

ILLUMINATION DEVICE

FIELD OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The invention relates to an illumination device, and more particularly to an illumination device attached to a computing device, especially a handheld computing device
5 such as a smart phone, to facilitate video calls, teleconferences, other camera-related processes, and other applications conducted with the computing device requiring optimized illumination.

BACKGROUND OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Computing devices, especially handheld computing devices, have undergone
10 explosive development in the past two decades. Here, computing devices refer to but are not limited to: desktop computers, laptop computers, and handheld computing devices such as but not limited to smart phones such as iPhones® or Android® phones, computing tablets such as iPad®, Personal Data Assistants (PDAs), and other devices that are relatively small and light and are equipped with basic computing and internet connecting capabilities.
15 Computing devices are playing more and more significant roles in people's work, entertainment, and communications.

Most of the computing devices nowadays are equipped with cameras. In many cases, especially for handheld computing devices, there are two cameras, one on the front side of the device--the same side with a general display screen, and the other one on the back side.
20 One fairly widespread usage of the computing devices is video call, or video conference in some instances, during which both video images and audio signals are transmitted and received. Most likely the video images are captured with the front side camera, allowing a user of the device to see the display on the device and be visible at the same time. Video calls enable the callers to hear and see the other person at the same time. Combined with the
25 mobile capacity of the handheld computing devices, video calls strongly facilitate communication and interaction between the parties.

One drawback of the video call conducted on a computing device, however, is the unpredictable and often far-from-ideal illumination, which renders the video call less attractive or even impossible to proceed. This problem is especially acute for the handheld
30 computing devices. Due to their mobility, video calls conducted with handheld computing devices may be carried out in some locations never been conceived previously. Instead of a nicely illuminated conference room, a user of a handheld computing device may find himself/herself in a car, in a dark room, or in some places with weak or impossible-to-adjust light, making it impossible to show the user's image properly. The current invention

addresses this problem by providing an illumination device that may be attached to a computing device and enable a user to have manageable light for his/her video call or video conference. In addition, the illumination device introduced by the current invention may have numerous additional applications that would provide significant convenience and greatly improve the user experience of the computing device.

Review of related technology:

U.S. Pat. No. 7,841,729 pertains to an illuminator device for illuminating one or more users in front web camera and a communication terminal having a bulb for emitting light; a reflector operatively associated with the bulb for projecting the emitted light; and an arm disposed between the bulb and the terminal for connection to the terminal are provided. The bulb is positionable relative to the web camera to provide optimal viewing of the user through the web camera. An illuminator device for illuminating one or more users in front of a web camera and a communications terminal having a frame and a screen having a plurality of bulbs, wherein the plurality of bulbs are disposed in the frame of the terminal to provide illumination to the face or faces of the user.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,631,979 pertains to a universal lighting system for use with a computer web camera including a digital computing device fitted with a web camera for capturing images of a subject for transmission over a worldwide communication network. A base clamping mechanism is affixed to the computing device. A light array is adjustably connected to the base clamping mechanism for illuminating the subject positioned before the web camera. A diffuser lens is flexibly connected to the base clamping mechanism and sealingly positioned over the web camera for diffusing received light for creating a clear image of the illuminated subject prior to transmission over the communication network.

Various devices are known in the art. However, their structure and means of operation are substantially different from the present disclosure. The other inventions also fail to solve all the problems taught by the present disclosure. At least one embodiment of this invention is presented in the drawings below and will be described in more detail herein.

SUMMARY OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The current invention discloses an illumination device to be used with a computing device, especially a handheld computing device. The illumination device comprises: a light source; a power connector, and an attachment assembly affixing the light source to a computing device. The illumination device disclosed by the current invention would significantly improve the experience of video calls, video conferences, picture-taking, and other camera-related or unrelated activities conducted by a computing device.

In one embodiment, an illumination device is disclosed that is capable of being removably coupled to a computing device. The illumination device includes a case having a front side and a back side opposite the front side. The case is sized to receive the computing device in a receiving area of the front side. The illumination device also includes at least one
5 light source disposed on at least one of the front side or the back side of the case. The at least one light source is covered by at least one light cover, where the at least one light cover modifies an appearance of light produced by the at least one light source. The illumination device also includes a light control mechanism configured to change at least one of an operative state or an intensity of the at least one light source and a power source operably
10 coupled to the at least one light source.

In one embodiment, an illumination device is disclosed that is capable of being removably coupled to a computing device. The illumination device includes a case sized to receive the computing device in a receiving area and at least one light source disposed on the case. The at least one light source is covered by at least one light cover, where the at least
15 one light cover modifies an appearance of light produced by the at least one light source. The illumination device also includes a light control mechanism configured to change at least one of an operative state or an intensity of the at least one light source; a power source disposed in the case operably coupled to the at least one light source; a securement mechanism that couples the computing device to the receiving area and electrically couples the computing
20 device to the power source; and a charge control mechanism configured to control charging of the power source and an internal power source of the computing device.

In one embodiment the present invention describes and teaches an illumination device capable of being removably coupled to a computing device, the illumination device having an attachment assembly with a recess sized to receive the computing device, wherein the
25 attachment assembly provides access to at least one touch sensitive surface along a top, a bottom, and/or a side of the computing device; at least one securement mechanism that retains the computing device within the recess; at least one light source contained within the attachment assembly, wherein the at least one light source is covered by a light cover; a touch sensitive button disposed on a surface of the attachment assembly, wherein the touch
30 sensitive button changes an intensity of the at least one light source; and a power source operably coupled to the at least one light source.

In another embodiment of the present invention there is an illumination device for a computing device, the illumination device having an attachment assembly capable of being removably coupled to the computing device, wherein the attachment assembly has a front

surface, a back surface, a top surface, a bottom surface, and at least two side surfaces, wherein the at least two side surfaces have a light rail disposed thereon that extend past the front surface; at least one touch sensitive button disposed on either the back surface or one of the at least two side surfaces; a charging port located on the bottom surface of the attachment
5 assembly; a plurality of light sources located within the at least two side surfaces; and a power source contained within the attachment assembly and operably coupled the plurality of light sources.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention there is an illumination device for a computing device, the illumination device having an attachment assembly capable of being
10 removably coupled to the computing device, wherein the attachment assembly has a front surface, a back surface, a top surface, a bottom surface, and at least two side surfaces, wherein each of the at least two side surfaces have at least one light rail comprising a light cover and a plurality of light sources, the at least one light rail extending past the front surface, and wherein the attachment assembly has a recess sized to receive the computing
15 device; at least one touch sensitive button disposed on the back surface of the attachment assembly, wherein the at least one touch sensitive button changes an operative state of the plurality of light sources; a rechargeable battery contained within the attachment assembly and being operably coupled to the plurality of light sources; a charging port located on the bottom surface of the attachment assembly; at least two securement structures capable of
20 retaining the computing device in the attachment assembly, wherein the at least two securement structures are lateral extensions extending from a separate light rail, and wherein the computing device is released from the at least two securement structures by flexing of the attachment assembly.

As indicated above, "computing device" used here is a broad concept and it refers to
25 but is not limited to: a desktop computer, a laptop computer, and a handheld computing device such as but not limited to smart phones such as iPhone® or Android® phones, computing tablets such as iPad®, personal data assistants (PDAs), and other devices that are relatively small and light and are equipped with basic computing and network connecting capabilities. Since the usage of the present invention is more clearly demonstrated on
30 handheld computing devices, the discussions will be focusing on such devices. However, it should be clear that the illumination device disclosed here may also be implemented to desktop and laptop computers and have significant beneficial effects.

With the implementation of front and back cameras, handheld computing devices may be used in ways that could not be conceived before. As indicated above, one of the

applications is video call or video conference that allows the users to see and speak to one another at the same time. In most cases, a user is holding the handheld computing device with the front of the handheld computing device, defined as the side having a display screen, facing the user. The front camera, the camera on the same side as the display screen, is thus
5 capable of capturing the image of the user, especially the image of the user's face. Through its networking capacities, the handheld computing device transfers the captured image, as well as audio signals recorded, to the other party/parties engaged in the video call or video conference.

Such a communication experience, however, may be spoiled by weak or improper
10 lighting. When it is too dark, it is very difficult for the front camera to capture a usable image of the user, making a video call less attractive. Moreover, many other camera-related processes and applications conducted with a handheld computing device may have similar requirements for optimized lighting conditions. One simple example is taking a photograph or video recording with the handheld computing device, either of the user himself/herself, or
15 of another person, or of any other scene or subject. When the ambient light is too weak, it may ruin the results of the picture or the video. Another example is the "mirror" application for handheld computing devices, with which a user may see his/her own image in the display. Poor ambient light conditions also harm the usage of such applications.

The current device addresses the problems listed above by attaching a light source,
20 preferably a plurality of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) to the handheld computing device, allowing the light source to illuminate the user, especially the user's face, enabling the front camera or the back camera to capture an optimized image of the user or any other subject and facilitate the video call, the photo or video capturing, the "mirror" application, or any other camera-related experience.

Moreover, with the basic design, there may be numerous variations that would
25 provide different kinds of embodiments of the illumination device to satisfy different needs for applications and users. Some of the applications do not even have to be camera-related because the illumination device disclosed herein may also have signaling capacities besides the functions to provide lighting.

The light source, as suggested, is preferably LED lights. However, the light source
30 may also be other lights such as compact florescent lights (CFL) or electroluminescent light. In particular, electroluminescent light using algae-based wire and panels, such as the light based on RILI technology, may be incorporated as the light source in the current device. In addition, sometimes it is desirable to make the lights adjustable in terms of luminous

intensity, viewing angles, and diffusion. The lights may have color either by using color lights or with the addition of a color cover. In general, implementing more adjustability may allow the illumination device to provide lighting for one or more persons and for various purposes. It may also enable the illumination device to flash, to demonstrate different patterns, and therefore satisfy different needs.

