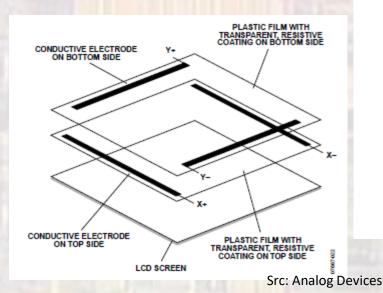
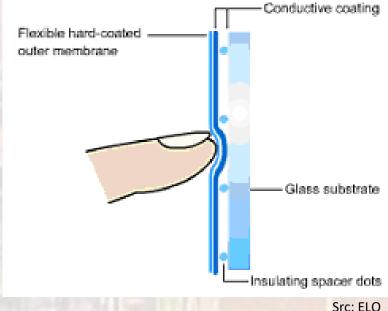


- Technologies
 - Resistive
 - Capacitive
 - Optical
 - Surface wave

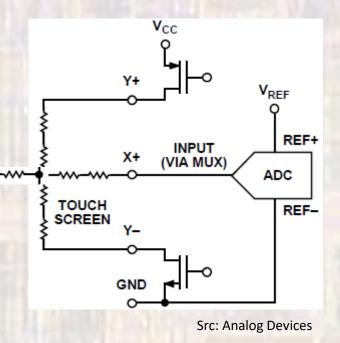
- Resistive Touch 4 wire
 - 2 layers of resistive material
 - 1 with connections at top/bottom
 - 1 with connections at sides
 - Separated by air/spacers



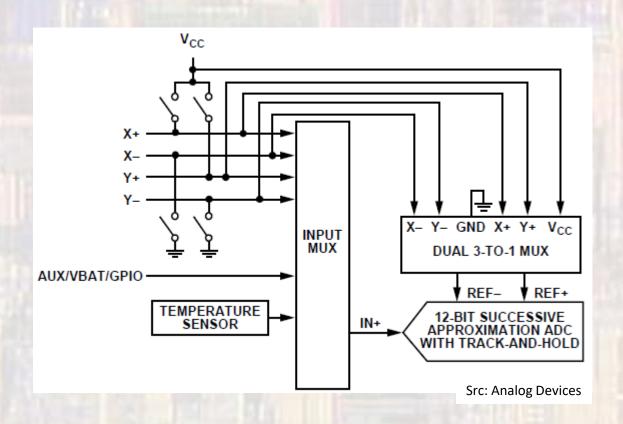


Resistive Touch – 4 wire

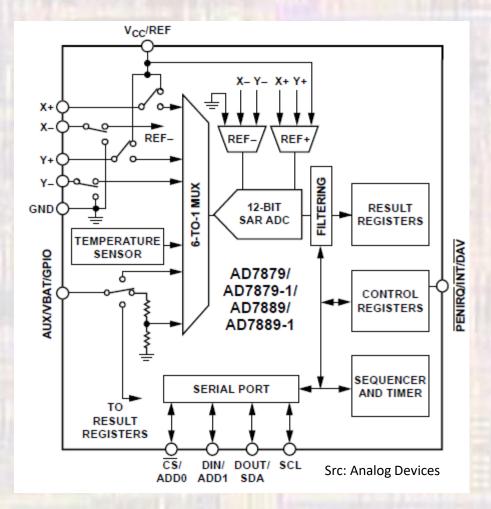
- Measure Y position
 - Place a voltage across Y terminals
 - Where touched, X+ terminal will measure relative voltage
- Measure X position
 - Place a voltage across X terminals
 - Where touched, Y+ terminal will measure relative voltage



Resistive Touch – 4 wire

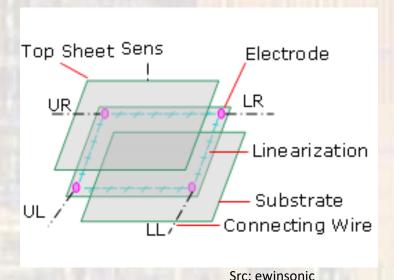


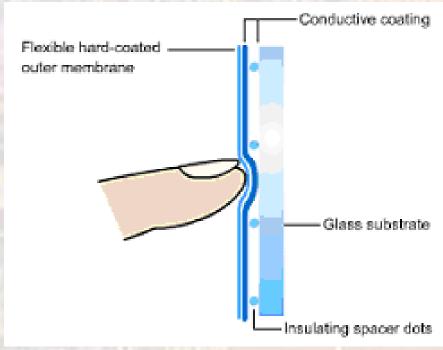
• Resistive Touch – 4 wire



- Resistive Touch 4 wire
 - Pro
 - Flexible screen material
 - Any material can be used for touch
 - Can be very accurate
 - Con
 - Surface easy to damage
 - Low endurance
 - Limited light transmission
 - SINGLE TOUCH

