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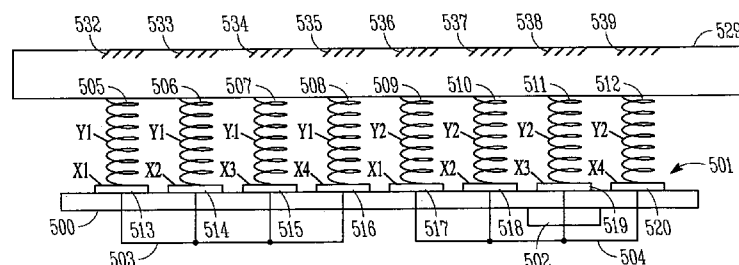


FIG. 5A

(57) Abstract: A device includes a substrate, (500) a top touch panel, (529) and an electrode supported by the substrate including a conductive compressible material (505-512) extending from the substrate to the top touch panel. Another electrode (513-520) is supported by the substrate and arranged to form an electric field coupling with the electrode including the compressible material. A touch sensitive region (532-539) is transferred from the substrate to the top touch panel by the compressible material.

## CAPACITIVE MATRIX TOUCH SENSOR

**Related Applications**

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/102,830, filed on October 4, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

**Background**

[0002] Using a charge transfer capacitive measurement approach, such as that described in U.S. Patent No. 6,452,514, it is possible to create touch sensing regions that can detect human touch through several millimeters of a plastic or glass front panel. In prior devices, the electrodes are formed on a separate substrate that is glued or held in contact with the front panel, and this panel is then electrically interconnected to a main printed circuit board (PCB) using wires in the form of a connector, or wiring loom. The interconnect can also be somewhat problematic because it can move, causing changes in capacitance and it also introduces some fixed amount of stray capacitance that acts to desensitize the touch control.

[0003] In the above charge transfer capacitive measurement approach, a transmit-receive process is used to induce charge across the gap between an emitting electrode and a collecting electrode (the transmitter and the receiver respectively, also referred to as X and Y). As a finger touch interacts with the resulting electric field between the transmitter and receiver electrodes, the amount of charge coupled from transmitter to receiver is changed. A particular feature of the above approach is that most of the electric charge tends to concentrate near sharp corners and edges (a well known effect in electrostatics). The fringing fields between transmitter and receiver electrodes dominate the charge coupling. Compatible electrode design therefore tends to focus on the edges and the gaps between neighboring transmitter and receiver electrodes in order to maximize coupling and also to maximize the ability of a touch to interrupt the electric field between the two, hence giving the biggest relative change in measured charge. Large changes are desirable as they equate to higher resolution and equally to better signal to noise ratio.

[0004] A specially designed control chip can detect these changes in charge. It is convenient to think of these changes in charge as changes in measured coupling capacitance between transmitter and receiver electrodes (charge is rather harder to visualize). The chip processes the relative amounts of capacitive change from various places around the sensor and uses this to detect the presence of a touch on a touch button. Commonly, these electrodes are required to be transparent so that light can pass through the touch sensor to provide aesthetic and/or functional illumination effects.

[0005] An advantage of the charge transfer capacitive measurement approach is that many touch sensors can be formed at a lower "cost per sensor" than other techniques. This is because the intersection between every X and Y electrode can form a touch sensor. For example, a system that has 10 X electrodes and 8 Y electrodes can be used to form 80 touch sensors. This requires only 18 pins on a control chip, whereas an equivalent open-circuit sensing scheme would need 80.

[0006] The charge transfer capacitive measurement approach is a transmit-receive architecture that uses a two-part electrode design. A typical prior-art electrode design is shown in FIG. 1. Here a transmit 100 and receive 101 element are shown that serve to couple an electric field 102 between the two.

[0007] In FIG. 2, the prior art electrode design is shown in cross section with the transmit 200 and receive 201 elements bonded or pushed against an insulating front panel 202. The electric field 203 coupled between the two elements can be disrupted 204 by the presence of a finger or other touching object 205. This serves to decrease the mutual capacitance from transmit to receive element, this change being sensed by a control circuit 206 to register an output 207 to indicate the presence (or not) of the touch 205.

### **Summary**

[0008] A touch sensitive device includes transmit and receive electrodes separating a substrate and a touch panel. Selected electrodes may be formed of conductive compressible material compressed between the substrate and the touch panel. Some electrodes are supported by the substrate and are arranged to form an electrical field coupling with the conductive compressible electrodes. The electrical field coupling is configured to change in response to a touch event

of the touch panel near a conductive compressible electrode. In some embodiments, electrodes may be transparent to allow illumination through the electrode. In some embodiments, electrodes may include holes to allow illumination through the touch panel from light sources supported by the substrate.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

[0009] FIG. 1 is a top view of a prior art layout of electrodes for a capacitive based touch sensor.