There may be a power source, separate from the power source for the handheld computing device. The power source may be connected to the lights through a power connector, providing energy needed for the illumination. The power source may be one or more batteries, such as the regular AAA zinc-carbon or alkaline battery, or any other type or size that may fit the needs in terms of energy needs or physical accommodation. The battery may be disposable or rechargeable, allowing flexibility as to cost-effectiveness and convenience. The battery may be connected to both the illumination device and the handheld computing device, providing energy to both devices, serving as a backup or extra power source to the handheld computing device. On the other hand, it is also possible to simply connect the light source to the handheld computing device and allow the light source to use the power of the handheld computing device, reducing the size and weight of the illumination device and making it more portable.

The illumination device includes an attachment assembly that affixes the light source to the handheld computing device. The attachment is preferred to be non-permanent, so that the lights may be added or removed as the user desires. The attachment assembly may take many forms. For example, it may be a flat case with an indentation to enclose a power source and power connector, while also having a recess or docking place for the handheld computing device to attach. The current invention encompasses all kinds of attachment assemblies that allow convenient connection between the lights and the handheld computing device. Moreover, the attachment assembly may serve additional purposes such as supporting the handheld computing device in an easy-to-view position, allowing a user of the handheld computing device to watch the device in a hand-free mode. In addition, more complex attachment assembly may include structures that allow the illumination device to be further integrated with the handheld computing device in terms of synergetic control and data sharing.

The illumination device may further comprise an external switch that allows the user to turn the lights on and off. However, it is possible, especially when the illumination device is sufficiently integrated with the handheld computing device, to use the buttons, switches, and menus on the handheld computing device to control the lights.

As indicated above, the illumination device may be used to facilitate video calls or video conferences or to enhance other camera related functions of the handheld computing device. In such a case, the illumination device taught by the current invention may enhance such experiences by providing additional and well-controlled illumination.

5 In addition, with further connection between the lights and the handheld computing device, the lights of the illumination device may serve as indicators for a handheld computing device's status or as signals for the applications being used on the handheld computing device. For example, the lights may flash or light up when there is an incoming call. Or the lights may change in lighting pattern, luminous intensity, or color when the user is speaking
10 on the handheld computing device or when certain music or game is being played.

 Also in the purview of the current invention is a series of computer programs or applications that may be used to control the illumination device. For example, a basic version of such a program would be able to adjust the luminous intensity, viewing angles, lighting pattern, and/or color of the illumination device. A more advanced program would
15 allow the illumination device to synergize with the status of the handheld computing device, such as an incoming phone call. Still another advanced program may integrate the illumination device with another application so that the lights are partially controlled by the application.

 In general, the illumination device is designed to be small, portable, versatile, energy
20 efficient, durable, and fully compatible with the handheld computing device, or more generally, the computing device, that is to be used with the illumination device.

 In summary, it is an object of the present invention to provide an illumination device that may be attached to a computing device, especially a handheld computing device.

 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that
25 may be powered by a power source.

 Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that may be powered by a power source integral to a handheld computing device to which the illumination device is attached.

 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that
30 may be controlled by an external switch.

 Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that may be controlled by buttons, switches, or menus integral to a handheld computing device to which the illumination device is attached.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that has lights with adjustable intensity, angles, and diffusion.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that provides lights for one person as well as a group of persons.

5 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that provides illumination to a user of a handheld computing device during a video call or video conference.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that provides lights to a user of a handheld computing device for taking photographs or video for
10 himself/herself, other persons, or other subjects.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that provides illumination to a user of a handheld computing device when the user sees his/her image displayed on the handheld computing device.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that
15 may light up, flash when there is an incoming call to the handheld computing device to which the illumination device is connected.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that is portable and easy to use.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that
20 may change in lighting pattern, luminous intensity, viewing angles, or color.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that may serve as indicators or signals for a handheld computing device's status or an application on the handheld computing device.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that
25 may light up, flash, or change the luminous intensity, viewing angles, lighting pattern, or color, when the user is speaking or when music or game is being played on the handheld computing device to which the illumination device is connected.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an illumination device that diffuses light.

30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 2 is an isometric drawing of a side view of the first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 3 is an isometric drawing of a back view of the first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 4 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a second embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

5 FIG. 5 is an isometric drawing of a side view of the second embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 6 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a third embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device.

10 FIG. 7 is a front view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 8 is a back view of the embodiment as shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a side view of an embodiment of the present invention taken along the right side of the illumination device.

15 FIG. 10 is a side view of an embodiment of the present invention taken along the left side of the illumination device.

FIG. 11 is a top view of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a bottom view of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention with a portion thereof removed exposing the light sources residing therebelow.

20 FIG. 14 is a cutaway view taken from a bottom side of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention with a handheld computing device coupled thereto.

25 FIG. 16A is a back view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 16B is a front view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 16A.

FIG. 16C is a perspective view of taken from a bottom side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 16A.

30 FIG. 16D is a cross-section view along lines 16D-16D of the embodiment shown in FIG. 16A.

FIG. 16E is a cross-section view along lines 16D-16D of the embodiment shown in FIG. 16A, according to another aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 16F is a cross-section view along lines 16F-16F of the embodiment shown in FIG. 16B.

FIG. 17A is a back view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 17B is a front view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 17A.

FIG. 17C is a cross-section view along lines 17C-17C of the embodiment shown in
5 FIG. 17A.

FIG. 17D is a cross-section view along lines 17C-17C of the embodiment shown in FIG. 17A, according to another aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 18A is a cutaway view taken from a front side of an embodiment of the present invention with a portion thereof removed exposing the light sources residing therebelow.

10 FIG. 18B is a cross-section view along lines 18B-18B of the embodiment shown in FIG. 18A.

FIG. 18C is a cross-section view of portion 18C of the embodiment shown in FIG. 18B.

FIG. 19A is a cross-section view along lines 18B-18B of the embodiment shown in
15 FIG. 18A with the portion included.

FIG. 19B is a cross-section view of portion 19B of the embodiment shown in FIG. 19A.

FIG. 19C is a cross-section view taken from the bottom side of another embodiment.

FIG. 19D is a cross-section view of portion 19D of the embodiment shown in FIG.
20 19C.

FIG. 20A is a perspective view taken from the back side of another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20B is a perspective view taken from the back side of another embodiment of the present invention.

25 FIG. 21A is a back view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 21B is a right side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 21A.

FIG. 21C is an exploded back view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 21A.

FIG. 21D is an exploded right side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 21C.

30 FIG. 21E is a perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 21A.

FIG. 21F is an exploded perspective view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 21E.

FIG. 22A is a front view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 22B is a right side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 22A.

FIG. 22C is an exploded front view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 22A.

FIG. 22D is a perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 22A.

5 FIG. 22E is an exploded perspective view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 22C.

FIG. 23A is a front view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 23B is a right side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 23A.

FIG. 23C is a left side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 23A.

10 FIG. 23D is an exploded front view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 23A.

FIG. 23E is an exploded right side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 23D.

FIG. 23F is an exploded perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 23D.

FIG. 24A is a front view of another embodiment of the present invention which is not coupled or connected to a handheld computing device.

FIG. 24B is a left side view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 24A.

FIG. 24C is a front view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 24A with the embodiment in an opened state.

FIG. 24D is a perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 24C.

FIG. 24E is a perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 24A, with the embodiment in a closed state.

FIG. 24F is another perspective view taken from the front side of the embodiment shown in FIG. 24C.

25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. Identical elements in the various figures are identified with the same reference numerals.

Reference will now be made in detail to embodiment of the present invention. Such embodiments are provided by way of explanation of the present invention, which is not intended to be limited thereto. In fact, those of ordinary skill in the art may appreciate upon reading the present specification and viewing the present drawings that various modifications and variations can be made thereto.

FIG. 1 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. Shown in FIG. 1 are the illumination device 1 attached to the handheld computing device 100, wherein the illumination device 1 comprises an attachment assembly, which here manifests
5 itself as a case 55, a power source 30, a dock 60 for the handheld computing device 100, an illumination device switch 70, and a light source comprising a plurality of LEDs. For clarity purposes, not all the LEDs are marked in FIG. 1. Shown in FIG. 1 is also the handheld computing device 100 having a display screen 130 defining a front side 110, an ON button 170, an OFF button 180, a MENU switch 190, and a front camera 120. Also shown in FIG. 1
10 is an image 140 being displayed in the display screen 130.

As indicated above, the handheld computing device 100 is defined broadly. In FIG. 1, the handheld computing device 100 is shown as a smart phone having a display screen 130, an ON button 170, an OFF button 180, and a MENU switch 190. However, it should be clear that the current invention may be used to accommodate any computing device by making
15 certain adjustments to the power source 30, the case 55 and the dock 60. Moreover, the format and configuration of the handheld computing device 100 may vary significantly due to the brand and version of the device. It is very likely that a handheld computing device 100 does not have any of the buttons or switches shown in FIG. 1. Nevertheless, it should be clear that the current invention provides an illumination device 1 that may accommodate all
20 kinds of computing devices, especially handheld computing devices.

The image 140 here in FIG. 1 is shown to demonstrate possible display on the screen when the handheld computing device is in use. The image 140 may be the image of a party engaged in a video call or video conference with the user of the handheld computing device. The image 140 may also be the image of the user of the handheld computing device when a
25 photograph or video is being captured by the front camera. When it is the image of the user of the handheld computing device, the user may view the image and adjust the luminous intensity, viewing angles, color, and lighting pattern of the light source 10 to achieve optimized result. The user may also adjust the distance from the handheld computing device 100. The illumination of user with the device will work best when the proper distance from
30 camera to user is achieved. The image 140 may also be the image of any person or subject being captured by a camera other than the front camera. Furthermore, the image 140 may also serve as an illustration of any picture or image that are displayed on the screen 130.