- Resistive Touch 5 wire
 - 1 layer of resistive material
 - 1 with connections at 4 corners
 - 1 layer of conductive material
 - Separated by air/spacers

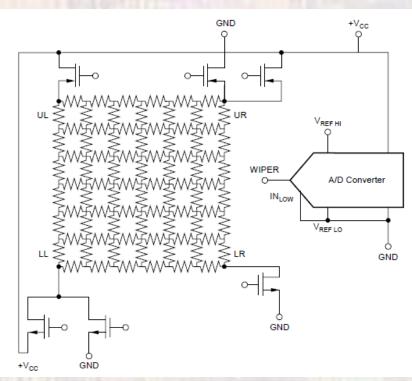




FE 4980 – MES 8

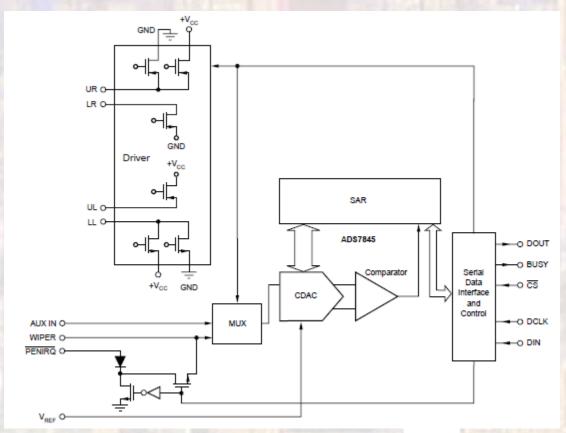
© ti

- Resistive Touch 5 wire
 - Measure Y position
 - LR gnd, UL Vdd
 - LL gnd, UR Vdd
 - Where touched, wiper terminal will measure relative voltage
 - Measure X position
 - LR gnd, UL Vdd
 - LL Vdd, UR gnd
 - Where touched, wiper terminal will measure relative voltage



Src: TI

• Resistive Touch – 5 wire



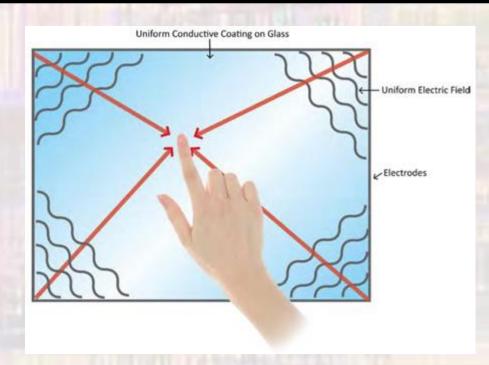
Src: TI

• Resistive Touch – 5 wire

- Pro
 - Flexible screen material
 - Any material can be used for touch
 - Can be very accurate
- Con
 - Surface easy to damage
 - Better but still limited endurance
 - Better light transmission
 - SINGLE TOUCH

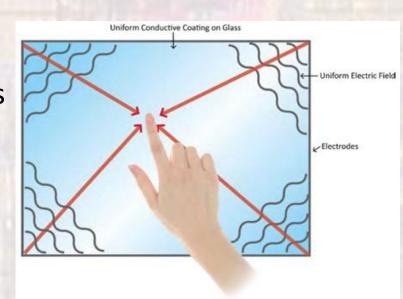
- Surface Capacitive
 - Uniform conductive material
 - On glass
 - Common voltage applied at all 4 corners
 - \rightarrow

uniform electric field



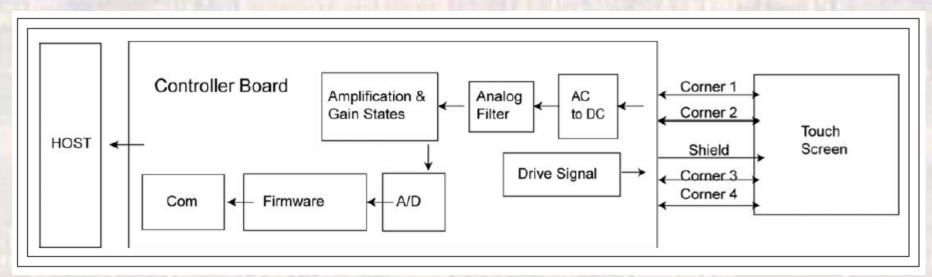
- When touched, finger modifies the field (creates a capacitor)
 - > current from each corner
- Calculate position based on relative current values 1/r

