronic device 100 recognizes that the exercise is terminated. In operation S219, the electronic device 100 may stop the driving of the driving member 127 to loosen the wearing unit 102, thereby providing the comfortable wearing feeling to the user.

[0190] FIG. 18 is a flow chart illustrating still another operating method of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0191] Referring to FIG. 18, among the methods of operating the electronic device 100, according to the third method S300, the user may operate the electronic device 100 as needed so as to acquire the user's biometric information or biometric information of another person who wears the electronic device 100.

[0192] In executing the third method S300, operation S311 is an operation for receiving the user's input. For example, the user may activate an application utilized for acquiring biometric information in the electronic device 100 or may operate, for example, a key provided on the electronic device 100. The electronic device 100 may receive the user's input for obtaining the biometric information from the activation of the application or the key operation.

[0193] The electronic device 100 may execute the application corresponding to the user's input in operation S313. The application executed in operation S313 may control a series of processes for acquiring the user's biometric information. For example, in operation S315, the application may make the electronic device 100 drive the driving member 127. As the driving member 127 is driven, the length of a band, for example, the wearing unit 102 is reduced so as to bring the main body 101 into close contact with the user's body.

[0194] Operation S317 is an operation for acquiring the user's biometric information. In the state where the main body 101 is in close contact with the user's body, the biometric signal sensors 113 may detect biometric information such as blood pressure and heart rate. The electronic device 100, for example, the executed application may output or separately store the user's detected biometric information in operation S319.

[0195] Operation S319 is an operation for outputting (or storing) the detected biometric information. In the case of biometric information that may be detected within a short length of time (e.g., 2 to 5 minutes), the acquired biometric information may be output as a sound or a screen directly after the measurement is complete.

[0196] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, in detection of biometric information that is per-

formed a relatively long length of time (e.g., one hour or more), such as sleeping section and sleeping condition, the information detected for the corresponding length of time is stored in the electronic device 100, and then the corresponding information may be output through the electronic device 100 or transmitted to any other electronic device by the user's direct input.

[0197] FIG. 23 is a view illustrating exemplary outputting biometric information items measured by operating methods of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure

[0198] FIG. 23 is a graph output by continuously detecting movement intensity during the user's sleeping section through the electronic device 100. According to various embodiments, it is possible not only to continuously detect and represent the movement intensity during the user's sleeping section as a graph, but also to represent the movement intensity through, for example, other types of diagram. For example, when detecting the user's sleeping section, only a specific section, such as a section where the user sleeps well or a section where the movement intensity is high, may be detected and output as a graph or only the start point and the end point of the corresponding section may be output.

[0199] As described above, in the case where the detection of biometric information is performed for a relatively long length of time like the detection of sleeping section, the continuously detected biometric information may be stored in the electronic device 100. According to various embodiments, the detected biometric information may be not only stored in the electronic device 100, but also transmitted to another electronic device, a medical institute, or a first-aid medical center.

[0200] When the acquisition and outputting of the user's biometric information are completed, in operation S321, it may be determined whether the executed application is terminated. According to the biometric information desired to acquire, the executed application may be terminated simultaneously when the acquisition and outputting of the biometric information are completed. For example, when the electronic device 100 is in a state where the user has executed the application for detecting a change in, for example, electrocardiogram so as to calculate a stress index, the executed application may be terminated when a predetermined length of time elapses after the calculated stress index is output.

[0201] According to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the user may select whether to output the acquired biometric information or whether to terminate the executed application. For example, the biometric information is detected and acquired for a relatively long length of time like the detection of sleeping section, the electronic device 100 may remain in a stand-by state until the user executes a command to output the acquired biometric information, and after the user executes the command to output the acquired biometric information, a screen, on which the user may select whether to terminate the application, may be output.

[0202] When the application is terminated according to a setting or by the user's selection, the electronic device 100 may relax the driving member 127 so that the wearing unit 102 may return to its initial state (the state where the user's body is not pressed), thereby providing a comfortable wearing feeling to the user. After the application is terminated, the acquired biometric information may be stored in the electronic device 100, or a storage medium or another electronic

device accessible by the electronic device 100 to be utilized as data for the user's continuous health care.