The LEDs, as shown in FIG. 1, are the preferred type of light source 10. As indicated above, it is still possible to use other kinds of light, such as CFL or electroluminescent light,

as the light source 10. The basic features of the LEDs may vary according the specific needs of the user and the specific usage for the illumination device 1. For example, the LEDs' luminous intensity, viewing angle, and color may be different from model to model. It is possible to use LED emitting white light or color lights. It is also possible to use color covers or films to enable a white-light LED to show color. Preferably, a plurality of LEDs are used as the light source 10, as shown in FIG. 1. However, it is possible to use only one light. The LEDs may be controlled individually or as a whole regarding switching them on or off, or regarding the luminous intensity, viewing angle, and color of the LEDs. Alternatively, the LEDs may be arranged into subsections that may be controlled as individual subsections. For example, as in FIG. 1, the LEDs may be arranged into three subsections: the left four LEDs, the right four LEDs, and the top two LEDs. As a user of the handheld computing device 100 desires, he/she may choose to turn on and off any subsection or change the features of any subsection according to the ambient light conditions, the posture of the user, and/or the application or process involved.

The LEDs may have different technical specifications and dimensions. In general, the LEDs should be small and match the handheld computing device 100 and the intended usage. Standard T1 LEDs, T1-3/4 LEDs, various kinds of surface mount LEDs, miniature LEDs, mid-range LEDs, high-power LEDs, LED panels, LED modules, and other kinds of LEDs may all be possible choices for specific uses. Some special types of LEDs may be used for special effects.

For example, single wave length LEDs may be used to light therapy. In general, the LEDs may use electricity ranging from 0.1 mW to 50 W, with current ranging from 0.1 .mu.A to 1 A and voltage ranging from 0.1 mV to 250 V. The LEDs may emit white light or color light with particular wavelengths. In a preferred embodiment, the LEDs emit light of warm color temperature, i.e. 2400 Kelvin.

The power source 30 here in FIG. 1 is not an indispensable component of the illumination device 1. In some situations it is preferable to have a power source 30 as shown in FIG. 1. However, in other situations, having a power source presents different advantages. For example, when the illumination device 1 is equipped with a connector to the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100, it is possible for the illumination device 1 to share the power source with the handheld computing device 100, making the structure of the illumination device 1 less complicated and easier to control. However, when it is desirable to have a long battery life or to have a changeable illumination device 1 that may fit different kinds of handheld computing device 100, it is probably advantageous to have an

power source, like the power source 30 shown in FIG. 1, because the power connector may not fit with all the different handheld computing devices.

In FIG. 1, the power source 30 may be a battery. However, it may well be other kinds of power sources as long as the light source 10 is provided with energy. If a battery is used, the power source 30 may be a disposable battery or a rechargeable battery, addressing different concerns such as cost and convenience. In terms of chemical composition, many kinds of batteries may be used. The types of batteries to be used as the power source 30 include but are not limited to: zinc-carbon batteries, alkaline batteries, aluminum batteries, dry-cell batteries, lead-acid batteries, lithium batteries, nickel batteries, potassium batteries, and sodium-ion batteries.

The power source 30 is designed to provide power to the LEDs. When the voltage or current provided by the power source 30 is insufficient to power the LEDs, it is possible to include a regulator circuit, such as a buck-boost converter, to enhance the output from the power source and ensure that the LEDs are adequately supplied. Such regulator circuits are well-known in the arts. In addition, the illumination device 1 may further comprise a battery meter that measures the battery life and informs the user to change batteries when necessary. The technology for such battery meter is also well known in the arts.

In addition to providing power to the LEDs, the power source 30 may serve as a backup power source to the handheld computing device 100. With proper connections between the handheld computing device 100 and the illumination device 1, both in terms of control circuitry and electricity connections, it is possible that the power source 30 may be used to directly provide energy to the handheld computing device 100, enabling a longer overall battery life and providing more flexibility. When the power source 30 is rechargeable, the handheld computer device 100 may also be recharged, enabling a convenient solution for supplying power to both the illumination device 1 and the handheld computing device 100.

It should be noted that FIG. 1 is only supposed to be illustrative as to the position and arrangement of the case 55 and the power source 30. The power source 30 may be located at other positions. For example, the power source 30 may be shield in a chamber attached to the back of the case 55.

In FIG. 1, an illumination device switch 70 is also shown. Such an external switch, as a power source 30, is not an indispensable part of the illumination device 1. If the illumination device 1 is sufficiently integrated with the handheld computing device 100, it is possible to control all aspects of the LEDs through the buttons, menus, and switches of the

handheld computing device 100. Such a design may also provide a full spectrum of options as to the individual, sub-sectional, or whole group of LEDs' luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and lighting patterns. However, in certain situations, having an external switch may be desirable because it affords a quick and easily accessible control for the lights.

5 It should be noted that the switch 70 may have different designs to accommodate different needs. The switch 70 may be mechanical, electrical or logical. In its most simple form, switch 70 may turn on and off all the LEDs without any other adjusting capacities. However, switch 70 may also be designed as a dimmer that dictates the brightness, or luminous intensity of the LEDs in a certain range. One possible design is that the switch 70
10 may control mechanical means of adjustment such as articulating lens or lenses covering the LEDs, allowing for change of illumination intensity. To enable the switch 70 to perform such a function, some well know circuits such as a potentiometer may be included in the illumination device. Moreover, switch 70 may have a more complex design to control the individual, sub-sectional, or whole group of LEDs' luminous intensity, viewing angle, color,
15 and lighting patterns.

 The current invention discloses an attachment assembly that affixes a light source 10 to a computing device. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, while the computing device is a handheld computing device 100, the attachment assembly is a case 55 having a recess that partially encases the handheld computing device 100, leaving the front side 110 largely
20 exposed so that the display screen 130 may be viewed clearly and the front camera 120 may be unblocked. The handheld computing device 100 is snapped in the recess of the case 55. The LEDs are mounted on the edges of the case 55 to direct light from the LEDs in a generally perpendicular direction to the front side 110 of the handheld computing device 100.

 The case 55 may be a one-piece structure or have a multi-piece design for more
25 flexibility and convenience. In addition to attaching the light source 10 to the handheld computing device 100, the case 55 may also provide physical and hygienic protection to the handheld computing device 100, preventing it from damages due to physical impact. The case 55 may be made from materials such as but not limited to: rubber, leather, wood, marble, artificial stone (e.g., Silestone®), graphite (e.g., carbon fiber), metal sheet or foil, or plastic
30 such as, but not limited to, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene (PE), high-density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), polypropylene (PP) , polystyrene (PS), high impact polystyrene (HIPS) and polycarbonate (PC), or some combination thereof. The case 55 may be made of one kind

of materials, or different parts of the case 55 may be made of different materials, ensuring optimized protection and feel.

It should be noted that the "snap-in" design is not the only form of attachment to connect the handheld computing device 100 to the case 55. For example, the case 55 may comprise two pieces of cover, either or both may be slidably connected to the handheld computing device 100. It is also possible that the handheld computing device 100 may be fastened to the case with other means such as pre-positions screws, hook-and-loop fastener, riveting, or any other kind of mechanisms allowing a secure attachment. Preferably, the case 55 is removably attached to the handheld computing device 100, allowing easy detaching for higher level of flexibility. However, it would also be acceptable to make the case 55 a permanent fixture of the handheld computing device 100, allowing high level of integration between the handheld computing device 100 and the illumination device 1.

The LEDs may be mounted to the case 55 by any means that allow secure attachment. The LEDs may be welded, screwed, riveted, glued, co-molded, or in any other way linked to or inserted into the case 55. Necessary structures, such as prepositioned magnets or hook-and-loop fasteners, or snaps, may be employed to fasten the LEDs to the case 55. In general, the LEDs may be connected to the case 55 in a permanent or removable manner. Moreover, the approach to connect the LEDs to the case may vary due to the type of LEDs or the type of cases used.

After attachment, the relative positions and the projection angles of the LEDs may still be adjustable, allowing more flexibility as to the area, scope, and depth of illumination. Moreover, the attachment method for the LEDs may be designed in such a way that allows the LEDs to illuminate to a direction not generally perpendicular to the front side the handheld computing device. For example, each LEDs may be mounted on the case with a universal wheel that allows the LED to tilt to all directions. Thus, when it is desirable to use the LEDs with the back camera of the handheld computing device, such designs may allow the LEDs to illuminate in the direction of the back camera.

As indicated above, the attachment assembly may take other forms apart from a case 55. The key is to enable the attachment assembly to attach the light source 10 to the handheld computing device. In the simplest format, the light source 10 may be mounted directly on the handheld computing device, making the light source 10 integral to the handheld computing device. In that case, the attachment assembly may simply comprise the minimum material or structure, such as the magnet, glue, screw, rivet, or welding material that connects the light source 10 to the handheld computing device. In a more complex form,

the attachment assembly may comprise simply of one or more attachment strips that have the LEDs mounted on the strips and these strips may be attached to the handheld computing device through any means possible. The strips may be connected to the handheld computing device with screws or hinges, allowing the strips to tilt away from the handheld computing device while maintaining the attachment, enabling the LEDs to illuminate a wider area. When necessary, the LEDs may even be removed from the handheld computing device and the attachment assembly may comprise an extension cord that allow the LEDs to be powered, controlled, and provide illumination to an extended area. Such a design may be helpful to maximize the illumination scope of the illumination device.

The illumination device 1 may further comprise a sensor that detects and measures ambient light conditions. The general structure and circuitry for such sensor is well known in the arts. An ambient light sensor (see FIG. 7) may facilitate the adjustment process for the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and lighting pattern of the handheld computing device, making it possible for automatic control when an applicable computer program is installed.