- Surface Capacitive
 - Setup a sine wave on all 4 corners
 - i = C dv/dt
 - When touched, finger modifies C
 → Δi



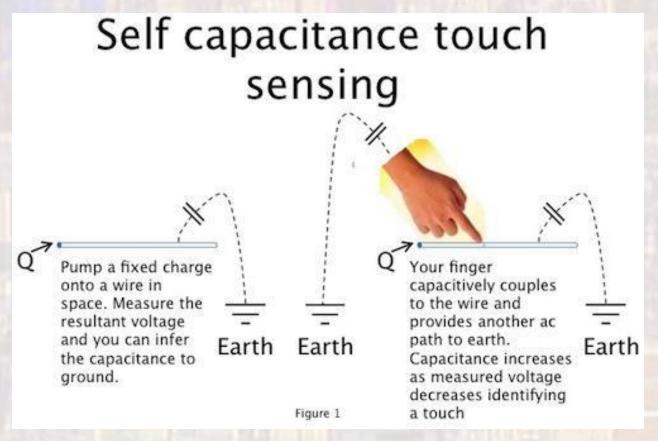
Calculate position based on relative current values – 1/r

Surface Capacitive



Src: Information Display

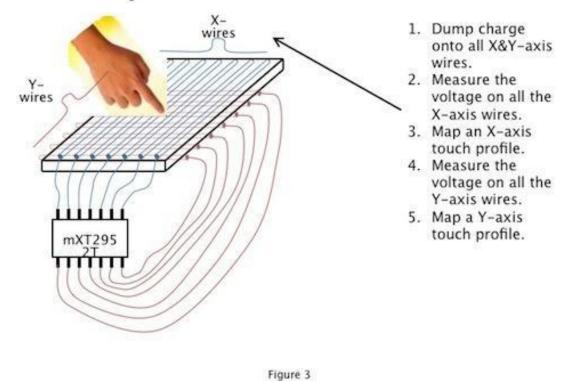
Projected Capacitive – Self Capacitance



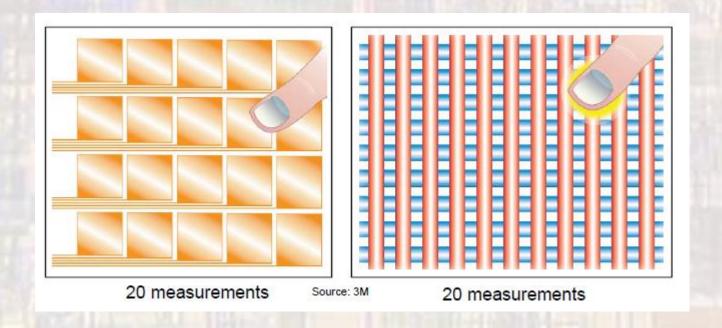
© ti

Projected Capacitive – Self Capacitance

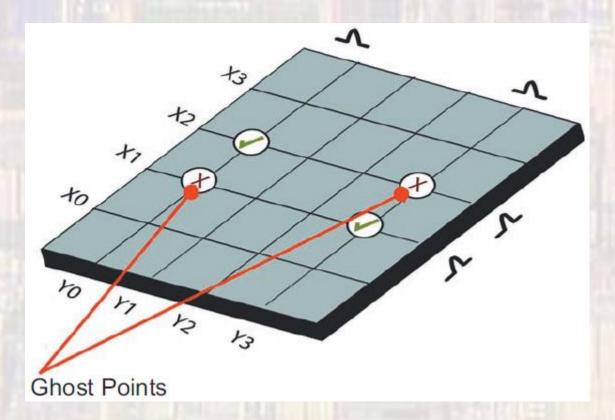
Self capacitance touch screen



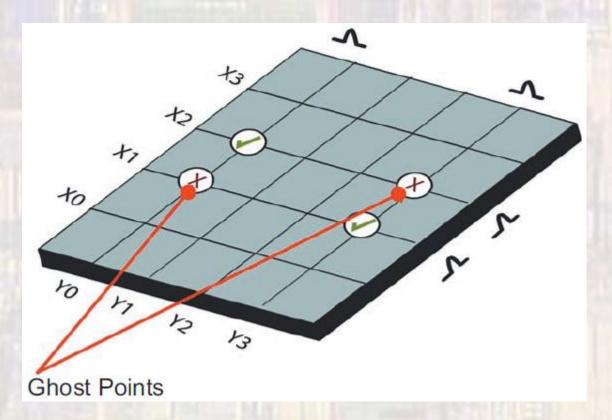
Projected Capacitive – Self Capacitance



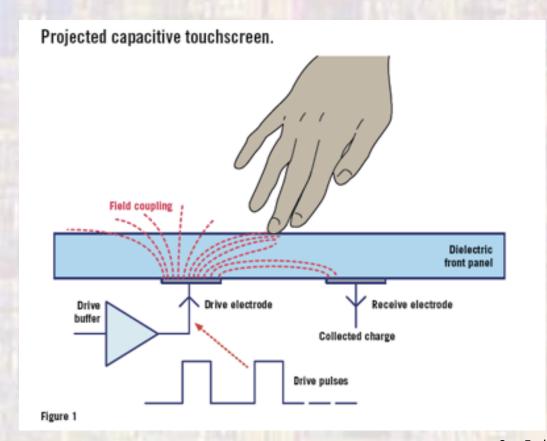
- Projected Capacitive Self Capacitance
 - Single Touch only



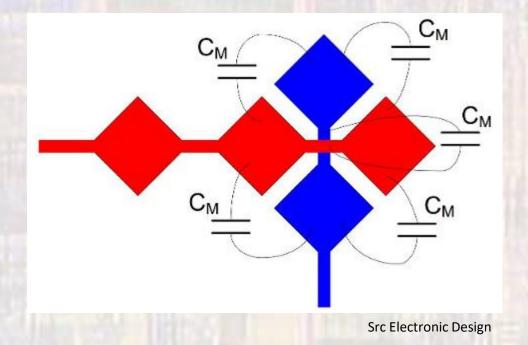
