

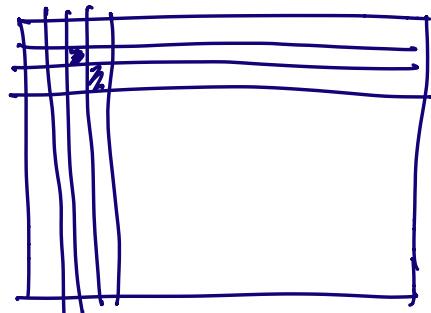
EECS 16A

Logistics

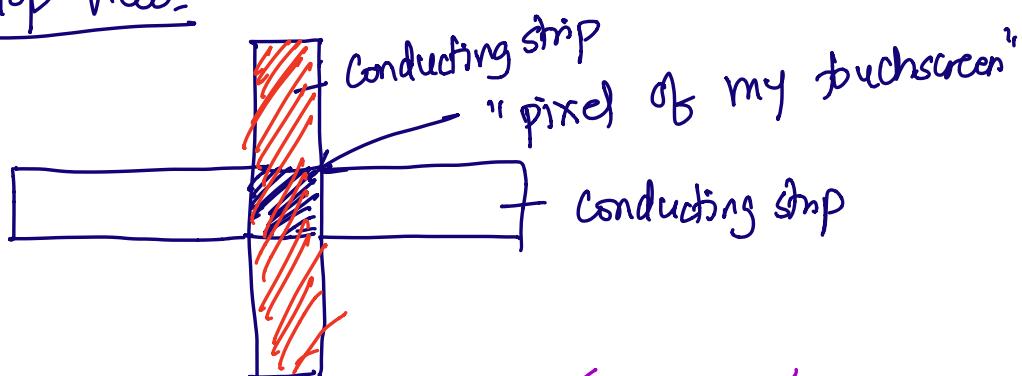
- MT2 Coming
- Power outage + fires.
- Circuit review - moved to Friday.
- 16B.

Today:

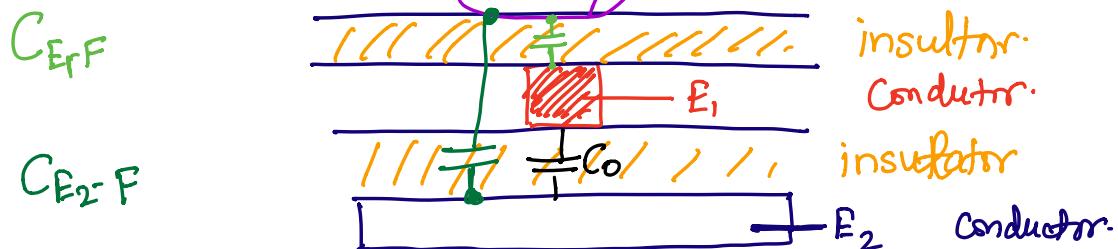
- Capacitive touchscreens
- Charge - Sharing .



Top view:

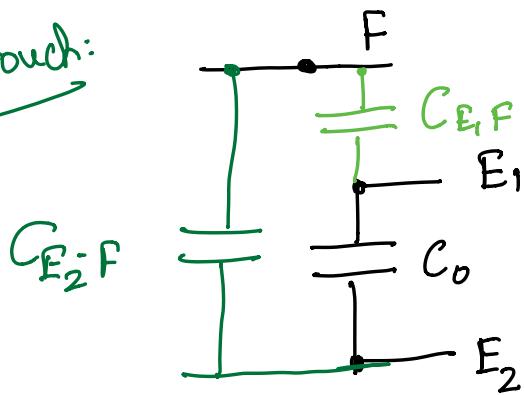


Side view:



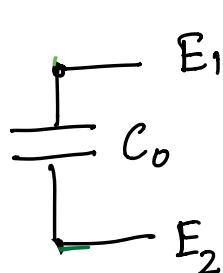
Capacitor between E_1 and E_2 : we call C_0

Circuit - touch:



When finger
is touching

Circuit Notouch:

