US009247226B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Gould et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,247,226 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jan. 26, 2016**

(54) **METHOD AND STORAGE DEVICE FOR EXPANDING AND CONTRACTING CONTINUOUS PLAY MEDIA SEAMLESSLY**

(75) Inventors: **Eric Justin Gould**, Austin, TX (US); **Rachel M. Strickland**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **MONKEYmedia, Inc.**, Austin, TX (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/609,157**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 10, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0209060 A1 Aug. 15, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/348,624, filed on Jan. 11, 2012, which is a continuation of application No. 12/941,830, filed on Nov. 8, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,122,143, which is a continuation of application No.

(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04N 9/80	(2006.01)
H04N 5/76	(2006.01)
H04N 5/93	(2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC . ***H04N 9/87*** (2013.01); ***H04N 5/76*** (2013.01); ***H04N 5/775*** (2013.01); ***H04N 19/44*** (2014.11); ***H04N 21/2393*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/4325*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/44016*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/472*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/812*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/8455*** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 386/239–262, 341, 353–357

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,305,131	A	12/1981	Best
4,333,152	A	6/1982	Best

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CN	96122685	5/2003
EP	0346979	12/1989

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Relativity Controller: Reflecting User Perspective in Document Spaces," Gould, Eric J., InterCHI'93 Adjunct Proceedings (1993) [Gould.pdf].

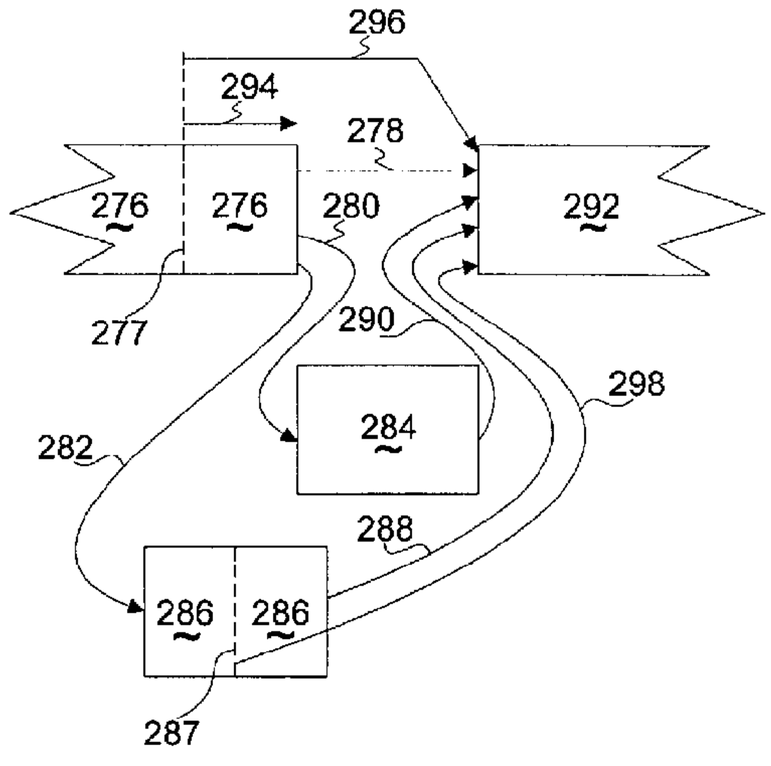
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Hung Dang

(57) **ABSTRACT**

One aspect of the invention is playing a stored content providing a plurality of segments which collectively contains the stored content, each segment has using first terminus and a second terminus with the content having a temporal flow from the first terminus to the second terminus. At least one segment is associated with a plurality of links to other segments. The system plays at least one segment with the temporal flow, determining whether a content expansion is desired prior to reaching the second terminus. If the content expansion is desired, then linking to and expansion segment and playing the expansion segment. If the content expansion is not desired, then linking to a continuing segment and playing the continuing segment. An additional link form the expansion segment to the continuing segment such that the continuing segment is played after the expansion segment has been played.

12 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

11/978,966, filed on Oct. 30, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,890,648, which is a continuation of application No. 10/603,581, filed on Jun. 24, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,467,218, which is a continuation of application No. 10/107,945, filed on Mar. 26, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,615,270, which is a continuation of application No. 09/928,336, filed on Apr. 23, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,393,158.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04N 9/87	(2006.01)
H04N 5/775	(2006.01)
H04N 21/239	(2011.01)
H04N 21/432	(2011.01)
H04N 21/44	(2011.01)
H04N 21/472	(2011.01)
H04N 21/81	(2011.01)
H04N 21/845	(2011.01)
H04N 21/8541	(2011.01)
H04N 19/44	(2014.01)
H04N 5/781	(2006.01)
H04N 5/85	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H04N 21/8456*** (2013.01); ***H04N 21/8541*** (2013.01); *H04N 5/781* (2013.01); *H04N 5/85* (2013.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,415,271	A		11/1983	Mori
4,445,187	A		4/1984	Best
4,520,404	A		5/1985	Von Kohorn
4,569,026	A		2/1986	Best
4,591,840	A		5/1986	Curtis et al.
4,645,238	A		2/1987	Vincent et al.
4,685,003	A		8/1987	Westland
4,695,953	A		9/1987	Blair et al.
4,711,543	A		12/1987	Blair et al.
4,754,342	A		6/1988	Duffy
4,755,811	A		7/1988	Slavin et al.
4,779,252	A		10/1988	Custers et al.
4,780,839	A		10/1988	Hirayama
4,786,967	A		11/1988	Smith, III et al.
4,790,028	A		12/1988	Ramage
4,800,379	A		1/1989	Yeomans
4,875,096	A		10/1989	Baer et al.
4,888,638	A		12/1989	Bohn
4,930,160	A		5/1990	Vogel
4,931,783	A		6/1990	Atkinson
5,023,727	A		6/1991	Boyd et al.
5,023,851	A		6/1991	Murray et al.
RE33,662	E		8/1991	Blair et al.
5,039,937	A		8/1991	Mandt et al.
5,050,961	A		9/1991	Venolia
5,055,924	A		10/1991	Skutta
5,076,584	A		12/1991	Openiano
5,101,364	A		3/1992	Davenport et al.
5,107,343	A		4/1992	Kawai
5,109,482	A		4/1992	Bohrman
5,122,886	A		6/1992	Tanaka
5,129,057	A		7/1992	Strope et al.
5,146,212	A		9/1992	Venolia
5,155,591	A		10/1992	Wachob
5,159,668	A		10/1992	Kaasila
5,172,111	A		12/1992	Olivo, Jr.
5,175,631	A		12/1992	Juri et al.
5,204,969	A		4/1993	Capps et al.
5,220,540	A		6/1993	Nishida et al.
5,247,438	A		9/1993	Subas et al.
5,261,031	A		11/1993	Saito
5,313,297	A		5/1994	Fukui et al.
5,333,247	A		7/1994	Gest et al.
5,339,391	A		8/1994	Wroblewski et al.
5,341,466	A		8/1994	Perlin et al.
5,359,712	A		10/1994	Cohen et al.
5,365,360	A		11/1994	Torres
5,369,570	A		11/1994	Parad
5,371,532	A		12/1994	Gelman et al.
5,371,846	A		12/1994	Bates
5,386,493	A		1/1995	Degan et al.
5,388,197	A		2/1995	Rayner
5,422,468	A		6/1995	Abecassis
5,428,731	A		6/1995	Powers, III
5,434,678	A		7/1995	Abecassis
5,434,954	A		7/1995	Kawauchi et al.
5,438,356	A		8/1995	Ushiki et al.
5,442,456	A		8/1995	Hansen
5,442,744	A		8/1995	Piech et al.
5,446,833	A		8/1995	Miller et al.
5,446,882	A		8/1995	Capps et al.
5,466,882	A		11/1995	Lee
5,479,600	A		12/1995	Wroblewski et al.
5,510,808	A		4/1996	Cina, Jr. et al.
5,513,306	A		4/1996	Mills et al.
5,524,195	A		6/1996	Clanton, III et al.
5,524,637	A		6/1996	Erickson
5,528,266	A		6/1996	Arbeitman et al.
5,532,715	A		7/1996	Bates et al.
5,537,141	A		7/1996	Harper et al.
5,553,221	A		9/1996	Reimer et al.
5,557,724	A		9/1996	Sampat et al.
5,559,949	A		9/1996	Reimer et al.
5,574,567	A		11/1996	Cookson et al.
5,579,463	A		11/1996	Takano et al.
5,586,216	A		12/1996	Degen et al.
5,589,945	A		12/1996	Abecassis
5,592,551	A		1/1997	Lett et al.
5,596,705	A		1/1997	Reimer et al.
5,598,276	A		1/1997	Cookson et al.
5,607,356	A		3/1997	Schwartz
5,610,653	A		3/1997	Abecassis
5,618,232	A		4/1997	Martin
5,623,588	A		4/1997	Gould
5,623,589	A		4/1997	Needham et al.
5,630,006	A		5/1997	Hirayama et al.
5,634,849	A		6/1997	Abecassis
5,636,036	A		6/1997	Ashbey
5,638,438	A		6/1997	Keen
5,644,507	A		7/1997	Ostrover et al.
5,648,918	A		7/1997	Hubbard
5,664,046	A		9/1997	Abecassis
5,684,918	A		11/1997	Abecassis
5,692,212	A		11/1997	Roach
5,696,869	A		12/1997	Abecassis
5,696,905	A		12/1997	Reimer et al.
5,708,767	A		1/1998	Yeo et al.
5,708,845	A		1/1998	Wistendahl et al.
5,715,400	A		2/1998	Reimer et al.
5,717,814	A		2/1998	Abecassis
5,724,472	A		3/1998	Abecassis
5,737,241	A		4/1998	Accolla et al.
5,737,479	A		4/1998	Fujinami
5,737,527	A		4/1998	Shiels et al.
5,737,552	A		4/1998	Lavallee et al.
5,740,549	A		4/1998	Reilly et al.
5,742,283	A		4/1998	Kim
5,745,710	A		4/1998	Clanton, III et al.
5,751,953	A		5/1998	Shiels et al.
5,754,770	A		5/1998	Shiels et al.
5,771,334	A		6/1998	Yamauchi et al.
5,774,663	A		6/1998	Randle et al.
5,774,666	A		6/1998	Portuesi
5,781,228	A		7/1998	Sposato
5,781,730	A		7/1998	Reimer et al.
5,781,886	A		7/1998	Tsujiuchi
5,784,528	A	*	7/1998	Yamane et al. 386/329
5,799,061	A		8/1998	Melcher et al.
5,799,280	A		8/1998	Degan et al.
5,805,806	A		9/1998	McArthur
5,815,671	A		9/1998	Morrison

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,828,788	A		10/1998	Chiang et al.
5,828,995	A		10/1998	Satyamurti et al.
5,841,979	A		11/1998	Schulhof et al.
5,848,934	A		12/1998	Shiels et al.
5,861,881	A		1/1999	Freeman et al.
5,864,868	A		1/1999	Contois
5,872,927	A		2/1999	Shiels et al.
5,892,507	A		4/1999	Moorby et al.
5,892,966	A		4/1999	Petrick et al.
5,905,845	A		5/1999	Okada et al.
5,907,658	A		5/1999	Murase et al.
5,913,013	A		6/1999	Abecassis
5,915,067	A		6/1999	Nonomura et al.
5,936,625	A		8/1999	Kahl et al.
5,945,998	A		8/1999	Eick
5,953,485	A		9/1999	Abecassis
5,973,663	A		10/1999	Bates et al.
5,987,211	A		11/1999	Abecassis
5,999,173	A		12/1999	Ubillos
5,999,696	A		12/1999	Tsuga et al.
5,999,698	A	*	12/1999	Nakai et al. 386/230
6,002,833	A		12/1999	Abecassis
6,006,273	A		12/1999	Ostrover et al.
6,011,895	A		1/2000	Abecassis
6,018,612	A		1/2000	Thomason et al.
6,026,446	A		2/2000	Ostrover et al.
6,038,367	A		3/2000	Abecassis
6,061,062	A		5/2000	Venolia
6,065,042	A		5/2000	Reimer et al.
6,067,401	A		5/2000	Abecassis
6,072,934	A		6/2000	Abecassis
6,091,886	A		7/2000	Abecassis
6,108,281	A		8/2000	Tozaki et al.
6,111,567	A		8/2000	Savchenko et al.
6,128,712	A		10/2000	Hunt et al.
6,144,375	A		11/2000	Jain et al.
6,148,140	A		11/2000	Okada et al.
6,151,444	A		11/2000	Abecassis
6,160,899	A	*	12/2000	Lee et al. 382/103
6,175,840	B1		1/2001	Chen et al.
6,177,938	B1		1/2001	Gould
6,181,332	B1		1/2001	Salahshour et al.
6,185,365	B1		2/2001	Murase et al.
6,192,340	B1		2/2001	Abecassis
6,198,833	B1		3/2001	Rangan et al.
6,208,805	B1		3/2001	Abecassis
6,215,491	B1		4/2001	Gould
6,219,052	B1		4/2001	Gould
6,222,925	B1		4/2001	Shiels et al.
6,260,194	B1		7/2001	Shiels et al.
6,269,216	B1		7/2001	Abecassis
6,289,165	B1		9/2001	Abecassis
6,304,715	B1		10/2001	Abecassis
6,335,730	B1		1/2002	Gould
6,336,002	B1		1/2002	Yamauchi et al.
6,343,298	B1		1/2002	Savchenko et al.
6,356,707	B1		3/2002	Murase et al.
6,366,732	B1		4/2002	Murase et al.
6,370,199	B1		4/2002	Bock et al.
6,377,996	B1		4/2002	Lumelsky et al.
6,385,388	B1		5/2002	Lewis et al.
6,393,158	B1		5/2002	Gould et al.
6,408,128	B1	*	6/2002	Abecassis 386/239
6,438,751	B1		8/2002	Voyticky et al.
6,446,261	B1		9/2002	Rosser
6,457,025	B2		9/2002	Judson
6,463,207	B1		10/2002	Abecassis
6,483,983	B1	*	11/2002	Takahashi et al. 386/230
6,490,405	B1		12/2002	Speed et al.
6,496,981	B1		12/2002	Wistendahl et al.
6,501,515	B1		12/2002	Iwamura
6,553,178	B2		4/2003	Abecassis
6,580,870	B1		6/2003	Kanazawa et al.
6,615,270	B2		9/2003	Gould et al.
6,621,980	B1		9/2003	Gould et al.
6,698,020	B1		2/2004	Zigmond et al.
6,714,723	B2		3/2004	Abecassis
6,973,669	B2		12/2005	Daniels
7,054,547	B1		5/2006	Abecassis
7,286,747	B1		10/2007	Lewis et al.
7,437,751	B2		10/2008	Daniels
7,467,218	B2		12/2008	Gould et al.
7,870,592	B2		1/2011	Hudson et al.
7,890,648	B2		2/2011	Gould et al.
8,108,896	B2		1/2012	Leventer et al.
8,122,143	B2		2/2012	Gould et al.
8,161,412	B2		4/2012	Weeks et al.
2002/0007493	A1		1/2002	Butler et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	0677842	10/1995
EP	0814475	12/1997
JP	08278882	9/1998

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"IBM Systems Application Architecture: Common User Access: Advanced Interface Design Guide," IBM Corporation (1989), pp. 99-101. [IBM_InterfaceGuide_1989.pdf].

"The Perspective Wall: Detail and Context Smoothly Integrated," Mackinlay, Jack, Xerox (1991) [Mackinlay.pdf].

"Generalized Fisheye Views," Furnas, George, Bell Communications (1986) [Furnas.pdf].

"A Magnifier Tool for Video Data," Mills, Michael, et al., ACM (1992) [Mills.pdf].

"Working with Audio: Integrating Personal Tape Recorders and Desktop Computers," Degen, Leo, et al., ACM (1992) [Degen.pdf].

"Value Bars: An Information Visualization and Navigation Tool for Multi-Attribute Listings," Chimera, Richard, CHI'92 (1992) [Chimera.pdf].

"DVD Demystified: The Guidebook for DVD-Video and DVD-Rom," Taylor, Jim, McGraw Hill (1998), pp. 2, 10-11, 43-45, 69-73, 134-135, 140-154, 170-175, 179-180, 192, 196-197, 228, 272-273, 305, 314-317, 423 and generally. [DVD_Demystified_1997.pdf].

"Inside Dynamic HTML," Isaacs, Scott, Microsoft Press (1997).

"Dragon's Lair" DVD, Bluth, Don, Bluth Group Ltd. Programming, Digital Leisure Inc. (1998).

"HTML 4 for the World Wide Web (3rd Ed.)," Castro, Elizabeth, Peachpit Press (1998).

"Choose Your Own Adventure: Fugitive," Packard, Edward, Bantam Books (1998).

"IDIC: Assembling Video Sequences from Story Plans and Content Annotation," Sack, Warren et al., IEEE Conference on Multimedia Computing and Systems (May 14-19, 1994) [IDIC.pdf].

"Authoring and Navigation Video in Space and Time, A Framework and Approach towards Hypervideo," Sawhney, Nick "Nitin", M.S. Project Paper (May 29, 1996) [Sawhney.pdf].

"V-Active Hyperlinks Digital Video to a New Dimension," PR Newswire (Mar. 31, 1997) [V-Active.pdf].

"MediaLoom: An Interactive Authoring Tool for Hypervideo," Tolva, John, M.S. Project Paper (May 22, 1998) [Tolva.pdf].

"Philips CDV 495/CDV496 Operating Instructions" [CDV496.pdf].

"Toshiba DVD Video Player SD3107 Owner's Manual" [SD3107.pdf].

"Full Service Network," Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Full_Service_Network> [FSN-01-Wikipedia.pdf].

"Full Service Network (FSN) in Orlando Florida," <http://www.ust.hk/~webiway/content/USA/Trial/fsn.html> [FSN-02-Orlando. pdf].

"Time-Warner's Home of the 21st Century," by Davis, Arnold, Educom Review vol. 31 No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1996, <http://net.educause.edu/apps/er/review/reviewArticles/31130.html> [FSN-04-Educom.pdf].

"Touch of a Button," Spartanburg Herald-Journal Home Section C p. 1 and continuation page <http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1876&dat=19950124&id=9LMeAAAAIBAJ&sjid =Ss8EAAAAIBAJ&pg=4619,2458911> [FSN-05-Button.pdf].