[0010] FIG. 2 is cross section of the prior art layout of FIG. 1.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a cross section of an electrode configuration using springs between the electrodes and a front panel according to an example embodiment.

[0012] FIG. 4 is a cross section of an example electrode configuration using springs between the electrodes and a front panel according to an example embodiment.

[0013] FIG. 5A is a cross section of an electrode configuration using springs between electrodes and a front panel according to an example embodiment.

[0014] FIG. 5B is a cross section of an electrode pair with a spring showing a touch according to an example embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 6A is cross section of a further electrode configuration using springs between electrodes and a front panel according to an example embodiment.

[0016] FIG. 6B is a perspective representation of a spring with electrodes according to an example embodiment.

[0017] FIG. 7A is a cross section of an electrode configuration using springs between electrodes and a front panel according to an example embodiment.

[0018] FIG. 7B is a cross section of an electrode pair with a spring showing a touch and electric field fringe lines according to an example embodiment.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a cross section of an electrode configuration having a hole and spring according to an example embodiment.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a cross section of an electrode configuration having electroluminescent light generation and a spring according to an example embodiment.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a perspective representation of an electrode configuration having a light diffuser and a spring according to an example embodiment.

[0022] FIG. 11 is a cross section representation of an electrode configuration with a light emitting diode and spring according to an example embodiment.

### **Detailed Description**

[0023] A structure for a touch control uses a compressible conductive material to form a touch sensitive region at some distance from a control circuit. Using traditional capacitive sensing methods that rely on an open-circuit electrode arrangement, it is easy to use a conductive spring or other compressible material to transfer the touch sensitive region from a substrate, such as a control printed circuit board (PCB) up to a front panel. In some embodiments, no special interconnection is required at the front panel; the "spring" simply pushes up against the front panel and has sufficient surface area when compressed to form a touch control. As a result, significant cost savings can be realized during assembly because the whole sensor PCB becomes self contained with the "springs" installed onto conductive traces on the PCB. The PCB itself is then fixed in place relative to the front panel with the "springs" held in compression to ensure a mechanically stable system (important for capacitive touch controls as any movement can cause fluctuations in the signals measured from the sensor).

[0024] A charge transfer capacitive measurement approach, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,452,514, (or other transmit receive method) may be used with a touch sensitive device having a mechanical "spring" arrangement between a control printed circuit board (PCB) and a front panel. It should be understood that any compressible conductive material could be used to form this "spring". So long as the electrical resistivity of the spring is moderately low, such as for example, below 100Kohms in one embodiment, then any compressible conductive material, such as metal or plastic springs, open or

closed cell foam or further such materials may be used. In some embodiments, the resistivity may be 10Kohms, or 1Kohms or less.

[0025] It should be noted that the examples cited place the transmit and receive elements on the same plane and hence require only one layer to implement on a substrate. It is equally possible to form a charge transfer capacitive measurement touch sensor across two layers i.e. with X below Y.

[0026] One way to use springs to transfer the "intersection" of X and Y up to a front panel includes the use of two concentric or side-by-side springs on a substrate such as the control board, or any other type of substrate, such as a piece of plastic sheet such as PET or polycarbonate, a glass layer, or other material suitable for supporting electrodes. The substrate may provide a mechanical support with electrical connections to the electrodes by use of discrete wiring. This example embodiment is shown in FIG. 3. Here a first X spring 300 and a first Y spring 301 are placed next to each other and pressed in contact with a front panel 302. A second X/Y pair is shown alongside the arrangement, using the same X line interconnected by a wire or track 303 connected to a second X spring 304 and a second Y spring 305. In this embodiment, the electric field 306 coupling from the first X spring 300 to the first Y spring 301 also tends to couple 307 to the second Y spring 305. This may result in touch sensitivity of the second spring pair when touching over the first spring pair. This embodiment uses two springs per touch key.

[0027] In a further embodiment as shown in FIG. 4, a common Y spring 400 is shared by two X springs 401 and 402. Two touch keys are placed physically next to each other for this to function. The use of more than one Y line may result in some lack of key discrimination.

