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A Modern Approach in Pressing Surface technology Touch Screen

Himanshu Singh, Dimple Jangir, Ankit Agarwal

Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, Arya College of Engineering & Research Centre, Jaipur

Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Arya College of Engineering & Research Centre, Jaipur

Abstract

In a new era of technology, the way in which we physically interact with electronic devices is changing how we focus our technological research. First computers became more visual, then they took a step further to understand vocal commands and now they have gone a step further and became “TOUCHY” that is skin to screen. These changes bring many great advances, including the development of touch screen technology. We can say that, touch screen is reliable way to interact with device. This technology operates in three distinct ways: resistive systems, capacitive systems, and infrared systems. This paper covers discussion and different analogy of different technologies, applications and qualities of touch screen. The ability to transform any surface in a touch screen means lower costs, making the technology more cost effective.

Keywords: Capacitive touch Screen, Infrared, Resistive touch screen, Sustainability, Touch Screens Technologies, Surface Acoustic Wave.

Introduction

Optical bit screen show will find the presence and placement of a contact within the viewing space. Technology has improved within the past century in many ways in which. mistreatment the bit screen technology, the user is ready to manage the digital atmosphere solely by touching his character or the other device on the screen. The bit screen can even find alternative negative things, like the stylus. In alternative words, the bit screen is any screen that's supported alphanumeric display (liquid crystal display) or CRT (X-ray Tube) technology that accepts direct input to the screen. throughout this text, we'll discuss the assorted techniques that create this possible: resistive systems, electrical phenomenon systems, and infrared systems. it had been 1st introduced in 1971, with the invention of Elograph, by Elographics, Inc. [6]. "Elograph" wasn't as clear as fashionable bit screens; but, it had been a milestone connected screen technology [6]. The touch screen device may be a clear glass panel with slightly sensitive surface. The device typically contains AN electrical current or signal it passes through and touching the screen causes a voltage or signal amendment. In general, it's 2 main features; 1st of all, it permits you to act directly with what's displayed, instead of indirectly coping with a mouse-controlled or touchpad pointer [2]. Secondly, this could be steer clear off the requirement for an intermediate device that has to be carried by hand. This technology has the flexibility to interchange each the mouse and also the keyboard. As technology advances, bit screen devices have become progressively advanced and sturdy, providing the user with additional exactness and more practicality.[3]

Types of Touch Screen Technology

Infrared Touch Screen

The first type of touch screen technology introduced is based upon infrared light. It consists of two infrared systems: Standard grid and internal reflection. A major benefit of such a system is that it can detect essentially any input including

a finger, gloved finger, stylus or pen. It is generally used in outdoor applications and Point-Of-Sale systems which can't rely on a conductor (such as a bare finger) to activate the touch screen. They are accurate, but require more space.IR screen are more durable and capable of to handle hostile environment, which is suitable for military applications.

Infrared Grid

An infrared touch screen uses an array of X-Y infrared LED and photodetector pairs around the edges of the screen to detect a disruption in the pattern of LED beams. These LED beams cross each other in vertical and horizontal patterns[1]. This helps the sensors pick up the exact location of the touch. A major benefit of such a system is that it can detect essentially any input including a finger, gloved finger, stylus or pen. It is generally used in outdoor applications and point of sale systems which cannot rely on a conductor (such as a bare finger) to activate the touch screen[4]. Unlike capacitive touch screens, infrared touch screens do not require any patterning on the glass which increases durability and optical clarity of the overall system. Infrared touch screens are sensitive to dirt/dust that can interfere with the IR beams, and suffer from parallax in curved surfaces and accidental press when the user hovers his/her finger over the screen while searching for the item to be selected.

Internal Reflection System

High-resolution, scalable multi-touch sensing display systems and processes based on frustrated total internal reflection employ an optical waveguide that receives light, such as infrared light, that undergoes total internal reflection and an imaging sensor that detects light that escapes the optical waveguide caused by frustration of the total internal reflection due to contact by a user. The optical waveguide when fitted with a compliant surface overlay provides superior sensing performance, as well as other benefits and features. The systems and processes described provide true multi-touch (multi-input) and high-spatial and temporal resolution capability due to the continuous imaging of the frustrated total internal reflection that escapes the entire optical waveguide. Among other features and benefits, the systems and processes are scalable to large installations. For the FTIR effect two materials are needed, one that has a higher reflection index than the other [7]. Light rays are totally reflected at the boundaries at a certain angle. This angle can be calculated by Snell's law. The material with the higher refraction index is normally acrylic glass which has a refraction index of approximately 1.5 and the material that has the lower index is normally the air, which has a refraction index of about 1.0. Infrared light is mostly used for illumination due to the fact that the human eye cannot see this light. An infrared camera is placed beneath the acrylic plate. Common Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) cameras are sensitive in the infrared spectrum, but they normally have an infrared filter in front of the sensor. Color CCD cameras have an additionally bayer filter in front of the sensor. All these filters are disturbing the imaging process of infrared light, so a CCD camera without infrared filter or bayer filter is required [8].