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Movie-maps: An application of the optical videodisc to computer graphics," Lippman, A., Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques, Seattle, Washington, pp. 32-42 (1980) [MovieMaps.pdf].
"Creating and Viewing the Elastic Charles—a Hypermedia Journal," Brøndmo, H.; Davenport, G. (1989) (Revised from document published in the Hypertext II Conference Proceedings, York, England, Jul. 1989) [ElasticCharles.pdf].
"Adding Hyperlinks to Digital Television," Bove, V. Michael, Jr. et al., Proc. SMPTE 140th Technical Conference, (Oct. 1998) [Hyperlinks.pdf].
U.S. Appl. No. 09/947,196, filed Sep. 4, 2001.
U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,965, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,964, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,945, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
U.S. Appl. No. 12/248,931, filed Oct. 10, 2008.
U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,967, filed Oct. 30, 2007, abandoned.
U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,954, filed Oct. 30, 2007, abandoned.
U.S. Appl. No. 13/348,624, filed Jan. 11, 2012.
U.S. Appl. No. 09/298,586, filed Apr. 23, 1999, abandoned.
U.S. Appl. No. 10/360,271, filed Feb. 7, 2003, abandoned.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 08/038,240, filed Mar. 29, 1993.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 08/306,642, filed Sep. 15, 1994.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 60/014,959, filed Apr. 8, 1996.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 08/641,517, filed May 1, 1996.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 08/900,417, filed Jul. 25, 1997.
Daniels U.S. Appl. No. 12/246,161, filed Oct. 6, 2008.
Re-Examination File for Control No. 90/011,365 filed Dec. 3, 2010.
Re-Examination File for Control No. 95/001,504 filed Dec. 9, 2010.
Re-Examination File for Control No. 95/001,506 filed Feb. 15, 2011.
Re-Examination File for Control No. 95/001,630 filed May 20, 2011.
Declaration of Glorianna Davenport under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Aug. 7, 2011.
Declaration of Rachel Strickland re '158 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Aug. 12, 2011.
Declaration of Michael Mills re '158 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Aug. 12, 2011.
Declaration of Gareth Loy re '158 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Aug. 15, 2011.
Declaration of Eric Gould Bear re '158 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Aug. 15, 2011.
Declaration of Eric Gould Bear re '158 under 37 CFR § 1.131 dated Aug. 15, 2011.
Re-Examination Interview Summary for Control No. 90/011,365 filed Aug. 23, 2011.
Declaration of Glorianna Davenport under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Rachel Strickland re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 27, 2011.
Declaration of Rachel Strickland re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 27, 2011.
Declaration of Michael Mills re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 27, 2011.
Declaration of Michael Mills re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 27, 2011.
Declaration of Gareth Loy re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Gareth Loy re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Eric Gould Bear re '218 & '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Eric Gould Bear re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.131 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Eric Gould Bear re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.131 dated Sep. 29, 2011.
Declaration of Andrew Lippman re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Oct. 26, 2011.
Declaration of Andrew Lippman re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Oct. 26, 2011.
Declaration of Ralph LaBarge re '218 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Oct. 31, 2011.
Declaration of Ralph LaBarge re '648 under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Oct. 31, 2011.
Docket Sheet from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00319-SS dated Aug. 17, 2011.
Documents from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00319-SS as of Aug. 17, 2011.
Docket Sheet from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00533-SS dated Aug. 17, 2011.
Documents from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00533-SS as of Aug. 17, 2011.
Transcript of Seamless *Expansion Markman* Proceedings (vol. 1) held Jul. 28, 2011.
Transcript of Seamless *Expansion Markman* Proceedings (vol. 2) held Jul. 29, 2011.
"Full Service Network (FSN) in Orlando Florida," <http://www.ust.hk/~webiway/content/USA/Trial/fsn.html> [FSN-02-Orlando.pdf].
"Time Warner Cable's Full Service Network Unveils New Navigator," Business Wire, Tuesday, Apr. 30, 1996 <http://www.allbusiness.com/media-telecommunications/telecommunications/7225702-1.html> [FSN-03-Navigator.pdf].
"Time-Warner's Home of the 21st Century," by Davis, Arnold, Educom Review vol. 31 No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1996, <http://net.educause.edu/apps/er/review/reviewArticles/31130.html> [FSN-04-Educom.pdf].
"Touch of a Button," Spartanburg Herald-Journal Home Section C p1 and continuation p. <http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1876& dat=19950124&id=9LMeAAAAIBAJ&sjid =Ss8EAAAAIBAJ&pg=4619,2458911> [FSN-05-Button.pdf].
"Design Issues for Interactive Television Systems," by B. Furht, D. Kalra, F. Kitson, A.A. Rodriguez, and W.E. Wall, IEEE Computer, vol. 28, No. 5, May 1995, pp. 25-39. [Furht.pdf].
"Movie-maps: An application of the optical videodisc to computer graphics," Lippman, A., Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques, Seattle, Washington, pp. 32-42 (1980) [MovieMaps.pdf].
"New Orleans in Transition: The Interactive Delivery of a Cinematic Case Study," Davenport, G. (Aug. 1987) (Revised from remarks given at the International Congress for Design Planning and Theory, Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, 1987) [NewOrleans.pdf].
"Creating and Viewing the Elastic Charles —a Hypermedia Journal," Brøndmo, H.; Davenport, G. (1989) (Revised from document published in the Hypertext II Conference Proceedings, York, England, Jul. 1989) [ElasticCharles.pdf].
"Orchestrating Digital Micromovies," Davenport, G. et al., Leonardo, vol. 26 No. 4, pp. 283-288, (1993) [Micromovies.pdf].
"HyperCafe: Narrative and Aesthetic Properties of Hypervideo," Sawhney et al., Hypertext '96 Proceedings of the Seventh ACM Conference on Hypertext, (1996) [HyperCafe.pdf].
"HotVideo: The Cool Way to Link," IBM Research Magazine, vol. 3 (1997) [HotVideo.pdf].
"Adding Hyperlinks to Digital Television," Bove, V. Michael, Jr. et al., Proc. SMPTE 140thTechnical Conference, (Oct. 1998) [Hyperlinks.pdf].
"Construction of Interactive Movie System for Multi-Person Participation," Nakatsu, Ryohei, et al., ICMCS 1998: 228-232 (Jun. 1998) [InteractiveMovie.pdf].
"Quantum Gate" CD-ROM, Roach, Greg, HyperBole Studios, Media Vision (1993).
"One-of-a-Kind Video Programs," Backer, D., Instructional Innovator, vol. 27, No. 2, Feb. 1982, pp. 26-28 [OneKind.pdf].
"Circling: A Method of Mouse-Based Selection Without Button Presses," Jackson, J.C. et al., CHI'89 Proceedings, ACM pp. 161-166 (May 1989) [Circling.pdf].
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 07/990,339, filed Dec. 14, 1992, U.S. Pat. No. 5,623,588 now abandoned.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/844,466, filed Apr. 16, 1997, U.S. Pat. No. 6,177,938.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/451,595, filed Nov. 30, 1999, U.S. Pat. No. 6,219,052.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/452,275, filed Nov. 30, 1999, U.S. Pat. No. 6,215,491.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/451,594, filed Nov. 30, 1999, U.S. Pat. No. 6,335,730.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/947,196, filed Sep. 4, 2001.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,965, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,964, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,945, filed Oct. 30, 2007.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 12/248,931, filed Oct. 10, 2008.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/298,336, filed Apr. 23, 1999, U.S. Pat. No. 6,393,158.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 10/107,945, filed Mar. 26, 2002, U.S. Pat. No. 6,615,270 now disclaimed.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 10/603,581, filed Jun. 24, 2003, U.S. Pat. No. 7,467,218 now disclaimed.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,966, filed Oct. 30, 2007, U.S. Pat. No. 7,890,648 now disclaimed.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,967, filed Oct. 30, 2007, abandoned.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/978,954, filed Oct. 30, 2007, abandoned.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 12/941,830, filed Nov. 8, 2010, U.S. Pat. No. 8,122,143.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 13/348,624, filed Jan. 11, 2012.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/298,681, filed Apr. 23, 1999, U.S. Pat. No. 6,621,980.
Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/298,586, filed Apr. 23, 1999, abandoned.
,Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 10/360,271, filed Feb. 7, 2003, abandoned.
Lavallee Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/508,971, filed Jul. 28, 1995, U.S. Pat. No. 5,737,552.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/038,240, filed Mar. 29, 1993.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/306,642 filed Sep. 15, 1994.
Daniels Provisional Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 60/014,959, filed Apr. 8, 1996.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/641,517, filed May 1, 1996.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/900,417, filed Jul. 25, 1997.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 09/992,190, filed Nov. 16, 2001, U.S. Pat. No. 6,973,669.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 11/250,807, filed Oct. 14, 2005, U.S. Pat. No. 7,437,751.
Daniels Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 12/246,161, filed Oct. 6, 2008.
Roach Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/263,856, filed Jun. 22, 1994, U.S. Pat. No. 5,692,212.
Wistendahl Application File for U.S. Appl. No. 08/536,107, filed Sep. 29, 1995, U.S. Pat. No. 5,708,845.
Declaration of Gina Danielle Venolia under 37 CFR § 1.132 dated Dec. 6, 2011.
Docket Sheet from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00319-SS dated May 28, 2015.
Documents from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00319-SS as of May 28, 2015.
Docket Sheet from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00533-SS dated May 28, 2015.
Documents from Civil Action 1:10-cv-00533-SS as of May 28, 2015.
Transcript of *Seamless Expansion*Markman Proceedings (vol. 1) held Jul. 28, 2011.
Transcript of *Seamless Expansion*Markman Proceedings (vol. 2) held Jul. 29, 2011.

