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(54) **ACTIVE STYLUS FOR USE WITH TOUCH CONTROLLER ARCHITECTURE**

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G06F 3/041 (2006.01)

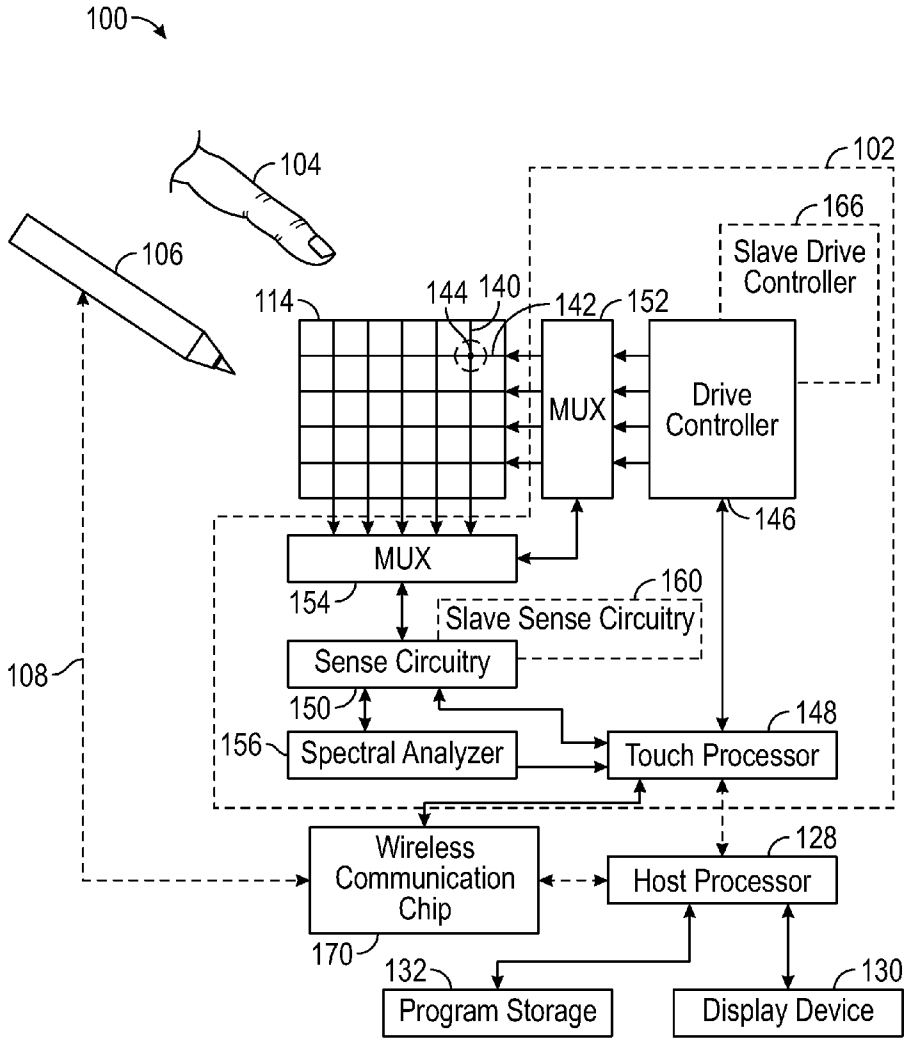
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***G06F 3/03545*** (2013.01); ***G06F 3/041*** (2013.01)

USPC **345/173**; 345/179

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A touch controller that can configure touch circuitry according to a scan plan, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed on a touch panel is disclosed. The touch controller can include a configurable transmit section to generate stimulation signals to drive the panel, a configurable receive section to receive and process touch signals from the panel, and a configurable memory to store the touch signals. The touch controller can also include a programmable scan engine to configure the transmit section, the receive section, and the memory according to the scan plan. The touch controller advantageously provides more robust and flexible touch circuitry to handle various types of touch events at the panel. An active stylus that can generate stimulation signals that can be detected by the touch controller during various touch events at the panel is also disclosed.