Resistive Touch Screen

In electrical engineering, resistive touch screens are touch-sensitive computer displays composed of two flexible sheets coated with a resistive material and separated by an air gap or microdots. There are two different types of metallic layers. The first type is called Matrix, in which striped electrodes on substrates such as glass or plastic face each other. The second type is called Analogue which consists of transparent electrodes without any patterning facing each other [9]. As

of 2011 analogue offered lowered production costs. When contact is made to the surface of the touchscreen, the two sheets are pressed together. On these two sheets there are horizontal and vertical lines that, when pushed together, register the precise location of the touch. Because the touchscreen senses input from contact with nearly any object (finger, stylus/pen, palm) resistive touchscreens are a type of "passive" technology.

Resistive touch is used in restaurants, factories and hospitals due to its high resistance to liquids and contaminants. A major benefit of resistive touch technology is its low cost. Additionally, as only sufficient pressure is necessary for the touch to be sensed, they may be used with gloves on, or by using anything rigid as a finger/stylus substitute. Disadvantages include the need to press down and a risk of damage by sharp objects. Resistive touchscreens also suffer from poorer contrast, due to having additional reflections from the extra layer of material placed over the screen.

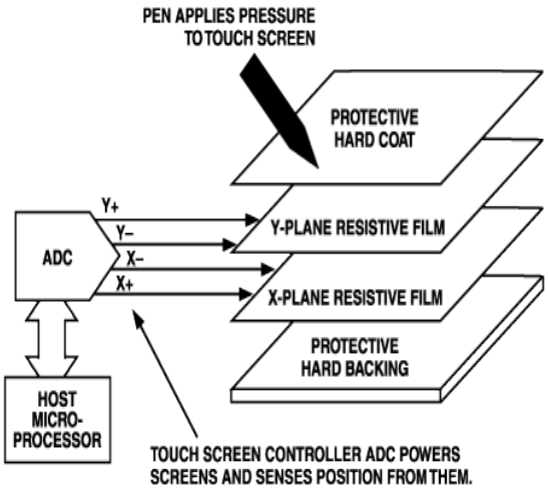

Figure 1 : Typical 4Wire Resistive Touch Screen

Capacitive Touch Screens

A capacitive touchscreen panel consists of an insulator such as glass, coated with a transparent conductor such as indium tin oxide (ITO). As the human body is also an electrical conductor, touching the surface of the screen results in a distortion of the screen's electrostatic field, measurable as a change in capacitance [10]. Different technologies may be used to determine the location of the touch. The location is then sent to the controller for processing. Unlike a resistive touchscreen, one cannot use a capacitive touchscreen through most types of electrically insulating material, such as gloves. This disadvantage especially affects usability in consumer electronics, such as touch tablet PCs and capacitive smart phones in cold weather. It can be overcome with a special capacitive stylus, or a special-application glove with an embroidered patch of conductive thread passing through it and contacting the user's fingertip.

The largest capacitive display manufacturers continue to develop thinner and more accurate touchscreens, with touchscreens for mobile devices now being produced with 'in-cell' technology that eliminates a layer, such as Samsung's Super AMOLED screens, by building the capacitors inside the display itself. This type of touchscreen reduces the visible distance (within millimeters) between the user's finger and what the user is touching on the screen, creating a more direct contact with the content displayed and enabling taps and gestures to be even more responsive[12]

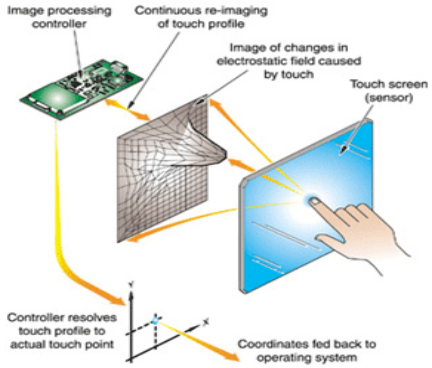

Figure 2: Capacitive touch screen

Surface Capacitance

In this basic technology, only one side of the insulator is coated with a conductive layer. A small voltage is applied to the layer, resulting in a uniform electrostatic field. When a conductor, such as a human finger, touches the uncoated surface, a capacitor is dynamically formed. The sensor's controller can determine the location of the touch indirectly from the change in the capacitance as measured from the four corners of the panel. As it has no moving parts, it is moderately durable but has limited resolution, is prone to false signals from parasitic capacitive coupling, and needs calibration during manufacture. It is therefore most often used in simple applications such as industrial controls and kiosks.

Projected Capacitance

Projected Capacitive Touch (PCT; also PCAP) technology is a variant of capacitive touch technology. All PCT touch screens are made up of a matrix of rows and columns of conductive material, layered on sheets of glass. This can be done either by etching a single conductive layer to form a grid pattern of electrodes, or by etching two separate, perpendicular layers of conductive material with parallel lines or tracks to form a grid. Voltage applied to this grid creates a uniform electrostatic field, which can be measured. When a conductive object, such as a finger, comes into contact with a PCT panel, it distorts the local electrostatic field at that point. This is measurable as a change in capacitance. If a finger bridges the gap between two of the "tracks," the charge field is further interrupted and detected by the controller [11]. The capacitance can be changed and measured at every individual point on the grid (intersection). Therefore, this system is able to accurately track touches. Due to the top layer of a PCT being glass, it is a more robust solution than less costly resistive touch technology[4].

