## ELE 4142

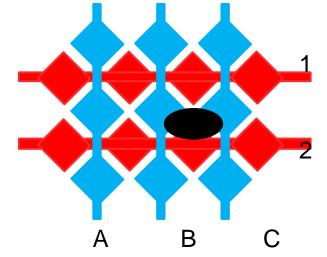
Name\_\_\_\_\_

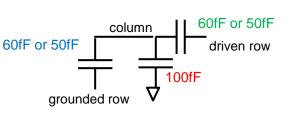
1) Consider a 5 in x 5 in, 4 wire resistive touch screen, given the following measurements, locate the touch point: 10pts Assume: resistivity = 1K ohm / inch Drive voltage = 7V at top and right Y measurement = 2.77V X measurement = 1.43V Define the origin at the lower left corner

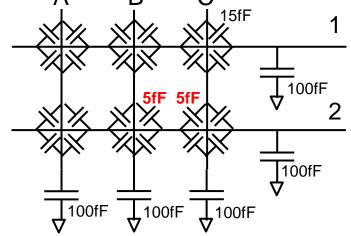
 $(2.77V/7V) \ge 5$  in = 1.98 inches from bottom (1.43V/7V)  $\ge 5$  in = 1.02 inches from left (1.02, 1.98) in

## ELE 4142HW9Name\_\_\_\_\_2) Consider a projective capacitance touch screen (4 wide by 3 high) using the<br/>mutual capacitance approach. Determine the expected measured voltage for<br/>each column with a) row 1 selected and b) with row 2 selected30ptsAssume: total row/column to ground capacitance = 100fF/row or column<br/>mutual capacitance between R/C sensors = 15fF / edge<br/>Active row = 3v30pts

All idle rows grounded Touch (black oval) – reduces the mutual capacitance to 5fF/edge







 $(1,A) V_A = 3v(60fF/(60fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 818mv$   $(1,B) V_A = 3v(60fF/(60fF + 100fF + 50fF)) = 857mv$   $(1,C) V_A = 3v(60fF/(60fF + 100fF + 50fF)) = 857mv$   $(2,A) V_A = 3v(60fF/(60fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 818mv$   $(2,B) V_A = 3v(50fF/(50fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 714mv$  $(2,C) V_A = 3v(50fF/(50fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 714mv$  ELE 4142

HW9

Name

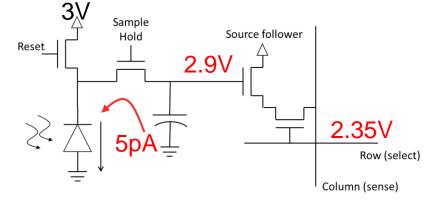
20pts

3) Using the 4T APS shown in class, what value would you expect on the output of the source follower:

Assume: unity gain on the source follower, Vgs=0.55v

C sense amp = 0.5pF Diode Area = 6um x 6um Idark = 10pA/cm<sup>2</sup> I generated = 5pA Reset voltage = 3V electronic shutter open for 10ms after reset removed ignore all parasitic elements ideal sampling switch and output switch

Diode area = 36x10-8 cm2 Dark current = 360E-20 A i=Cdv/dt  $5pA = .5pF *dv / 10ms \rightarrow dv = 100mV$ Vout = 3V - 0.10V - 0.55V = 2.35V



ELE 4142

## HW9

Name\_

4) Part of what is transmitted in a satellites GPS packet is the time at which the packet is transmitted(according to the satellite) and the satellite's position in 3-space. The receiver then compares it's time to the decoded transmit time to determine the transit time for the signal. Assuming the satellite times are correct, calculate the receiver location(x,y,z) and the receiver time error  $t_{error}$ , given:

Use C = 186,282mi/sec

sat1:	t <sub>t1</sub> = 2:2:20.15,
sat2:	t <sub>t2</sub> = 2:2:20.16,
sat3:	$t_{t3} = 2:2:20.155,$
sat4:	$t_{t4} = 2:2:20.165,$

x= 1000mi, y= 2000mi, z= 11000mi x= 2000mi, y= 1500mi, z= 11010mi x= -2000mi, y= -1250mi, z= 11005mi x= -2200mi, y= 1040mi, z= 11007mi

Receiver:

 $t_{r1} = 2:2:20.207784552$   $t_{r2} = 2:2:20.218089877$   $t_{r3} = 2:2:20.213994840$  $t_{r4} = 2:2:20.223684855$ 

4 equations and 4 unknowns

$$d = Ct$$

 $\sqrt{(x1-x)^2 + (y1-y)^2 + (z1-z)^2} = C(t_{rcvr} - t_{sat} + t_{rcvr\,error})$ 

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% Program to solve for receiver location using			
% GPS			
0 0			
000000000000000000000000000000000000000			
	\$		
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	% Setup system of equations		
% Satellite transmit values	88888888888888888888888		
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	syms x y z terr		
tt1=.15;	$eqn1 = ((x1-x)^{2}+(y1-y)^{2}+(z1-z)^{2})-(186282*(tr1-tt1+terr))^{2}==0$		
x1=1000;	$eqn2 = ((x2-x)^{2}+(y2-y)^{2}+(z2-z)^{2}) - (186282*(tr2-tt2+terr))^{2}=0$		
y1=2000;	$eqn3 = ((x3-x)^{2}+(y3-y)^{2} + (z3-z)^{2}) - (186282*(tr3-tt3+terr))^{2}=0$		
z1=11000;	$eqn4 = ((x4-x)^{2} + (y4-y)^{2} + (z4-z)^{2}) - (186282*(tr4-tt4+terr))^{2} = 0$		
22 22000,	$eq_{114} - ((x_4 - x) + z_{+}(y_4 - y))$	$2 + (24-2) = (100202 \cdot (114-(14+(1011))) = -0$	
tt2=.16;	<u> </u>		
x2=2000;	% Call solver		
y2=1500;	6 CALL SUIVEL 88888888888888888888888888		
z2=11010;		, eqn3, eqn4],[x,y,z, terr]);	
		, equit, equit, [x, y, 2, cerr]),	
tt3=.155;	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
x3=-2000;	% Output equations		
y3=-1250;	88888888888888888888888888888888888888		
z3=11005;	rcvr.x	ans =	
	rcvr.y	222.22649143739765695864601987301	
tt4=.165;	rcvr.z	300.00023419370684722829844490138 <b>X</b>	
x4=-2200;	rcvr.terr		
y4=1040;	101110011	ans =	
z4=11007;	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	305.33999967990596960034954700501 <b>y</b>	
	% Output values	400.00095297556884352308277733472	
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	88888888888888888888888888888888888888		
<pre>% Receiver measured values</pre>	vpa(rcvr.x) in space	ans =	
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	vpa(rcvr.y)	Ins − 19101.938486355377470779882349547 Z	
tr1=0.207784552;	vpa(rcvr.z)	0.98268873749517379925299882598228	
tr2=0.218089877;	vpa(rcvr.terr)		
tr3=0.213994840;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ans =	
tr4=0.223684855;		-0.013154709572390134353369620660265 <b>t</b> err	
		0.0020000910796254151690146253679188	