

compared with the electric current “i” of a state in which there is no press on the element muscle portion 54. The change of this electric current “i” appears as the voltage drop between both terminals of the load resistance RL.

[0417] According to the position detection processing in the step ST92, the slide position of the operator’s finger 30a or the like is detected by monitoring the output voltage V0 of the connection point of the load resistance RL and electrode 52. In this embodiment, at step ST93, the comparator 451 compares the threshold voltage Vth1 with the output voltage V0 and monitors the output voltage V0 exceeding threshold voltage Vth1. At this time, when the comparator 451 detects output voltage V0 exceeding the threshold voltage Vth1, for example, the position detection signal S1 of a high level=1 (it is also allowed to be the position detection voltage V1) is outputted to the A/D driver 31. The A/D DRIVER 31 outputs the position detection information D1, in which the position detection signal S1 is analogue-digital-converted, to the CPU 32. When the output voltage V0 exceeding such a threshold voltage Vth1 is detected, the process shifts to step ST94 where the position detection information DI is stored in the memory unit 35 as shown in FIG. 20.

[0418] According to the press detection processing which executes in the step ST95 in parallel with the above-mentioned processing, the pressing force of the operator’s finger 30a or the like is detected by monitoring the output voltage V0 of the connection point of the load resistance RL and the electrode 52. In this embodiment, at step ST96, the comparator 452 compares the threshold voltage Vth2 with the output voltage V0 and monitors the output voltage V0 exceeding the threshold voltage Vth2. At this time, when there is a further strong press on the element muscle portion 54, the comparator 452 detects the output voltage V0 exceeding the threshold voltage Vth2, so that, for example, the press detection signal S2 of a high level=1 (it is also allowed to be the position detection voltage V2) is outputted to the A/D DRIVER 31. The position detection voltage V1 and the press detection voltage V2 are the different in the voltage-level ( $V1 \neq V2$ ). The A/D driver 31 outputs the position detection information D2, in which the position detection signal S2 is analogue-digital-converted, to the CPU 32.

[0419] In the above-mentioned embodiment, when the output voltage V0 exceeding the threshold voltage Vth2 is detected, the process shifts to step ST97 where the input is determined by making the press detection information D2 as a trigger. Thus, in the CPU 32, it becomes possible to detect the slide position and pressing force F of the operator’s finger 30a or the like from the position detection information D1 and the press detection information D2.

[0420] In this manner, the input device 900 as the ninth embodiment is provided with the touch-sensitive variable sheet unit 190, the load resistance RL and the comparison circuit 450 with respect to the one operation key element, and the output voltage V0 of the connection point of the electrode 52 and the load resistance RL of the touch-sensitive variable sheet unit 190 is monitored by the comparison circuit 450. When, for example, the twenty operation keys exist, it is enough if the twenty circuits each for monitoring the above-mentioned output voltage V0 are provided.

[0421] Consequently, it is possible to build the function of the input detection unit 45 by the element muscle portion 54 (electrically conductive rubber 182) and the comparison circuit 450 of the touch-sensitive variable sheet unit 190, thereby enabling to be omitted the resistive touch panel or the capaci-

tive touch panel which constitutes the input detection unit 45 in the fifth to eighth embodiments. The comparison circuit 450 is not necessary to be arranged on the display screen and can be arranged on a circuit board apart from the display screen, so that it becomes possible to improve the design restriction of the input detection unit 45.

[0422] Moreover, it is possible to execute the convex and concave shape representation through the sense of touch on the display screen as compared with the past system. Further, it is possible to change the representation place thereof depending on the state of the application of the operation key screen, so that the user can obtain the sense of touch information (simple concavity and convexity or skin touch of cloth) which is obtained by touching the key board of the past or the material having the convex and concave shape of the existent world from the operation plane. Further, it becomes possible to improve the operability incredibly.

#### Embodiment 10

[0423] FIGS. 51A to 51C show a configuration of a mobile phone 110 as a tenth embodiment.

[0424] The mobile phone 110 shown in FIG. 51A is provided with a nonskid sheet 160A to which the touch-sensitive sheet member 160 explained in the sixth embodiment is applied. The nonskid sheet 160A is provided so as to surround the side surface region that the operator grasps in the mobile phone 110, for example.

[0425] The mobile phone 110 shown in FIG. 51B has a housing 111, and for example, the electrode 52, the muscular sheet portion 54A and the electrode 51 are layered so as to surround this housing 111. With reference to the driving example shown in FIG. 35, this is a case (OFF) in which there is no the shape presentation instruction for executing the shape presentation from the high ranking CPU 32 to the driving power supply 55A. In this case, the change of the convex and concave shape is not seen in a periphery of the side surface of the housing 111. There is no difference from the state of a periphery of the side surface of the mobile phone of the past system.

[0426] The mobile phone 110 shown in FIG. 51C indicates a case(ON) where there is the shape presentation instruction for executing the shape presentation from the high ranking CPU 32 to the driving power supply 55A. In this case, the convex and concave shape appears in the periphery of the side surface of housing 111. In this case, the side surface portion of the housing of the mobile phone 110 on which the operator grasps changes to the waveform-like or the convex and concave shapes. With respect to the control for changing only the grasping portion to the convex and concave shape, it may employ the control method explained in the ninth embodiment. Thus, a grip feeling come to be given as compared with the state of the periphery of the side surface of the mobile phone of the past system.

#### Embodiment 11

[0427] FIGS. 52A to 52C show a configuration of a variable sheet device 220 for braille as an eleventh embodiment. The variable sheet device 220 for braille shown in FIG. 52A is provided with a variable sheet 180A for braille to which the touch-sensitive sheet member 180 explained in the eighth embodiment is applied. The variable sheet 180A for braille is provided, for example, on the operation screen which the operator touches in the variable sheet device 220 for braille.