FIG. 2 is an isometric drawing of a side view of the first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. To make the various elements visible, dotted lines are used to illustrate structures that are shielded from view by the case 55. Shown in FIG. 2 is the illumination device 1 having a case 55, a power source 30, a dock 60, a plurality of LEDs covered by light covers 20, and power connector 40 connecting the LEDs to the power source 30. Also shown in FIG. 2 is the handheld computing device 100 being encased in the case 55. For clarity purposes, not all the LEDs or light covers are marked in FIG. 2.

The power connector 40 represents a means to connect the LEDs to a power source, such as the power source 30 shown in FIG. 2. As indicated above, the power source 30 may be a battery or any other kind of power source that is compact and safe. The power connector 40 may be regular electric wiring that is well-known in the arts or any other kinds of circuitry that may be used to connect a light source 10 to a power supply.

The dock 60 may be considered a part of the attachment assembly, together with the case. Like the power connector 40, the dock 60 is not an indispensable structure of the illumination device. However, the dock 60 may play some important roles if it is present. The dock 60 may serve as part of the "snap-in" structure that secures the handheld computing device 100 in the case 55. More importantly, the dock 60 may include connectors that may be plugged into the handheld computing device 100 and serve to integrate the illumination

device 1 with the handheld computing device in terms of data sharing, synergistic control, and sharing of power sources. The technology to enable the dock 60 to serve as a connector to the handheld computing device 100 is well known in the arts.

5 The light covers 20 may be a lens used to diffuse the light from the LEDs, focus the lights from the LEDs, and/or add certain colors when the LED light is white. The light cover 20 may diffuse and soften the light from the LEDs and help to achieve optimal illumination without creating a blind effect.

10 The light cover 20 may be any kind of diffuser, such as but not limited to: polycarbonate LED diffuser, acrylic LED diffuser, clear LED diffuser, opal LED diffuser, satin LED diffuser, LED diffuser films, or any product or material having LED light diffusing capability. The light covers 20 may also be any kind of lens that is adjustable or unadjustable. The light covers 20 may be colored, changing white light emitted by the LEDs to color lights.

15 The light covers 20 may be attached to the LEDs or to the case. The manner of attachment may vary according to the materials used and the specific configuration of the different structures. The light covers 20 may be slidable or rolling covers that may be attached or detached easily. The light covers 20 also be glued, screwed, welded, or riveted to the LEDs or the attachment assembly.

20 The configuration of the light covers 20 may differ from what is shown in FIG. 2. For example, the light covers 20 may take the form of "light strip" or a "light pipe," which may cover more than one LED light. In particular, one "light pipe" may cover the left four LEDs, another one for the right four LEDs, and another for the two LEDs on top, enabling better diffusion and better illumination. Alternatively, a continuous "light strip" or "light pipe" may cover all the LED lights.

25 FIG. 3 is an isometric drawing of a back view of the first embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. Shown in FIG. 3 are the case 55, the LEDs, and the handheld computing device 100 having a back side 115 and a back camera 125 on the back side 115.

30 As indicated above, the attachment assembly may take many forms. The case 55 here is one example that allows both light source 10 attachment and general protection to the handheld computing device. Certain methods to mount the light source 10 to the case may allow the light source 10, preferably LEDs, to be adjustable in position and used with the back camera 125. In such circumstances, the LEDs may assist the photo or video capturing process or other applications conducted with the back camera.

The attachment assembly may also comprise other structures that may be combined with the case 55. One possible addition is a hand-free structure such as but not limited to a frame stand and/or a hanger. The frame stand or hanger is preferably foldable and may attach to the back of the case 55, occupying little space with folded. When the frame stand or hanger is unfolded, it may support or hang the handheld computing device in an upright position, allowing the display to be viewed comfortably by a user without occupying a user's hand. More particularly, the side(s) and bottom edge of the case may be able to be made with an angled surface so that the case may serve as part of a stand. For example, the thicker bottom area in a case, adjacent to where the external battery is installed, may provide enough surface to support an iPhone® at an angle. In summary, the frame stand or hanger enables hand-free viewing of the handheld computing device, providing more flexibility as to what can be done with the device.

FIG. 4 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a second embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. Shown in FIG. 4 are the illumination device 1 attached to a handheld computing device 100, wherein the illumination device 1 comprises an attachment assembly, which comprises a case 55 and a dock 60, and a plurality of LEDs. For clarity purposes, not all the LEDs are marked in FIG. 4. Shown in FIG. 4 is also the handheld computing device 100 having a display screen 130 defining a front side 110, an ON button 170, an OFF button 180, a MENU switch 190, and a front camera 120. Also shown in FIG. 4 is an image 140 being displayed in the display screen 130.

FIG. 5 is an isometric drawing of a side view of the second embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. To make the various elements visible, dotted lines are used to illustrate structures that are shielded from view by the case 55. Shown in FIG. 5 is the illumination device 1 having a case 55 and a dock 60, a plurality of LEDs covered by light covers 20, and a power connector 40. Also shown in FIG. 5 is the handheld computing device 100 being encased in the case 55. For clarity purposes, not all the LEDs or light covers are marked in FIG. 5.

FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 illustrate a second embodiment of the current invention. In this embodiment, the power source and the switch shown in FIG. 1-2 are no longer present. The light source 10, here a plurality of LEDs, is connected by the power connector 40 to the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. Moreover, with further integration of the illumination device 1 and the handheld computing device 100, the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and light pattern of the light source 10 may be adjusted by the

switches, buttons, and menus of the handheld computing device, eliminating the need for an external control switch. Such a design simplifies the basic structure of the illumination device 1, yet requiring higher level of connection and synergy between the illumination device 1 and the handheld computing device.

It should be noted that the second and third embodiments may not necessarily be described to the fullest extent because such descriptions are provided for the first embodiment. In particular, the description for any of the embodiments should be considered included other embodiments as long as there is not conflict between the descriptions.

FIG. 6 is an isometric drawing of a front view of a third embodiment of the present invention when an illumination device is connected to a handheld computing device. Shown in FIG. 6 are the illumination device 1 attached to the handheld computing device 100, wherein the illumination device 1 comprises a light source 10 comprising a circular light panel 200 encircling a display screen 130. Shown in FIG. 6 is also the handheld computing device 100 having a display screen 130 defining a front side 110, a MENU switch 190, and the front camera 120. Also shown in FIG. 6 is an image 140 being displayed in the display screen 130.

In the third embodiment, some other features such as the attachment assembly, the power source 30, the dock 60, and the illumination device switch 70 are not displayed. However, it should be noted that these structures may still be present, but shielded from direct view. As indicated above, electroluminescent light using algae-based wire and panels, such as the light based on RiLi technology (produced by Revolution in Lighting, Inc.), may be used as the light source 10. The design of the circular light panel 200 is particularly suitable to use such lighting technology, which is in general energy efficient, long lasting, bright, and having a wide viewing angle. The circular light panel 200 is preferably thin and may attach to the handheld computing device 200 using an attachment assembly comprising any kind of connecting mechanism, such as industrial glue. It should also be noted that the design, size, and shape of the light panel 200 may vary according to functional and/or aesthetic needs. The power supply, the control system, and the possible varying display of lighting by the light source 10 are fully described above and below.

Referring now to FIGS. 7 and 8, there is another embodiment of the present invention as shown from the front and back, respectively. The illumination device 1 takes the form of a case 55 and is shown without a computing device 100 (see FIG. 15) attached thereto. Generally, the embodiment has a front side 110, back side 115, top 105, bottom 95, and at

least two side surfaces 90. Each of these surfaces interact to generally define a recess 65 as shown in FIG. 7.

Each of the side surfaces 90 has a generally horizontal extension or light rail that extends past and from the front surface 110. The light rails generally comprise a light cover 20 and a plurality of light sources or LEDs. The plurality of light source 10 are preferably LEDs that emit white light. The white light can be produced via mixed-color lighting or phosphor conversion or any other suitable technology. In some instances, it may be desirable to have the LEDs be capable of producing different colors and/or differing shades of light and such LEDs may be incorporated as appropriate. The light source 10 may be any type of LEDs as previously described herein and are preferably surface mounted LEDs, or may alternatively be any other suitable type of light source, such as, without limitation incandescent, fluorescent, or high-intensity discharge (HID) bulbs.

The light covers 20, here, are coverings for the LEDs. The light covers 20 may cover, but not touch, each light source 10 individually or cover a number of light source 10 simultaneously. In other embodiments, the light covers 20 may cover, and touch, any one or more light sources 10. The light covers 20 are preferably translucent, and in some cases transparent, plastic coverings that serve to diffuse the light as it passes through these coverings. The light coverings 20 may be removable and may comprise different materials and colors to provide a particular degree of diffusion or a tint, shade, or other color distortion or any combination thereof to the light source 10. In other embodiments, the light covers 20 are permanently attached thereto.

Further, each of the light covers 20 are designed to permit light to be emitted outwards from the illumination device 1 along at least a 180° arc. This is due to the fact the light covers 20 are generally shaped to cover the area above the light source 10 and on each side of the light source 10 to the point at which the light source 10 terminate at the device. In some instances, the light covers 20 may further be disposed past the point of termination of the light source 10 and may allow for rear facing light source 10 using the same principles as the front facing light sources described herein.

The light covers 20 are preferably disposed along the length of the side surface(s) 90, but may fully encircle the case 55. The light covers 20 may also be intermittent with gaps or spaces in between a number of separate light covers. In a preferred configuration, one light rail is longer than the other light rail (see FIG. 10). This serves to provide access to features

of a computing device, such as a smart phone, which are typically disposed on the left-side of the device.