* cited by examiner

Figure 1

Prior art

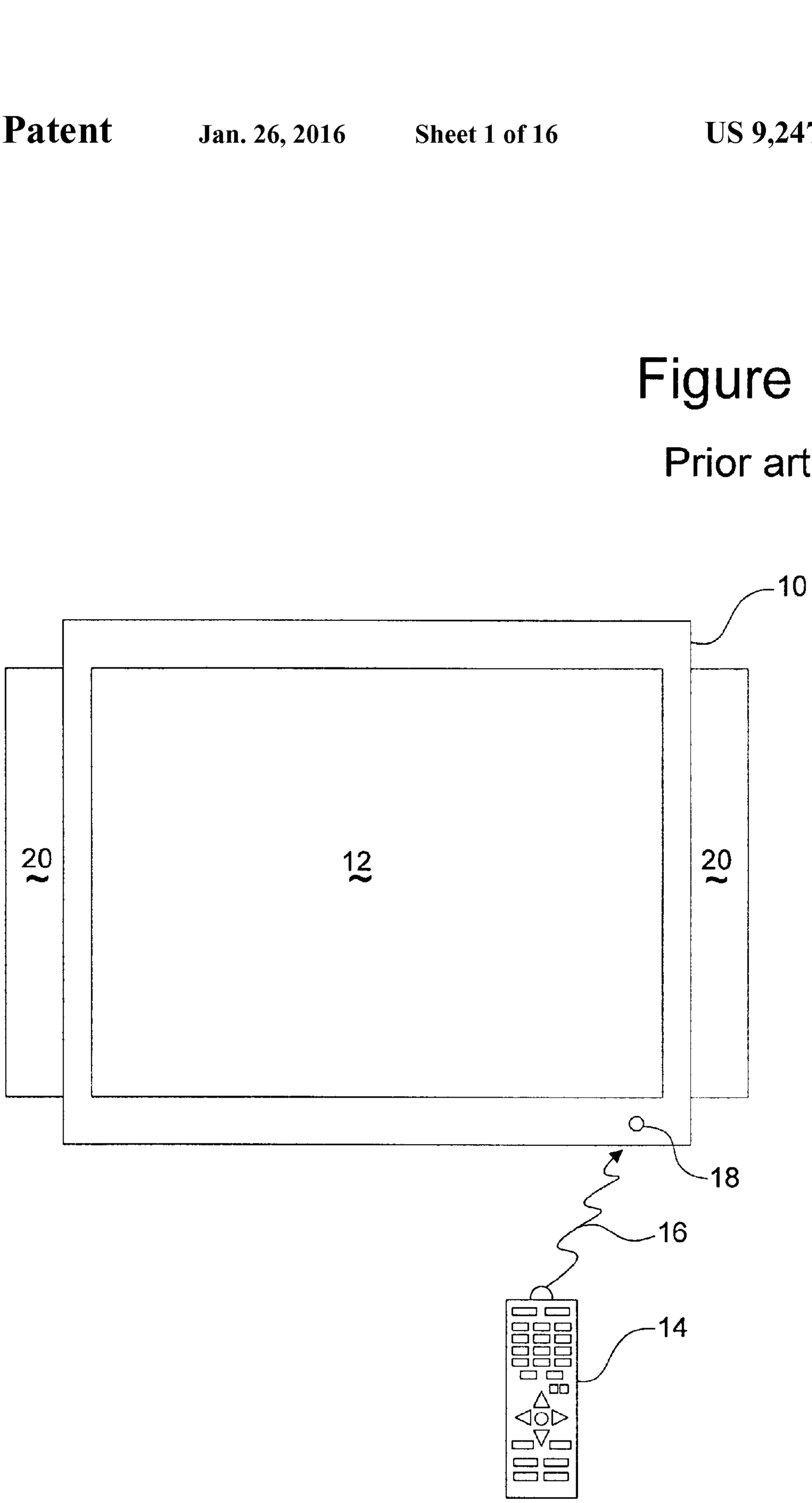


Figure 2

Prior art

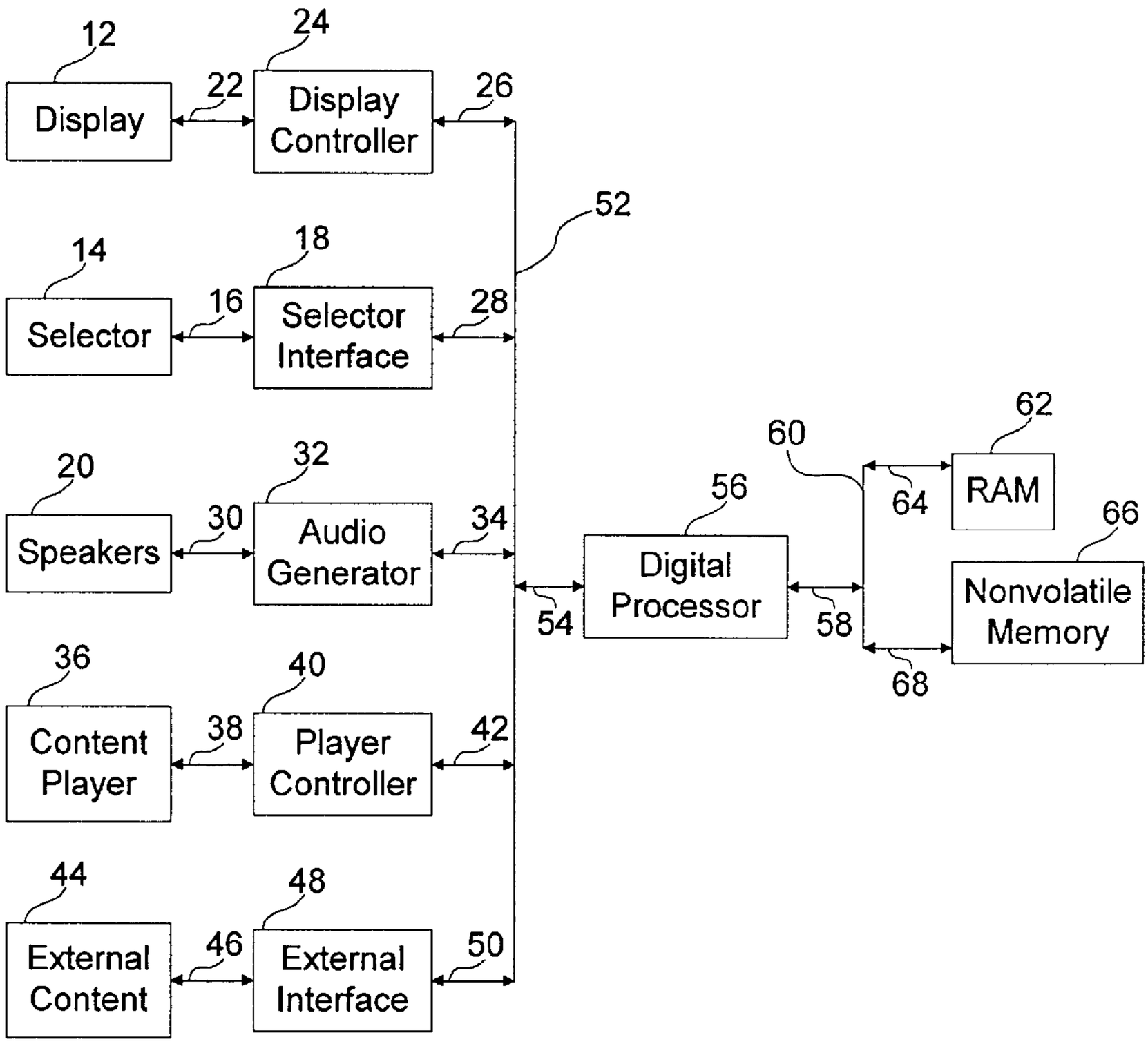


Figure 3A

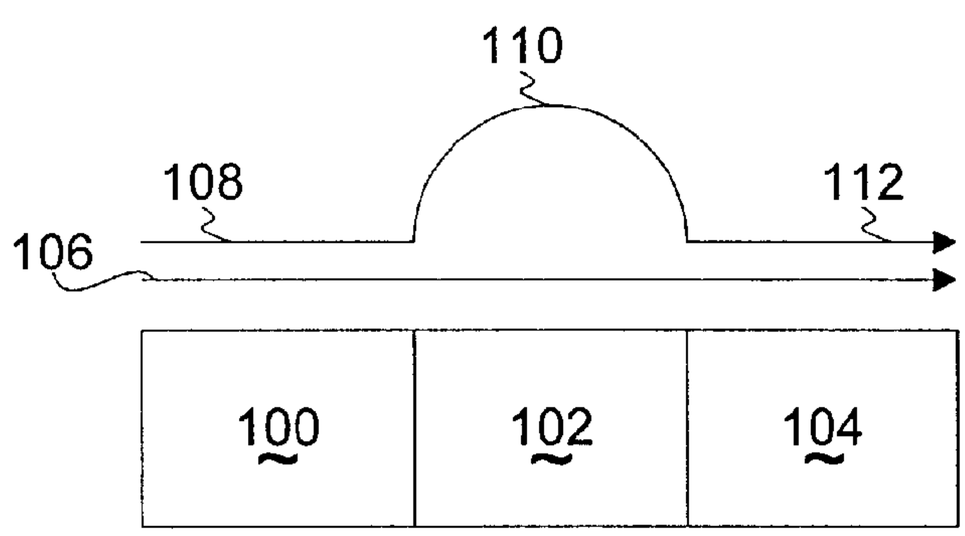


Figure 3B

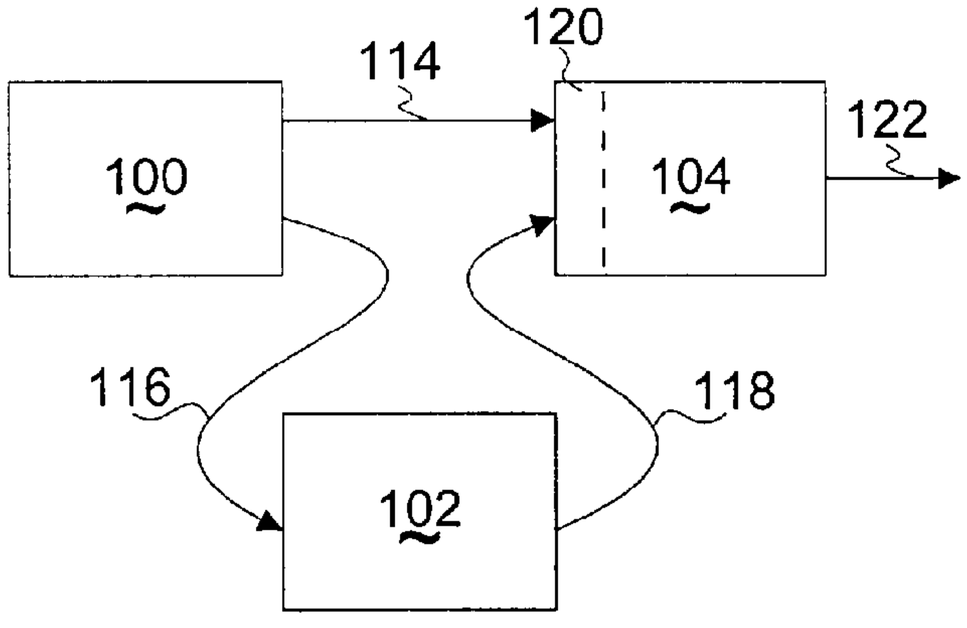


Figure 4A

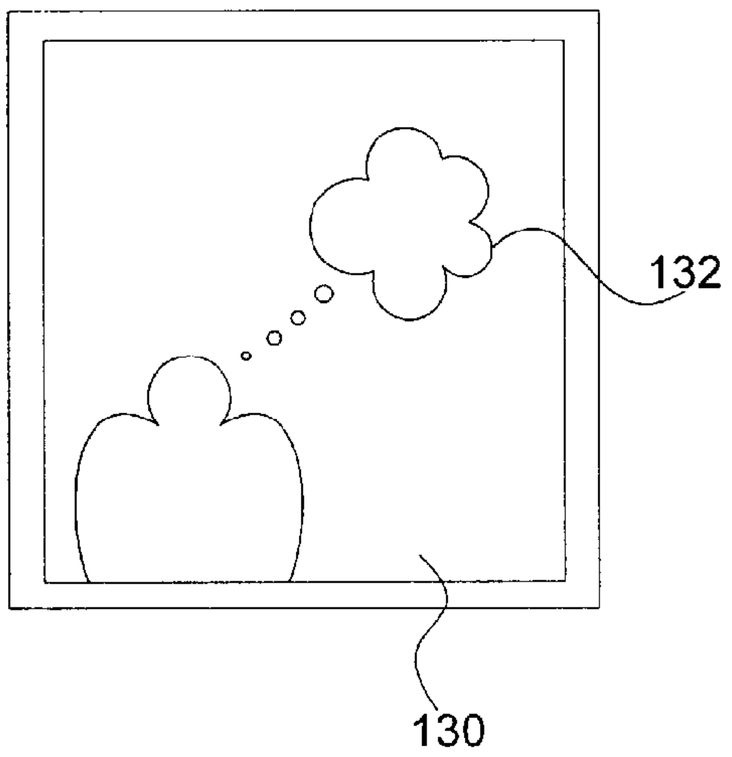


Figure 4B

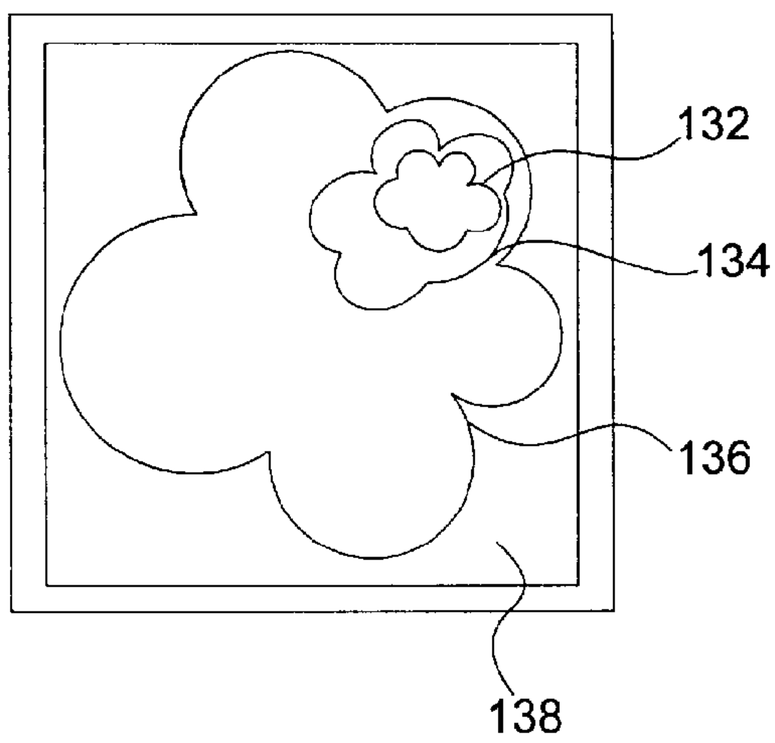


Figure 4C

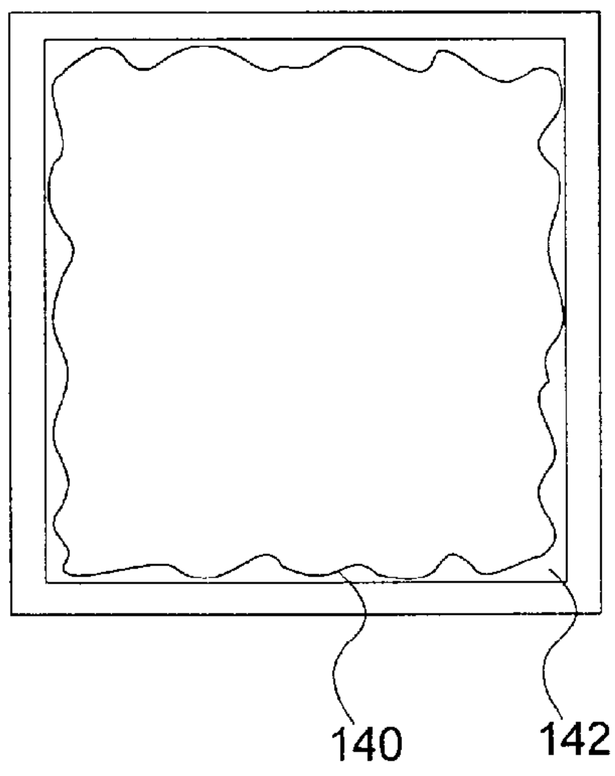


Figure 4D

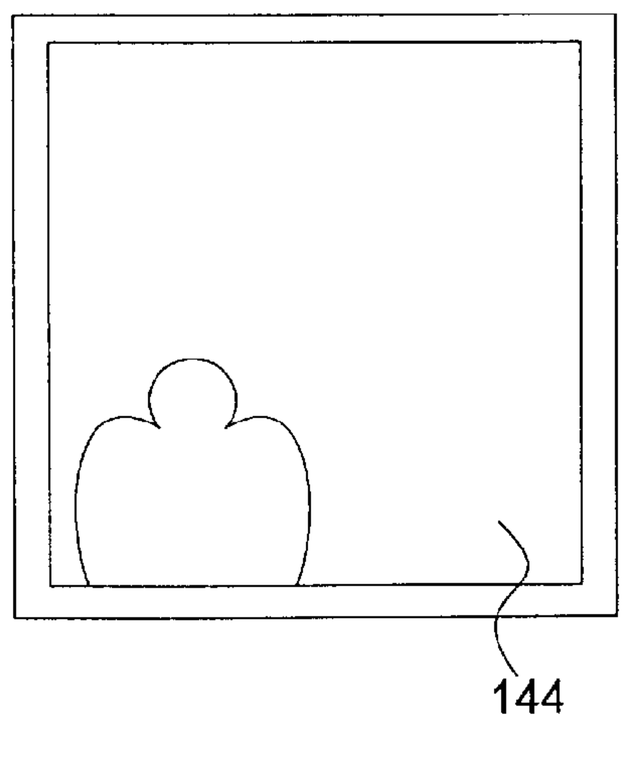


Figure 5A

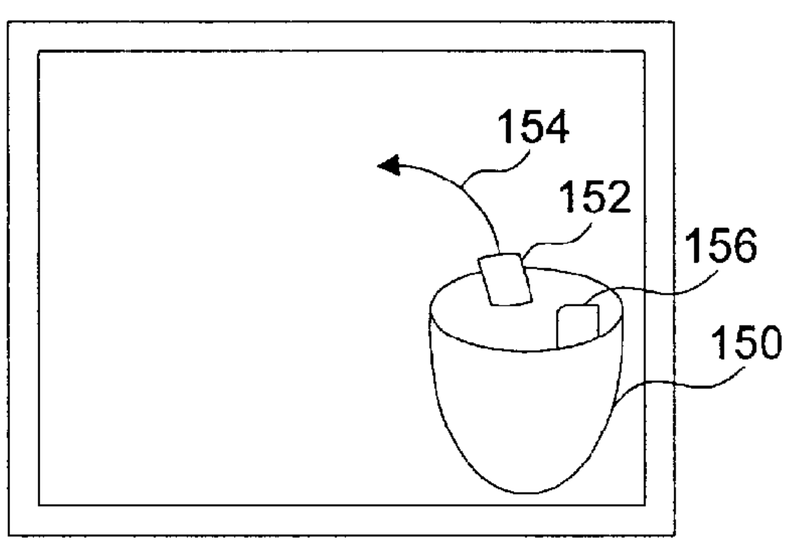


Figure 5B

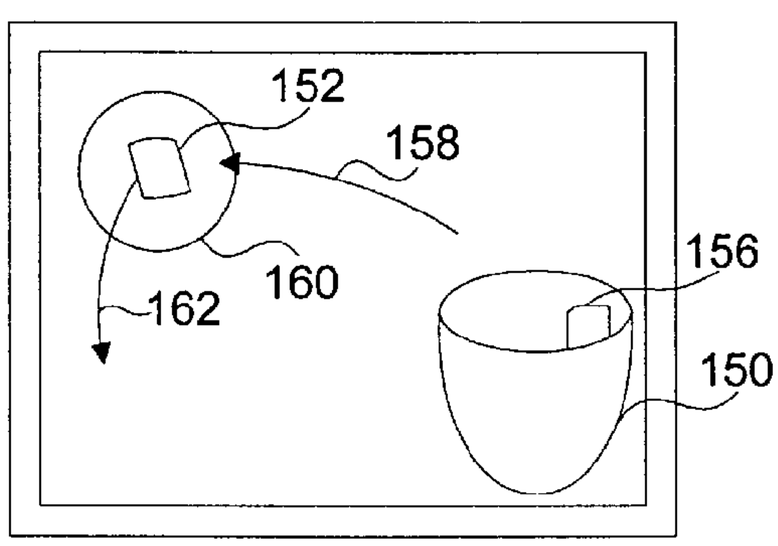


Figure 5C

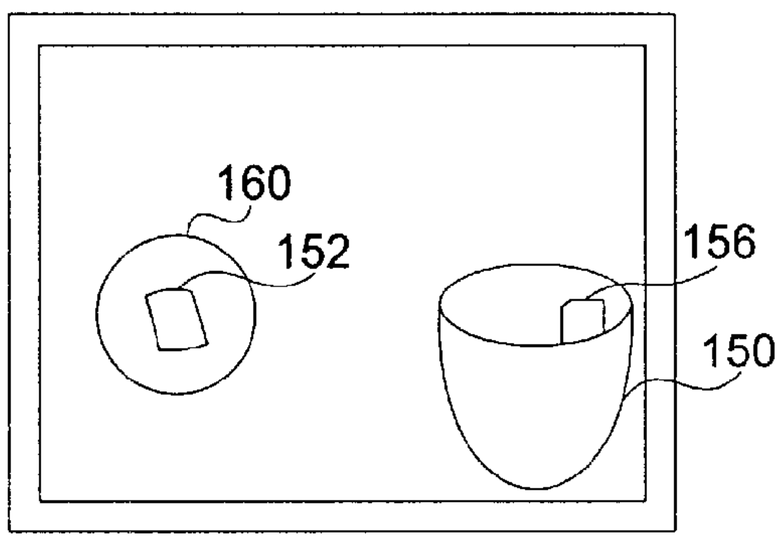


Figure 5D

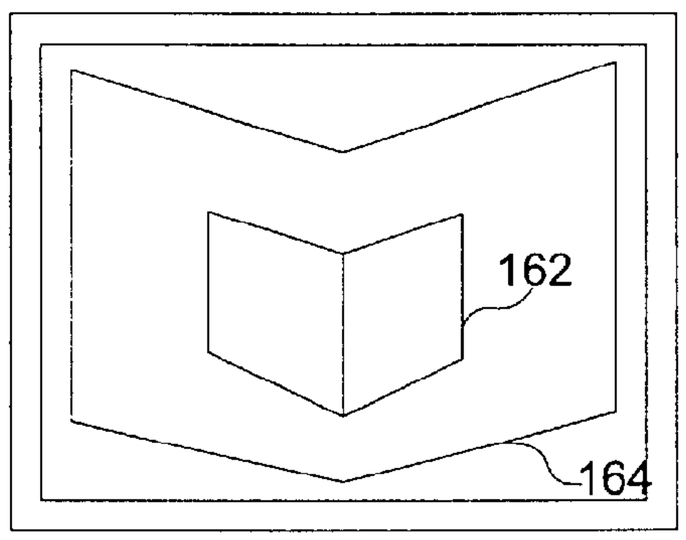


Figure 5E

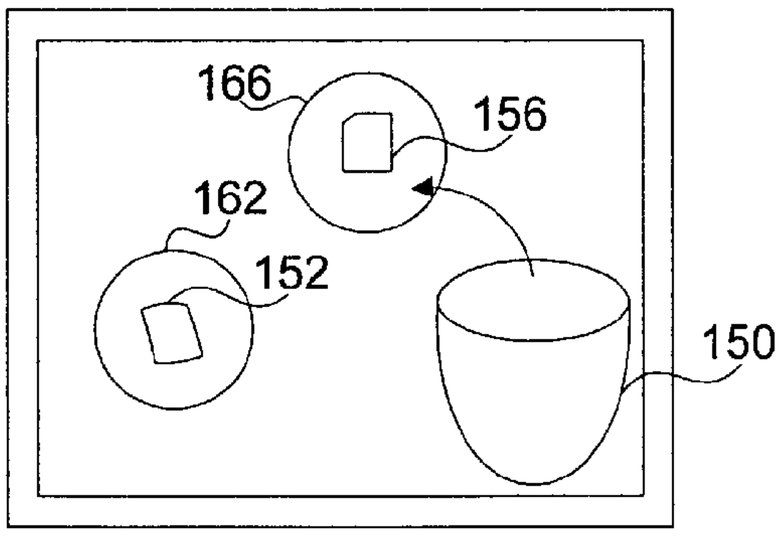


Figure 5F

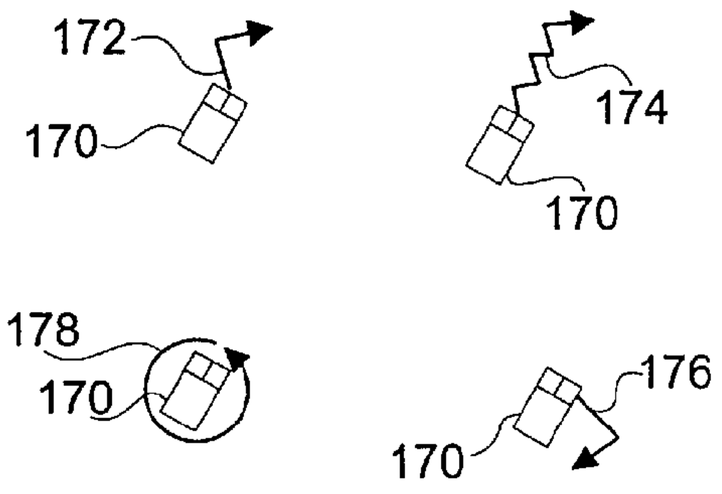


Figure 6

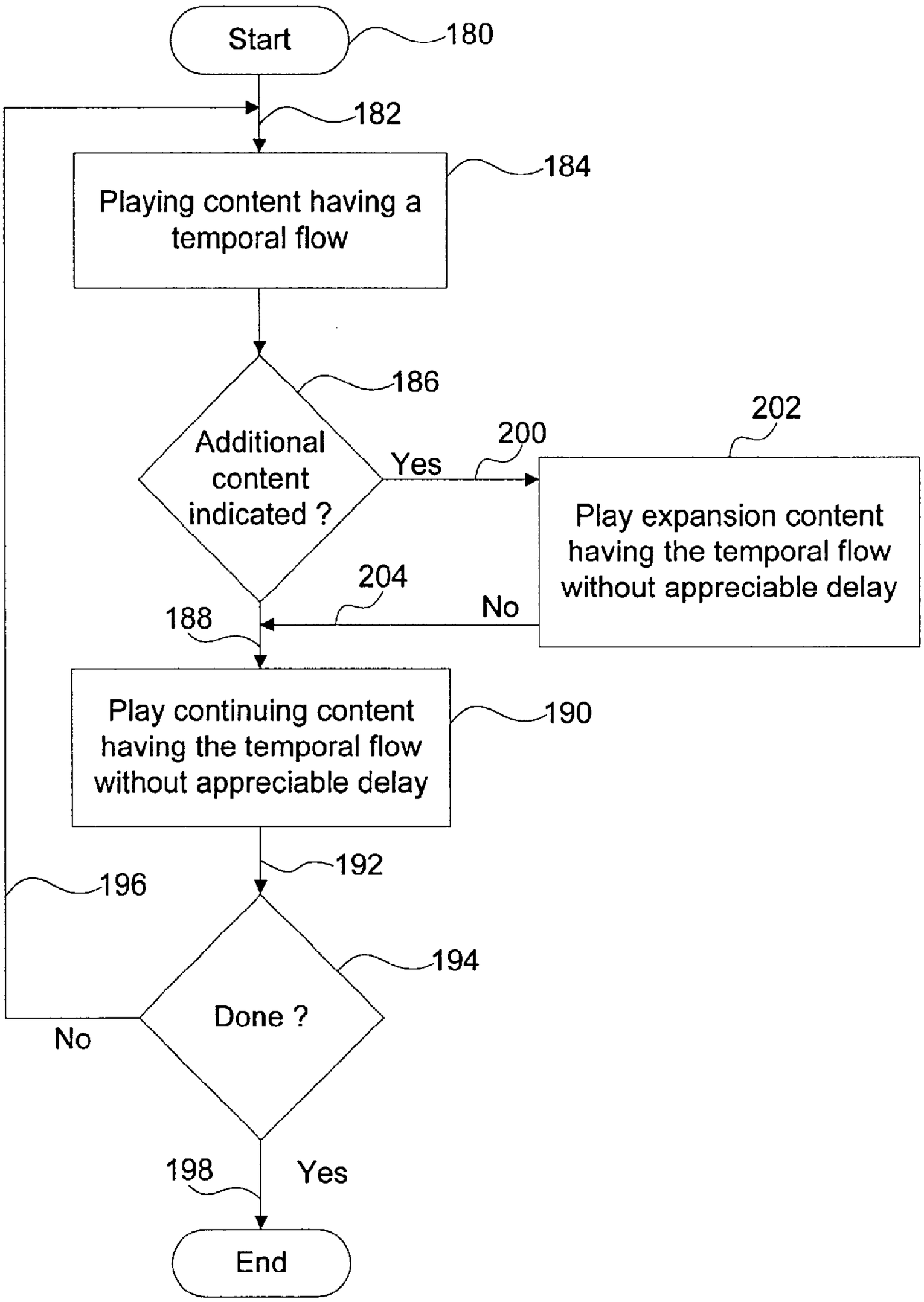

Start
180
182
Playing content having a temporal flow
184
Additional content indicated ?
186
Yes
200
202
Play expansion content having the temporal flow without appreciable delay
No
204
188
Play continuing content having the temporal flow without appreciable delay
190
192
196
Done ?
194
No
198
Yes
End