- Projected Capacitive Self Capacitance
 - With SW can do 2 touch swipes (pinch, expand)



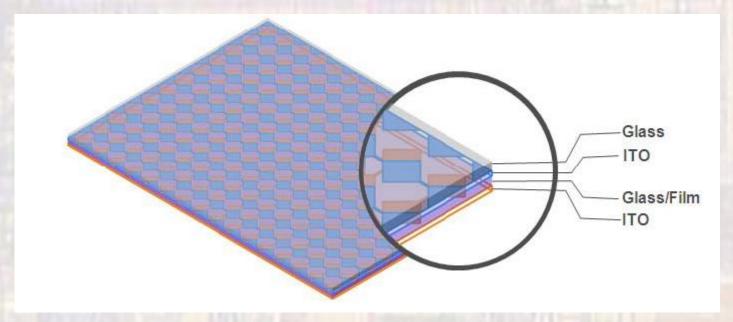
- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Reduce the apparent capacitance



- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Single intersection 2 layer ITO



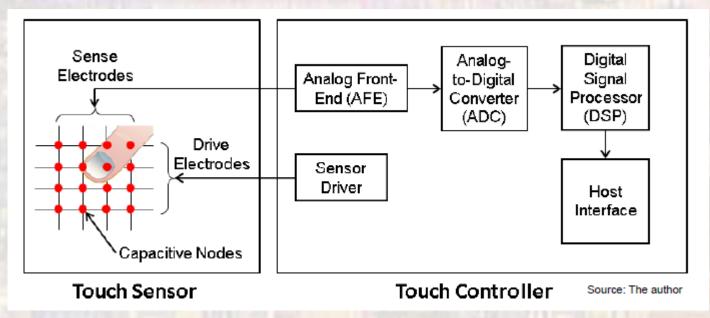
- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Matrix Structure



Src: Cypress

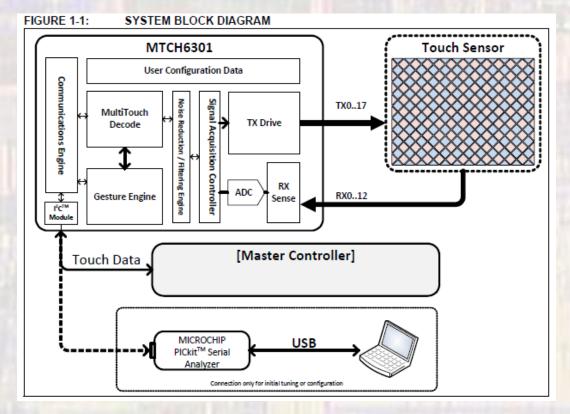
- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Matrix Structure
 - Drive 1 row Scan each column
 - Measure capacitance
 - Provides for multiple touches as each row/column can be detected
 - Operate at a 20 200Hz cycle rate

- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Controller



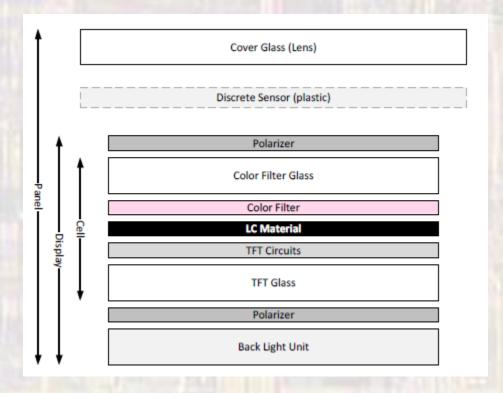
Src: Intel – Goeff Walker

- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - Controller

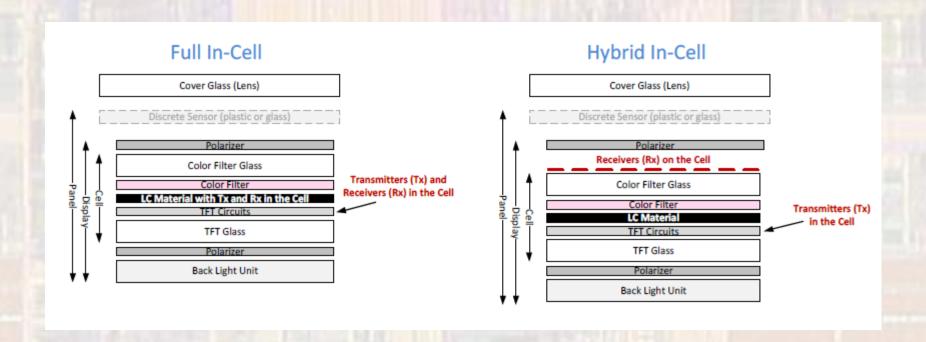


Projected Capacitive – Mutual Capacitance

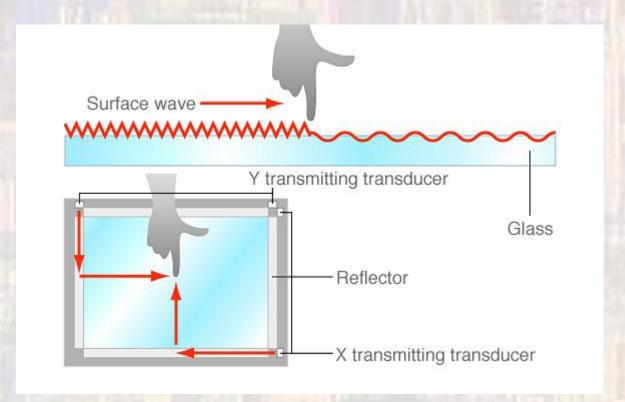
On Panel



- Projected Capacitive Mutual Capacitance
 - In Cell
 - Critical to design as a part of the display noise, interference

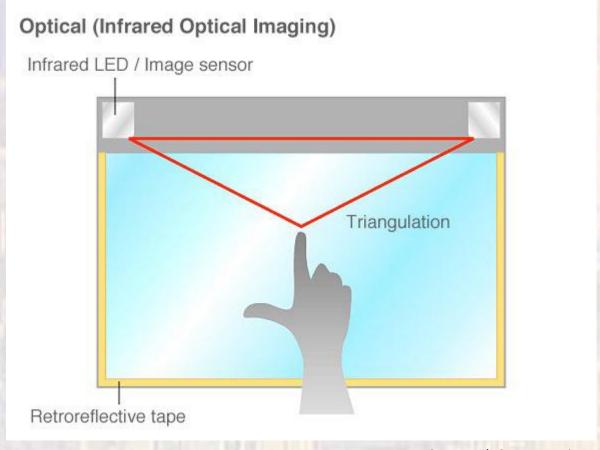


Surface Acoustic Wave



Src: Touch Screen Basics

Infrared



Sensor Comparison

Method	Linearity	Accuracy	Size Scalability	Optical Clarity	Damage Resistant	Multitouch
Infrared	****	***	****	****	***	Yes (expensive)
Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW)	***	***	**	***	****	No
Surface Capacitance	**	**	**	****	****	No
Resistive	***	***	***	**	*	Yes (expensive)
Projected Capacitance	****	***	***	****	****	Yes

Src: Cypress