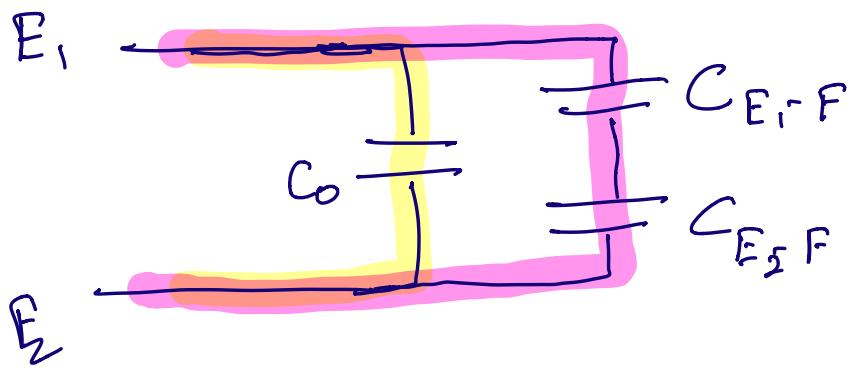
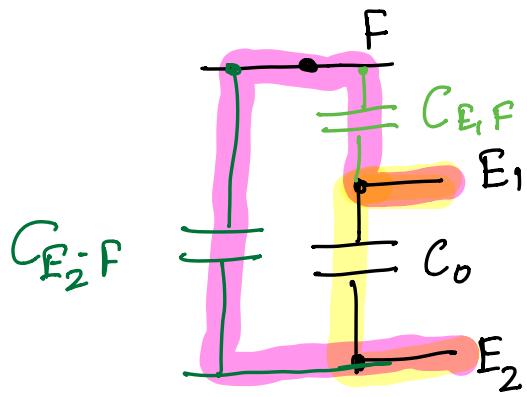


No finger
touching

Reliable: E_1 , E_2 will always be there

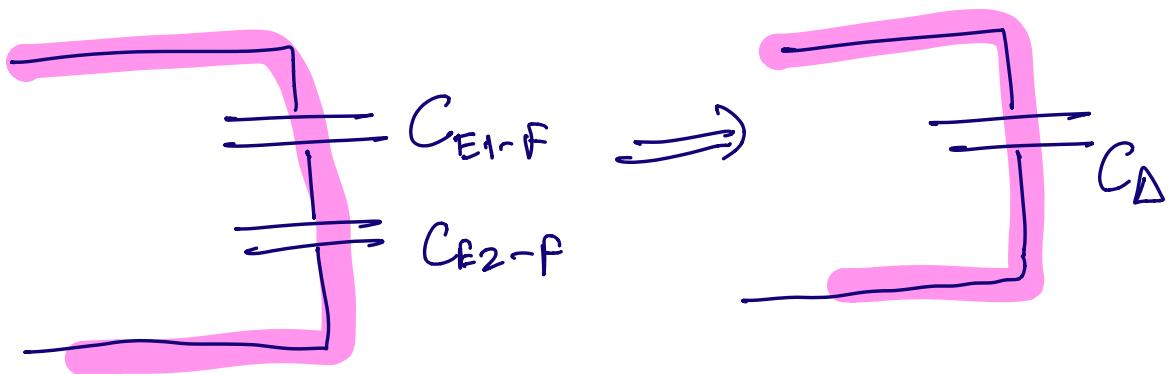
Redraw circuit looking in from

E_1 - E_2 :