Figure 7A

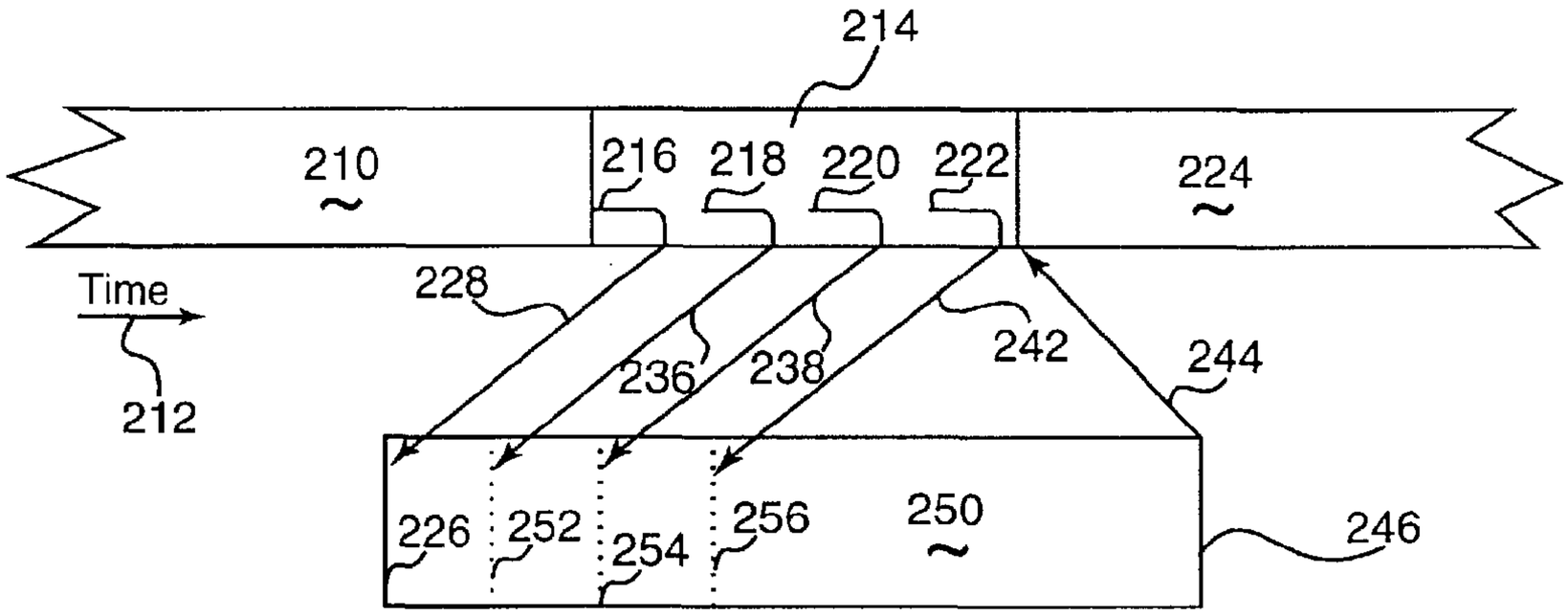


Figure 7B

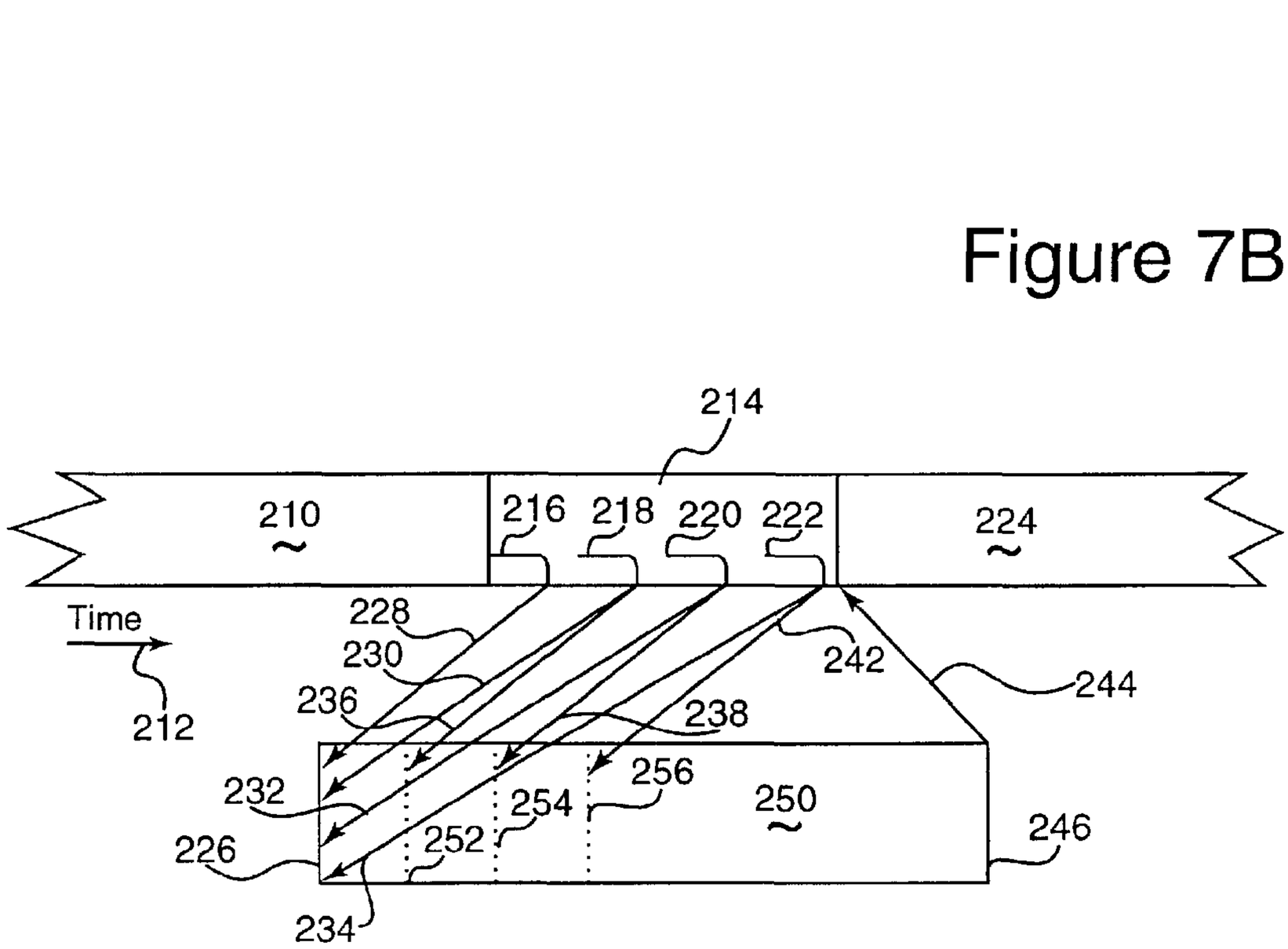


Figure 8A

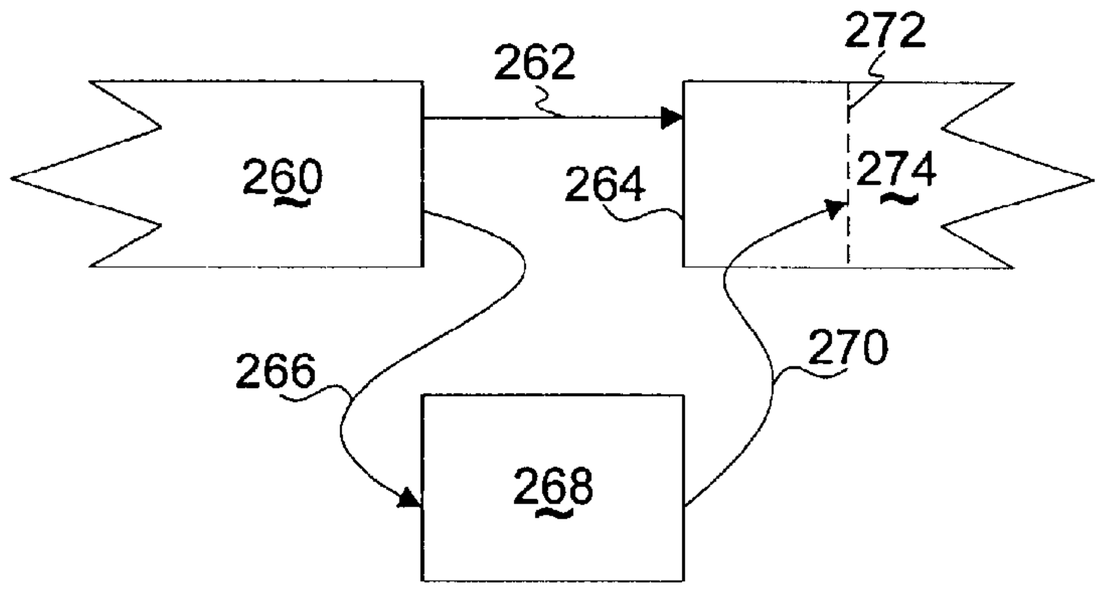


Figure 8B

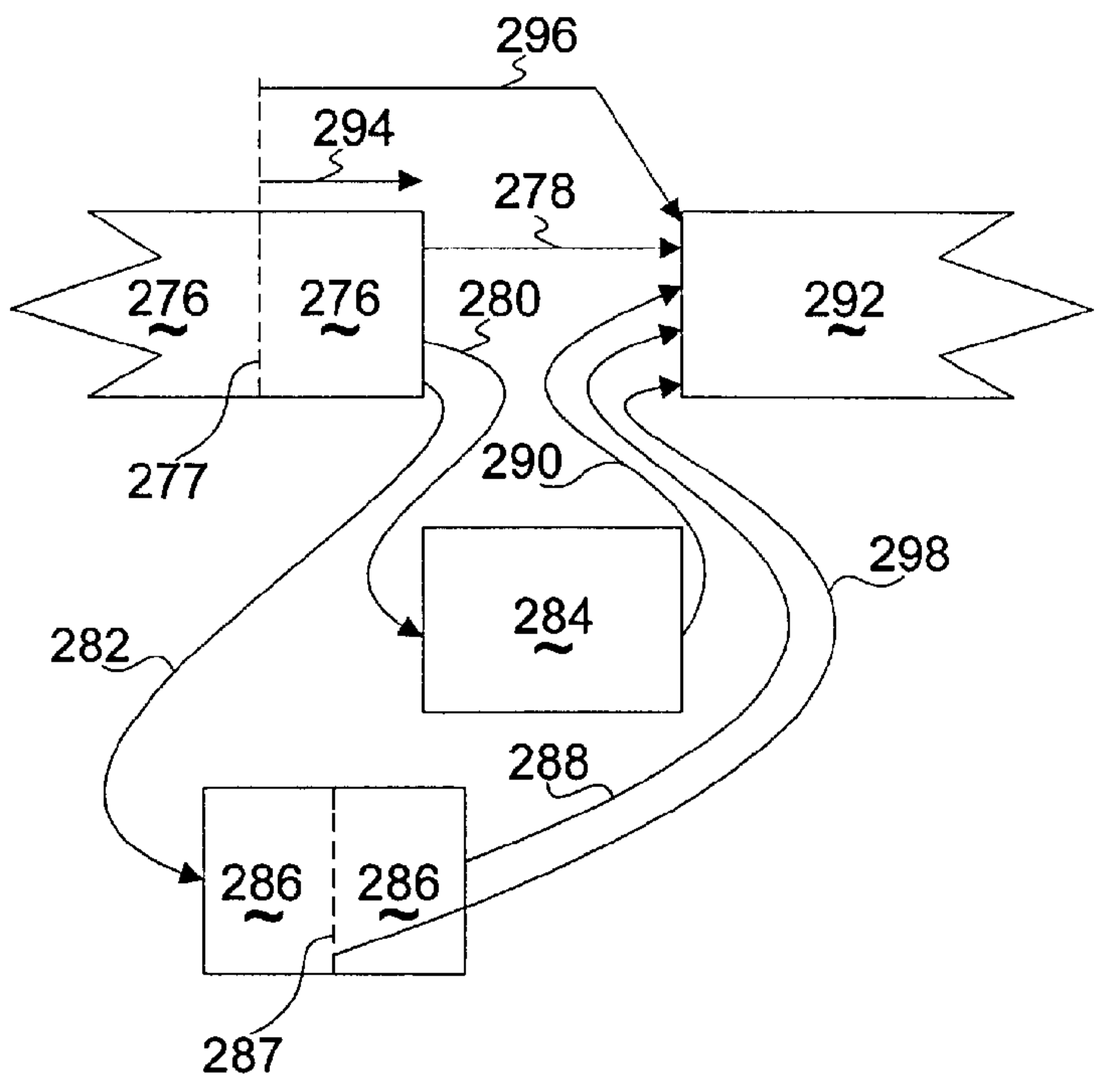


Figure 8C

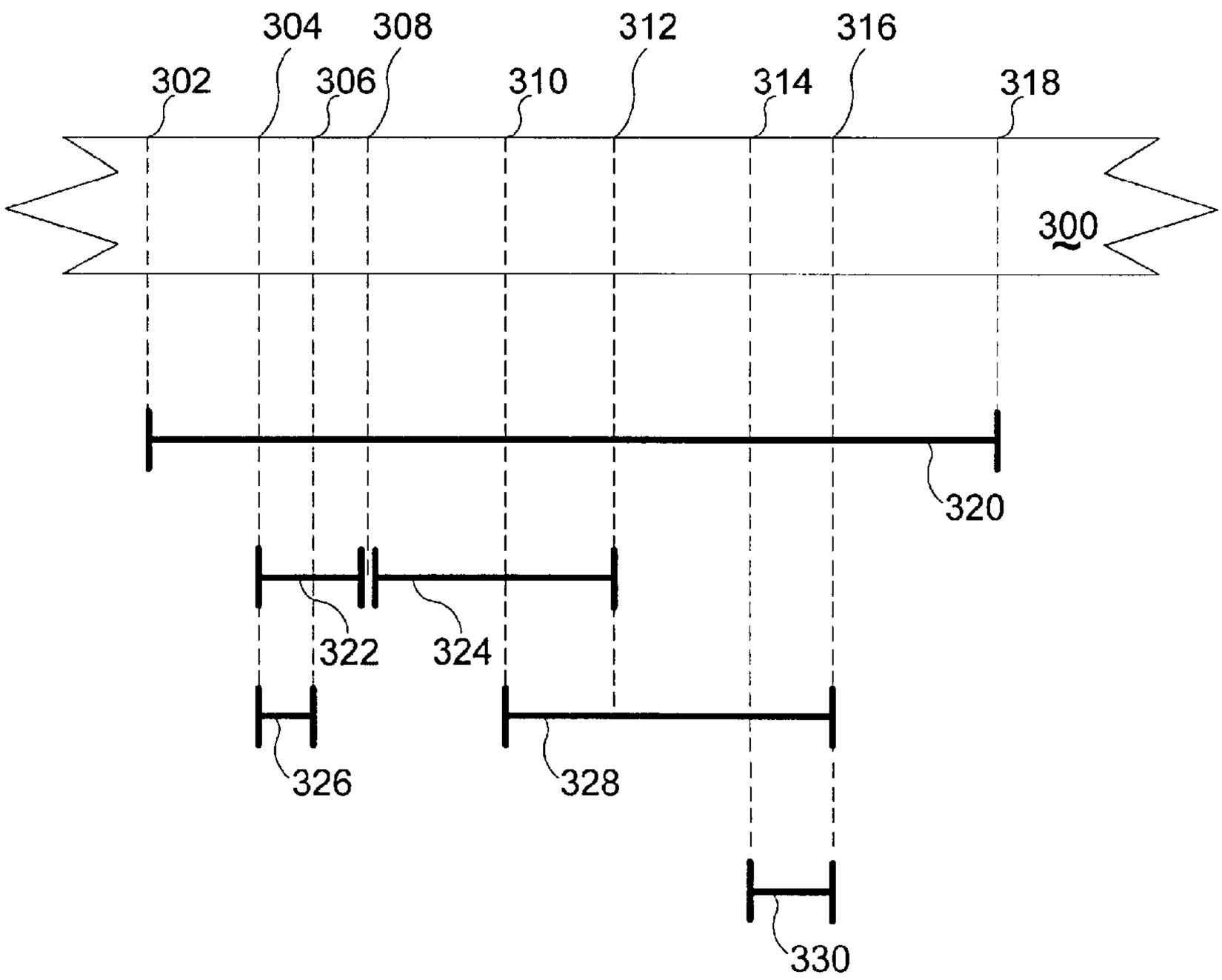


Figure 9A

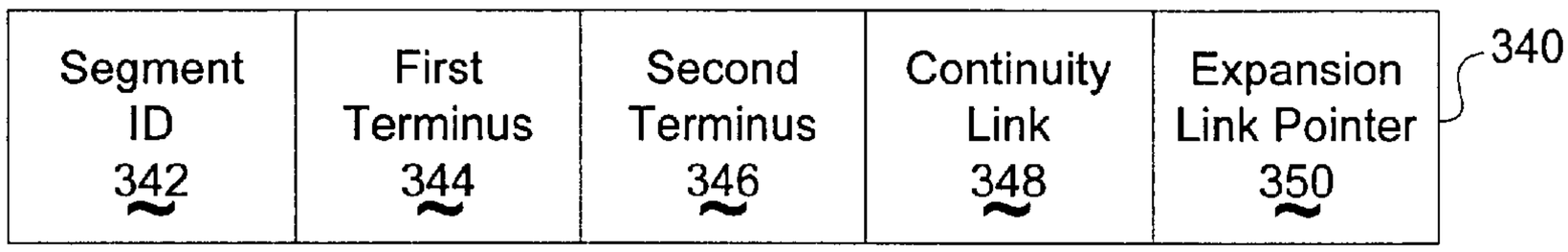


Figure 9B

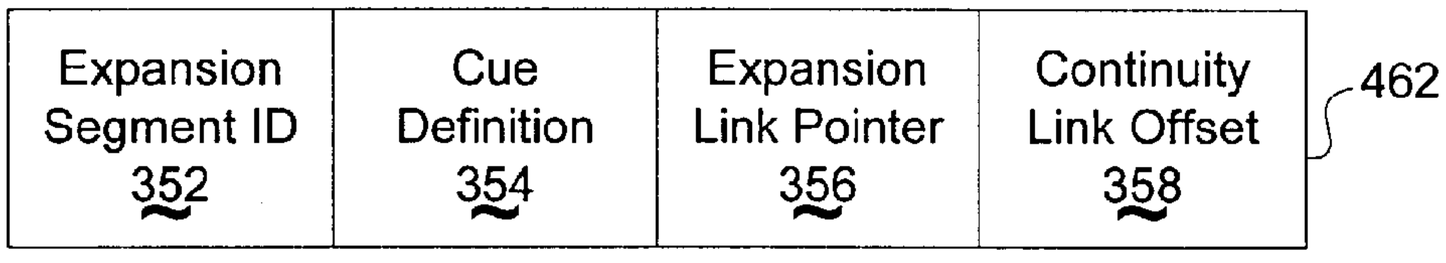


Figure 9C

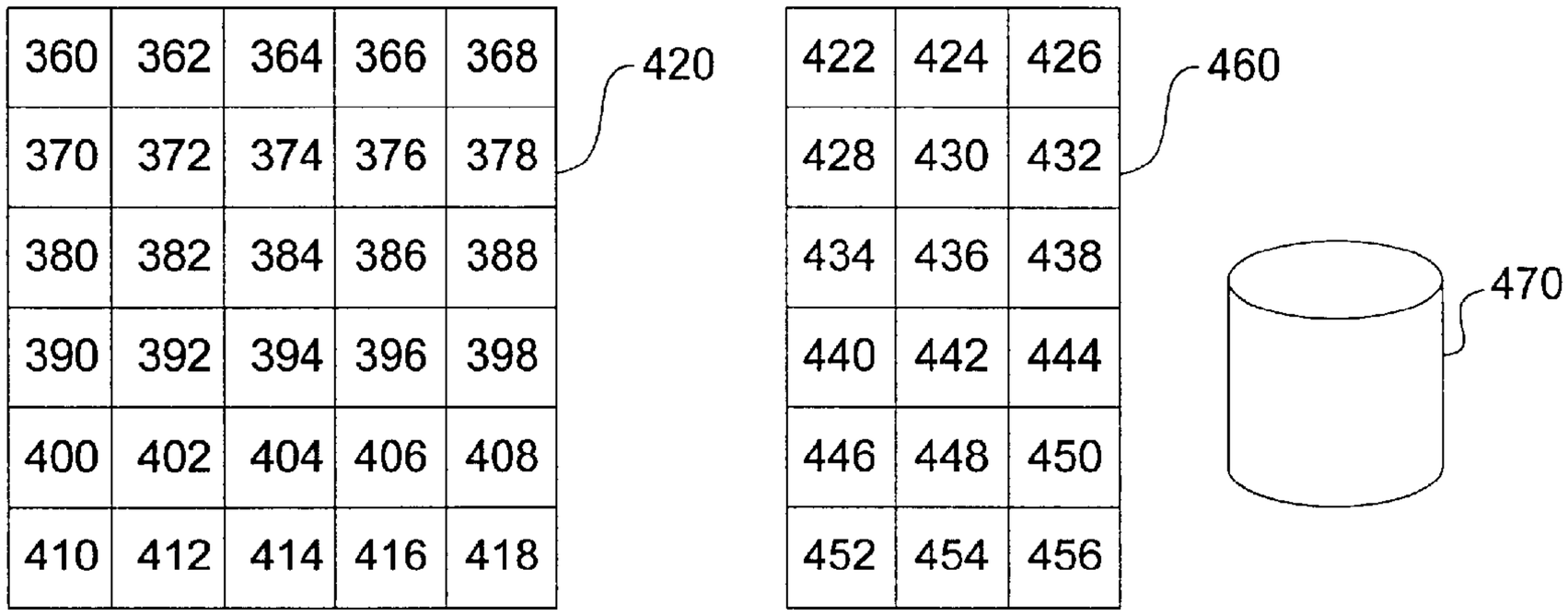


Figure 10

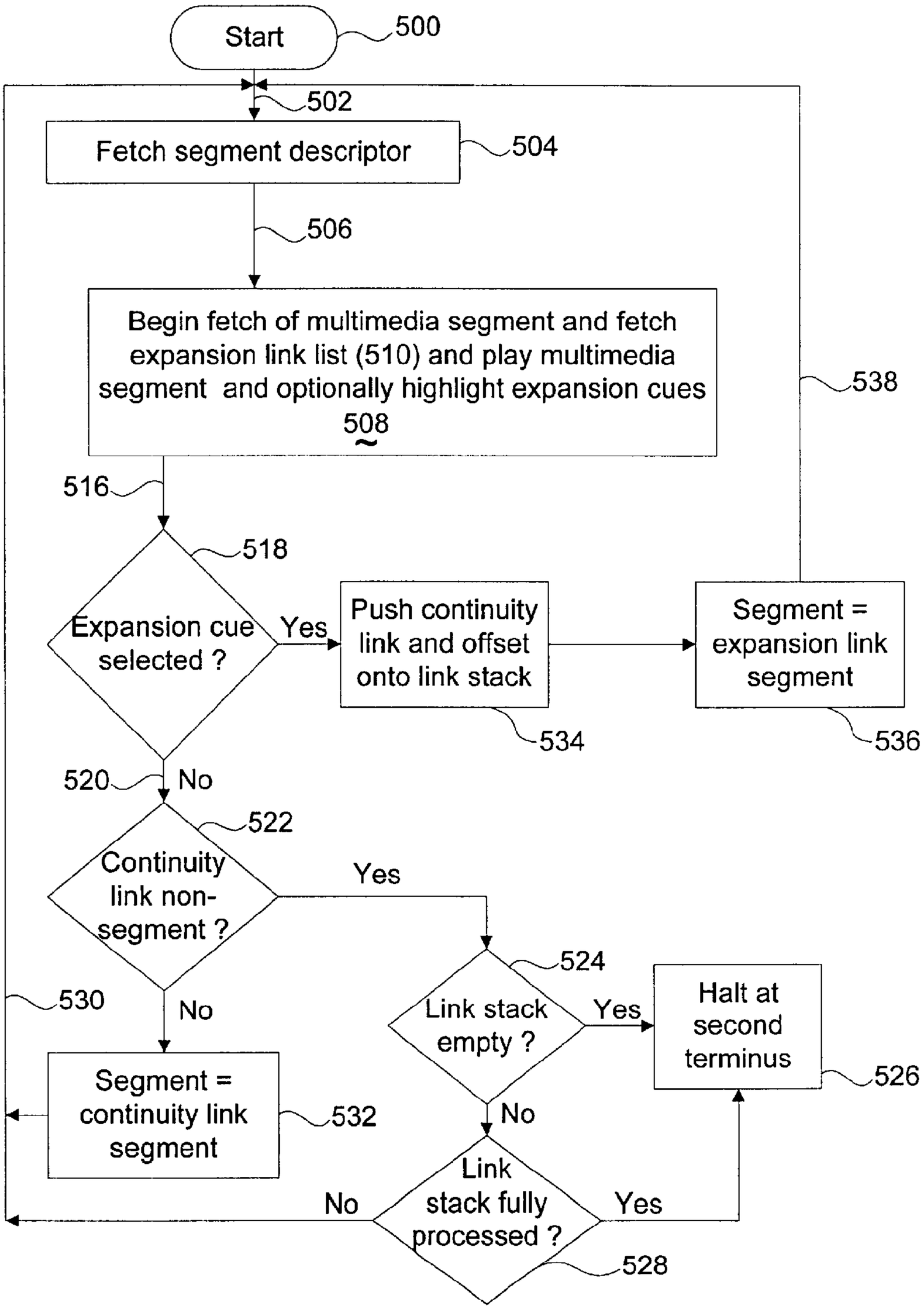

Start
500
502
Fetch segment descriptor
504
506
Begin fetch of multimedia segment and fetch expansion link list (510) and play multimedia segment and optionally highlight expansion cues
508
538
516
518
Expansion cue selected ?
Yes
Push continuity link and offset onto link stack
534
Segment = expansion link segment
536
520
No
522
Continuity link non-segment ?
Yes
524
Link stack empty ?
Yes
Halt at second terminus
526
530
No
Segment = continuity link segment
532
No
Link stack fully processed ?
No
Yes
528