[0028] A further embodiment is shown in FIG. 5A. A substrate such as control PCB 500 is used to form all the X and Y electrode wiring 501. A control chip 502 may or may not be present on this control board, but is used to measure capacitive changes in the touch keys. The Y electrodes shown, Y1 503 and Y2 504 are connected to a set of Y electrode springs 505, 506, 507, and 508, and 509, 510, 511, and 512, the first group being electrically connected to Y1 and the second group to Y2, using traces on the PCB 500 to affect this interconnection. On the PCB 500 are formed a series of emitter X electrodes called X1 to X4 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519 and 520. These electrodes are formed purely as

conductive shapes on the surface of the PCB 500. In one embodiment, the X electrodes may be designed to substantially or completely surround the base of the Y springs 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, and 512. As can be seen, eight logical touch keys are so formed 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 528 and 539; X1Y1, X2Y1, X3Y1, X4Y1 and X1Y2, X2Y2, X3Y2, X4Y2. Hence a total of eight springs are used (505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511 and 512). The X electrodes, in one embodiment, have sufficient proximity to their neighboring Y spring to keep the electric fields well coupled locally. In FIG. 5B, a touching object 528 onto the front panel 529 now influences the coupled local X to Y field for predominantly the touch-adjacent touch key. Hence the key discrimination is good. The electric field for a single touch key is shown as 530 and its interaction with the touching object 528 is also shown at 531.

**[0029]** An alternative scheme is shown in FIG. 6A where the springs 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, and 608 are now connected to X1 to X4 emitters and the PCB 600 electrodes 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615 and 616 are connected to Y. FIG. 6B illustrates a perspective view of spring 601 coupled to an X emitter electrode 621. This alternate scheme may have an advantage in some applications where an improvement in key discrimination can be affected by virtue of the fact that the Y lines are rather more shielded by the X springs. Another potential advantage is that the Y electrode area can be reduced and hence help minimize noise injected into the Y line during touch. Attaining maximal signal to noise ratio in capacitive sensing systems helps to ensure reliable operation under electrically noisy conditions.

**[0030]** In some embodiments shown, the springs compress in such a way that the top of the spring forms a flat "spiral" disc. This lends itself well to coupling with the touching object and allowing an interaction with the electric field below the spiral.

**[0031]** In FIG. 6B, the X and Y electrodes 621 and 609 are shown as a disk 621 and concentric ring 609 physically separated from each other. Many other configurations of electrodes may be used in further embodiments. Further embodiments may feature increased shared electrode edges where field lines concentrate.

**[0032]** An alternative arrangement uses a substantially coaxial arrangement, where the springs are connected to X and surround simple Y

receiver electrodes on the PCB. This is shown in FIGs. 7A and 7B for a pair of touch keys. The PCB 700 uses conductive electrodes for the two YI receivers 701 and 702. The XI emitter is formed from two springs 703 and 704. The front panel 705 and touching object 706 are shown together with an approximate field distribution 707 and touch interaction 708. As can be seen, the field is displaced away from the Y receiver in favor of the touching object 706. This causes a drop in capacitance between X and Y as with the other embodiments. This method has a distinct advantage that the springs can be very simple in design, with no special flat-top arrangement. The touching object 706 effectively touches "inside" the coils of the spring influencing the field 707 and 708. The spring can be driven from the PCB connection 700 using a contact formed by any conductive means e.g. solder, mechanical clip, glue or simple restraint against a conductive opposing pad on the PCB. Other methods will be obvious to those of normal skill in the art. This embodiment shares the advantage of FIGs. 6A and 6B in that the X spring acts to partly shield the Y receiver and the area of the Y receiver can be made relatively small to aid noise immunity.

**[0033]** Not shown is another embodiment, similar to FIGs. 7A and 7B where the springs are connected to Y and the PCB electrodes to X. In a similar way as described in the previous examples, this is equally valid but may show degraded key discrimination and noise immunity in some applications.

**[0034]** In FIGs. 7A and 7B it should be understood that the Y electrode shape can take various forms. Importantly, as shown in FIG. 8, this can include a hole 801 in the electrode 802 formed on the PCB 800. This is very useful to facilitate the placement of a light emitting device, shown in two alternative positions 803 and 804. There are many configurations of electrode and hole that can be devised. It is also possible to form the PCB electrode from a conductive material that is substantially transparent to allow light to shine through from below. It is also possible to combine the electrode with some form electroluminescent light generation local to the centre of each spring. This is shown in FIG. 9. The PCB 900 and spring 901 are shown, and in the middle of the spring 901 is shown an electrode structure where a transparent Y electrode 902 is formed on top of a phosphor 903 layer and a second electrode 904 that may be either grounded or actively driven. A control chip 905 time multiplexes capacitive measurements with electroluminescent high voltage drive 906



periods. This arrangement permits the light emitting layer to be created directly beneath the touch key active area with a very low profile and uniform illumination.

**[0035]** A similar light emission method can also be conceived where rather than an electroluminescent layer being used, instead a light diffuser sheet is placed below the PCB electrodes (again, being of substantially transparent material to allow the light to pass upwards towards the panel). The light diffuser sheet is well known in the art and typically is illuminated from the edges, uses total-internal-reflection (TIR) to guide the light to chosen areas where is then allowed to escape using a variety of techniques to disrupt the TIR process (mechanical stress, small ridges on the surfaces, refractive index mismatches etc).