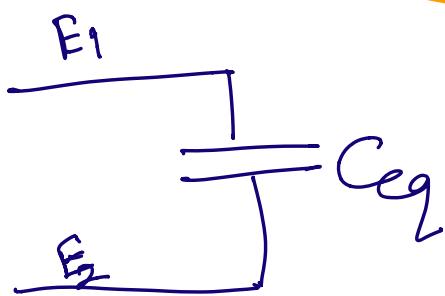
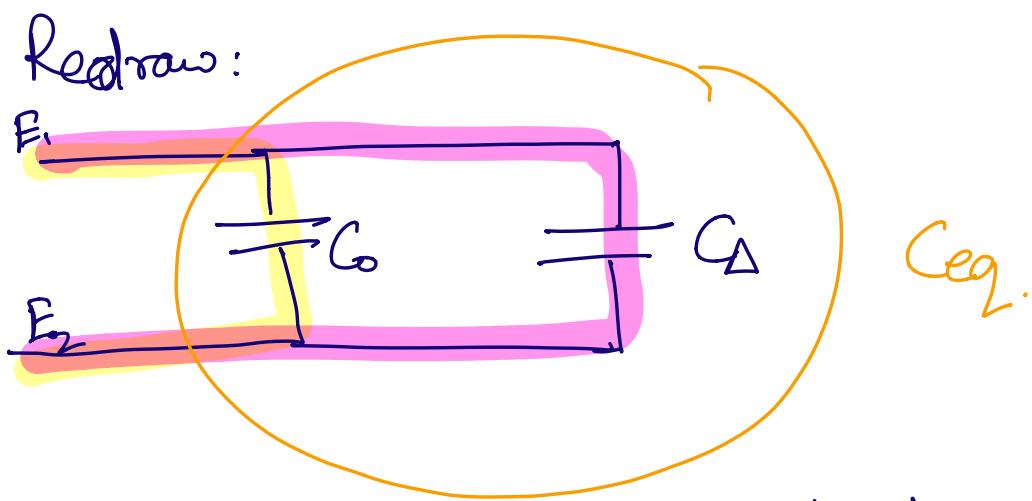
If no finger, no pink path!

\Rightarrow Equivalent capacitance between $E_1 - E_2$ changes based on if we touch!



$$C_D = C_{E1-F} \parallel C_{E2-F}$$

$$= \frac{C_{E1F} \cdot C_{E2F}}{C_{E1F} + C_{E2F}}$$



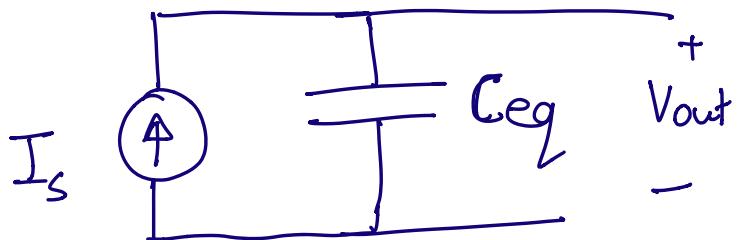
If No touch:
 $C_{eq} = C_0$

If touch:
 $C_{eq} = C_0 + C_D$

Summary: Touch changes equivalent capacitance between $\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$.

Question: How to detect this change?

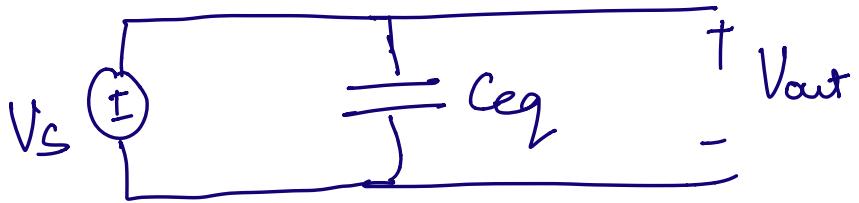
Attempt I: ~~Use~~ Use a current source



$$I_s = C \cdot \frac{dV_c}{dt}, \quad V_c = \int_0^t \frac{I_s}{C_{eq}} dt = \frac{I_s \cdot t}{C_{eq}}$$

Assuming $V_{out}(0) = 0$

Attempt 2:

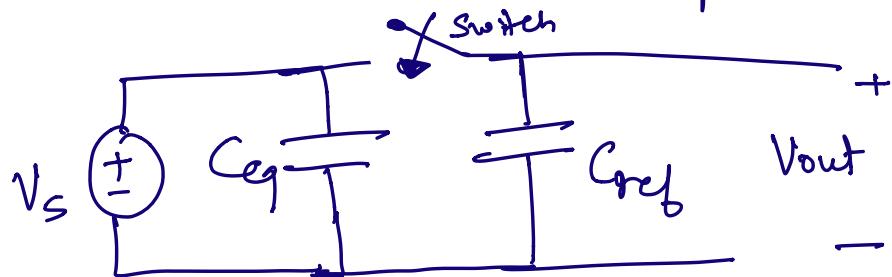


$$V_{out} (\text{touch}) = V_s$$

$$V_{out} (\text{no touch}) = V_s$$

Fails because V_{out} does not change
based on touch vs no touch.