Figure 11

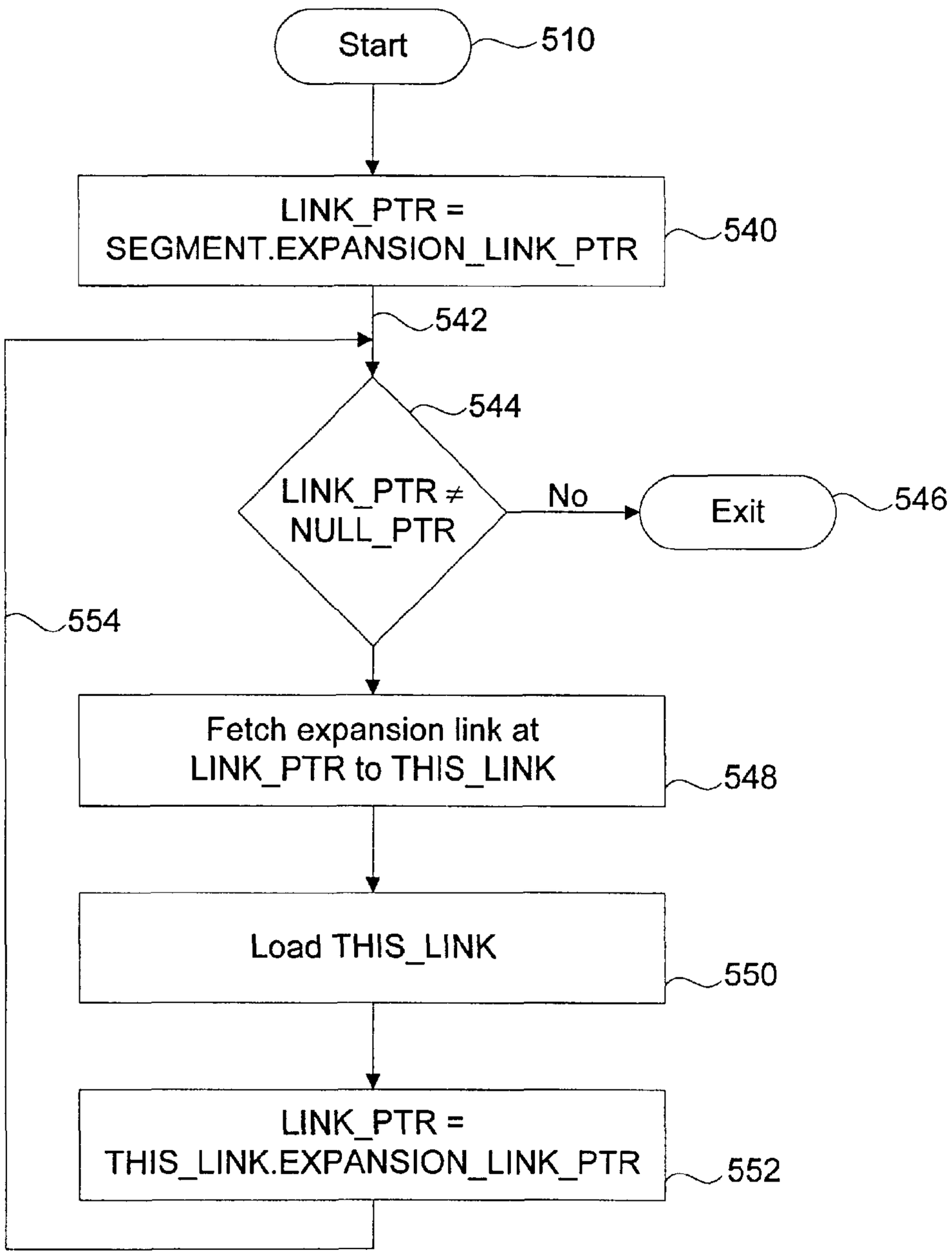

Start
510
LINK_PTR = SEGMENT.EXPANSION_LINK_PTR
540
542
544
LINK_PTR ≠ NULL_PTR
No
Exit
546
554
Fetch expansion link at LINK_PTR to THIS_LINK
548
Load THIS_LINK
550
LINK_PTR = THIS_LINK.EXPANSION_LINK_PTR
552

Figure 12

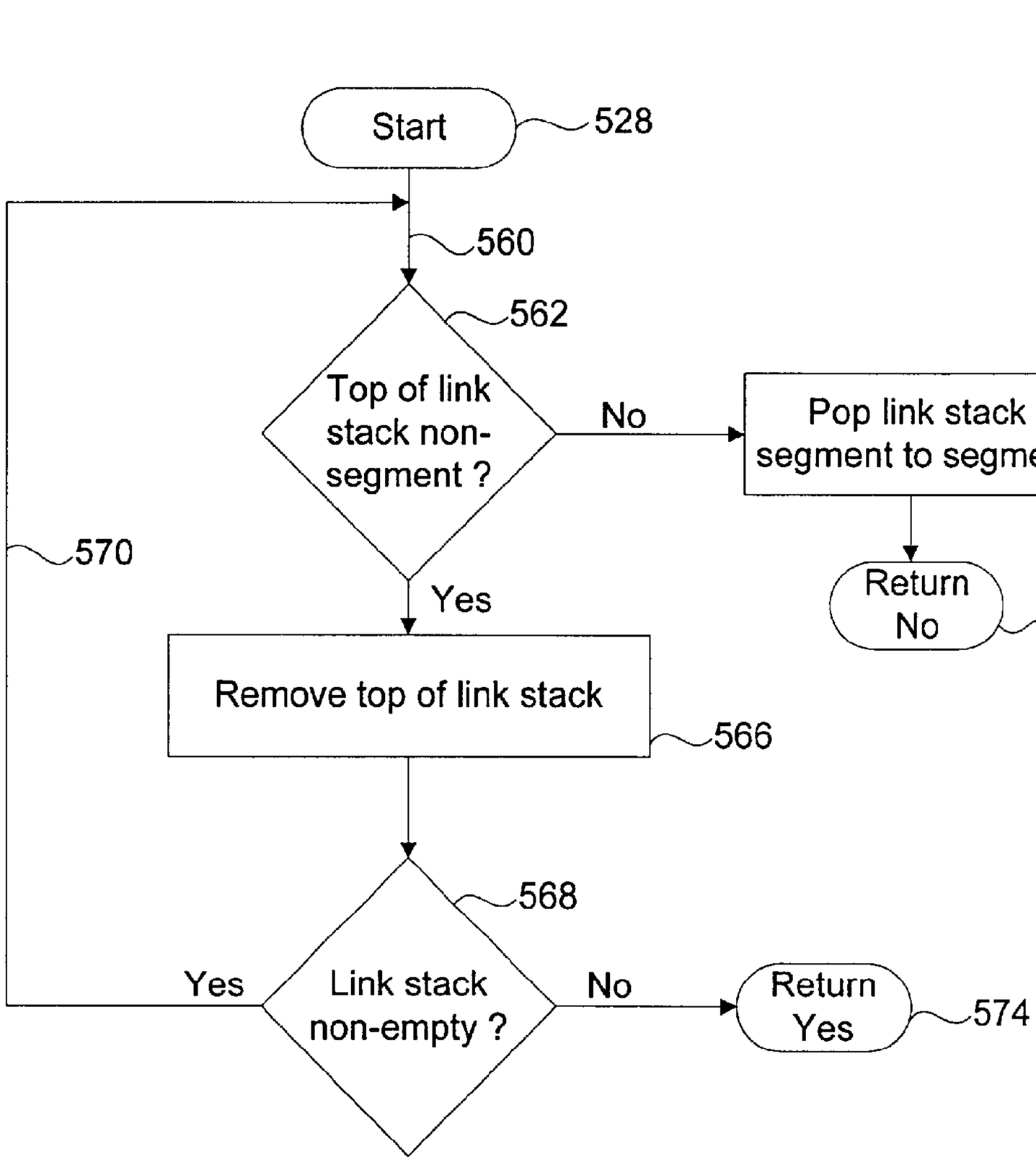

Start
528
560
562
Top of link stack non-segment ?
No
564
Pop link stack segment to segment
Return No
572
570
Yes
Remove top of link stack
566
568
Yes
Link stack non-empty ?
No
Return Yes
574

Figure 13

Play Segment	Continuity Link	Expansion Link List	Link Stack Link (Segment)	
	Link (Segment)	Link (Segment)		580
100	114 (104)	116 (102)	Empty	
		None		582
102	118 (Non-Segment)	None	114 (104)	584
104	122 (Non-Segment)	None	Empty	586

Figure 14

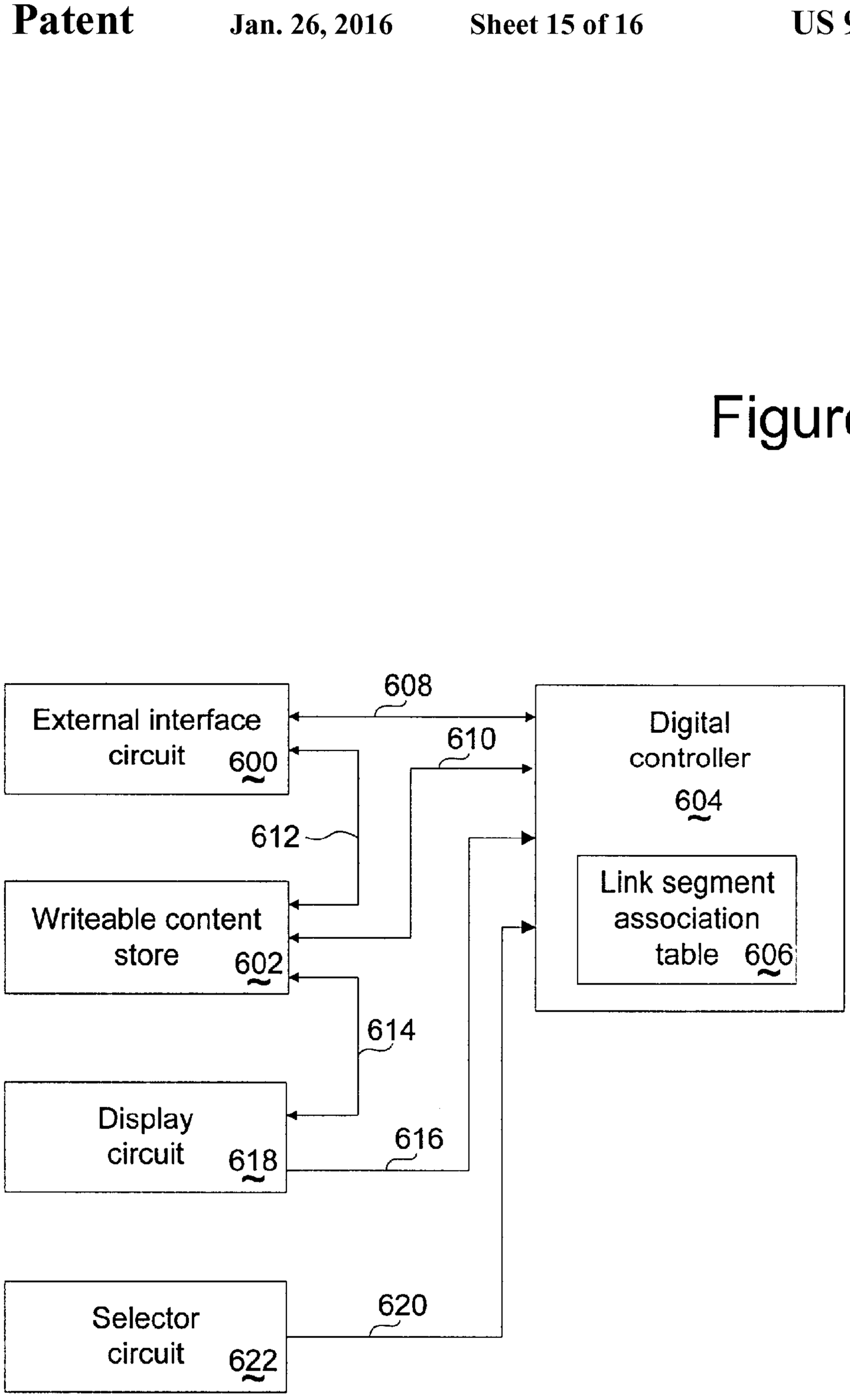
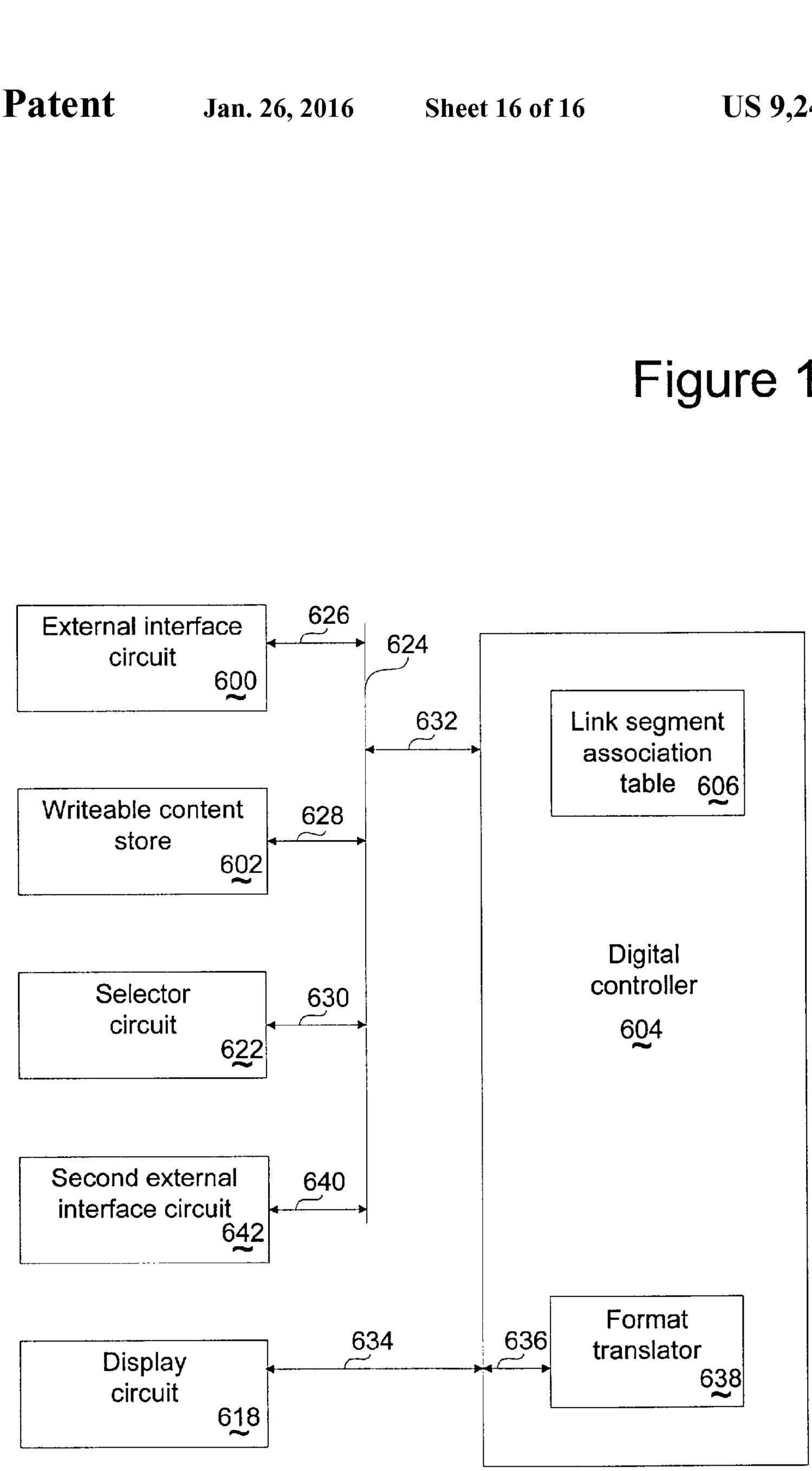

External interface circuit 600
608
610
Digital controller 604
612
Link segment association table 606
Writeable content store 602
614
Display circuit 618
616
Selector circuit 622
620

Figure 15


External interface circuit
600
626
624
632
Link segment association table
606
Writeable content store
602
628
Selector circuit
622
630
Digital controller
604
Second external interface circuit
642
640
Display circuit
618
634
636
Format translator
638

METHOD AND STORAGE DEVICE FOR EXPANDING AND CONTRACTING CONTINUOUS PLAY MEDIA SEAMLESSLY

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation and claims priority to the following prior US patent applications:
it is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 13/348,624 filed Jan. 11, 2012; which is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 12/941,830 filed Nov. 8, 2010 now U.S. Pat. No. 8,122,143; which is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 11/978,966 filed Oct. 30, 2007 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,890,648; which is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 10/603,581 filed Jun. 24, 2003 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,467,218; which is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 10/107,945, filed Mar. 26, 2002 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,615,270; which is a Continuation of prior application Ser. No. 09/298,336 filed Apr. 23, 1999 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,393,158.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

This invention pertains to the storage and interactive playing of segmented continuous play media sequences, and more particularly to digitally stored interactive multimedia content.

Continuous play media ("multimedia") can be defined as minimally containing a stream of image or text content forming a perceived continuity when presented to an observer/user. Continuous play media may further contain content streams forming perceived audio continuities when presented to an observer/user. Continuous play media may further contain other content streams including but not limited to closed captioned support for the acoustically impaired or closed captioned presentation of dialogue in one or more alternative languages.

Image content streams as used herein will include but not be limited to motion video streams as well as streams of text moving with regards to the displayed view available to the user/observer. Programs may generate these image streams, where the displayed view is altered in a manner rendered essentially continuous. Implementation environments for such generating programs include but are not limited to language environments for C, C++, Java, Lingo™ by Macromedia as well as various low level machine independent and/or machine dependent assembly languages. Examples of such implementations include but are not limited to motion picture preambles and postambles, often incorporating still images, textual credits and copyrights often further accompanied by music with a motion background or moving text providing a sense of continuity to the user/observer. Such image content streams may be further accompanied by acoustic effects which augment, and in some cases, establish the sense of continuity experienced by the user/observer.

Contemporary technology has driven down the cost of storing continuous play media, allowing the recording of large amounts of audio-video content onto a compact disk or DVD disk by a growing number of people, businesses and institutions. Continuous play media recordings and the playing of such recordings began in large numbers with the video tape players and their successors, Video Cassette Recorders (VCRs). Such technologies could record and play one to several hours of television grade audio-video content. The user could control the player to rewind, fast forward, pause, stop and start at a given moment in the recorded presentation. Many of these units could record material, usually received from a television signal, as well as play pre-recorded material. Standard implementations of this technology record or play

only one multimedia stream at a time without multiplexing schemes supporting multiple simultaneous streams.

More recently, digital continuous play media technologies based upon image compression techniques such as QuickTime™ by Apple, MPEG 1, MPEG 2 and DVD have become quite popular. Such technologies are typically used to create a single long playing sequence, such as a motion picture, documentary or training session. User controls for playing such recordings are very similar to earlier controls found on video tape players and VCRs. All of these prior methods of playing and storing continuous play media have a limitation in presenting complex subjects, namely that there presentation is flat, there is no way for the user/observer to alter the stream to delve into a topic as a contiguous part of the stream.

The Internet and World Wide Web have accelerated the proliferation of hypertext documents. Hypertext possesses highlighted triggers embedded into a viewed document, which when selected, cause the document viewer to display a different view of either the same document or a different document. There is a "back" button on most hypertext viewing systems, which when pushed, causes the view to return to the previous view. These hypertext documents are rapidly creating a new class of interactive documents, allowing a much higher level of complexity to be traversed by readers of greatly varying backgrounds. People may follow many of the hypertext links, or few of the hypertext links depending upon their preferences. However, the approach of hypertext is not continuous play media, it does not create audio-visual streams, but screens of text and pictures primarily, which only move when the user/observer urges them to move. When a hypertext document references a continuous play media file, such as a Quicktime file, it is loaded and played with controls much as a VCR possesses.

Television, long one of the dominant cultural forces in image content presentation has reached a difficult impasse. Television in the United States is largely supported by revenues from advertising. The Internet threatens such revenues. The reason is that many perceive the Internet as a better basis for advertising because people who are interested in a product can find out what they want to know about the product as they wish to find it out via hyper links. Today's television advertising is constrained to present sound bites of very short duration possessing no ability for the potential customer to direct an inquiry into facts they wish to know. Instead, television today forces repeated transmission of the same limited amount of information, never getting beyond the simplest of messages concerning a product. What is needed is a method by which an advertiser's purchased bandwidth can be more efficiently utilized to permit potential customers to query a larger cross section of information about the products advertised while insuring that the basic product pitch is seen.

FIG. **1** displays a relevant prior art system comprising an enclosure **10**, housing a display device **12**, selector device **14**, and communication (**16** and **18**) between selector device and system plus speakers (**20**). Enclosure **10** is shown herein with minimal detail by way of illustration. In practice, prior art system enclosures relevant to this invention include but are not limited to television-style cases, desktop computer enclosures, notebook computer enclosures. Many of these enclosures **10** incorporate speakers **20** without them being perceived separately as indicated in this figure. Note that there are a number of systems containing more than one enclosure, such as a number of desktop computers, televisions with set top boxes and often, additional content players such as DVD players.

Relevant prior art display devices **12** are also widely varied in form and specifics of operation. Relevant prior art display

devices **12** may present black and white or color images. Relevant prior art display devices **12** may support either a vector or raster format. Relevant prior art display devices **12** may present images in either a 2-D, 3-D or multi-dimensional presentation view or collection of views.

Relevant embodiments of selector device **14** include but are not limited to contemporary television channel selectors, home entertainment center remote controls, computer pointing devices including but not limited to 3-D and 2-D mouse-style pointers, pen tablets, track balls, touch pads, key pads and joysticks. As illustrated in FIG. **1**, the selector device communicates via physical transport mechanism **16** with an interface **18** housed in enclosure **10**. Relevant physical transport mechanisms **16** include but are not limited to infra-red, micro-wave and other similar wireless transport layers, as well as wires and optical fiber. The mechanism by which communication is carried out based upon the specific physical transport mechanism employed is not relevant to this invention and will not be discussed for that reason. Additional IO devices such as printers and keyboards may be attached to various relevant, prior art systems. Keyboards may house touch pads and mouse sticks which in certain cases are the relevant selector device of that system.

FIG. **2** displays a block diagram of an exemplary prior art system such as displayed in FIG. **1**. The units (**12**, **14**, **20**, **36** and **44**) on the left side of this figure all have, a major role in the input and output flows processed and controlled by the second column of units (**24**, **18**, **32**, **40** and **48**), respectively. The data transport mechanisms between units (**12**, **14**, **20**, **36** and **44**) and units (**24**, **18**, **32**, **40** and **48**) are represented by arrows (**22**, **16**, **30**, **38** and **46**), respectively. These units interact with each other and an overall control circuit labeled digital processor **56** via arrows representing buses (**26**, **28**, **34**, **42**, **50**, **52** and **54**). Digital processor **56** in turn has RAM **62** and Nonvolatile memory **66** which it controls and uses to direct the overall operation of relevant prior art systems via buses designated as arrows (**58**, **60**, **64** and **68**).