**[0036]** Another illumination method is shown in FIG. 11. Here, a coaxially mounted light emitting device 1100 in the centre of the spring 1101, uses a reflective sleeve 1102 running up the inside of the spring 1101 and stopping just before the inner surface 1103 of the front panel 1104. The sleeve may be made of any reflective material.

**[0037]** The spring used in FIG. 7 can also utilize an inward compressible spiral that flattens on compression. This is shown in FIG. 10. An advantage of this method is that it helps to even more completely shield the electrode below 1001. This may provide noise suppression advantages. The coil of the spring that spirals inwards 1005 may have a moderately open structure to allow the touching object 1002 to interact with the electric field 1003 formed between the spring 1004 and the electrode 1001 on the PCB 1000.

Claims

1. A device comprising:  
a substrate;  
a top touch panel;  
a conductive compressible electrode supported by the substrate and extending from the substrate to the top touch panel;  
a second electrode supported by the substrate and arranged to form an electric field coupling with the conductive compressible electrode.
2. The device of claim 1 wherein the conductive compressible electrode is held in compression between the substrate and the top touch panel.
3. The device of claim 1 wherein the conductive compressible electrode is a transmitter electrode and the second electrode is a receiver electrode.
4. The device of claim 1 wherein the conductive compressible electrode is a receiver electrode and the second electrode is a transmitter electrode.
5. The device of claim 1 wherein the second electrode partially surrounds the conductive compressible electrode.
6. The device of claim 5 wherein the conductive compressible electrode includes a portion formed in the shape of a disk, and the second electrode comprises a ring concentric with the disk.
7. The device of claim 1 wherein the conductive compressible electrode compresses against the top touch panel to form a touch area on the top touch panel corresponding to the area at which the conductive compressible electrode compresses against the top touch panel.
8. The device of claim 1 and further comprising a light source corresponding to the conductive compressible electrode and the second electrode.

9. The device of claim 1 wherein the light source comprises an electroluminescent material.
10. The device of claim 1 wherein the second electrode has a hole, and wherein the device further comprises a light source to provide light through the hole.
11. The device of claim 10 wherein the light source comprises a light emitting diode supported by the substrate.
12. The device of claim 1 wherein the substrate comprises a printed circuit board having wiring for the conductive compressible electrode and the second electrode, and wherein the top touch panel is formed of material including plastic or glass.
13. The device of claim 1 wherein the substrate provides mechanical support for the compressible electrode and the second electrode and includes discrete wiring coupled to the compressible electrode and the second electrode.
14. The device of claim 1 wherein the conductive compressible electrode comprises a conductive spring extending from the substrate to the top touch panel.
15. A device comprising:
  - a substrate;
  - a top touch panel;
  - a plurality of first electrodes supported by the substrate, each first electrode including an electrically conducting spring extending from the substrate, to the top touch panel such that the springs are compressed;
  - a plurality of second electrodes supported by the substrate and arranged to form an electric field coupling with respective first electrodes.

16. The device of claim 15 wherein the spring is formed to conduct charge to a touch on the top touch panel proximate a point at which the spring contacts the top touch panel.

17. The device of claim 16 wherein the substrate comprises a printed circuit board having conductors coupled to the first and second electrodes.

18. The device of claim 15 and further comprising a light source corresponding to the first and second electrodes.

19. The device of claim 15 wherein the first electrode has a hole, and wherein the device further comprises a light source to provide light through the hole.

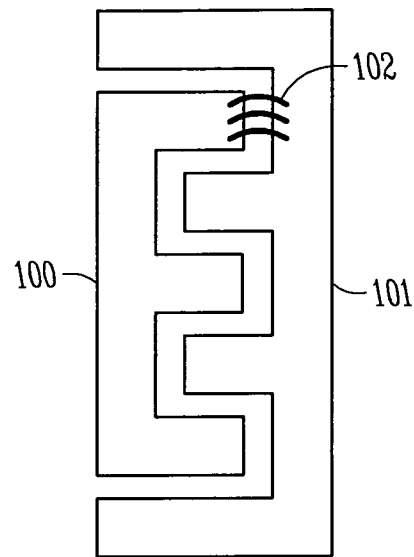
20. The device of claim 15 wherein the spring compresses to form a flat spiral ring adjacent the top touch panel.