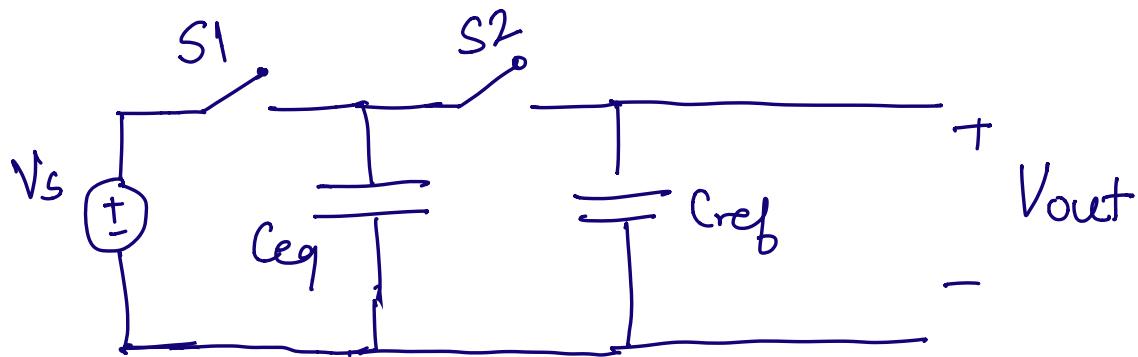
Attempt 3: Use a reference capacitor



V_{out} (when switch is open) = 0

V_{out} (— " — " closed) = V_s

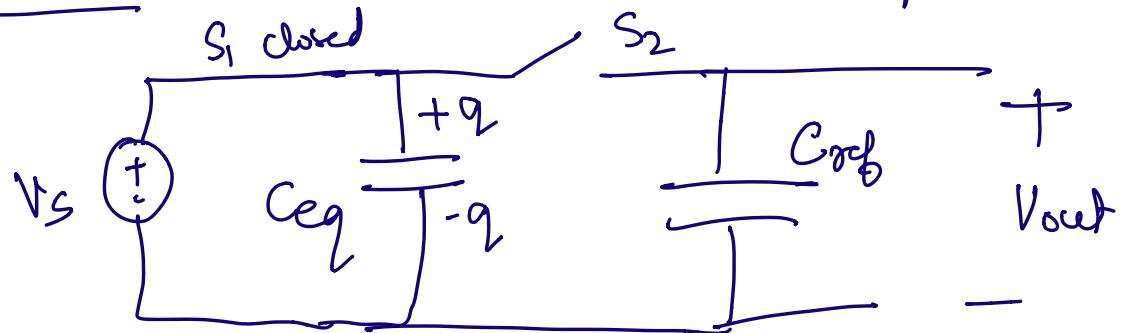
Attempt 4:



Question: is it helpful to close both S_1 and S_2 at the same time?

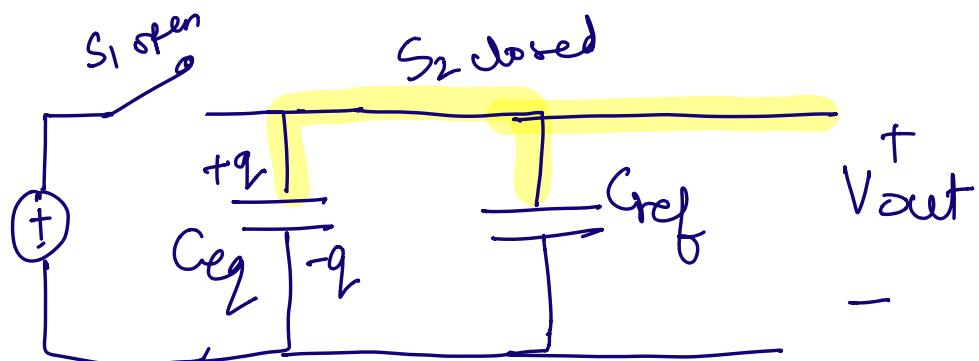
Ans : No: $V_{out} = \text{Vs}$ in this case.