Relevant prior art display devices **12** may present black and white or color images in either a vector or raster format representing images in either a 2-D, 3-D or multi-dimensional presentation view or collection of views. Relevant display data transport **22** includes but is not limited to NTSC, PAL or various HDTV television protocols of either analog or digital formats, as well as digital and analog RGB and various flat panel display interface protocols as are often used with computer displays. Many systems today possess a specialized display controller **24**, which often incorporates one or more temporary frame buffers and MPEG decoding acceleration technology as well as acceleration technology for a variety of graphics operation. The communication mechanism **26** by which these units interact with the rest of an exemplary prior art system include but are not limited to microcomputer busses such as PCI and AGP as well as dedicated communication paths represented within line **52**.

The selector device **14**, selector device communication mechanism **16** and selector interface **18** have been discussed above. The communication between the selector interface **18** and the rest of the system is denoted by arrow **28**. Embodiments of arrow **28** include but are not limited to addressable interfaces on computer busses including but not limited to ISA, PCI and USB.

Relevant prior art speakers **20** communicate with audio generator **32** via arrow **30**. Arrow **30** designates communication mechanisms including but not limited to to analog signaling or digital signaling. Arrow **30** communications may be physically transported by wireline technology including but not limited to twisted wire pairs and coaxial cabling, as well as wireless technology including but not limited to short range radio and infra red mechanisms. Audio generator **32** may perform decoding functions such as translation of encoded MPEG audio streams delivered by arrow **34** from the overall internal communications network **52** possibly from the player controller **40** or external interface **48** or display controller **24**. Power amplification of the audio signals may be done either by audio generator **32**, within the speakers **20** or involve both. Embodiments of the audio generator interface **34** to the internal communications network **52** include but are not limited to addressable interfaces on computer busses including but not limited to ISA, PCI and USB.

Relevant, prior art content player **36** communicates with content controller **40** via arrow **38**. Content player **36** embodiments include but are not limited to optical disk players and electromagnetic disk players of either a removable or non-removable media. These content players **36** embodiments further include but are not limited to CD ROM, MPEG and DVD players. Such content player **36** embodiments may further include the ability to write to the storage media as well as play the storage media. Relevant player controller **40** embodiments include but are not limited to various SCSI controllers, specialized optical disk controllers, specialized hard disk controllers and RAID disk array controllers. Player controller **40** embodiments may further include but are not limited to various continuous play media compression decoders: MPEG decoders and DVD decoders. Relevant prior art communications mechanisms **38** include but are not limited to various SCSI, RAID, ISA and EISA interfaces.

Relevant prior art player controllers **40** often, but not always, partition a continuous play media stream received via **38** from content player **36** into an audio stream and a video stream. The audio stream is sent via communication path (arrows **42** to **52** to **34**) to audio generator **32** to drive speakers **20**. This communication path may be incorporated into an overall bus protocol, or be a separate signal path, depending upon the specific implementation. The video stream would be sent via communication path (arrows **42** to **52** to **26**) to display controller **24** to drive display **12**. The actual decoding of the video stream is often done primarily in display controller **24**, but in certain instances, digital processor **56** and player controller **40** may contribute to the video decoding process. There are also situations in which relevant prior art systems employ display controller **24** to partition a continuous play media stream into separate one or more audio streams and at least one video stream. Such systems include many set top box architectures.

Note that in relevant prior art systems, there may be more than one content player **36** with potentially distinct player controllers **40** and communication paths **38**. One content player **36** might support a writeable CD ROM using a SCSI **38** based controller **40** as well as a second DVD-ROM player with its own cabling **38** and player controller **40**.

Another relevant source of continuous play media content is provided via external content **44** communicating with external interface **48** via arrow **46**. One relevant external interface **48** is a radio frequency (RF) tuner. Relevant RF tuners **4** include but are not limited to demodulators and/or modulators for various broadcast protocols such as Frequency Modulation (FM), Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), various spread spectrum protocols, Wavelength Division Multiple Access and wavelet division multiple access. Relevant spread spectrum protocols further include but are not limited to Direct Sequence, Frequency Hopping, Time Hopping and Wideband CDMA. These relevant RF tuners ma be connected **46** by wireline or wireless physical transport lay-

ers. Relevant wireline physical transports include but are limited, to twisted pair, coaxial cable and various optical fiber mechanisms. Relevant wireless physical transports **46** include contemporary broadcast television, High Definition TV (HDTV), as well as various radio frequency, microwave and infra red schemes which may well incorporate an antenna, sensor or array of antennas or sensors.

Another relevant external interface **48** is a modem. Relevant modems include but are not limited to telephone line modems incorporating various transceiver rates which may not be the same for reception as for transmission, as well as various DSL, ADSL, XDSL, ISBN, Ethernet, Token Ring and ATM interfaces. Physical transport layer **46** for moderns include but are not limited to wire line and wireless transport layers. Wire line physical transport layers **46** include but are not limited to telephone lines, twisted pair wire lines, coaxial cabling and various optical fiber technologies. Wireless transport layers **46** include but are not limited to directional and non-directional radio, microwave, infrared and optical schemes.

The external content **44** may be located a substantial distance away from the enclosure **10**. The external content **44** is often embodied in many circumstances within a server supporting a network of user systems via interconnections **46** of these external interfaces **48**. Such networks may well support TCP/IP thereby enabling support for the Internet. Such networks may further support one or more Intranets. Such networks may further support one or more Extranets.

Another form of external content **44** includes video input devices. These often possess external interfaces **48**, which include video frame capturing circuitry. Such external interfaces **48** are now including advanced image processing, often further supporting MPEG compatible compression of the captured video stream.

Note that in many relevant prior art systems, there is more than one kind of external content **44** and external interface **48** with potentially different communication paths **46**. A desktop box might possess both a RF tuner using an antenna as well as an optical fiber interface to a cable television provider. A notebook computer might well have both a telephone line modem and an Ethernet LAN interface.

Relevant prior art digital processor **56** embodiments include but are not limited to one or more of the following: general purpose microprocessors, Digital Signal Processors (DSPs), parallel processors, embedded controllers and special purpose system controllers. General purpose microprocessors include but are not limited to various word width Complex Instruction Set Computers (CISC) and Reduced Instruction Set Computers (RISC). DSPs include but are not limited to various word width computers employing instruction sets allowing at least one add/subtract operation as well as at least one operation comparable to multiplication to be performed in a single instruction cycle. Parallel processors include but are not limited to Single instruction Multiple Datapath (SIAM), Multiple Instruction Multiple Datapath (MIMD), and hybrid SIMD/MIMD organizations of either uniform or non-uniform processors. Uniform processor parallel processors employ essentially the same processor uniformly. Non-uniform processor parallel processors do not employ essentially the same processor throughout. Embedded controllers often incorporate either one or more microprocessors or DSPs along with additional circuitry performing specialized data processing, which may include but is not limited to MPEG stream partitioning and/or decoding, copy protection processing, decryption, authentication and block data error detection and correction. Special purpose system controllers include but are not limited to various implementations as Programmable Logic Arrays (PLAs), Complex Programmable Logic Devices (CPLDs), Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs), Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) and Application Specific Standard Products (ASSPs).

Relevant prior art digital processors **56** often possess local memory resources in the form of RAM **62** and nonvolatile memory **66**, interfaced via busses **58**, **60**, **64** and **68**. The RAM may include but is not limited to various forms of RAM and one or more caching banks of RAM. Relevant prior art digital processor **56** embodiments may include but are not limited to one or more of memory caches physically proximate to and possibly contained within the digital processor **56** package or packages. Memory caching may include but is not limited to separate caching of memory and data. Memory caching may further include but is not limited to multiple layers of cache structures. Distinct processors within the digital processor **56** may further possess distinct caches as well as further localized memory which may in turn include RAM and/or nonvolatile memory. Relevant prior art nonvolatile memory may include but is not limited to boot ROMs and flash memory circuits which may further emulate disk drives with a form of file management system. Such nonvolatile memory **66** embodiments may be used to initialize the system as well as provide security and accounting information or store content.

From the user perspective, relevant prior art systems play continuous play media content recordings much as did predecessor VCR systems. They can start at the beginning, or partially through a sequence, and progress forward pausing, stopping and possibly rewinding. Internet access has allowed hypertext-based web sites to provide hot keys supporting the downloading and playing of continuous play media sequences, but again, once downloaded, the continuous play media sequence playing controls are essentially those found on a VCR. Modern television, particularly cable and satellite broadcast television possesses a fairly large number of channels, often over a hundred, to be multiplexed and modulated at the broadcast site and demodulated at the customer/user site into these separate channels. The signal protocols in common use deserve some discussion. These relevant, prior art television channels tend to employ an MPEG continuous play media stream, with an audio stream and a video stream component.

Consider first what happens in the video stream. MPEG video compression mechanisms utilize an initializing video frame compressed in a manner similar to a still frame, followed by motion compensation data essentially transforming this initial frame into a succession of subsequent motion frames. Every so often, a new initializing frame is sent, followed by motion compensation data again transforming the new initial frame into a new sequence of subsequent motion frames. The compression ratios compared to the raw data are impressive, often a reduction in data size of 200 to 1 can be achieved without noticeable loss of visual clarity. This compression ratio enables this large number of channels to be cost effectively broadcast by satellite and cable television companies.

Consider what happens when someone changes television channels. The MPEG stream of the new channel is isolated and demodulated from the television broadband transmission into a video stream and an audio stream. The video stream is scanned until the next initializing video frame is encountered. Once encountered, the MPEG video decoder initializes its output stream and motion video frames follow shortly from this initialization frame. These initialization frames occur frequently enough that there is a barely noticeable delay

between when one turns to a new channel and the channel's video stream is being displayed. If at this point, the channel is again changed, a short time later there is another initialization video frame observed, the motion frame sequencing begins again. However, there is no mechanism to compensate for or retain whatever has transpired on the original channel. Once these motion frame sequences have passed by, they are gone.

The audio streams also possess an initialization structure which is asserted from time to time, followed by the time varying incremental audio stream modifications. While the audio and video frames do not necessarily initialize simultaneously, there are synchronization controls between them to facilitate time-aligning them to each other. Taken collectively, there is a certain rationale in considering contemporary continuous play media to be segmented. The block coding used in both transmission and storage of digital continuous play media reinforces the sense of segmentation of continuous play media into short sequences of motion frames (video stream) and the associated audio stream. However, there are no embedded cues within these streams to indicate expansion possibilities or to direct such expansions, or direct the return to provide continuity with the original stream segments.

What is needed is a method of playing and storing a segmented continuous play media stream which expands and contracts the viewing material based upon the user/observer's and/or system/agent(s)' selections.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the invention is implemented as a method for playing a stored content providing a plurality of segments which collectively contains the stored content. Each of the segments has a first terminus and a second terminus, where the content in each of the segments has a temporal flow from the first terminus to the second terminus. At least one segment is associated with a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of other segments.

The method includes playing at least one segment with the temporal flow, determining whether a content expansion is desired prior to reaching the second terminus. If the content expansion is desired, then linking to an expansion segment and playing the expansion segment. If the content expansion is not desired, then linking to a continuing segment and playing the continuing segment. The method includes an additional link from the expansion segment to the continuing segment such that the continuing segment is played after the expansion segment has been played.

This method is advantageous in providing the user and content provider with a much greater degree of freedom in traversing the content provided. Topics can be expanded upon user request. The individual who wants to know about the gas mileage of an automobile shown in a commercial may find out about it, whereas someone interested in the safety features can delve into that while the advertiser is assured that the basic advertising pitch will be presented in a cinematic fashion.

Another aspect of the invention includes a method for playing a stored content providing a plurality of segments which collectively comprise the stored content. Each of the segments has a first terminus and a second terminus and a continuity link associated with a member of the collection of a segment indicator and a non-segment indicator. Content in each of the segments has a temporal flow from the first terminus to the second terminus. At least one segment is associated with a plurality of expansion links to a corresponding plurality of other of the segments.

The method of playing includes: Playing the at least one segment with the temporal flow. Determining whether a content expansion is desired prior to reaching the second terminus. If the content expansion is desired, then linking to an expansion segment, pushing the continuity link onto a link stack and playing the expansion segment. If the content expansion is not desired and if the continuity link indicates the continuing segment then linking to a continuing segment and playing the continuing segment.

This method is advantageous in providing the user and content provider with a much greater degree of freedom in traversing the content provided. Topics can be expanded upon user request. The individual who wants to know about the gas mileage of an automobile shown in a commercial may find out about it, whereas someone interested in the safety features can delve into that while the advertiser is assured that the basic advertising pitch will be presented in a cinematic fashion.

This method is further advantageous in providing the ability to share an expansion segment or collection, of nested expansion segments in more than one segment designating the same expansion segment. Such segments capable of being shared as expansion segments are indicated by continuity segment links indicating a non-segment.

Another aspect of the invention includes a storage device for a segmented continuous play media stream containing at least three segments. Each segment contains a first terminus and a second terminus. The segmented continuous play media stream within each segment progresses from the first terminus to the second terminus.

At least one segment of the storage device contains a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of other segments further comprising a continuation link and at least one expansion link. A cue is associated with each of the expansion links. Each cue may be stored in the containing segment substantially before the segmented continuous play media stream progresses to the second terminus of the containing segment. The segmented continuous play media stream of the containing segment progresses to the first terminus of the corresponding continuation link segment after progress to the containing segment second terminus. The segmented continuous play media stream of the containing segment progresses to the first terminus of the corresponding expansion link segment after progress to the containing segment second terminus.

Such a storage device is advantageous for providing segmented continuous play media which may by played by the above methods which provide a much greater degree of freedom in traversing the stored content. Topics can be expanded upon user request. The individual who wants to know about the gas mileage of an automobile shown in a commercial may find out about it, whereas someone interested in the safety features can delve into that while the advertiser is assured that the basic advertising pitch will be traversed in a cinematic fashion.

Another aspect of the invention includes a storage mechanism referencing a continuous play media stream segment store containing a collection of at least three segment descriptors and a collection of at least one expansion link element.

Each of the segment descriptors of the storage mechanism contains a first terminus, a second terminus and a continuity link. The first terminus referencing a first time point of a continuous play media stream segment contained in the continuous play media stream segment store. The second terminus referencing a second time point of the continuous play media stream segment contained in the continuous play media stream segment store. The continuity link represents

one of a collection containing an indicator of another of the segment descriptors and an indicator to a non-segment.

Each of the expansion link elements of the storage mechanism contains an expansion segment indicator, an expansion cue indicator and an indicator of another of the expansion link elements or of a non-expansion link element. Each of the segment descriptors further contains an indicator of an expansion link element.

Such a storage mechanism is advantageous for providing segmented continuous play media which may by played by the above methods which provide a much greater degree of freedom in traversing the stored content. Topics can be expanded upon user request. The individual who wants to know about the gas mileage of an automobile shown in a commercial may find out about it, whereas someone interested in the safety features can delve into that while the advertiser is assured that the basic advertising pitch will be traversed in a cinematic fashion.

Such a storage mechanism is further advantageous in supporting more than one mechanism whereby alternative traversal of a common continuous play media library is provided. One traversal of a television soap opera library may focus on character evolution, whereas another may focus on family relationships and another, on adulterous relationships. Such traversals would reference the common continuous play media library, but establish at least partially divergent expansions.

Another aspect of the invention includes a method for capturing and playing a continuous content including capturing a plurality of segments, playing at least one stored content segment, determining whether a content expansion is desired, linking to other segments and playing other segments.

The method includes capturing of at least one continuous play media stream collectively contains the continuous content providing corresponding stored content segments each having a first terminus and a second terminus, where the content has a temporal flow from the first terminus to the second terminus. At least one segment is associated with a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of the other segments.

The method further includes playing the stored content segment with temporal flow and determining whether a content expansion is desired prior to reaching the second terminus. If the content expansion is desired then linking to an expansion segment and playing the expansion segment of stored content. If the content expansion is not desired then linking to a continuing segment of stored content and playing the continuing segment of stored content. There is an additional link from the expansion segment of stored content to the continuing segment of stored content such that the continuing segment of stored content is played after the expansion segment of stored content has been played.

This method advantageously provides for the capturing of a continuous play media stream content and playing of that content. Different users can play and expand the content based upon their individual choices. By way of example, a viewer of a sporting event may chose to expand recent performances of a team or team member, whereas another viewer may chose to examine recent news and interviews with a coach or team manager.

A further advantage of this method is the ability for selected advertising to gain in depth rather than just repeat or rotate the same prespecified commercial content with no added informational depth on demand. This supports a smarter use of advertising content, providing advertisers with the ability to build up information content, with a kinesthetic interface to expand and examine selected details otherwise unavailable through a media such as television as it is known today.

Another aspect of the invention includes a method of capturing references to a continuous play media stream segment store including capturing a collection of at least three segment descriptors and capturing a collection of at least one expansion link elements.

Each of the segment descriptors of the method includes a first terminus, a second terminus and a continuity link. The first terminus references a first time point of a continuous play media stream segment contained in the continuous play media stream segment store. The second terminus references a second time point of the continuous play media stream segment contained in the continuous play media stream segment store. The continuity link represents one of a collection including an indicator of another of the segment descriptors and an indicator to a non-segment.

Each of the expansion link elements of this method includes an expansion segment indicator, an expansion cue indicator and an indicator of either an indicator of another of the expansion link elements and an indicator of a non-expansion link element. Each of the segment descriptors further includes one of the indicators of one of the expansion link element.

This method advantageously provides for the capture of references to a continuous play media stream segment store supporting differing expansion services. In a sporting event expansion service: one service may support recent sporting performances, another might incorporate performance statistics and a third might support recent interviews and expert commentary related to specific players or teams.

Another aspect of the invention includes an apparatus to store and play a continuous play media stream including an external interface circuit, a writeable content store, a digital controller, a display circuit and a selector circuit. The external interface circuit receives at least one continuous play media stream segment. The writeable content store is coupled to the external interface circuit by which the segments of the received continuous play media stream may be transferred and stored. The digital controller is coupled to the external interface circuit and is coupled to the writeable content store. The digital controller further contains a link segment association table. The display circuit is coupled to the digital controller. The display circuit is further coupled to the writeable content store. The selector circuit is coupled to the digital controller sending selector data to the digital controller.

The digital controller of the apparatus controls the writeable content store and the display circuit to transfer the stored continuous play media stream segment to the display circuit based upon the selector data received by the digital controller and the link segment association table. The digital controller farther controls the display circuit to play the transferred continuous play media stream segment by the display circuit based upon the selector data received by the digital controller and the link segment association table.

The apparatus has the advantage of being able to capture a live stream and perform content expansions without losing the live content. This apparatus provides the necessary architectural capabilities to archive continuous stream segments locally to build a continuous play media store.

Another advantage of this apparatus is the minimal network overhead to maintain and extend a continuous play media store for an ongoing series of performances such as sporting events, episodes of a television series, news reports and interviews with celebrities and experts.

A further advantage of this apparatus is the ability for selected advertising to gain in depth rather than just repeat the same commercial content with no added informational depth. This apparatus supports a smarter use of advertising content, providing advertisers with the ability to build up information content on interested users local writeable content store, with a kinesthetic interface to expand and examine selected details otherwise unavailable through a media such as television as it is known today.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed descriptions and studying the various figures of the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** displays a prior art system comprising a display device, selector device, communication between selector device and system plus speakers;

FIG. **2** displays a block diagram of an exemplary prior system such as displayed in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3**A diagrams a basic temporal flow either expanding or not expanding a segment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **3**B schematically depicts the segment links between continuous play media segments of FIG. **3**A;

FIGS. **4**A, **4**B, **4**C and **4**D depict moments in a temporal flow as seen by an observer/user in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. **5**A, **5**B, **5**C, **5**D and **5**E depict moments in a temporal flow as seen by an observer/user in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **5**F depicts various selector device motions which in certain embodiments may serve to select a visual cue without necessitating pushing a button;

FIG. **6** is a flowchart of a method of playing segmented continuous play media content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **7**A architecturally depicts part of a user interface for a continuous play media segment expansion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **7**B architecturally depicts part of a user interface for a different continuous play media segment expansion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **8**A depicts segment expansion utilizing a landing sub-segment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **8**B depicts multiple expansion segments in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **8**C depicts an annotation chart showing for use in designing a continuous play expansion segment system in accordance with certain embodiments of the invention;

FIG. **9**A depicts components included in a description of a segment in accordance with embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **9**B depicts components included in a description of au expansion link;

FIG. **9**C depicts a collection **420** of segment descriptions, a collection **460** of expansion links and a continuous play content store **470** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **10** is a flowchart depicting playing one or more continuous play segments in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **11** is a flowchart depicting fetching an expansion link list used as operation **510** in FIG. **10** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **12** is a flowchart depicting operation **528** from FIG. **10** which determines whether the link stack has been fully processed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **13** is a state table of a system in accordance with an embodiment of the invention utilizing flowcharts **10**-**12** and segment descriptions, expansion links and overall structure of FIGS. **9**A, **9**B and **9**C to perform actions as represented in FIGS. **3**A and **3**B;

FIG. **14** shows a block diagram of an apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the invention supporting the capturing and playing of continuous play expansion segments;

FIG. **15** shows a block diagram of an apparatus in accordance with a second embodiment of the invention supporting the capturing and playing of continuous play expansion segments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGS. **1** and **2** were discussed with reference to the prior related art. FIG. **3**A diagrams a basic temporal flow either expanding or not expanding a segment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Continuous play media segments **100**, **102** and **104** can either be played in that order, as indicated by arrow **106**, or playing continuous play media segment **102** can be followed by playing continuous play media segment **104** as indicated by the arrow composed of **108**, **110** and **112**. Component **108** indicates that continuous play media segment **100** is played. Component **110** indicates that segment **102** is not played, and that after at most a small amount of time, component **112** indicates that continuous play media segment **104** is played. Note that in certain preferred embodiments a transition between playing segment **100** to playing segment **102** may be observed by the user/observer. In certain other preferred embodiments, a transition between playing segment **102** to playing segment **104** may be observed by the user/observer.