21. A method comprising:

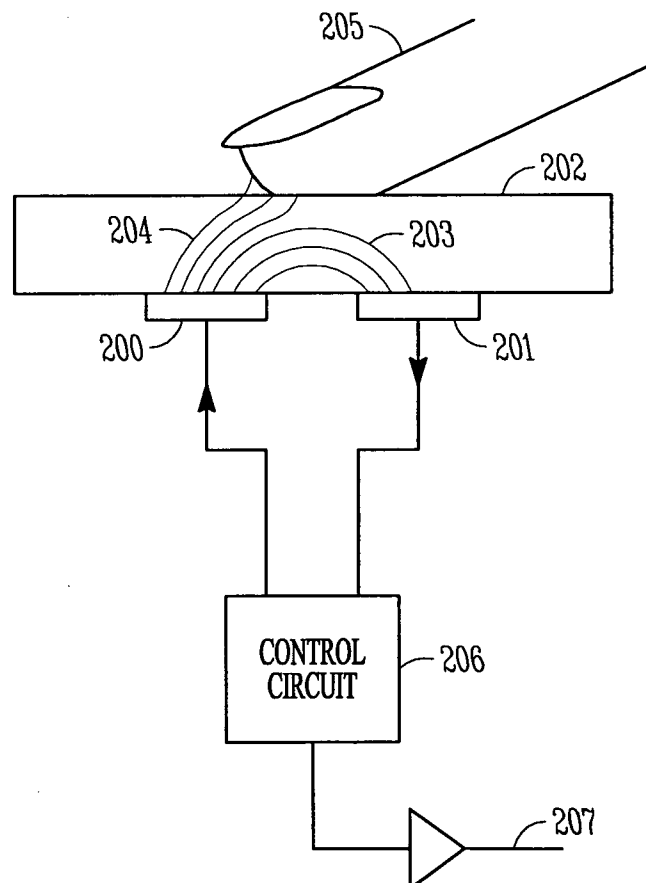
forming a first and a second electrode supported on a substrate such that they form an electric field coupling, wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes is formed of a compressible conductive material; and

compressing the compressible conductive material with a top touch panel to form a touch area on the top touch panel proximate a compressed region of the compressible material in contact with the top touch panel.

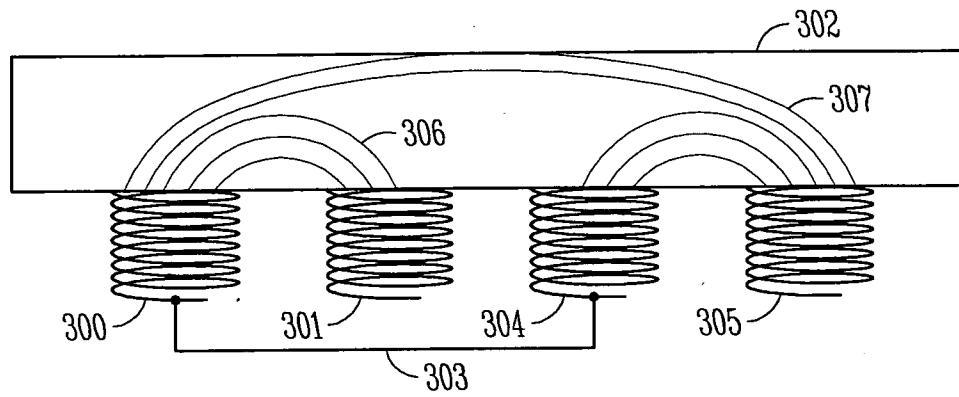
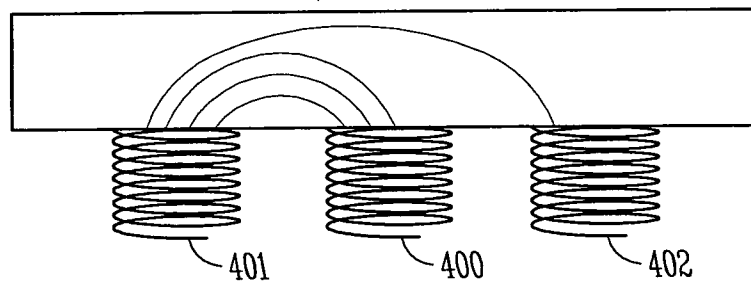
22. The method of claim 21 wherein a touch on the touch area removes charge transferrable between the first and second electrodes.