[0203] FIG. 24 is a view illustrating one of examples of outputting biometric information measured by a method of operating the wearable electronic device, according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0204] Through the electronic device 100, various types of user's biometric information may be acquired. For example, information, such as an exercise amount of, e.g., walking or running, a stress index, and sleeping section, may be acquired, and the electronic device 100 may output the acquired information individually, or output a plurality of pieces of information compositely on one screen as illustrated in FIG. 23. Whether to output individual biometric information or whether to output a plurality of pieces of information may be selected according to the user's selection.

[0205] FIG. 25 is a view illustrating a configuration of an operating module implementing a biometric signal sensing operation of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0206] FIG. 26 is a view illustrating a configuration of another operating module implementing a biometric signal sensing operation of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0207] Referring to FIGS. 25 and 26, the electronic device 100 may include a driving module 33 that adjusts the length of a wearing member, for example, the first wearing member 121a. The driving module 33 may be controlled by a control unit of the electronic device 100 (e.g., an AP 31, a dedicated processor provided in the AP 21 or separately from the AP, or a microprocessor). According to the control of the AP 31, the driving module 33 may operate the driving member 127 mounted on the first wearing member 121a, and according to the operation of the driving member 127, the length of the first wearing member 121a may be adjusted. In the state where the user wears the electronic device 100, the electronic device 100, for example, the main body 101 may come in close contact with the user's body by the operation of the driving member 127.

[0208] The electronic device 100 may include a sensor that detects whether the main body 101 is sufficiently in close contact with the user's body, for example, a contact degree sensor 35 or 33a. The contact degree sensor 35 or 33a may be placed on one of the wearing member (e.g., the wearing member 121a) and the driving module 33. In addition, although not illustrated, the contact degree sensor 35 or 33a may be disposed adjacent to the main body 101, for example, the biometric signal sensor 113, or a location where they may be in contact with the user's body, such as the binding member 123.

[0209] When the contact degree sensor 35 is provided on the first wearing member 121a, the contact degree sensor 35 may detect the contact degree of the main body (e.g., the main body 101) in relation to the user's body by detecting, for example, the pressure pressing the user's body, and the user's body heat. The contact degree sensor 35 may include an optical sensor. For example, as the main body 101 is in close contact with the user's body, the amount of light detected through the optical sensor may be reduced, which allows the contact degree between the main body and the user's body to be detected.

[0210] When the contact degree sensor 33a is provided on the driving module 33, the contact degree sensor 33a may indirectly detect the contact degree between the main body

and the user's body. For example, as the contact degree between the main body and the user's body increases, the electric power required for driving the driving member 127 (e.g., current or voltage) or an electric resistance may increase. From this, the contact degree sensor 33a may calculate the contact degree between the main body and the user's body.

[0211] The driving module 33 may activate the contact degree sensor 35 or 33a simultaneously with operating the driving member 127, and the contact degree sensor 35 or 33a may detect the contact degree between the main body and the user's body and transmit the detected contact degree to the driving module 33 and the AP 31.

[0212] The electronic device 100 may further include a sensor driving module 37 that controls the biometric signal sensor 113, and a sensor driving module 37 may be controlled by the AP 31. When it is determined that the main body and the user's body are sufficiently in close contact with each other, the AP 31 or the driving module 33 provides the information to the sensor driving module 37, and the sensor driving module 37 may activate the biometric signal sensor 113. According to an executed application, the activated biometric signal sensor 113 may detect biometric signal information required for the application and provide the detected biometric signal information to the AP 31 through the sensor driving module 37.

[0213] The above-described operating methods S100, S200, and S300 of the wearable electronic device may be performed by the operating module 30 as described above. The method of adjusting the length of a wearing unit (e.g., first wearing member 121a) as described above in the above-described operating methods S100, S200, and S300 may be controlled by the driving module 33. Hereinafter, a method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit will be described with reference to FIGS. 27 and 28.

[0214] FIG. 27 is a flowchart illustrating a method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0215] FIG. 28 is a flowchart illustrating another method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit of a wearable electronic device according to various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0216] Referring to FIGS. 27 and 28, in describing the methods of adjusting a length of a wearing unit 8, reference will be made to operation S115 among operations of tightening a band S115, S213, and S315 as described above. However, it is noted that according to various embodiments of the present disclosure, the method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit is not limited thereto, and operation S213 or operation S315 may also be executed through the methods illustrated in FIGS. 27 and 28 or through various modified methods.