FIG. **3**B schematically depicts the segment links between continuous play media segments of FIG. **3**A. Continuous play media segment **100** has two links **114** and **116** to other continuous play media segments. Continuous play media segment **100** contains a continuity link **114** to the start **120** of continuous play media segment **104**. The temporal start of a segment or frame sequence will be denoted as the first terminus and the temporal end of a segment or frame sequence will be denoted as the second terminus hereafter. Continuous play media segment **100** contains an expansion link **116** to continuous play media segment **102**. Continuous play media segment **102** contains a link **118** to continuous, play media segment **104**. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the link **118** may be explicitly incorporated in segment **102**. In certain preferred embodiments, the link **118** may be implicitly derived from the remembered state of the content player during the playing of segment **100**. In certain, further preferred embodiments of the invention, this implicit derivation may be determined by a stack included in the content player and the indication to do this in certain preferred embodiments is a continuity link not indicating a segment. Segment **104** further contains a second terminus with a continuity link **122** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention.

FIGS. **4**A, **4**B, **4**C and **4**D depict moments in a temporal flow as seen by an observer/user in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. FIG. **4**A shows a continuous play sequence preceding the point of determining whether an

expansion is desired in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Visual cue **132** is seen against the basic continuous play sequence **130**. By selecting this cue, the content of the continuous play expansion is chosen. The visual cue in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be specifically chosen shapes. In certain preferred embodiments, the visual cues may be visually highlighted shapes. In certain preferred embodiments, the visual cues may be essentially stationary upon the viewed display. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the visual cues at least occasionally move with respect to the view display.

FIG. **4**B shows the user view of the linking to the continuous play expansion content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Visual cue **132** is successively expanded as shown in sequence **132**, **134** and **136** so that the background **138** is rendered essentially trivial, if not actually non-existent from the user's perspective. Such a sequence in certain preferred embodiments acts as a transition between the played segment in which the expansion request is determined and the expansion segment which is played in response to the expansion request.

FIG. **4**C shows the user view of the start of the continuous play expansion content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The expansion content is presented in region **140** of the display, with a minimal or non-existent background **142**. In certain, preferred embodiments of the invention, the minimal background **142** is used for presenting limited content messages. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, the minimal background **142** is further used to present advertising or announcements such as broadcast television storm warnings.

FIG. **4**D shows the user view of the continuity segment after determination of whether to play the expansion content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Item **144** indicates the basic content of the continuous play media of the continuing segment without the previous expansion cue being presented. Note that if there was no selection of the expansion content during the sequence shown in FIG. **4**A, then the sequence shown in FIG. **4**D would be what the user would see rather than the material shown in FIGS. **4**B and **4**C. Note that in certain preferred embodiments of the invention, a transition such as depicted in FIG. **4**B displayed as a sequence from **140** to **136** to **134** to **132** to **144** can act as a transition from the playing of the desired transition segment to playing the continuing segment as depicted with FIG. **4**D.

FIGS. **5**A, **5**B, **5**C, **5**D and **5**E depict moments in a temporal flow as seen by an observer/user in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. FIG. **5**A shows the user view of multiple expansion cues **152** and **156** further contained in an expansion cue container **150** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention where expansion cue **152** is being removed from expansion cue container **150**. The visual cue container **150** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be specifically chosen shapes. In certain preferred embodiments, the visual cue container **150** may be visually highlighted shapes. In certain preferred embodiments, the visual cue containers **150** may be essentially stationary upon the viewed display. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the visual cue containers **150** at least occasionally move with respect to the viewable display. In another preferred embodiment, the motion **154** is part of the continuous play media stream.

FIG. **5**B shows the user view of multiple expansion cues **152** and **156** with expansion cue **156** contained in an expansion cue container **150** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention where expansion cue **152** is further highlighted **160**. Visual cue **152** is highlighted as depicted by region **160**. Arrows **158** and **162** denote motion of the visual cue **152** with respect to the viewable display. Such motions **158** and **162** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be caused by the user's action. In certain other preferred embodiments, the motion depicted by arrows **162** and **158** depict motion partially the result of action by the user **158** and partially the response of the system **162**. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, a visual cue **152** is only activated for response by removal from a visual cue container **150**. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, visual cues within a visual cue container **150** become activated for selection when the user selects a visual cue container **150**. Both motions **158** and **162** may be the result of the system responding to a selection regarding the expansion cue **152**. In another preferred embodiment, the motions **158** and **162** are part of the continuous play media stream.

FIG. **5**C shows the user view of multiple expansion cues **152** and **156** with expansion cue **156** contained in an expansion cue container **150** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention where expansion cue **152** is further highlighted **160**. In certain preferred embodiments, a visual cue **152** when highlighted **160** may be selected by a user.

FIG. **5**D shows the user view of multiple expansion cues **152** and **156** with expansion cue **156** contained in an expansion cue container **150** upon selecting expansion cue **152** and linking to expansion content is shown in sequence **162** and **164**. User selection of visual cue **152** causes the visual cue, in this case, a wallet, to cause a content expansion. This content expansion has a transition sequence depicted by **162** and **164**. The wallet is opened in **162** and then expands in size with **164**.

FIG. **5**E shows the user view of multiple expansion cues **152** and **156** further contained in an expansion cue container **150** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention where expansion cue **152** is highlighted **160** and expansion cue **156** is removed from expansion cue container **150** and is further highlighted **166**. The user moves visual cue **156** outside the visual cue container **150** in certain preferred embodiments. Once outside the visual cue container, the visual cue **156** becomes highlighted **166**. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention the user can select to activate all the visual cues contained in a visual cue container by a specific selection. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the user can select to activate multiple visual cues contained in a visual cue container by a single selection. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, the activation of multiple visual cues may be done be selecting some shared property, including but not limited to performance statistics of the members of a sporting team or interviews with experts and stars, by way of example.

In certain embodiments, the container **150** is not interactively accessible. Container **150** in such embodiments may move or be manipulated only as shown in the continuous play media stream. Objects inserted into and/or removed from such containers may be highlighted to indicate possible selection for expansion. By way of example, a person interviewed may pull something from their handbag and it may be highlighted for possible expansion. In certain further preferred embodiments, the user may select the expansion. In other further preferred embodiments, the expansion selection may be automated.

FIG. **5**F depicts various selector device motions which in certain embodiments may serve to select a visual cue without necessitating pushing a button. Selector device **170** is shown engaged by the user in a variety of different motions not necessarily involving button pushing by which content may be selected in accordance with various embodiments of the invention. Motion **172** shows a motion in a first direction with

a sharp change to a second direction essentially opposing to the first direction in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Motion **174** shows a back and forth or zig-zag motion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Motion **176** shows a motion in a first direction with a sharp change to a second direction essentially opposing to the first direction in accordance with an embodiment of the invention where the first and second directions are essentially opposite of the corresponding directions of the motion **172**. Motion **178** shows an essentially oval or circular motion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Note that these motions have been shown as essentially planar for the purposes of illustration alone. The portrayed motions may further be seen as curves in three dimensions in accordance with other preferred embodiments of the invention. The specifics of which motions have been portrayed are not meant to limit the invention to these specific selector motions, but instead indicate that user selection may be achieved in certain preferred embodiments of the invention without the necessity of pushing one or more buttons.

FIG. **6** is a flowchart of a method of playing segmented continuous play media content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Operation **180** designates starting the method, which in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may include but is not limited to allocating system resources.

Arrow **182** designates an iterative point in the method leading to the execution of operation **184**. Operation **184** designates playing a content having a temporal flow, starting at one point in time and progressing to a later point in time, a segment of continuous play media. Operation **186** designates determining whether additional content has been indicated. Arrow **188** is followed when additional content has not been indicated, leading to execution of operation **190**. Operation **190** designates playing the continuing content having the temporal flow without appreciable delay. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, this entails a recursive execution of the operations starting at **180**. Arrow **192** leads to the execution of operation **194**, which determines if this method is done. If operation **194** determines that the method is not done, arrow **196** direct the execution to arrow **182**, which in turn leads to execution of operation **184** as discussed above. If operation **194** determines that the operations are done, arrow **198** leads to the end, where any necessary housekeeping type functions such as closing files, releasing allocated system resources, and the like may be performed to end the operations.

If operation **186** determines that additional expansion content should be played, arrow **200** directs execution to operation **202**. Operation **202** designates playing expansion content having the temporal flow without appreciable delay. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, this entails a recursive execution of the operations starting at **180**. Arrow **204** directs execution to arrow **188**, which directs execution to operation **190**, which plays continuing content having the temporal flow without appreciable delay. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, this entails a recursive execution of the operations starting at **180**.

FIG. **7**A architecturally depicts part of a user interface for a continuous play media segment expansion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The direction of temporal flow is indicated by arrow **212**. A preceding segment **210** and a succeeding segment **224** are shown by way of example. The discussion will focus on seamless expansion within segment **214**. Note that by way of example, the segment **214** is shown as a single contiguous segment within which expansion decision points **216**, **218**, **220** and **222** occur. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, each of these decision points is at the ending terminus of the segment it is in and the beginning terminus of the continuing segment. In certain alternative preferred embodiments, a single segment **214** can possess multiple expansion decision points **216**, **218**, **220** and **222** successively located before or at the second terminus of the segment **214**.

Note further that FIG. **7**A shows expansion links **228**, **236**, **238** and **242** respectively pointing to termini **226**, **252**, **254** and **256**, which all share a common segment **250** and possess a common second terminus **246**.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, terminus **252** acts as the second terminus of a segment with first terminus **226**, as well as terminus **252** acting as the first terminus for a segment with second terminus **254**. Terminus **254** can further act as the first terminus of a segment with second terminus **256**. Terminus **256** can act as the first terminus of a segment with second terminus **246**. In certain alternative embodiments of the invention there are multiple expansion points **226**, **252**, **254** and **256** successively arranged between the first terminus **226** and second terminus **246** of the segment.

In certain situations, there may be many expansion links within a relatively short frame sequence. Such situations may be implemented as an additional kind of expansion link, possessing multiple decision points where expansion to other segments may be performed. These decisions may be as frequent as once per frame in certain embodiments. The referenced expansion segments may vary for each expansion decision point in certain further preferred embodiments. The first and/or second terminus of these referenced expansion segments may vary linearly with the frame and/or temporal distance from the starting expansion decision point in certain further preferred embodiments. In certain preferred embodiments, one or both of the termini may grow earlier or later temporally with regards to the continuous play content.

FIG. **7**B architecturally depicts part of a user interface for a different continuous play media segment expansion in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The direction of temporal flow is indicated by arrow **212**. A preceding segment **210** and a succeeding segment **224** are shown by way of example. The discussion will focus on seamless expansion within segment **214**. Note that by way of example, the segment **214** is shown as a single contiguous segment within which expansion decision points **216**, **218**, **220** and **222** occur. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, each of these decision points is at the ending terminus of the segment it is in and the beginning terminus of the continuing segment. In certain other preferred embodiments, a single segment **214** can alternatively possess multiple expansion decision points **216**, **218**, **220** and **222** successively located before or at the second terminus of the segment **214**.

Note further that FIG. **7**B shows expansion links **228**, **230**, **234**, **236**, **238** and **242** respectively pointing to termini **226**, **252**, **254** and **256**, which all share a common segment **250** and possess a common second terminus **246**. Note that expansion decision point **218** possesses two expansion links **230** and **236**, expansion point **220** possesses two expansion links **232** and **238** and expansion point **222** possesses two expansion links **234** and **242**.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, terminus **252** acts as the second terminus of a segment with first terminus **226**, as well as terminus **252** acting as the first terminus for a segment with second terminus **254**. Terminus **254** can further act as the first terminus of a segment with second terminus **256**. Terminus **256** can act as the first terminus of a segment with second terminus **246**. In certain alter-

native embodiments of the invention there are multiple expansion points **226**, **252**, **254** and **256** successively arranged between the first terminus **226** and second terminus **246** of the segment.

FIG. **8**A depicts segment expansion utilizing a landing sub-segment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Segment **260** possesses expansion link **266** to the first terminus of segment **268**. The continuity link from segment **262** goes to the first terminus **264** of segment **274**. The continuation link after segment **268** goes not to segment **274**'s first terminus **264**, but to landing offset **272** temporally located after first terminus **264**. Several methods in accordance with various preferred embodiments of the invention supporting such situations will be discussed later in this document.

FIG. **8**B depicts multiple expansion segments in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Segment **276** at its second terminus possesses continuity link **278** and expansion links **280** and **282**. Expansion link **280** directs various embodiment of the invention to play segment **284**. Expansion link **282** directs various embodiment of the invention to play segment **286**. Premature contraction point **277** is temporally located after the first terminus of segment **276** and before the second terminus of segment **276**. Premature contraction point **277** has two links **294** and **296**. The user can select link **294**, which acts to skip the content between contraction point **277** and the second terminus of segment **276**, thus triggering the determination of whether to expand segment **284** or expand segment **286** or continue to segment **292**. The user can select link **296**, which acts to skip the content between contraction point **277** and the second terminus of **276** and continue playing segment **292**.

The user choices in certain preferred embodiments may be automated to be performed under the user's direction, which may be further given at a substantially earlier time. An alternative preferred embodiment of the invention automates the expansion selection mechanism at the behest of the editor or producer of the content. A further preferred embodiment of the invention automates the expansion mechanism based upon system knowledge of the user. By way example, expansion content for a seven year girl may be substantially different than expansion content for a forty five year old architect.

The second terminus of segment **284** directs playing to continue at the first terminus of segment **292**. Note that continuing to play at segment **292** can be caused by either an explicit reference to segment **292** or by use of a link stack and a continuity link for segment **284** indicating a non-segment as discussed with FIGS. **10** to **12**.

The second terminus of segment **286** directs playing to continue at the first terminus of segment **292** via link **288**. Premature contraction point **287** is temporally located after the first terminus of segment **286** and before the second terminus of segment **286**. Premature contraction point **287** has one link **298**. The user can select link **298**, which acts to skip the content between contraction, point **287** and the second terminus of segment **286**, and continue playing segment **292**. Note that continuing to play at segment **292** can be caused by either an explicit reference to segment **292** or by use of a link stack and a continuity link for segment **286** indicating a non-segment as discussed with FIGS. **10** to **12**.

FIG. **8**C depicts an annotation chart shown for use in designing a continuous play expansion segment system in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. One of the first stages in making an expansion segment content is the acquisition of continuous media stream components. As was previously discussed, MPEG streams can be addressed down to specific frames in a temporal sequence. It is to be noted that raw video streams may be digitally captured and are also addressable down to individual frames. This figure depicts the stage in the creation process when the designer has captured frame sequences **300**, **320**, **322**, **324**, **326**, **328** and **330**. The figure represents one conceptual model of an annotation system where the scope, content and duration of the frame sequences can be viewed in preparation for creating the links associated with the completed expansion media product. Note that the specific frame sequences **300**, **320**, **322**, **324**, **326**, **328** and **330** may be modified over time by the edit process of which this chart is but one component.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, this chart uses a notation in which number of timing relation relationships can be derived. Two frame sequences may be temporally abutting, such as sequence **322** and sequence **324**, where the second terminus of frame sequence **322** and the first terminus of sequence **324** are essentially temporally adjacent to each other. Frame sequences **326** and **328** display a temporal gap, where the second terminus of frame sequence **326** occurs a perceptible time before the first terminus of frame sequence **328** occurs.

Frame sequence **320** is nested within frame sequence **300**, where the first terminus of frame sequence **300** occurs at the same time or before the first terminus of **320**, and the second terminus of frame sequence **320** occurs at the same time or before the second terminus of frame sequence **300**. Frame sequences **322** and **326** share simultaneous starting times, where each frame sequence's first terminus occurs at essentially the same time. Frame sequences **328** and **330** share simultaneous ending times, where each frame sequence's second terminus occurs at essentially the same time.

Frame sequences **324** and **328** overlap, where the first terminus of the first frame sequence **324** occurs before the first terminus of the second frame sequence **328** and the second terminus of the second frame sequence **328** occurs after the second terminus of the first frame sequence **324**.

Frame sequence **320** spans frames sequences **322** and **324**, in that the first terminus of frame sequence **320** occurs before the second terminus of frame sequence **322** and the second terminus of frame sequence **320** occurs after the first terminus of frame sequence **324**. Another example of spanning frame sequences **322** and **324** could also include a segment starting at **306** and ending at **310** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. Such a segment would have a first terminus **306** occurring before the second terminus of frame sequence **322** and the second terminus of frame sequence, **310** occurs after the first terminus of frame sequence **324**.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the end product of the segmentation design process is presentation upon a broadcast media, where bandwidth and local user content storage constraints may necessitate organizing priorities for transmission and storage of the edited content. To this end and by way of example, consider the following additional structural elements where the frame sequences are organized into horizontal rows for certain further preferred embodiments of the invention.

Frame sequence **300** is the top level, of the presentation. This is the basic material, which the designer wishes the users/observers to traverse. In a documentary setting, this is the basic information. In a fictional setting, such as a soap opera, drama or comedy, this is the basic episodic presentation. In an advertising setting, this is the basic pitch material, often limited to 20 to 30 seconds in duration, which is currently transmitted repetitiously many times with no additional content. In sports settings, this is the athletic event with commercials and intermission events, which possess no abil-

ity for the users/observers to focus the presentation upon their specific interests. This is the entirety of what can be presented today.

The second horizontal layer contains a single frame sequence **320**. Note that at this stage in the editing process, no segment linkages have been determined, so that while the material of **320** is continuous, it may be subsequently partitioned into more than one segment. In other circumstances, frame sequence **320** may be provided with premature contraction points. Segmentation and premature contraction points can, be advantageously placed in an advertising setting within say the sporting event presentation to allow the users to return to the sporting event when the action on the field resumes, by way of example. Note that in certain preferred embodiments, the second row may represent the preceding episode of a fictional, historical or documentary series. In certain, other preferred embodiments, the second row might be the second highest priority information documenting a product or service in an advertisement.

The third horizontal layer contains frame sequences **322** and **324**. In certain circumstances, these frame sequences may represent frame sequences from a previous episode which remain relevant, for instance, where the advertisers have stopped supporting a series, the removed frame sequences may be their previous advertisements. In certain other preferred embodiments, the content of the previous episode may have been rendered irrelevant by subsequent events and therefore no longer relevant to be stored. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, each layer has lower priority for transmission and/or storage, so that in various embodiments, the content of a layer may either be given a lower bandwidth budget or local user storage budget. Many of the compression technologies in use and under development support what is known as progressive encoding, which permits the allocation of varying amounts of bandwidth and/or storage for specific segments, or in the case, layers of segments.

The fourth horizontal layer contains frame sequences **326** and **328**. In certain circumstances, these frame sequences may represent frame sequences from a previous episode which remain relevant, for instance, where the advertisers have stopped supporting a series, the removed frame sequences may be their previous advertisements. In certain other preferred embodiments, the content of the previous episode may have been rendered irrelevant by subsequent events and therefore no longer relevant to be stored.

The fifth horizontal layer includes one frame sequence **330**. This may represent an archival frame sequence where the primary characters were introduced in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. This may also an archival frame sequence where the current dominant plot in a soap opera was introduced in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, this may represent an overview to an advertiser's product line.

In certain alternative preferred embodiments of the invention, continuous play stream **300** is the "raw" continuous play stream, such the footage of interview, athletic event, or soap opera, by way of example. Segments **320**, **322**, **324**, **326**, **328** and **330** all reference the same raw footage. Segment **320** is a subsequence of sequence **300**, where the person being interviewed may discuss a specific handbag that they own. In sequence **322**, the subject is showing their wallet. In sequence **326**, the subject discusses how they acquired the wallet. In sequence **324**, the subject demonstrates one of the contents of the handbag, such as a concert ticket. In sequence **328**, the subject tells a story inspired by one of the contents of the handbag, such as the concert ticket discussed in sequence **324**. In sequence **330**, subject sings a song from the concert as told in sequence **328**. It should be noted that other annotations could be derived by other editors.

The storage of the "raw" content need only be done once. The segment descriptions represent a very amount of data compared to the continuous play streams they reference. One second of MPEG 2 audio-video content is typically between one half to one megabyte. Each segment referencing that content would typically take less than a few hundred bytes in many preferred embodiments of the invention and might well reference many seconds of content. The separation of segment description tables from the storage of continuous play content is thus advantageous in certain preferred embodiment of the invention. The segment description tables may thus be supplied separately from the "raw" continuous play media stream in certain other preferred embodiments.

FIG. **9**A depicts components included in a description **340** of a segment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. A segment description **340** includes but is not limited to a segment identifier **342**, first terminus **344**, second terminus **346**, continuity link **348** and expansion link pointer **350**. A segment identifier **342** in certain preferred embodiments is a number, an address within the addressing system, a file name in a file management system such as a disk drive or an offset into a stream recording system. A first terminus **344** represents the start of the displayable content of the segment in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. A second terminus **346** represents the end of the displayable content of the segment in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. A continuity link **348** direct the various methods of playing a successor segment when playing the current segment is completed and no segment expansion is requested. An expansion link pointer **350** points to an expansion link description as discussed hereafter.

FIG. **9**B depicts components included in a description of an expansion link **462**. In certain preferred embodiments, an expansion link description **462** includes but is not limited to an expansion segment identifier **352** and an expansion link pointer **356**. In certain further preferred embodiments, an expansion link description **462** further includes but is not limited to a cue definition **354**. In certain further preferred embodiments, an expansion link description **462** further includes but is not limited to a continuity link offset **358**. An expansion segment identifier **352** in certain preferred embodiments is a number, an address within the addressing system, a file name in a file management system such as a disk drive or an offset into a stream recording system. Expansion link pointer **356** either points to another expansion link description or else indicates that there is no expansion link description.