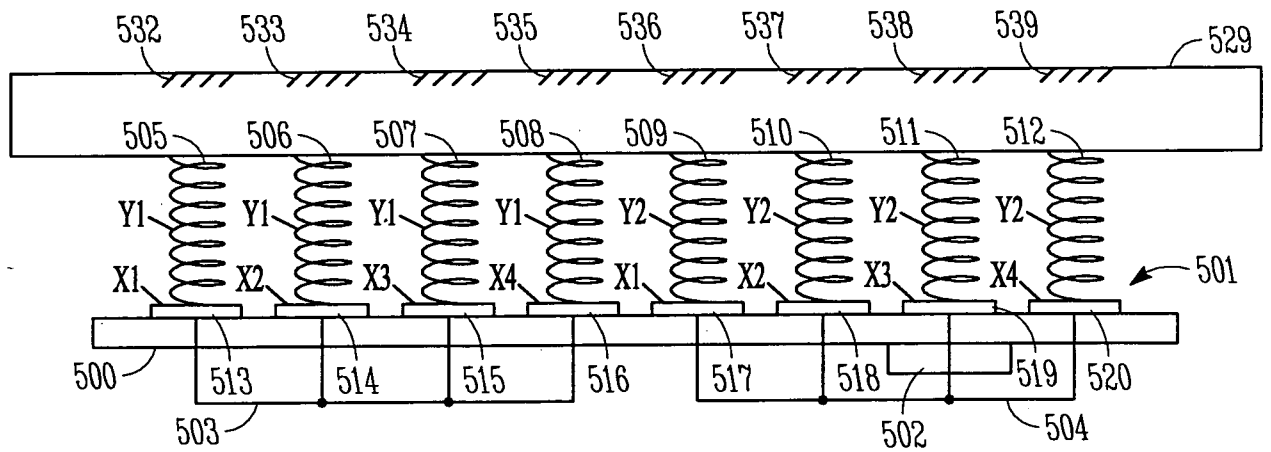
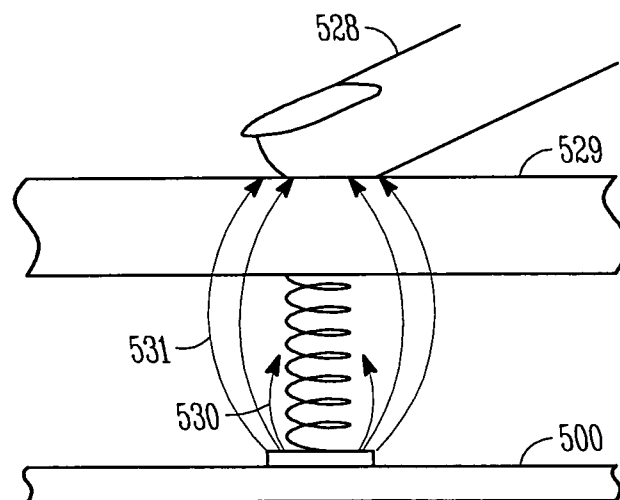


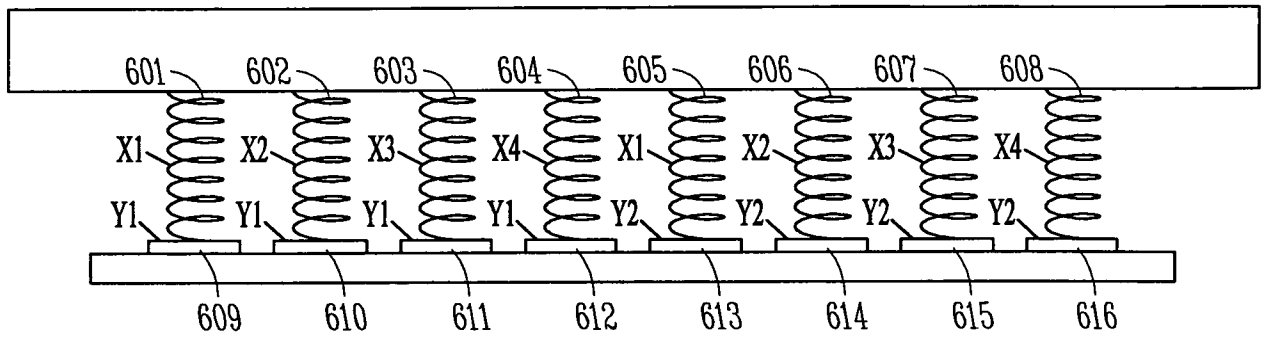
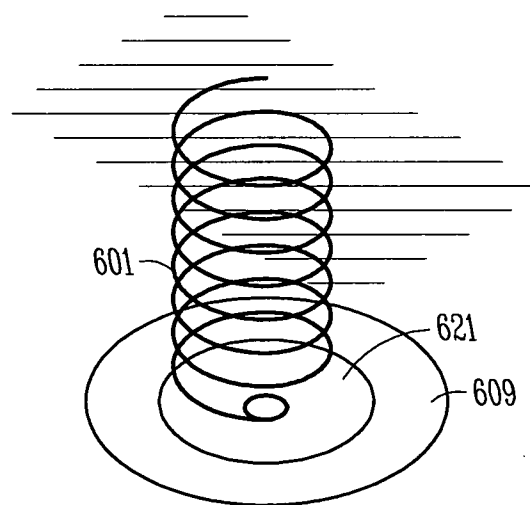
**FIG. 1**  
(PRIOR ART)