Phase 1: Close S_1 , S_2 is open.



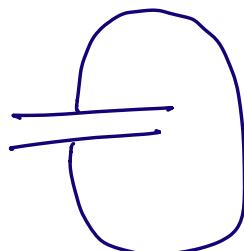
$$q_r = C \cdot V = C_{eq} \cdot V_s$$

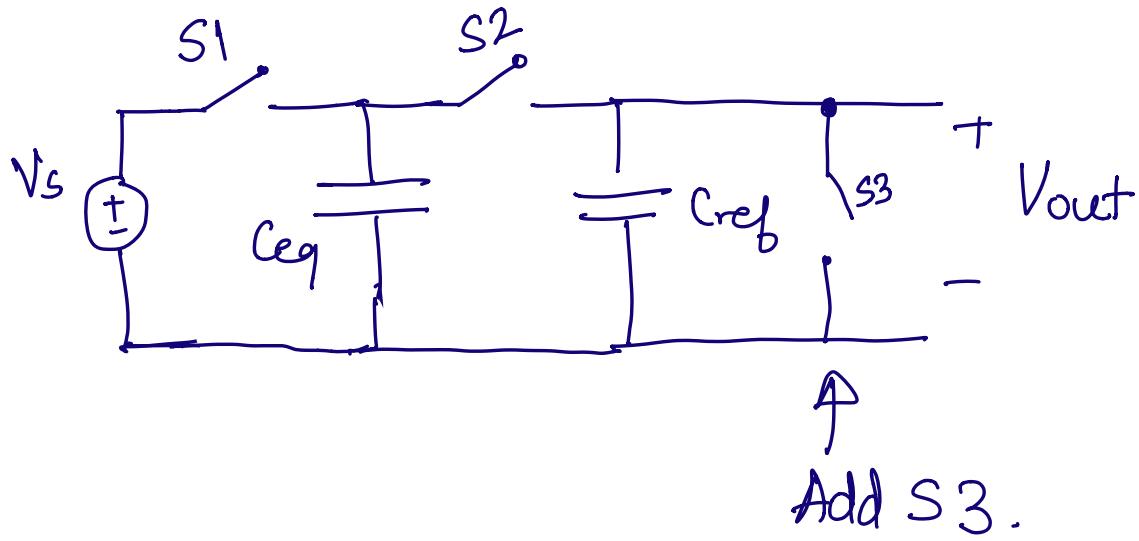
Phase 2: Close S_2 , open S_1 .



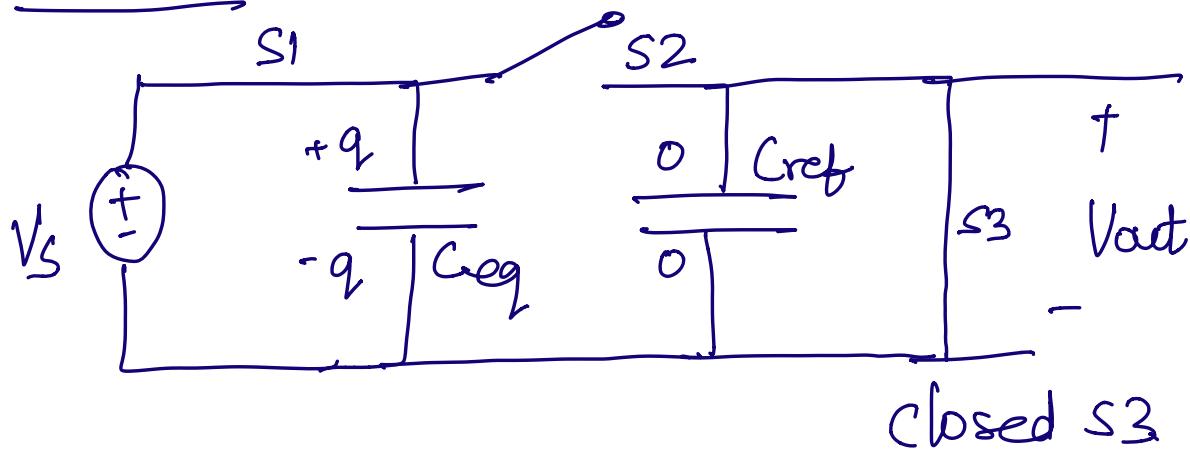
Issue: Don't know if initial charge on $C_{ref}=0$