Where the light covers 20 intersect with the top area and bottom area of the illumination device 1 a securement mechanism 75 is formed extending therefrom. This securement mechanism 75 may be located in at least one corner area and up to four or more corner areas. In a preferred embodiment, there are at least two securement mechanisms 75. The securement mechanism 75 manifests itself as a tab or extension that extends substantially perpendicularly from the top of the light cover 20. Preferably, the securement mechanisms 75 are disposed on opposite ends and opposite sides of the illumination device 1. This enables, for example, one securement mechanism to be disposed on the upper left side and the other to be disposed on the lower right side. This disparity provides the most secure arrangement of the two form securement mechanism. With three or more securement mechanisms, the arrangement is less vital as the extra points of contact override the necessity for a particular arrangement.

When a computing device is pushed downward into the recess the securement mechanisms 75 slide over a surface of the computing device thereby securing the position of and retaining the computing device therein. In order to remove the computing device, the case 55 is flexed downwards (away from the computing device) slightly, allowing the securement mechanisms 75 to withdraw or recede from covering the computing device and the computing device is subsequently removed.

Further features of the illumination device 1 include an aperture 135 to provide unrestricted or uninhibited access for a rear facing camera of the computing device. The position of the aperture 135 can be varied to accommodate any number of sizes, shapes, and positions. An ambient light sensor 145 may be disposed thereon to automatically adjust the intensity of the light sources 10 in accordance with the ambient light. A charging port 85 enables charging of the power source 30 (see FIG. 1) which is a rechargeable power source and may be located within the illumination device itself.

In addition, the illumination device 1 may provide for at least one depressible or touch sensitive button 80. In a preferred embodiment this button is located on the back side 115 of the illumination device 1. The touch sensitive button 80 controls an operative state of the light sources 10. This may include powering the light sources 10 on or off as well as serving to dim or intensify the light sources 10 as needed.

In order to dim or intensify the light sources 10 one would depress and continue to apply pressure to or leave their finger remaining over the button area. This action causes the

light sources 10 to either dim or intensify until the button is ceased to have been engaged. Further engagement of the button 80 will result in further dimming or intensifying based on the current setting of the light sources 10.

In FIGS. 9-12, the embodiment shown in FIGS. 7-8 is further shown from the right side, left side, top, and bottom, respectively. Here, the overall, shape and structure of the illumination device 1 is more apparent, as are the interactions between the front side 110, back side 115, top 105, bottom 95, and sides 90. The light sources 10 are shown from one configuration arrangement.

There may be cutouts or voids 150 between areas of the light rails where such voids or spaces 150 have been strategically placed to enable interaction with the computing device once the computing device has been secured thereto. As shown, such voids 150 are shown along the top, bottom, and mid to upper left side of the case. These positions are the typical locations of buttons and other interactive features of computing devices, namely smart phones. However, the exact arrangement, size, and shape of such voids 150 can be altered as necessary.

As shown in FIG. 12, the charging port 85 is typically located in the bottom of the illumination device 1. The charging port 85 may be any type of suitable port including those known in the art such as a universal serial bus (USB) port, which provides for both charging downstream ports and dedicated charging ports and other suitable charging technology. The port is operably coupled to the power source contained therein to charge it as required.

Referring now to FIG. 13, the light covers 20 have been partially removed to expose the light sources 10 thereunder. This arrangement and number of light sources 10 is one of but innumerable such arrangements and is intended to be merely representative of one such arrangement. It can also be seen how one of the light rails (left light rail in this embodiment) contains more light sources 10 and is longer in length than the other light rail (right light rail in this embodiment). In other embodiments, the configuration as to which is the longer light rail containing more light sources 10 and which is the shorter light rail containing fewer light sources 10 may be reversed. As should be understood, the number of light sources on each rail and the length of each rail may be varied as may be desired in order to contain any number and/or arrangement of light sources 10 on each rail, and the length of each rail may also be varied so as to be longer or shorter in length, as desired.

FIG. 14 demonstrates an iteration of the present disclosure as shown from a cutaway sectional view from the view in FIG. 12. As shown, there is generally a front side 110, a back side 115, and a side surface 90 which service to form the recess 65 for receiving a

computing device. Emanating or rising from the front side 110 is the light covers 20. The light covers 20, as shown, as generally as an inverted "u"-shaped, but may bear a more rounded "c" or other shape depending on the light source 10 used and the preferences for diffusing that light source 10.

5 The light covers 20 are generally unitary, single channels that run along either side, or top or bottom of the front side 110. The light covers 20 may be disposed separately or may be connected forming a continuous cover traveling the length of the perimeter. In some embodiments the light covers 20 may be oriented to be positioned along the back side 115 as well. The light covers 20, as previously noted, are configured to diffuse light. Such diffusion
10 may be accomplished by use of certain materials, textures, patterns, or the like or any combination thereof comprising the light covers 20. For example, denser materials are typically more efficient in diffusing light and such a material may be required with more luminous light sources.

 Internally, a printed circuit board (PCB) 160 is shown with a rechargeable power
15 source 30 coupled thereto. Power connectors 40, such as wiring, couples the light sources 10 to the power source. The depressible button 80 can function to alter an operative state of the light sources 10 including to turn light sources on/off as well as change the luminous output of the light sources 10.

 In FIG. 15, the illumination device 1 is shown from a perspective view with the
20 computing device 100 removably coupled thereto. The computing device 100 has a display screen 130, front facing camera 120, and computing device controls 155, and other not explicitly named features. By partially surrounding the computing device with diffused light from the light sources 10 and light covers 20, the present invention enables even and consistent lighting across a subject thereby creating desirable captures of static and time
25 varying images as further described herein.

 Further, as shown in FIG. 15, the light sources 10 are positioned equidistant from one another. The spacing or gap between these light sources 10 may vary but is preferably about 0.1 inch to about 2 inches, and more preferably about 0.25 inches. The gap or spacing being defined as the area where the placement of one light source ends and another begins. The
30 light sources 10 may reside on a strip that operably couples each light to one another or may otherwise reside directly on the printed circuit board as described. Other functional implementations may also be employed and are covered under the purview of this invention.

 In some instances, the general concept described herein in FIGS. 7-14 may be capable of being used with a rear facing camera as well. In such an embodiment, the orientation of

the light rails including the light sources and light covers would be rear facing instead of forward facing. The recess, securement mechanisms, apertures, and the like would relatively stay in the same orientation as with a forward facing implementation. In some embodiments, there may be both forward facing and rear facing light rails containing light sources and light covers as described herein. In such an embodiment, the light sources (forward facing and rear facing) may be able to be independently controlled thus enabling the rear facing light sources to be turned on/off as necessary and enabling the same functionality to occur with the forward facing light sources.

As indicated above, it is in the purview of the current invention, as described in the Figures, that a series of computer applications or programs may accompany the illumination device disclosed herein. These applications may facilitate the use of the illumination device and ensure that it is safe, well-controlled, and optimized to assist the use of some other applications. However, it is of note that this is not a requirement and, in fact, it may be more practical to operate the present invention as a standalone embodiment. This gives full control over the illumination device 1 to the user. The user can couple the illumination device 1 to a computing device 100 as needed.

Once coupled to the computing device 100, the user can change the intensity or any other property of the light sources 10 by using controls, switches, and the like embedded with the illumination device 1 itself. Further, this standalone usage is enhanced by the rechargeable power source contained within the case 55. Thus, the power source may be recharged as necessary without requiring the computing device 100 to be recharged, nor would it drain a charge from the power source of the computing device.

Referring next to FIG. 16A-FIG. 24F, additional example embodiments of illumination device 1 are described. It should be noted that these embodiments may not necessarily be described to the fullest extent because such descriptions are provided for in the embodiments described above. In particular, the description for any of the embodiments should be considered included in other embodiments as long as there is not conflict between the descriptions

As discussed above, the general concept described in FIGS. 7-14 may be capable of being used with a rear facing camera. Also, in some embodiments, there may be both forward facing and rear facing light rails containing light sources and light covers. FIG. 16A-FIG. 17D illustrate example arrangements of case 55 having both forward facing and rear facing light rails containing respective light sources 10, 210 and respective light covers 20, 220, which may be used with both forward facing and rear facing cameras. The type,

arrangement, configuration, location and number of light sources 10, 210 is one of but innumerable such arrangements and is intended to be merely representative of one such arrangement. As should be understood, the number of light sources 10, 210 on each rail and the length of each rail may be varied as may be desired in order to contain any type, configuration, location, number and/or arrangement of light sources 10, 210 on each rail, and the length of each rail may also be varied so as to be longer or shorter in length, as desired.

Referring to FIGS. 16A-16F, an example embodiment is shown of case 55 having front and rear facing light rails. In particular, FIGS. 16A-16C illustrate respective back, front and perspective views of the case 55 having front light rails (containing light sources 10 and light covers 20) and rear facing light rails (containing light sources 210 and light covers 220); FIGS. 16D and 16E illustrate cross-section views of the case 55 taken along lines 16D-16D of FIG. 16A, according to different example arrangements of front and rear facing light rails; and FIG. 16F is a cross-section view of the case 55 taken along lines 16F-16F of FIG. 16B, illustrating electrical connections of components of the case 55.

The illumination device 1 takes the form of a case 55 and is shown without the handheld computing device 100 attached thereto. Generally, the embodiment has a front side 110, back side 115, top 105, bottom 95, and at least two side surfaces 90. The case 55 includes aperture 135 to provide unrestricted or uninhibited access for a rear facing camera of the computing device 100. Each rear light rail includes light sources 210 having light covers 220 that are separately disposed over respective light sources 210. Each front light rail includes light sources 10 having light covers 20 that are separately disposed over respective light sources 10.