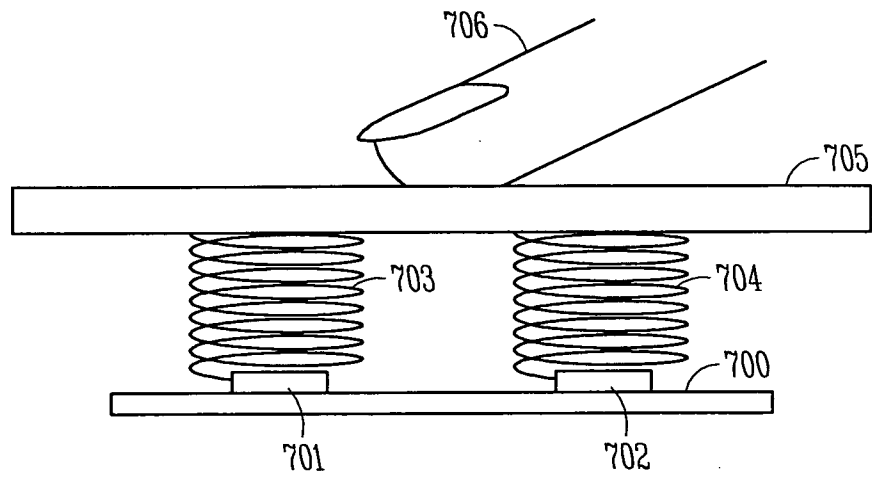
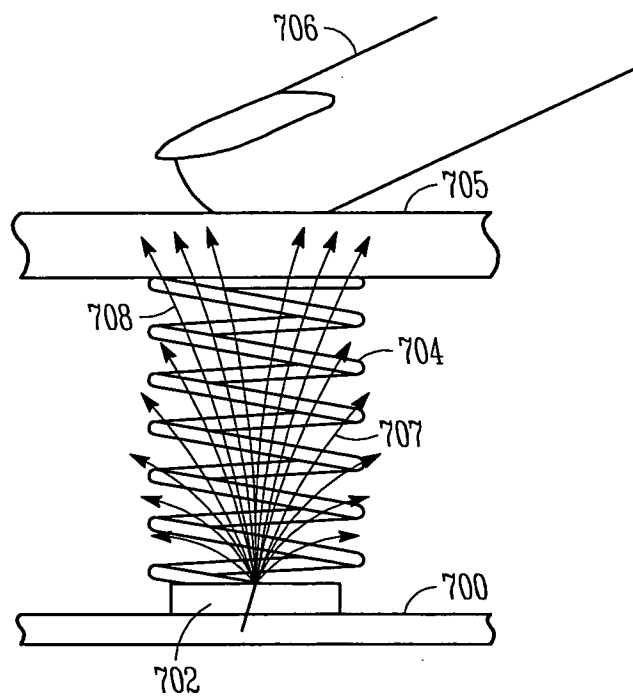
**FIG. 2**  
(PRIOR ART)

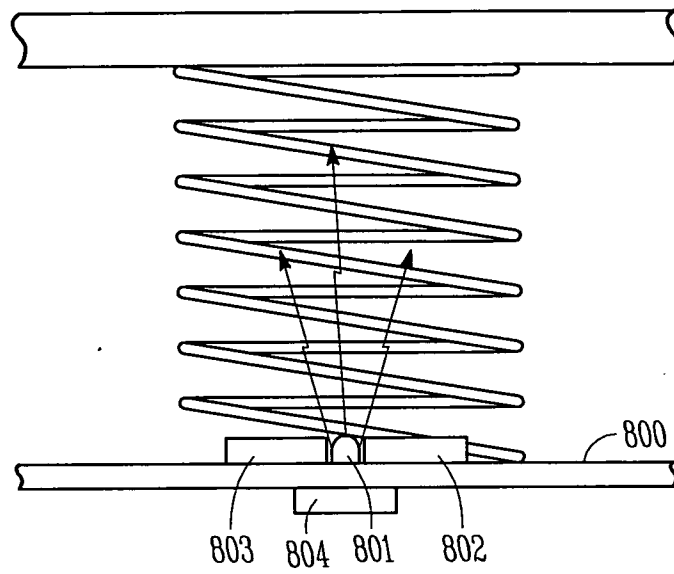
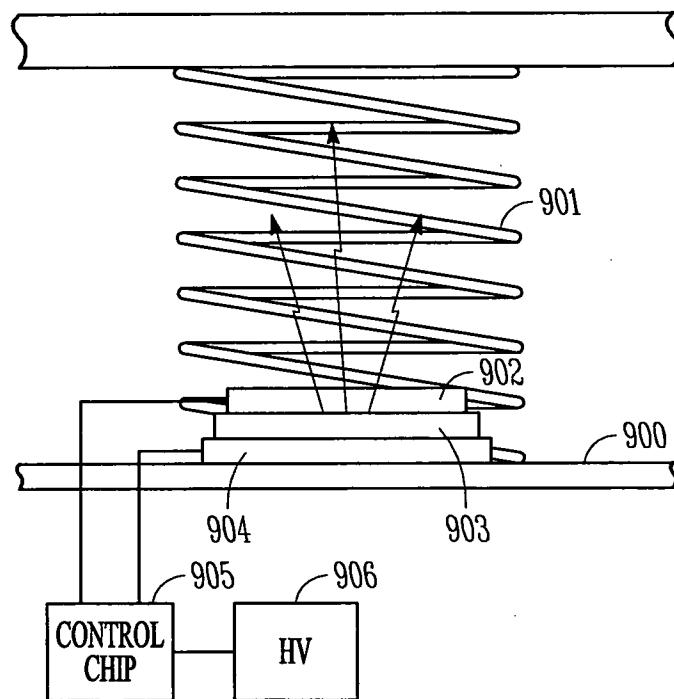
**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