Attempt S:





Phase 1: S_3 ON, S_1 ON, S_2 OFF



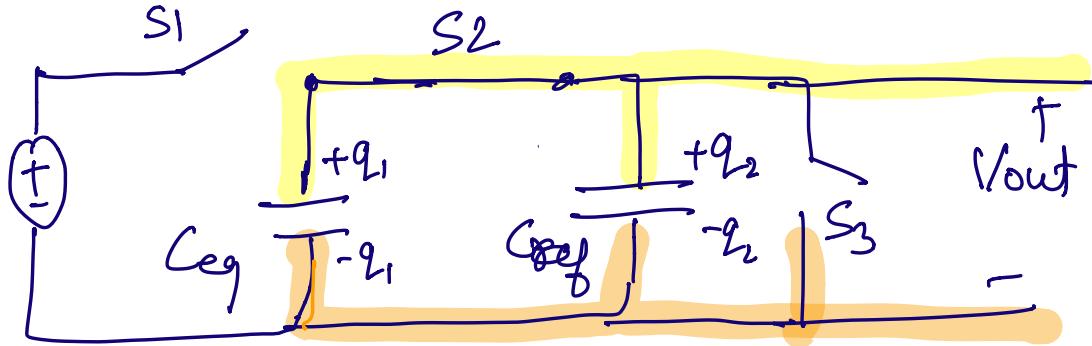
Voltage across C_{ref} : 0

Charge on C_{ref} : $q = C \cdot V = 0$

Voltage across C_{eq} : V_s
 Charge on C_{eq} : $q = C_{eq} V_s$

0 \checkmark 

Phase 2: S_1 OFF, S_3 OFF, S_2 ON



Voltage across C_{eg} : V_{out}

Voltage across C_{gf} : V_{out}

Charge across C_{eg} : $C_{eg} \cdot V_{out}$

Charge across C_{gf} : $C_{gf} \cdot V_{out}$

Total charge is conserved at yellow node.

Phase 1 charge : $C_{eq} \cdot V_s$

Phase 2 charge = $C_{eq} \cdot V_{out} + C_{ref} \cdot V_{out}$

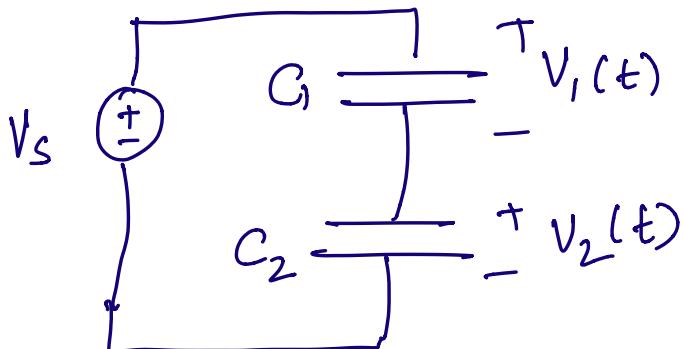
$$C_{eq} V_s = C_{eq} \cdot V_{out} + C_{ref} \cdot V_{out}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{C_{eq} \cdot V_s}{C_{ref} + C_{eq}}$$