Light sources 210 may be the same as light sources 10 except that light sources 210 are arranged on the back side 115 of the case 55. Light covers 220, similar to light covers 20, are configured to diffuse light. Light covers 220 may be the same as light covers 20 except that light covers 220 are disposed on back light sources 210. In some examples, light sources 10 and 210 may have the same light characteristic properties (e.g., producing the same colors). In some examples light sources 10 and 210 may have different light characteristic properties (e.g., producing different colors and/or differing shades of light). In some examples, light covers 20 and 220 may have the same properties (e.g., same material, same color, same tint). In some examples light covers 20 and 220 may have different properties (e.g., different material, different color, different tint). In some examples, rear facing light rails (light sources 210 and light covers 220) may be configured to provide more light and/or more diffusion than front light rails (light sources 10 and light covers 20), such as to provide

improved captured images of groups of people with a back camera compared to “selfies” taken with a front camera.

In some examples, the forward facing light sources 10 and rear facing light sources 210 may be independently controlled, such as by touch sensitive button 80. Thus, rear facing
5 light sources 210 may be turned on/off as necessary, and the case 55 may enable the same functionality to occur for the rear facing light sources 210 as described herein with respect to the forward facing light sources 10.

In FIGS. 16A-16E, the light sources 10, 210 (and respective light covers 20, 220) are illustrated as being disposed along the length of the side surface(s) 90. In some examples, the
10 light sources 10, 210 (and respective light covers 20, 220) may fully encircle the case 55. In some examples, the light sources 10, 210 (and respective light covers 20, 220) may also be disposed along a length of the top 105 (as shown in FIG. 1) or may be disposed along a length of the bottom 95 of case 55.

In some examples, the case 55 may include charging port 85, as described above. In
15 some examples, the case 55 may include an external memory slot 222. The memory slot 222 may provide uninhibited access to a memory card interface of the handheld computing device 100. The memory slot 222 may be suitable for accepting any suitable external memory card known in the art, such as, but not limited to, a secure digital (SD) memory card.

Referring to FIGS. 16D and 16E, two example arrangements of forward and rear
20 facing light sources 10, 210 are shown. FIGS. 16D and 16E also illustrate the arrangement of rear facing light covers 220 with respect to light sources 210. For convenience, light covers 20 are not shown in FIGS. 16D and 16E. In FIG. 16D, forward light sources 10 and rear facing light sources 210 are disposed on PCB 260 such that light sources 10, 210 are aligned with each other (across PCB 260). In FIG. 16E, forward light sources 10 and rear facing light
25 sources 210 are disposed on PCB 260 such that light sources 10, 210 are staggered with each other (across PCB 260) (i.e., not aligned). It is understood that FIGS. 16D and 16E represent example forward and rear facing light source arrangements, and that other arrangements are possible.

FIG. 16F demonstrates an example electronic connection arrangement of some of the
30 components of the case 55 shown in FIG. 16B (as well as the case shown in FIG. 17B). As shown, there is generally a front side 110, a back side 115, and a side surface 90 which services to form a recess for receiving the computing device 100. Emanating or rising from the front side 110 is the light covers 20. Emanating from the back side 115 is the rear facing light covers 220.

Internally, the PCB 260 is shown with a rechargeable power source 30 coupled thereto. Power connectors 40, such as wiring, couples the forward facing light sources 10 and the rear facing light sources 210 to the power source 30. The depressible button 80 can function to alter an operative state of the forward and rear facing light sources 10, 210, including, for example and without limitation, to turn light sources 10, 210 on/off as well as change the luminous output of the light sources 10, 210 (including independent control forward and rear facing light sources 10, 210).

Referring to FIGS. 17A-17D, another example embodiment is shown of case 55 having front and rear facing light rails. In particular, FIGS. 17A and 17B illustrate respective back and front views of the case 55 having front light rails (containing light sources 10 and light covers 20) and rear facing light rails (containing light sources 210 and light covers 220); and FIGS. 17C and 17D illustrate cross-section views of the case 55 taken along lines 17C-17C of FIG. 17A, according to different example arrangements of front and rear facing light rails. For convenience, light covers 20 are not shown in FIGS. 17C and 17D.

The case 55 shown in FIGS. 17A-17D is the same as the case 55 shown in FIGS. 16A-16E, except that the configuration of the light covers 220 may differ from the light covers 220 shown in FIGS. 16A-16E. In FIGS. 17A-17D, the rear facing light covers 220 may cover more than one light source. For example, the light covers 220 may take the form of a continuous "light strip" or a "light pipe" (as described above with respect to light covers 20) which may simultaneously cover all light sources 220 of the respective rear light rail.

As discussed above, light sources 10 (210) may be mounted to the case 55 by any means that allows secure attachment, and may also be designed in such a way that allows the light sources 10 (210) to illuminate to a direction not generally perpendicular to the front side 110 of the handheld computing device 100. FIG. 18A-FIG. 19D illustrate example different mounting positions of the light sources 10 in case 55. FIG. 18A-FIG. 19B illustrate example side-surface-facing light sources 10. FIGS. 19C and 19D illustrate example front-side-facing light sources 10. Although FIG. 18A-FIG. 19D illustrate examples of front facing light rails, it is understood that the example design may also be applicable to rear facing light rails and a combination of front and rear facing light rails.

In particular, FIG. 18A is a cutaway view of case 55 taken from the front side 110 with a portion thereof removed (including the light covers 20) exposing the light sources 10 residing therebelow; FIG. 18B is a cross-section view of case 55 shown in FIG. 18A along lines 18B-18B; FIG. 18C is a cross-section view of portion 18C shown in FIG. 18B; FIG. 19A is a cross-section view along lines 18B-18B of the case 55 shown in FIG. 18A with the

portion included (i.e., including light covers 20); FIG. 19B is a cross-section view of portion 19B shown in FIG. 19A; FIG. 19C is a cross-section view taken from the bottom side of another case 55 (such as shown in FIG. 13); and FIG. 19D is a cross-section view of portion 19D shown in FIG. 19C.

As shown in FIGS. 18A-18C, the case 55 may include light sources 10 mounted on PCB boards 161. Each PCB board 161 may be mounted to the case 55 parallel to side surface 90 (via attachment to the back side 115), such that the PCB board 161 extends perpendicular to front side 110. Light sources 10 may be mounted on each PCB board 161, such that the light sources 10 (in an emitting direction) face the side surface 90, thus forming side-surface-facing light sources 10. As shown in FIGS. 19A and 19B, light 224 from light source 10 may be emitted through light cover(s) 20 in a direction not generally perpendicular to front side 110 of the case 55.

In contrast, in FIGS. 19C and 19B, light sources 10 may be mounted on PCB board 163. Each PCB board 163 may be mounted to the case 55 parallel to side surface 90 (via attachment to the side surface 90), such that the PCB board 163 extends parallel to front side 110. Light sources 10 may be mounted on each PCB board 163, such that the light sources 10 (in an emitting direction) face the front side 110, thus forming front-side-facing light sources 10. As shown in FIGS. 19C and 19D, light 226 from light source 10 may be emitted through light cover(s) 20 in a direction generally perpendicular to front side 110 of the case 55.

In addition to allowing the light sources to generate light 224 in a direction away from perpendicular (relative to the front side 110), as shown in FIG. 19B, side-surface-facing light sources (shown in FIGS. 19A and 19B) may also allow the case 55 to be formed with a more compact width profile (i.e., between side surfaces 90) than the case 55 shown in FIG. 19C, because of the perpendicular arrangement of PCB boards 161 to front side 110.

As discussed above, the case 55 may include power source 30 that is separate from the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. Referring next to FIGS. 20A and 20B, example embodiments of case 55 having power source 30 are described. In particular, FIGS. 20A and 20B are perspective view diagrams of case 55 taken from the back side 115 according to different example embodiments. In FIG. 20A and 20B, the case 55 is shown without the handheld computing device 100 coupled to the case 55, for convenience in describing aspects of powering the illumination device 1. It is understood that FIGS. 20A and 20B represent example embodiments illustrative as to the position and arrangement of the case 55 and the power source 30. The power source 30 may be located at other positions.

Referring to FIG. 20A, the case 55 may include power source 30 (also referred to as battery 30) disposed in a chamber (not shown) of case 55 and secured by cover 242 attached to back side 115 of case 55. The case 55 may also include depressible or touch sensitive light operation button 242, depressible or touch sensitive charging button 244, charging port 248 and discharging port 250. In some examples, the case may include charging indicator 246.
5 In some examples, the case 55 may include external memory slot 222. In some examples, the case may include charging sensor 252.

In some examples, battery 30 may be permanently fixed in case 55. In some examples, battery 30 may be removably disposed in case 55. As discussed above, in some examples, battery 30 may be a disposable battery or a rechargeable battery or any other
10 power source, such as solar.

Battery 30 may provide power to the light sources 10. Battery 30 may also serve as a backup power source to the handheld computing device 100. For example, with control circuitry and electrical connections (such as via dock 60 shown in FIG. 1), battery 30 may be used to directly provide energy to the handheld computing device 100, enabling a longer
15 overall battery life. When the battery 30 is rechargeable, the handheld computer device 100 may also be recharged, enabling a convenient solution for supplying power to both the illumination device 1 and the handheld computing device 100.

In some examples, the case 55 may include depressible or touch sensitive button 242 to control an operative state of the light sources 10 (e.g., powering light sources 10 on or off, changing a luminous output of light sources 10, viewing angle, color, lighting patterns, etc.). The functions of button 242 may be similar to touch sensitive button 80 and/or illumination device switch 70 as described above.
20

In some examples, the case 55 may include depressible or touch sensitive button 244 to control charging of the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100 by the power source 30. In some examples, button 244 may also control charging of an external device by power source, via discharging port 250. For example, depressing or touching button 244 may cycle through preset operation states, such as charging battery 30 via charging port 248, charging the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100 via charging port 248, charging the internal power source of the handheld computing device
25 100 via battery 30, discharging the battery 30 to power an external port via discharging port 250 and disabling charging/discharging of battery 30. In some examples, the functionality of button 244 may be combined with the functionality of button 242 into a single depressible or touch sensitive button.
30

In some examples, the case 55 may include charging indicator 246, such as a charging bar. Charging indicator 246 may include a battery meter that measures the battery life of power source 30 and may indicate the battery life remaining. Charging indicator 246 may also indicate to the user to change batteries or recharge battery 30 when necessary.