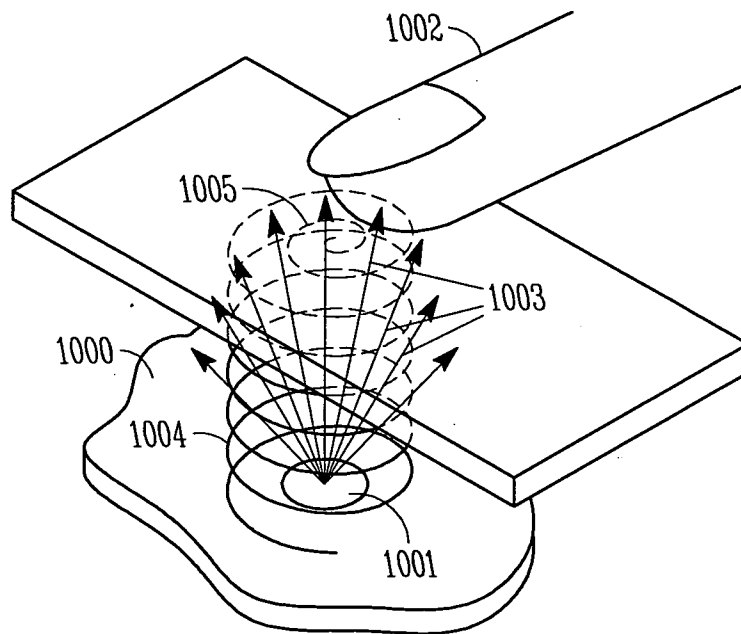
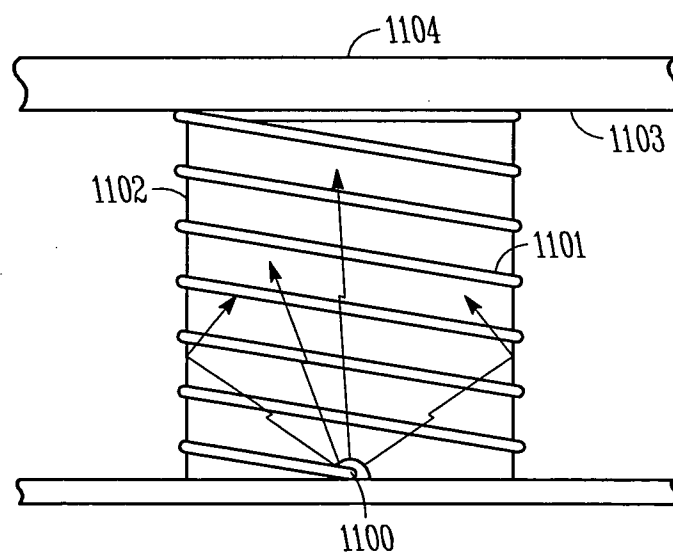
**FIG. 5A****FIG. 5B**

**FIG. 6A****FIG. 6B**



**FIG. 7A****FIG. 7B**

**FIG. 8****FIG. 9**

**FIG. 10****FIG. 11**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/GB2009/002357

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H03K17/96

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H03K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                                                                      | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
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| A         | US 5 917 165 A (PLATT NILS [DE] ET AL)<br>29 June 1999 (1999-06-29)<br>figures 4a, 4b                                                                                                   | 1-22                  |
| A         | US 2005/179673 A1 (PHILIPP HARALD [GB])<br>18 August 2005 (2005-08-18)<br>figures 1-5                                                                                                   | 1-22                  |
|           | -----<br>-/--                                                                                                                                                                           |                       |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 January 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

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International application No

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## C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                         | Relevant to claim No. |
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Information on patent family members

International application No

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