A cue definition in certain preferred embodiment of the invention defines how an expansion link is selected. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, the cue definition further defines a discernible entity displayed within the segment, which may be selected to indicate selection of the associated expansion link. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, the cue definition may further indicate highlighting the discernible entity.

FIG. **9**C depicts a collection **420** of segment descriptions, a collection **460** of expansion links and a continuous play content store **470** in accordance, with an embodiment of the invention. Each row of the collection **420** represents a segment description. Each row of the collection **460** represents an expansion link description. Continuous play content store **470** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention includes at least three segments of continuous play streams.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart depicting playing one or more continuous play segments in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Start **500** may operate upon the systems resources, causing at least temporary allocation of the system resources needed for the operation of this method. Arrow **502** directs execution to operation **504**, which fetches a segment descriptor.

Arrow **506** directs execution to operation **508**. Operation **508** performs beginning fetch of multimedia segment, fetching expansion link list (**510**), playing multimedia segment and optionally highlighting expansion cue. In certain preferred embodiments, beginning fetch of multimedia segment entails initiating an access to a multimedia store. Once such an initiation has begun, the data will be transferred by the access of the multimedia store for an extended length of time. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the fetching of the expansion link list occurs concurrently with the beginning of fetching the multimedia segment. In certain preferred embodiments, once the fetching of the multimedia segment has begun, playing the multimedia segment starts. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention optional highlighting of expansion cues starts when the fetch of multimedia segment has begun and the fetching of the expansion link list is completed and the playing of the multimedia segment starts.

Operation **508** further plays a multimedia segment, highlighting optional expansion cues. Note that expansion cues may include but are not limited to a user numerically selecting the player number and team in a team sport in certain preferred embodiments. In certain other preferred embodiments a user may select a discernible entity. In certain, further preferred embodiments, the display may highlight one or more of the discernible entity cues.

Arrow **516** directs execution to start operation **518**, which determines whether an expansion cue has been selected. Note that arrow **516** must do this before operation **508** has completed playing the current continuous play segment in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, the arrow **516** schedules operation **518** at least a predetermined time interval before the completion of playing the multimedia segment.

If an expansion cue has not been selected, arrow **520** directs execution to operation **522**, which determines whether the continuity link of the segment indicates a non-segment. If the continuity link indicates a segment, the current segment is set to the continuity link segment by operation **532** and execution is directed by arrows **530** and **502** to operation **504**, which fetches the segment descriptor and iterating the operations described above, lithe continuity link indicates a non-segment execution is directed to operation **524**, which determines if the link, stack is empty. If the link stack is empty, execution is directed to operation **526**, halting the playing of the multimedia segment at the second terminus of the segment. If the link stack is not empty, execution is directed to operation **528** which determines if the link stack has been fully processed. Operation **528** will be described in detail in the discussion of FIG. **12** below. If operation **528** determines that the link stack has been fully processed, execution is directed to halt the playing of the multimedia segment at the second terminus. If operation **528** determines that the link stack has not been fully processed, execution is directed by arrows **530** and **502** to iterate the above described operations starting at operation **504**.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart depicting fetching an expansion link list used as operation **510** as part of operation **508** in FIG. **10** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Execution begins with the initialization of LINK_PTR=SEGMENT EXPANSION_LINK_PTR. This is a symbolic notation having a comparable meaning in many computer programming languages, where the current segment description incorporates an expansion link pointer, which is used to initialize a variable which will be used to traverse the expansion link, list associated with this segment. Arrow **542** directs execution to operation **544**, which determines whether LINK_PTR is not the mill link pointer. If LINK_PTR is the null link pointer, execution is directed to exit this flowchart and return to the other tasks to be done in operation **508**. Operations **548** fetches the expansion link at LINK_PTR to THIS_LINK, which in certain preferred embodiments of the invention is a memory buffer. The memory buffer THIS_LINK is then loaded into the expansion link table for the segment in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. Operation **552** then sets LINK_PTR to the EXPANSION_LINK_POINTER component of the expansion link description. Arrow **554** then directs execution to arrow **542** to repeat the operations described above starting with operation **544**.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart depicting operation **528**, which determines whether the link stack has been fully processed in FIG. **10** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Arrow **560** directs execution to operation **562**, which determines if the top of the link stack is a non-segment.

If the top of the link stack is a segment, execution is directed to operation **564** which pops the link stack segment into segment, which is the next segment to be played. Execution is then directed to operation **572**, which returns a NO.

If the top of the link stack is not a segment, execution is directed to operation **566**, which removes the top of the link stack. Execution is then directed to operation **568**, which determines if the link stack is non-empty. If the link stack is empty, execution is directed to operation **574**, which returns YES. If the link stack is not empty, arrows **570** and **560** direct execution to operation **562** iterating upon the operations described above.

FIG. **13** is a state table of a system in accordance with an embodiment of the invention utilizing flowcharts **10-12** and segment descriptions, expansion links and overall structure of FIGS. **9**A, **9**B and **9**C to perform actions as represented in FIGS. **3**A and **3**B. Heading **580** presents the column headings. The state of the content player is found in each of the rows beneath the headings. The first column is called the play segment, which is the current segment being played. The second column is the continuity segment of the current play segment. The third column is the expansion link list of the current play segment. The fourth column represents state of the link stack while playing the current segment.

Row **582** depicts the state of the content player while playing segment **100**. The play segment is segment **100**. The continuity segment of play segment **100** is designated by arrow **114** pointing to segment **104** in FIG. **3**B. The expansion link list of the current play segment is designated by arrow **116** to segment **102** in FIG. **3**B followed by a null pointer. The link stack is empty while playing the current play segment.

Row **584** depicts the state of the content player while playing the expansion segment **102**. The play segment is segment **102**. The continuity segment of play segment is designated by arrow **118** pointing to non-segment in FIG. **3**B in certain preferred embodiments. The expansion link list of the current play segment designates no segments in FIG. **3**B. The link stack contains a link designated by arrow **114** to segment **104** while playing the current play segment.

Row **586** depicts the state of the content player while playing the continuity segment **104**. The play segment is segment **104**. The continuity segment of play segment is designated by arrow **122** pointing to non-segment in FIG. **3**B

in certain preferred embodiments. The expansion link list of the current play segment designates no segments in FIG. **3**B. The link stack is empty while playing the current play segment.

FIG. **14** shows a block diagram of an apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the invention supporting the capturing and playing of continuous play expansion segments. The apparatus includes an external interface circuit **600**, writeable content store **602**, digital controller **604**, display circuit **618** and selector circuit **622**.

Digital controller **604** includes a link segment association table **606**. The link segment association table in certain embodiments is constructed in a manner compatible with the discussion of FIGS. **9**A, **9**B and **9**C above. Note that in certain preferred embodiments, the link segment association table **606** contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant to the segment currently playing. In certain further preferred embodiments, the link segment association table **606** further contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant to the continuing segment of the current playing segment. In certain other preferred embodiments the link segment association table **606** further contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant to an expansion segment which may be or has been selected during the playing of the current segment. In certain other preferred embodiments the link segment association table **606** may further contain the segment description and link descriptions relevant to the top element of the link stack.

Digital controller **604** embodiments include but are not limited to one or more of the following: general purpose microprocessors, DSPs, parallel processors, embedded controllers and special purpose system controllers. General purpose microprocessors include but are not limited to various word width CISC and RISC. DSPs include but are not limited to various word width computers employing instruction sets allowing at least one add/subtract operation as well as at least one operation comparable to multiplication to be performed in a single instruction cycle. Parallel processor include but are not limited to SIMD, MIMD, and hybrid SIMD/MIMD organizations of either uniform or non-uniform processors.

Digital controller **604** embodiments further include but are not limited to one or more microprocessors or DSPs along with additional circuitry performing specialized data processing. Digital controller **604** embodiments may further include but are not limited to capabilities for MPEG stream partitioning and/or decoding, copy protection processing, decryption, authentication and block data error detection and correction. Digital controller **604** embodiments may further include but are not limited to various implementations as PLAs, CPLDs, FPGAs, ASICs and ASSPs.

Digital controller **604** embodiments may further include local memory resources in the form of RAM and nonvolatile memory and may further include but is not limited to various forms of RAM and one or more caching banks of RAM. Digital controller **604** embodiments of the invention may further include but are not limited to one or more of memory caches physically proximate to and possibly contained within the digital controller **604** embodiments package or packages. Memory caching may include but is not limited to separate caching of memory and data. Memory caching may farther include but is not limited to multiple layers of cache structures. Distinct processors within the digital controller **604** embodiments of the invention may further possess distinct caches as well as further localized memory which may in turn include RAM and/or nonvolatile memory. Digital controller **604** embodiments of the invention nonvolatile memory may further include but is not limited to boot ROMs and flash memory circuits which may further emulate disk drives with a form of file management system.

The external interface circuit **600** is coupled to digital controller **604** as shown by arrow **608**. One external interface circuit **600** embodiment of the invention incorporates a RF tuner including but not limited to demodulators and/or modulators for various broadcast protocols such as FM, FDMA, TDMA, various spread spectrum protocols, Wavelength Division Multiple Access and wavelet division multiple access. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600** RF tuners may employ wireline or wireless physical transport layers. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, wireline physical transports include but are limited to twisted pair, coaxial cable and various optical fiber mechanisms. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, wireless physical transports include but are not limited to contemporary broadcast television, HDTV, as well as various radio frequency, microwave and infra red schemes which may well incorporate an antenna, sensor or array of antennas or sensors.

Certain preferred embodiments of external interface circuit **600** include but are not limited to modems. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, modems include but are not limited to telephone line modems incorporating various transceiver rates which may not be the same for reception as for transmission, as well as various DSL, ADSL, XDSL, ISBN, Ethernet, Token Ring and ATM interfaces. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, modem physical transport layers include but are not limited to wire line and wireless transport layers. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, modem wire line physical transport layers include but are not limited to telephone lines, twisted pair wire lines, coaxial cabling and various optical fiber technologies. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600**, modern wireless transport layers include but are not limited to directional and non-directional radio, microwave, infrared and optical schemes.

Embodiments of external interface circuit **600** may access external content located at a substantial distance, often embodied within a server supporting a network of user systems via interconnections embodiments of external interface circuit **600**. Such networks may farther support TCP/IP thereby enabling support for the Internet. Such networks may further support one or more Intranets. Such networks may further support one or more Extranets.

Embodiments of external interface circuit **600** may include but are not limited to video input devices, often possessing external interfaces including video frame capturing circuitry. Embodiments of external interface circuit **600** may further include image processing circuitry further supporting MPEG compatible compression of the captured video stream.

Coupling **608** can be implemented as a set of connections directly between external interface circuit **600** and digital controller **604** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. This coupling **608** can also be implemented as a shared set of connections with other circuitry in other preferred embodiments of the invention. Further preferred embodiments include effecting these couplings as transactions on the shared set of connections. Further preferred embodiments of the invention include these shared connections forming a bus possessing a bus protocol. Further preferred embodiments of the invention include the bus supporting a digital bus protocol. Other preferred embodiments of the invention include the bus supporting and encoded digital signaling within an essentially analog protocol, including but not limited to protocols such as Firewire (P1394) and other optical fiber communications protocols.

The external interface circuit **600** is also coupled to writeable content store **602** as shown by arrow **612**. Coupling **612** may be effected by a dedicated interconnection in certain preferred embodiments of the invention. Coupling **612** may be further effected by a shared interconnection with other couplings, such as coupling **608** in certain further preferred embodiments.

The writeable content store **602** is coupled to digital controller **604** as shown by arrow **610**. This coupling **610** in certain preferred embodiment of the invention may be a direct interface to digital controller **604** as a collection of electrical connections to electrical contacts between the package of digital controller **604** and writeable content store **602**. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, the coupling **610** may be effected by a high speed communications line including but not limited to Fiber Channel or ATM-SONET between digital controller **604** and writeable content store **602**.

The writeable content store **602** is coupled to display circuit **618** as shown by arrow **614**. This coupling **614** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be a direct interface between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, the coupling **614** may be effected by a high speed communications line including but not limited to Fiber Channel or ATM-SONET between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**.

Display circuit **618** is coupled to digital controller **604** as shown by arrow **616**. This coupling **616** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be a direct interface between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, the coupling **616** may be effected by a high speed communications line including but not limited to Fiber Channel or ATM-SONET between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**.

Display circuit **618** embodiments may further include but are not limited to capabilities for MPEG stream partitioning and/or decoding, copy protection processing, decryption, authentication and block data error detection and correction.

Selector circuit **622** is coupled to digital controller **604** by arrow **620**. This coupling **616** in certain preferred embodiments of the invention may be a direct interface between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**. In certain other preferred embodiments of the invention, the coupling may be effected by a communications line protocol including but not limited to RS-232, USB or RS-485 between display circuit **618** and writeable content store **602**.

Note that in certain preferred embodiments of the invention, display circuit **618** includes but is not limited to format translation capabilities. In further preferred embodiments of the invention, the format translation capabilities further include and are not limited to MPEG stream decompression capabilities. In other further preferred embodiments of the invention, the format translation capabilities include wavelet algorithmic decompression capabilities. In other further preferred embodiments of the invention, the format translation capabilities include fractal algorithm decompression capabilities. Further preferred embodiments of the invention include but are not limited to 3-D displays as well as multiple perspective, displays of higher dimensional continuous content.

Note that further preferred embodiments include but are not limited to audio presentation circuitry. Further preferred embodiments include but are not limited to force feedback tactile interfaces.

FIG. **15** shows a block diagram of an apparatus in accordance with certain preferred embodiments of the invention supporting the capturing and playing of continuous play expansion segments. The apparatus includes an external interface circuit **600**, writeable content store **602**, digital controller **604**, display circuit **618** and selector circuit **622** as well as a second external interface circuit **642**.

The digital controller **604** includes a link segment association table **606** as in FIG. **14**. Note that in certain preferred embodiments, the link segment association table **606** contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant to the segment currently playing. In certain further preferred embodiments, the link segment association table **606** further contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant the continuing segment of the current playing segment. In certain other preferred embodiments the link segment association table **606** further contains the segment description and link descriptions relevant to an expansion segment which may be selected during the playing of the current segment. In certain other preferred embodiments the link segment association table **606** may further contain the segment description and link descriptions relevant to the top element of the link stack.

The digital controller **604** further includes a format translator **636**. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, format translator **636** supports translation of one or more MPEG compression formats. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, format translator **636** supports translation of one or more formats incorporating wavelet compression algorithms. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, format translator **636** supports translation of one or more formats incorporating fractal compression algorithms.

The coupling of external interface circuit **600**, digital controller **604**, writeable content store **602**, selector circuit **622** and second external interface circuit **642** is effected by a bus **624**, with each of these entities being accessible for bus transactions as indicated by arrows **626**, **632**, **628**, **630** and **640** respectively.

In certain preferred embodiments, a compressed MPEG stream may be the standard format protocol by which continuous play content is received, transferred and stored. Such a compressed stream can be readily handled by bus **624** implemented as an inexpensive computer bus such as ISA. Such a bus **624** implementation can also readily handle the control and feedback transactions between the external interface circuit **600**, digital controller **604**, writeable content store **602**, selector circuit **622** and second external interface circuit **642**. An alternative bus **624** implementation includes but is not limited to PCI bus implementations.

Display circuit **618** is coupled to digital controller **604** by a bus **634**. Bus **634** is advantageous in certain preferred embodiments to handle the bandwidth of uncompressed frame data to the display circuit, which for an exemplary compression technology such as MPEG can often be greater than a factor of 100 more compressed stream bandwidth. Specific preferred embodiments of bus **634** include but are not limited to PCI bus implementations. Alternative specific preferred embodiments of bus **634** include but are not limited to AGP bus implementations. Further preferred embodiments of the invention include but are not limited to 3-D displays as well as multiple perspective displays of higher dimensional, continuous content.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, digital controller **604** may be packaged as a single package, or as a single multi-chip module or as a tightly coupled chip set. In certain further preferred embodiments of the invention, bus **634** has an internal bridged version bus **636**, which directly

interfaces to format translator **63**R. This is advantageous when line drive and/or transmission line noise issues become dominant, to name one circumstance by way of example. In certain alternative embodiments, bus **634** and bus **636** form a single contiguous bus.

While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of a preferred embodiment should not be limited by any of the above described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

The invention claimed is:

1. One or more tangible computer readable storage media (wherein said computer readable storage media is not a propagated signal(s)) storing instructions that when executed by a computer are capable of causing the computer to:

a. begin fetching a primary content comprising a primary content continuous play media stream;

b. generate a signal display a first portion of the primary content continuous media stream comprising a first stored audio and/or visual content of the primary content continuous play media stream, wherein an interruption terminus of the first portion and a resume-point terminus of a continuing portion of the primary content continuous media stream that continues the primary content continuous play media stream from the interruption terminus of the first portion in the primary content continuous play media stream are established during display of the first portion at an expansion decision point if a content expansion is selected by a user;

c. provide a highlighted expansion cue to the user during display of the first portion indicating an option for the user to elect to access the content expansion comprising an optional content continuous play media stream, whereby the display of the expansion cue is distinct from the display of the first portion;

d. determine whether the content expansion is selected and establish the expansion decision point and a beginning of the content expansion based on when the user elected the content expansion;

e. generate a signal to display a change in the expansion cue if the content expansion is elected by the user during display of the first portion;

f. interrupt the display of the first portion at the interruption terminus of the first portion if the content expansion is elected by the user during display of the first portion;

g. provide an expansion link from the first portion to an expansion portion of the optional content continuous play media stream comprising a second stored audio and/or visual content, and generate a signal to display the second stored audio and/or visual content of the expansion portion if the content expansion is selected, wherein the displayed second stored audio and/or visual content is spatiotemporally continuous with the displayed first stored audio and/or visual content and with a displayed third stored audio and/or visual content of the continuing portion whereby the display of the second stored audio and/or visual content replaces the display of the first stored audio and/or visual content after at most a small amount of time and whereby the display of the third stored audio and/or visual content replaces the display of the second stored audio and/or visual content after at most a small amount of time, and wherein a transition is played from the displayed first stored audio and/or visual content to the displayed second stored audio and/or visual content;

h. provide a continuity link from the expansion portion to the continuing portion and generate a signal to display a third stored audio and/or visual content of the continuing portion after finishing the display of the expansion if the content expansion is elected; and

i. provide a continuity link from the first portion to the continuing portion and generate a signal to display the third stored audio and/or visual content of the continuing portion if the content expansion is not elected, wherein the displayed third stored audio and/or visual content is spatiotemporally continuous with the displayed first stored audio and/or visual content whereby the display of the third stored audio and/or visual content replaces the display of the first stored audio and/or visual content after at most a small amount of time.

2. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **1**, wherein the first stored audio and/or visual content of the primary content continuous play media stream comprises video.

3. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **1**, wherein the second stored audio and/or visual content of the expansion segment comprises video.

4. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **1**, wherein said determining whether the content expansion is selected is not based on whether a physical button on a selector device was pushed.

5. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **1**, wherein said expansion cue is one of a plurality of expansion cues presented simultaneously in a visually distinguished subset of a display space otherwise filled by visual content of the first portion of the primary content continuous media stream.

6. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **5**, wherein said determining whether the content expansion is selected is not based on whether a physical button on a selector device was pushed.

7. A method of seamlessly displaying stored content with spatiotemporal continuity comprising the acts of:

a. beginning fetching a primary content comprising a primary content continuous play media stream;

b. displaying at least one segment comprising a first stored content of the primary content continuous play media stream wherein an interruption terminus of the at least one segment and a resume-point terminus of a continuing segment that continues the primary content continuous play media stream from the interruption terminus of the at least one segment in the primary content continuous play media stream are established during display of the at least one segment at an expansion decision point;

c. providing a highlighted expansion cue to a user that is integrated with the display of the at least one segment indicating an option for the user to elect to access optional expansion content comprising an optional content continuous play media stream, whereby the display of the expansion cue is distinct from the display of the at least one segment;

d. selecting a content expansion to display after determining that the user has elected to access optional expansion content during display of the at least one segment;

e. establishing the expansion decision point and a beginning of the content expansion based on when the user has elected to access optional expansion content during display of the at least one segment;

f. displaying a change in the expansion cue after determining that the user has elected to access optional expansion content;

g. interrupting display of the at least one segment at the expansion decision point after determining that the user has elected to access optional expansion content;

h. providing an expansion link from the at least one segment to an expansion segment of the optional content continuous play media stream comprising a second stored content;

i. playing a transition from the first stored content to the second stored content;

j. displaying the second stored content of the expansion segment upon selection of the content expansion, wherein the displayed second stored content forms a spatiotemporal continuity with the displayed first stored content whereby display of the second stored content replaces the display of the first stored content after at most a small amount of time; and

k. providing a continuity link to the continuing segment comprising a third stored content and displaying the third stored content after finishing the display of the expansion, wherein the displayed third stored content forms a spatiotemporal continuity with the displayed second stored content whereby the display of the third stored content replaces the display of the second stored content after at most a small amount of time.

8. The method of claim **7**, wherein the first stored content of the primary content continuous play media stream comprises video.

9. The method of claim **7**, wherein the second stored content of the expansion segment comprises video.

10. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **7**, wherein said determining whether the content expansion is selected is not based on whether a physical button on a selector device was pushed.

11. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **7**, wherein said expansion cue is one of a plurality of expansion cues in an expansion cue container.

12. The one or more computer readable storage media of claim **11**, wherein said determining whether the content expansion is selected is not based on whether a physical button on a selector device was pushed.

* * * * *