[0217] As discussed above with the operating methods S100, S200, and S300, operation S115 may be executed periodically depending on an executed application.

[0218] According to various embodiments of the related art, under a predetermined condition, for example, when it is determined that the movement of the user who wears the electronic device becomes active (e.g., sensing exercise in operation S211) or an application is executed by the user's input (e.g., operation S313), operation S115 may be performed.

[0219] Referring to FIG. 27, for example, an application for detecting a biometric signal is executed, the driving module 33 may be controlled by the AP 31 so as to determine first whether the main body 101 of the electronic device 100 is in close contact with the user's body in operation S115-1. Whether the main body 101 of the electronic device 100 is in close contact with the user's body may be determined based on the data detected from the contact degree sensor 35 or 33a. When the main body 101 is not sufficiently in contact with the user's body, the driving module 33 may operate the driving member 127 in operation S115-2 so as to contract the wearing member (e.g., the first wearing member 121a). The driving module 33 may continuously detect the contact degree between the main body 101 and the user's body while contracting the wearing member so as to maintain or repeat the operation of the driving member 127.

[0220] As the wearing member is contracted, the main body 101 gradually comes in close contact with the user's body, and the contact degree sensor 35 or 33a may detect whether the main body 101 and the user's body is brought sufficiently in close contact with each other. Here, "sufficiently in close contact" means that the biometric signal sensors 113 are in close contact with the user's body such that the user's biometric signals may be sufficiently detected, in which the contact degree may be previously set in the process of manufacturing a real product and may be input to and stored in the electronic device 100, for example, the driving module 33. When the main body 101 and the user's body are sufficiently in contact with each other, the driving module 33 may transmit the corresponding information to the AP 31 or the sensor driving module 37.

[0221] When the information indicating that the main body 101 and the user's body are sufficiently in close contact with each other is received from the AP 31 or the driving module 33, the sensor driving module 37 may activate the biometric signal sensors 113. For example, the sensor driving module 37 may perform operation S117 and S215 (biometric information acquisition/display) or operation S317 (biometric information acquisition) and operation S319 (biometric information output) of the above-described operating methods S100, S200, and S300.

[0222] Referring to FIG. 28, the method of adjusting a length of a wearing unit (e.g., operation S115) may further include an operation of fixing the driving member 127 in operation S115-3. Operation S115-3 is an operation of fixing the driving member 127 when the state, in which the main body 101 is sufficiently in close contact with the user's body, is determined, so that the length of the wearing member (e.g., the first wearing member 121a) may be maintained. For example, in order to maintain the state where the main body 101 is in close contact with the user's body, the electronic device 100 may press the user's body with a predetermined magnitude of force. The driving member 127 may also receive load acting in the direction of extending the length of the wearing member by the force pressing the user's body. By fixing the driving member 127, operation S115-3 may prevent the length of the wearing member from being extended by the load applied to the driving member 127, and maintain the state where the main body 101 is in close contact with the user's body.

[0223] In the state where the fixing member 127 is fixed in operation S115-3 so that the main body 101 is brought into close contact with the user's body, the driving module may transmit the corresponding information to the AP 31 or the

sensor driving module 37, and the sensor driving module 37 may activate the biometric signal sensors 113.

[0224] While the present disclosure has been shown and described with reference to various embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A wearable electronic device comprising:
 - a main body; and
 - a wearing unit that allows the main body to be worn on a user's body,
 wherein the wearing unit comprises:
 - a first wearing member extending from the main body;
 - a binding member coupled to the first wearing member to be moved in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member; and
 - a driving member installed in the first wearing member to move the binding member.
2. The wearable electronic device of claim 1, wherein the driving member is a wire that includes:
 - a first end fixed to the main body or the first wearing member, and
 - a second end connected to the binding member, and
 wherein, when an electric signal is applied, the wire is contracted so as to move the binding member in a direction of reducing a length of the wearing unit.
3. The wearable electronic device of claim 2, further comprising:
 - an intermediate member that moves the binding member as the wire contracts,
 wherein the intermediate member increases a moving distance of the binding member to be longer than a contracting distance of the wire.
4. The wearable electronic device of claim 3, wherein the intermediate member includes at least one link pivotally coupled to the first wearing member, wherein a first point of the at least one link is connected to the second end of the wire and a second point of the at least one link is connected to the binding member, and wherein a pivot axis of the at least one link is disposed closer to the first point than the second point.
5. The wearable electronic device of claim 4, wherein the intermediate member further includes a second link that connects the second point of the at least one link to the binding member.
6. The wearable electronic device of claim 4, wherein the first wearing member includes a band that at least partially accommodates the driving member and a fixing plate provided on an end of the band, and wherein the at least one link is pivotally coupled to the fixing plate.
7. The wearable electronic device of claim 6, wherein the binding member is movably coupled to the first wearing member in a state where the binding member wraps the fixing plate.
8. The wearable electronic device of claim 3, wherein the intermediate member includes at least one pulley disposed on the binding member, and wherein the wire extends via the at least one pulley and the second end of the wire is fixed to the binding member.