If touch: $V_{out} = \frac{(C_0 + C_\Delta) \cdot V_s}{C_{ref} + C_0 + C_\Delta}$

If no touch: $V_{out} = \frac{C_0 \cdot V_s}{C_{ref} + C_0}$

Capacitor trick 1:



$$V_1(0) = 0$$

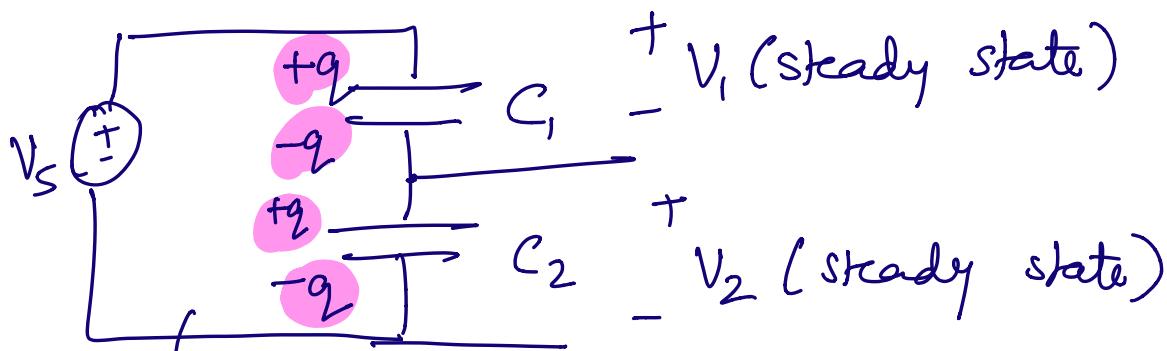
$$V_2(0) = 0$$



Equivalent circuit diagram showing a single capacitor C_{eq} with charge $+q$ and $-q$. The voltage across it is V_s .

$$C_{eq} = C_1 \parallel C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow q = C_{eq} \cdot V_s .$$



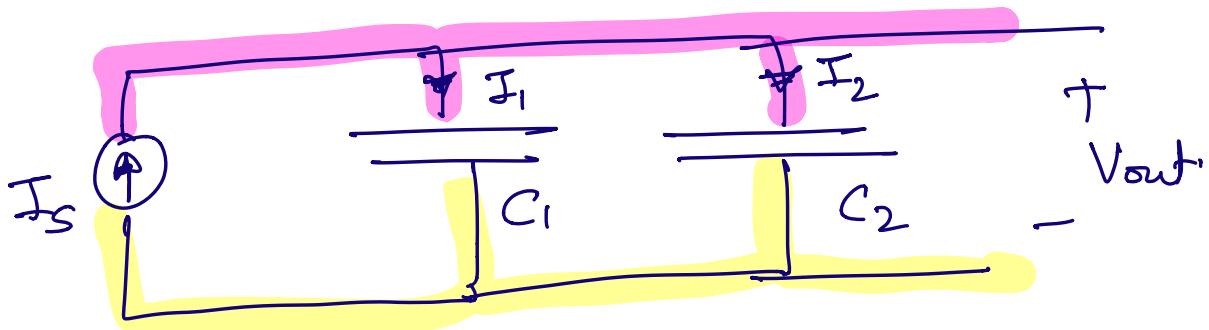
$$q = C_{eq} \cdot V_s .$$

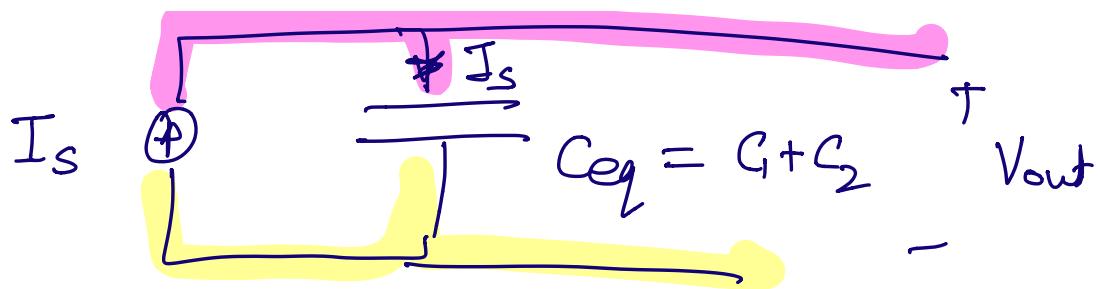
$$q = V_1 C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 C_1 = V_S \cdot C_{eq}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{C_{eq}}{C_1} \cdot V_S$$