Self-capacitance

Self-capacitance sensors can have the same X-Y grid as mutual capacitance sensors, but the columns and rows operate independently. With self-capacitance, the capacitive load of a finger is measured on each column or row electrode by a current meter. This method produces a stronger signal than mutual capacitance, but it is unable to resolve accurately more than one finger, which results in "ghosting", or misplaced location sensing.

Multi-Touch Technology

Multi-touch denotes a set of interaction techniques which allow computer users to control graphical Applications with several fingers.Multi-touches consists of a touch screen or touchpad, as well as software that recognizes multiple

simultaneous touch points. In computing, multi-touch refers to a touch sensing surface's (track pad or touch screen) ability to recognize the presence of two or more points of contact with the surface[5]. This plural-point awareness is often used to implement advanced functionality such as pinch to zoom or activating predefined programs. In an effort of disambiguation or marketing classification some companies further break down the various definitions of multi-touch. An example of this is 3M, defining multi-touch as a touch-screen's ability to register three or more distinct positions.

Components Of Touchscreen

A basic touch screen mainly has three main components: a touch sensor, a controller, and a software driver. The touch screen is An data input device, therefore it should be combined with a monitor ANd a pc or alternative device to form an integrated bit input system.

Touch sensor: The touch screen sensing element may be a clear glass panel with barely

Sensitive surface. it's placed on a show in order that the sensitive space of the panel covers the visible area of the video screen. The sensing element typically has AN electrical current or signal flowing through it, and touching the screen causes a voltage or signal variation. this alteration in voltage is employed to find barely on the screen.

Financial auditor: The console is essentially atiny low pc card that connects between the bit sensing element and therefore the computer. It takes the knowledge from the bit sensing element and interprets it into information that may be understood by the pc. The console is sometimes put in within the monitor for integrated displays or placed in an exceedingly plastic case. The console determines the sort of interface / association you'll would like on the pc. accessible consoles that may hook up with Serial / COM port (PC) or USB port (PC or Mac). skilled consoles also are accessible and work with DVD players and alternative devices.

Program driver: A driver may be a laptop program that enables the bit screen and therefore the pc to figure along. It explains the way to translate bit event info sent by the console from the pc software.

Pros And Cons

Pros: Direct, Fast, Finger is usable, any pen is usable (usually no cable needed). No keyboard necessary for applications that need menu selections only saves desk space which are suited to: novices, applications for information retrieval, high-use environments.

Cons: Low precision (finger), Sitting/Standing, Dirt Screen coverage, Fatigue.

The Future Scope of Touch

In this digital age, our fingers have learned to like bit screens. they supply a straightforward, intuitive thanks to navigate our devices to create them do our bidding. subsequent generation of bit technology, currently in development, guarantees to be even a lot of intuitive and easy. All the work is on up the speed of devices, the dependability and the way they act with humans. Among the highlights: Developers are performing on new applications for “multi touch” screens, These screens will method commands the user provides with over one finger, that broadens the chances for applications. alternative developers are performing on advances in “hap tic” feedback—vibrations and other physical sensations that are currently used, for example, to let a gamer recognize she’s reached a replacement level, however that may even be wont to communicate emotions and should before long provides a touch-screen keyboard the texture of a physical

keyboard. In future you'll be ready to get AN equal response from your bit screen. this kind of tactile feedback is named electro vibration as a result of it uses electrical charges instead of mechanical devices to form a localized sensation of vibration. . a lot of advanced technology just like the one from Japanese . the long run of bit surface is touch screen video projectors. in an exceedingly eating place, for e.g., you will place your order victimisation the surface of the table as the bit interface, instead of victimization a bit screen portable computer. The ability to rework any surface in slightly screen suggests that lower prices, creating the technology a lot of price effective.

Touch Screens and Consumers

Immersion's general manager of touch business, Craig Vachon, says the next step is developing a phone that can deliver a physical sensation based on the position of a finger on a touch screen. One application would be a touch-screen keyboard that feels like a traditional keyboard, so that users could more easily distinguish exactly where each key begins and ends. The idea would be to help users avoid errant taps on the screen and the resulting garbled messages. The technology is such that we could blindfold you and you would be able to feel the demarcation between the keys of a keypad, on a completely flat touch screen**.** For now, at least, many mobile users prefer the accuracy of a physical keyboard rather than a touch screen. A new technology is being designed to allow the best of both worlds: a keyboard that can also respond to touch commands. Company Wacom, would bring multi-touch capabilities where people can work on more than one object simultaneously. This would bring the touch screen laptop computer capabilities nearer to the real world where people can work with their both hands with great coordination. These laptops with touch screen would allow you to touch, drag, rotate many applications or objects simultaneously, increasing the work productivity.

Conclusion

The touch screen interface is easier to use than other input devices. It is useful to make information more easily accessible by allowing user to navigate by simply touching the display screen. These devices improve the quality of life for the user by simplifying everyday tasks and making them more enjoyable for the user.

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