5 In some examples, the case 55 may include dedicated charging port 248, which may be operably coupled to power source 30 and the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. The charging port 248 may be any type of suitable port including those known in the art such as a USB port, which provides for charging power source 30 and the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. In some examples, the case
10 55 may also be configured to be wirelessly charged (also referred to as inductive charging). For example, the charging port 248 of case 55 may include an induction charger (having an induction coil) configured to be inductively coupled to a charging station (having its own induction coil), such as (without being limited to) a wireless charging pad. The induction coils in the induction charger and the charger stations may be inductively coupled to create an
15 alternating electromagnetic field. The alternating electromagnetic field may be converted into an electric current by the induction charger of the case 55, to charge power source 30. In some examples, the induction charger may use resonant inductive coupling. In some examples, charging port 248 may include an induction charger in addition to a USB charging port.

20 In some examples, the case 55 may include dedicated discharging port 250 (separate from charging port 248), which may be operably coupled to power source 30. The discharging port 250 may be any type of suitable port including those known in the art such as a USB port, which provides for charging a downstream port (e.g., an external device) via power source 30.

25 In some examples, case 55 may include charging sensor 252 for controlling charging of the power source 30 and the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. For example, charging sensor 252 may include suitable circuitry and electrical connections to measure a battery life remaining for each of power source 30 and the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100. Depending on the measured remaining battery life,
30 charging sensor 252 may distribute energy received via charging port 248 among one or more of power source 30 or the internal power source, based on one or more predetermined conditions (such as prioritization of computing device charging over power source 30 charging). For example, charging sensor 252 may permit power source 30 to receive energy when there is greater than 80% internal battery life remaining. In contrast, charging sensor

252 may distribute energy to the internal battery when there is less than a certain percentage of internal battery life remaining, such as 20% internal battery life remaining. The one or more predetermined conditions for charging power source 30 and the internal battery may be preset by the illumination device 1 and/or may be selected by the user.

5 Referring to FIG. 20B, the case 55 may include power source 30 (also referred to as battery 30) disposed in a chamber (not shown) of case 55 and secured by cover 242 attached to back side 115 of case 55. The case 55 may also include depressible or touch sensitive light operation button 242, depressible or touch sensitive charging button 244 and charging/discharging port 254. In some examples, the case may include charging indicator
10 246. In some examples, the case 55 may include external memory slot 222. In some examples, the case may include charging sensor 252.

The case 55 shown in FIG. 20B is the same as the case 55 shown in FIG. 20A, except that the case 55 in FIG. 20B includes charging/discharging port 254 instead of separate dedicated charging port 248 and discharging port 250. Charging/discharging port 254 may
15 provide for both charging power source 30 and the internal power source of the handheld computing device 100, and charging downstream ports via power source 30. Charging/discharging port 254 may be any type of suitable port including those known in the art such as a universal serial bus (USB) port and/or an induction charger (for wireless charging). In some examples, case 55 may include an induction charger in addition to a
20 USB-type charging/discharging port.

Although the case 55 is shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B as including external memory slot 222, these represent example embodiments. In some examples, the case 55 may not include external memory slot 222. Although the case 55 that is shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B does not include light source(s) 210 and light cover(s) 220, these represent example
25 embodiments. In some examples, the case may also include light source(s) 210 and light cover(s) 220, as shown, for example, in FIG. 16A-FIG. 17D.

As discussed above, the case 55 may be a one-piece structure or may include a multi-piece design, for secure attachment of the handheld computing device 100 to case 55. Referring next to FIG. 21A-FIG. 24F, example embodiments of case 55 configured as a two-
30 piece structure are described. In FIG. 21A-FIG. 24F, the case 55 is shown without the handheld computing device 100 coupled to the case 55, for convenience in describing operation of the example two-piece case designs.

The example two-piece structures of case 55 may be made from the same materials described above. The sections of the two-piece case may be formed from the same material

or from different materials, such as to ensure optimized protection and feel. Each section of the two-piece case may be formed from the same material or a combination of two or more different materials. It is understood that FIG. 21A-FIG. 24F describe example two-piece case designs, and that the invention is not limited to these examples. It is also possible that the handheld computing device 100 may be fastened to the case 55 with other means such as pre-positioned screws, hook-and-loop fasteners, riveting, or any other kind of mechanisms allowing a secure attachment. In some examples, the case 55 is removably attached to the handheld computing device 100, allowing easy detaching for higher level of flexibility. In some examples, the case 55 may be a permanent fixture of the handheld computing device 100, for example, to provide a high level of integration between the handheld computing device 100 and the illumination device 1. Although two-piece case designs are illustrated, it is understood that the case 55 may include any suitable multi-piece design, including cases having three or more structures.

Although the case 55 is shown in FIG. 21A-FIG. 24F does not include light source(s) 210 and light cover(s) 220, these represent example embodiments. In some examples, the case may also include light source(s) 210 and light cover(s) 220, as shown, for example, in FIG. 16A-FIG. 17D.

FIGS. 21A-21F illustrate an example two-piece case 55 having pre-positioned protrusions 262 that fit into prepositioned recesses 266. In particular, FIG. 21A is a back view of case 55 with respect to back side 115; FIG. 21B is a right side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; FIG. 21C is an exploded back view of case 55 with respect to back side 115; FIG. 21D is an exploded right side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; FIG. 21E is a perspective view taken with respect to front side 110 of case 55; and FIG. 21F is an exploded perspective view of case 55 taken with respect to front side 110.

The case 55 may include first section 260 and second section 264. The first section 260 may include one or more prepositioned protrusions 262 on a bottom side. The second section 264 may include one or more prepositioned recesses 266 on a top side configured to be aligned with respective protrusion(s) 262. The first section 260 may be attached to the second section 264 by aligning and mechanically coupling protrusions 262 to recesses 266 (shown in FIGS. 21C and 21F). The first section 260 may be detached from the second section 264 by decoupling protrusions 262 from recesses 266. In operation, for example, the handheld computing device 100 may be coupled to front side 110 of second section 264. Next, first section 260 may be aligned and coupled to second section 264, thereby securing the handheld computing device 100 to case 55.

FIGS. 22A-22E illustrate an example two-piece case 55 having pre-positioned protrusions 272 that fit into prepositioned recesses 276. In particular, FIG. 22A is a front view of case 55 with respect to front side 110; FIG. 22B is a right side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; FIG. 22C is an exploded front view of case 55 with respect to front surface 110; FIG. 22D is a perspective view of case 55 taken with respect to front side 110; and FIG. 22E is an exploded perspective view of case 55 with respect to front side 110.

The case 55 may include first section 270 and second section 274. The first section 270 may include one or more prepositioned protrusions 272 extending from a back side (corresponding to back side 115). The second section 274 may include one or more prepositioned recesses 276 on front side 110 configured to be aligned with respective protrusion(s) 272, such that first section 270 overlaps with portion 275 of second section 274. The first section 270 may also include aperture 135' configured to be aligned with aperture 135 on the second section 274. The first section 270 may be attached to the second section 274 by aligning and mechanically coupling protrusions 272 to recesses 276 (shown in FIG. 22E). The first section 270 may be detached from the second section 274 by decoupling protrusions 272 from recesses 276. In operation, for example, first section 270 may be aligned and coupled to second section 274. Next, the handheld computing device 100 may be coupled to front side 110 of case 55, thereby securing the handheld computing device 100 to case 55.

FIGS. 23A-23F illustrate an example two-piece case 55 having a pre-positioned tab 282 that slidably fits into prepositioned notch 286. In particular, FIG. 23A is a front view of case 55 with respect to front side 110; FIG. 23B is a right side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; FIG. 23C is a left side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; FIG. 23D is an exploded front view of case 55 with respect to front side 110; FIG. 23E is an exploded right side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90; and FIG. 23F is an exploded perspective view taken from front side 110 of case 55.

The case 55 may include first section 280 and second section 284. The first section 280 may include prepositioned tab 282 extending from a bottom side. The second section 284 may include prepositioned notch 286 in a top side configured to be aligned with notch 282. As shown in FIGS. 23A-23C, notch 286 may extend from one side surface 90 (e.g., the right side surface) through a portion of second section 284 towards the second side surface 90 (e.g., the left side surface), without extending through the second side surface (see FIG. 23C). The first section 280 may be attached to the second section 284 by slidably fitting tab 282 into notch 286 (shown in FIGS. 23D and 23F). The first section 280 may be slidably

detached from the second section 284 by slidably removing tab 282 from notch 286. Because notch 286 does not fully extend from the first side surface 90 to the second side surface 90, first section 280 may be fully positioned in notch 286 when edge 283 of tab 282 reaches notch edge 287. In operation, for example, first section 280 may be aligned and slidably fitted to second section 284. Next, the handheld computing device 100 may be coupled to front side 110 of case 55, thereby securing the handheld computing device 100 to case 55.

FIGS. 24A-24F illustrate an example two-piece case 55 having a first section 290 pivotably coupled to a second section 294. In particular, FIG. 24A is a front view of case 55 with respect to front side 110, in a closed state; FIG. 24B is a left side view of case 55 with respect to side surface 90, in a closed state; FIG. 24C is a front view of case 55 with respect to front side 110, in an opened state; FIG. 24D is a perspective view of case 55 taken from front side 110 with respect to the left side of case 55, in an opened state; FIG. 24E is a perspective view of case 55 taken from front side 110, in a closed state; and FIG. 24F is another perspective view of case 55 taken from front side 110 with respect to the right side of case 55, in an opened state.