Similarly: $V_2 = \frac{C_{eq}}{C_2} \cdot V_S$



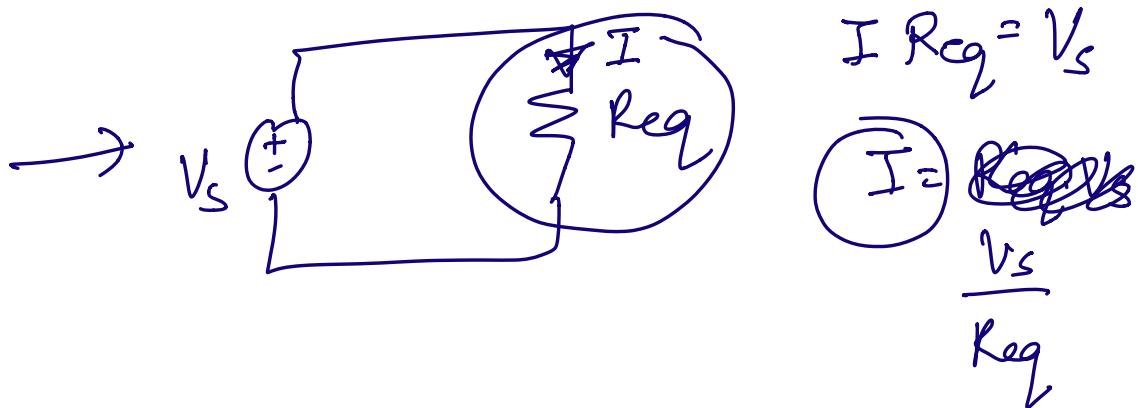
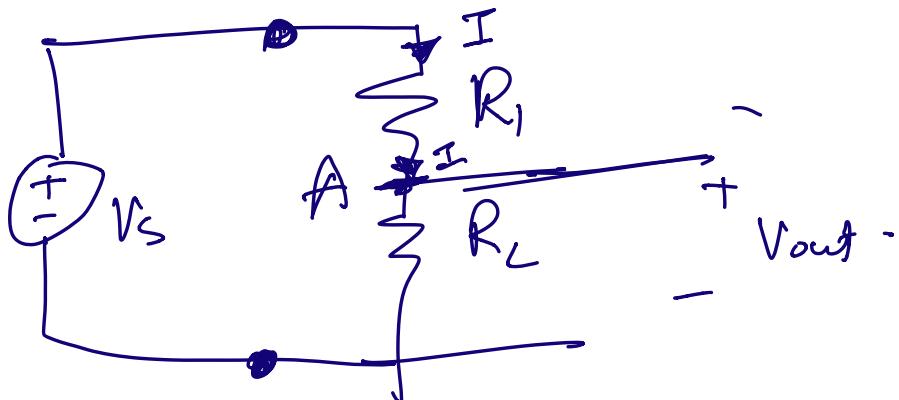


$$C_{eq} \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = I_S \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = \frac{I_S}{C_{eq}}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} \cdot C_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{I_S}{C_{eq}} \cdot C_1 = \frac{I_S}{C_1 + C_2} C_1$$

Office Hours



$$I R_{eq} = V_s$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{V_s}{R_{eq}}$$

$$V_{out} = I \cdot R_2$$

$$= \frac{V_s}{R_{eq}} \cdot R_2 = \frac{\cancel{V_s} \cdot R_2}{\cancel{R_1} + R_2}$$