9. The wearable electronic device of claim 2, further comprising:

- a tube fixed in the first wearing member in a zigzag shape or a vortex shape,

- wherein the wire is disposed within the tube.

10. The wearable electronic device of claim 1, further comprising:

- a link assembly having four joint points formed by coupling four links to be pivotal in relation to each other, wherein the driving member includes a wire that moves first and second joint portions closer to each other, which are arranged in a diagonal direction in relation to each other among the joint portions, and

- wherein the first joint portion is fixed to the first wearing member and the second joint portion is fixed to the binding member.

11. The wearable electronic device of claim 10,

- wherein the wire extends via one of the first and second joint portions so that opposite ends of the wire are respectively connected adjacent to third and fourth joint portions which are positioned in a diagonal direction in relation to each other among the joint portions, and

- wherein, when an electric signal is applied, the wire contracts so as to pivot the four links in relation to each other.

12. The wearable electronic device of claim 1, wherein the driving member includes a wire made of at least one of an artificial muscle, a shape memory alloy, and an electro-active polymer (EAP).

13. The wearable electronic device of claim 1,

- wherein the wearing unit further includes a second wearing member extending from the main body in a direction away from the first wearing member, and

- wherein the binding member is bound with the second wearing member so as to keep the wearing unit in a closed curve shape.

14. The wearable electronic device of claim 1,

- wherein the main body includes a biometric signal sensor disposed on one surface thereof, and

- wherein, when the main body is worn on the user's body by the wearing unit, the biometric signal sensor is positioned to face the user's body.

15. The wearable electronic device of claim 14, wherein the biometric signal sensor protrudes from the surface of the main body.

16. The wearable electronic device of claim 14, wherein the biometric signal sensor detects at least one of blood pressure, electrocardiogram, heart rate variability (HRV), heart rate monitor (HRM), photo plethysmograph (PPG), sleeping section, skin temperature, heart rate, blood flow, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, pulse wave, or electrocardiogram (ECG).

17. A method of receiving biometric data from a wearable electronic device, the method comprising:

- tightening, if the wearable electronic device is in a period for acquiring the biometric data, a wearing unit of the wearable electronic device by contracting a binding member coupled to a first wearing member extending from a main body of the wearable device in a longitudinal direction of the first wearing member;

- acquiring the biometric data via at least one sensor in the main body of the wearable electronic device; and

- outputting, if the acquired biometric data exceeds a threshold, an alarm on the display of the main body of wearable electronic device.

18. The method of claim **17**, further comprising:
releasing, if the wearable electronic device is no longer in the period for acquiring the biometric data, the wearing unit of the wearable electronic device by extending a binding member coupled to a first wearing member extending from the main body of the wearable device in the longitudinal direction of the first wearing member.

19. The method of claim **17**, wherein the period for acquiring the biometric data is during a period of exercise.

20. The method of claim **17**, further comprising:
outputting, transmitting or storing the acquired biometric data,

wherein the outputting the acquired biometric data may include displaying the acquired biometric data on a display device mounted on the wearable electronic device, and

wherein the transmitting or storing the acquired biometric data may include transmitting or storing the acquired biometric data to another electronic device, a storage medium or a medical institution.

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摘要(译)

提供了一种可穿戴电子设备。可穿戴电子设备包括主体和佩戴单元，其允许主体佩戴在用户的身体上。所述穿着单元可包括：第一穿着构件，从所述主体延伸；结合构件，结合到所述第一穿着构件以在所述第一穿着构件的纵向方向上移动；以及驱动构件，安装在所述第一穿着构件中以移动所述第一穿着构件。绑定成员。