The case 55 may include first section 290 and second section 294. The first section 290 may include one or more prepositioned protrusions 292 extending toward second section 294. The first section 290 may be pivotably coupled to the second section 294 by pin 293. The second section 294 may include one or more prepositioned recesses 296 arranged toward the first section 290 configured to be aligned with respective protrusion(s) 292. The first section 290 may be attached to the second section 294 by pivoting the first section 290 about pin 293 towards the second section 294 and mechanically coupling protrusions 292 to recesses 296 (shown in FIGS. 24C-24F). The first section 290 may be pivotably detached from the second section 294 by decoupling protrusions 292 from recesses 296. In operation, for example, the handheld computing device 100 may be coupled to front side 110 of second section 264, with first section 290 pivotably detached from recesses 296 of second section 294. Next, first section 290 may be pivotably coupled to second section 294, thereby securing the handheld computing device 100 to case 55.

In some embodiments, the illumination device may implement shock absorbing features designed to protect the computing device from falls, shaking, and the like. In other embodiments, a covering such as a glass or acrylic may overlay the computing device's display to prevent similar harm to the display of the computing device. In yet other embodiments, the light sources may flash, strobe, or otherwise be used to signify that an emergency is occurring or to otherwise garner attention from another. In other embodiments,

a "selfie stick" or other apparatus may be coupled to the illumination device to provide flexibility in use. In some embodiments, the illumination device may have slots for cash, credit cards, debit cards, and the like. Even still, in other embodiments there may be an integrated battery and/or signal booster which can provide extended battery life and enhanced signal quality when necessary.

As indicated above, it is in the purview of the current invention that a series of computer applications or programs may accompany the illumination device disclosed herein. These applications may facilitate the use of the illumination device and ensure that it is safe, well-controlled, and optimized to assist the use of some other applications.

For example, when the illumination device is sufficiently connected and synergized with the computing device, a program may be used to specifically control the light source of the illumination device to adjust the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and lighting pattern of the light source. A user of a handheld computing device may turn on the illumination device simply to provide general illumination. A handheld computing device, in such situations, may be used as a flashlight in a dark place. When the illumination device is equipped with an ambient light sensor, as indicated above, it is possible to have a program that automatically adjusts the luminous intensity of the light source based on ambient light conditions.

Another example is a video call program that specifically integrates the usage of the illumination device. Before the user transmits his/her image, he/she may view the image on the display screen to obtain optimal results. The program may control both the camera and the illumination device, allowing easy adjustment without switch to another program that controls the camera. The program may facilitate this process by setting certain criteria that help the user to optimize the image. For instance, the program may display on the screen a dotted-line contour of a generic human face, while the user of the handheld computing device may adjust the distance of his/her face to the device and/or the zoom and focus of the front camera to make the image of his/her face to fit the dotted-line contour, achieving optimal results. A slight variation of this design is to display a generic eye contour that allows the user to make adjustment to match his/her image to the contour. Or the program may directly show suggestions or recommendations on the display screen to urge the user to turn the illumination device on, make it brighter or dim it, or to adjust the zoom and/or focus of the camera for optimal image. In essence, the illumination intensity may be adjusted according to the optimal focal length of the camera. Such a basic design should also be applicable to other programs. Similarly, a photo or video capturing program having the same features may

be installed to assist the use of the illumination device. The photo or video capturing program may aid the user in adjusting the illumination device to obtain the best result as to picture quality.

Another example is a "makeup mirror" application that integrates the illumination device with the front camera. In some cases, a user of a handheld computing device would like to see his/her own image to be captured by the front camera and be displayed on the display screen simultaneously. The user then would be able to assess his/her appearance and make necessary adjustments. To achieve optimal results, the "makeup mirror" application would allow the user to control the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and lighting pattern of the light source in the illumination device, or such features may be adjusted automatically by the application when the ambient light sensor is included and used. Combined with the frame stand or hanger structure that may be a part of the attachment assembly, the user may set the handheld computing device in an upright position without actually holding the device, freeing up both of the user's hands for optimal maneuvering, while the whole process is being conducted under ideal illumination.

Also indicated as above, the illumination device may serve as indicator or signaling source for the status of the handheld computing device. For example, when there is an incoming call to a small phone, a handheld computing device, the light source of the illumination device may light up or change the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and/or lighting pattern of the lights. The lights may flash or subsections of the lights are turned on rotationally. A more complex set up may allow the user of the smart phone to establish and manage specific profiles--specific combination of luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and/or lighting pattern--for the illumination device. The user may choose different profiles to match different callers. Such an application controls the illumination device in somewhat similar ways as ring tones are managed for smart phones, further enriching the user experience.

Furthermore, since the illumination device may be used as signals for the computing device to which the illumination device is connected, it is possible that the illumination device may be integrated with other program or application being used by the computing device. For example, it is possible to set up the illumination device that when a certain game is being played, the illumination device is turned on and the luminous intensity, viewing angle, color, and/or lighting pattern of the lights change with the progress of the game. A similar implementation is also possible for music. Certain light profiles may be integrated

with the music program on the computing device, allowing the lights to flash rhythmically, for example, when the music is being played.

Although this invention has been described with a certain degree of particularity, it is to be understood that the present disclosure has been made only by way of illustration and
5 that numerous changes in the details of construction and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. An illumination device capable of being removably coupled to a computing device, comprising:

a case having a front side and a back side opposite the front side, the case sized to receive the computing device in a receiving area of the front side;

at least one light source disposed on at least one of the front side or the back side of the case, the at least one light source being covered by at least one light cover, the at least one light cover modifying an appearance of light produced by the at least one light source;

a light control mechanism configured to change at least one of an operative state or an intensity of the at least one light source; and

a power source operably coupled to the at least one light source.

2. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the computing device includes an image capturing mechanism, and the at least one light source emits light in a direction of a picture taking area of the image capturing mechanism.

3. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the at least one light cover is one light cover and the at least one light source is a plurality of light sources.

4. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein:

the at least one light source includes at least one front light source disposed in the front side of the case and at least one rear light source disposed in the back side of the case, and

the at least one light cover includes at least one front light cover covering the at least one front light source and at least one rear light cover covering the at least one rear light source.

5. The illumination device of claim 4, wherein the at least one front light source is aligned with the at least one back light source.

6. The illumination device of claim 4, wherein the at least one front light source is not aligned with the at least one back light source.

7. The illumination device of claim 4, wherein the at least one front light source and the at least one back light source are independently controlled by the light control mechanism.

8. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the at least one light source emits light in a direction perpendicular to a corresponding side among the front side and the back side of the case in which the at least one light source is disposed.

9. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the at least one light source emits light in a direction away from perpendicular to a corresponding side among the front side and the back side of the case in which the at least one light source is disposed.

10. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the case includes an external memory slot configured to be aligned with an external memory interface of the computing device.

11. The illumination device of claim 1, further comprising an ambient light sensor, wherein the ambient light sensor automatically adjusts the intensity of the at least one light source based on an amount of ambient light received by the ambient light sensor.

12. The illumination device of claim 1, further comprising at least one securement mechanism that retains the computing device in the receiving area of the case.

13. The illumination device of claim 1, wherein the case includes at least two at least partially separable sections configured to retain the computing device in the receiving area of the case.

14. The illumination device of claim 13, wherein the at least two sections are configured to be at least one of detachably coupled, pivotably coupled or slidably coupled.

15. An illumination device capable of being removably coupled to a computing device, comprising:

a case sized to receive the computing device in a receiving area;

at least one light source disposed on the case, the at least one light source being covered by at least one light cover, the at least one light cover modifying an appearance of light produced by the at least one light source;

a light control mechanism configured to change at least one of an operative state or an intensity of the at least one light source;

a power source disposed in the case operably coupled to the at least one light source;

a securement mechanism that couples the computing device to the receiving area and electrically couples the computing device to the power source; and

a charge control mechanism configured to control charging of the power source and an internal power source of the computing device.

16. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the case includes a charging port enabling the power source and the internal power source to be charged.

17. The illumination device of claim 16, further comprising a charging sensor configured to measure an energy state of each of the power source and the internal power source of the computing device,

wherein the charging sensor controls charging of the power source and the internal power source based on each respective measured energy state.

18. The illumination device of claim 16, wherein the charging port includes at least one of a universal serial bus (USB) port or an inductive charger.

19. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the case includes a discharging port enabling an external port to be charged by the power source.

20. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the case includes an integrated charging and discharging port.

21. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the case includes an external memory slot configured to be aligned with an external memory interface of the computing device.

22. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the charge control mechanism enables charging of the internal power source of the computing device via the power source.

23. The illumination device of claim 15, further comprising a charge indicator configured to indicate a charge state of the power source.

24. The illumination device of claim 15 wherein the securement mechanism includes a computing device dock.

25. The illumination device of claim 15, wherein the power source includes a rechargeable battery.

26. An illumination device capable of being removably coupled to a computing device, the illumination device comprising:

a case sized to receive the computing device in a receiving area;

at least one securement mechanism that retains the computing device in the receiving area;

at least one light source, the at least one light source being covered by at least one light cover,

wherein the at least one light cover modifies an appearance of light produced by the at least one light source;

a light control mechanism configured to change an operative state and/or an intensity of the at least one light source; and

a power source operably coupled to the at least one light source.

27. The illumination device of claim 26, wherein the at least one light source is a plurality of light sources, with each of the plurality of light sources configured to produce at least a first color and/or a second color.

28. The illumination device of claim 26, wherein the at least one light source generates a luminous response based on an operative state of the computing device, the luminous response including flashing, strobing, changing color, creating at least one pattern or a combination thereof.

29. The illumination device of claim 26, wherein the light cover diffuses light emitted from the at least one light source.

30. The illumination device of claim 26, further comprising an aperture, the aperture being substantially aligned with an image capturing mechanism of the computing device.

31. The illumination device of claim 26, wherein the case enables volume adjustment of the computing device while retained by the case.

32. The illumination device of claim 26, wherein the computing device includes a smart phone.