

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

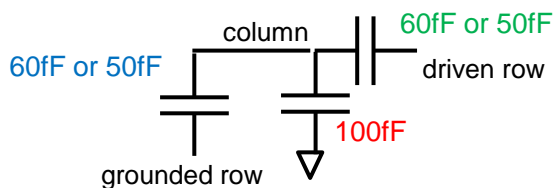
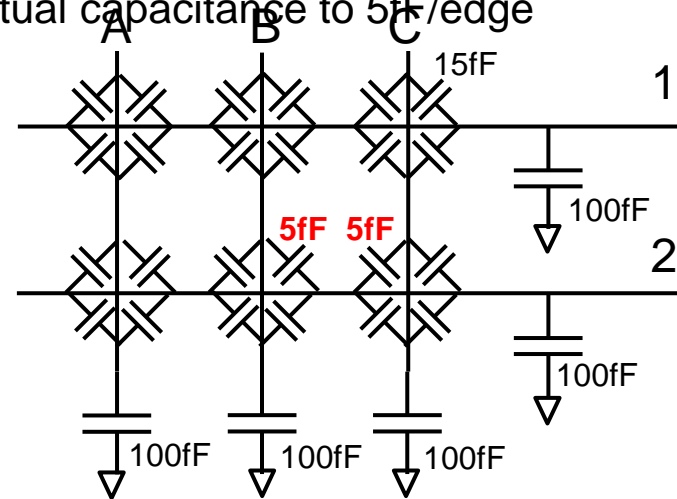
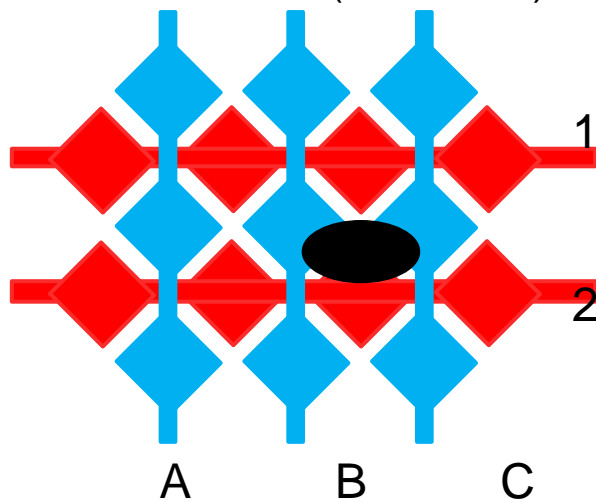
$(2.77V/7V) \times 5 \text{ in} = 1.98 \text{ inches from bottom}$

$(1.43V/7V) \times 5 \text{ in} = 1.02 \text{ inches from left}$

(1.02, 1.98) in

2) Consider a projective capacitance touch screen (4 wide by 3 high) using the mutual capacitance approach. Determine the expected measured voltage for each column with a) row 1 selected and b) with row 2 selected 30pts

Assume: total row/column to ground capacitance = 100fF/row or column
 mutual capacitance between R/C sensors = 15fF / edge
 Active row = 3v
 All idle rows grounded
 Touch (black oval) – reduces the mutual capacitance to 5fF/edge



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1,A) V_A &= 3v(60fF / (60fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 818mv \\
 (1,B) V_A &= 3v(60fF / (60fF + 100fF + 50fF)) = 857mv \\
 (1,C) V_A &= 3v(60fF / (60fF + 100fF + 50fF)) = 857mv \\
 (2,A) V_A &= 3v(60fF / (60fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 818mv \\
 (2,B) V_A &= 3v(50fF / (50fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 714mv \\
 (2,C) V_A &= 3v(50fF / (50fF + 100fF + 60fF)) = 714mv
 \end{aligned}$$

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

20pts

Assume: unity gain on the source follower, $V_{gs}=0.55\text{V}$

C sense amp = 0.5pF

Diode Area = $6\mu\text{m} \times 6\mu\text{m}$

$I_{\text{dark}} = 10\text{pA}/\text{cm}^2$

I generated = 5pA

Reset voltage = 3V

electronic shutter open for 10ms after reset removed

ignore all parasitic elements

ideal sampling switch and output switch

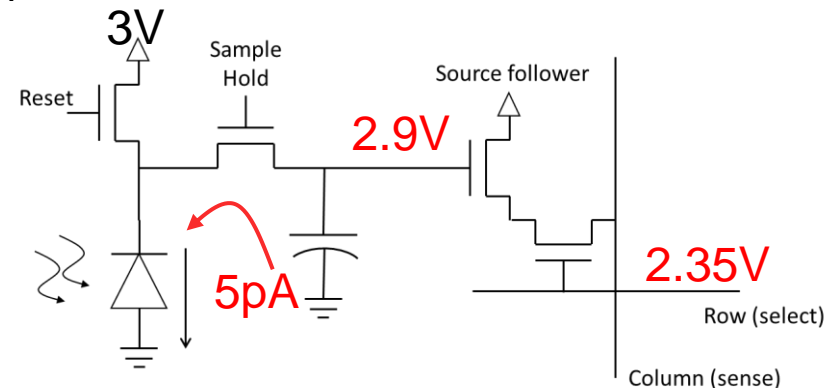
Diode area = $36 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2$

Dark current = $360 \times 10^{-20} \text{ A}$

$i = Cdv/dt$

$5\text{pA} = .5\text{pF} * dv / 10\text{ms} \rightarrow dv = 100\text{mV}$

$V_{\text{out}} = 3\text{V} - 0.10\text{V} - 0.55\text{V} = 2.35\text{V}$



4) Part of what is transmitted in a satellite's 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 its 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: 40pts

Use $C = 186,282 \text{ mi/sec}$

sat1:	$t_{t1} = 2:2:20.15,$	$x = 1000 \text{ mi}, y = 2000 \text{ mi}, z = 11000 \text{ mi}$
sat2:	$t_{t2} = 2:2:20.16,$	$x = 2000 \text{ mi}, y = 1500 \text{ mi}, z = 11010 \text{ mi}$
sat3:	$t_{t3} = 2:2:20.155,$	$x = -2000 \text{ mi}, y = -1250 \text{ mi}, z = 11005 \text{ mi}$
sat4:	$t_{t4} = 2:2:20.165,$	$x = -2200 \text{ mi}, y = 1040 \text{ mi}, z = 11007 \text{ mi}$

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

$d = Ct$

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2 + (z_1 - z)^2} = C(t_{rcvr} - t_{sat} + t_{rcvr \text{ error}})$$