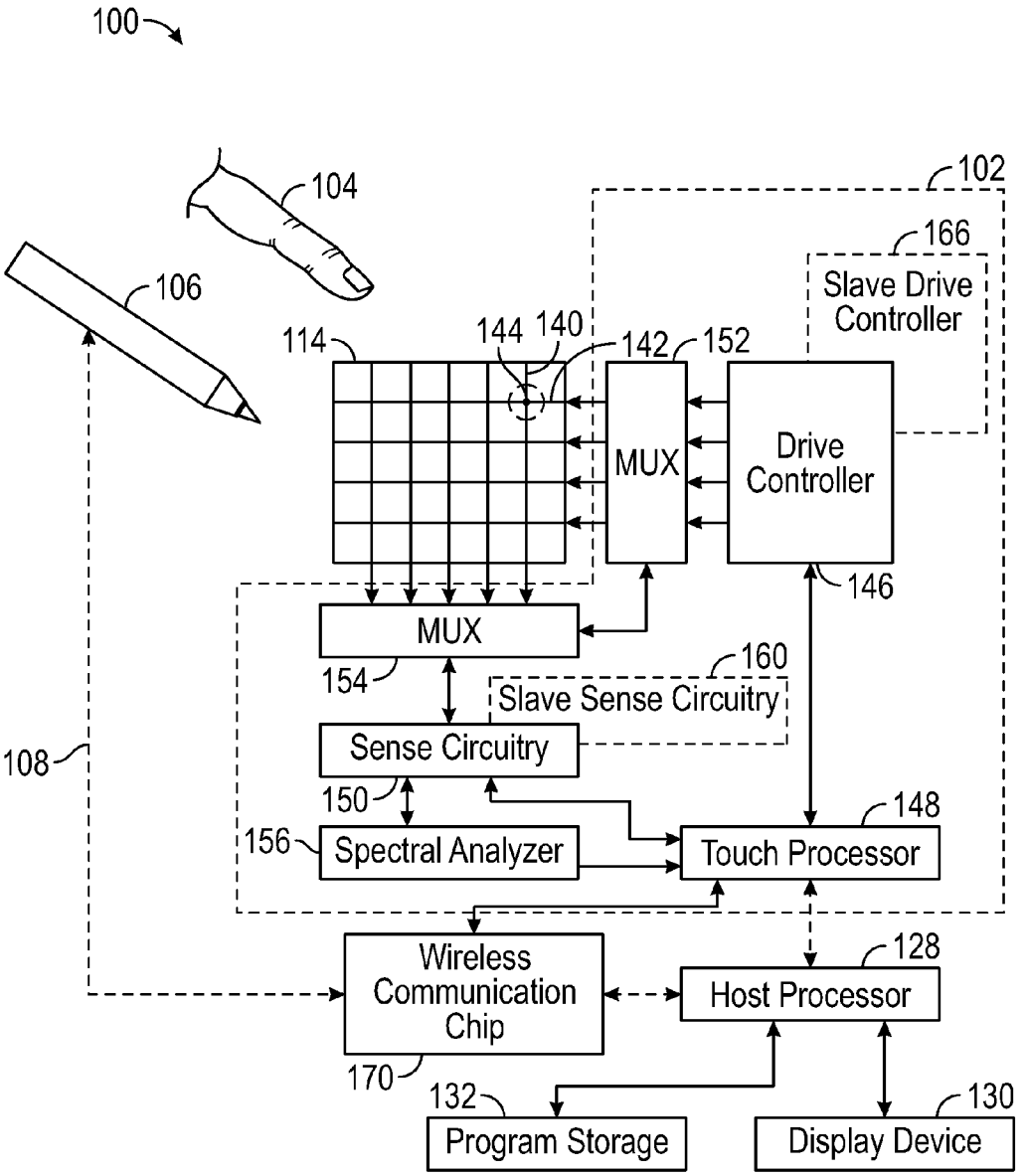

100
104
106
102
166
Slave Drive Controller
114
144
140
142
152
MUX
Drive Controller
146
MUX
154
160
Slave Sense Circuitry
Sense Circuitry
108
150
148
156
Spectral Analyzer
Touch Processor
Wireless Communication Chip
128
Host Processor
170
132
130
Program Storage
Display Device

FIG. 1

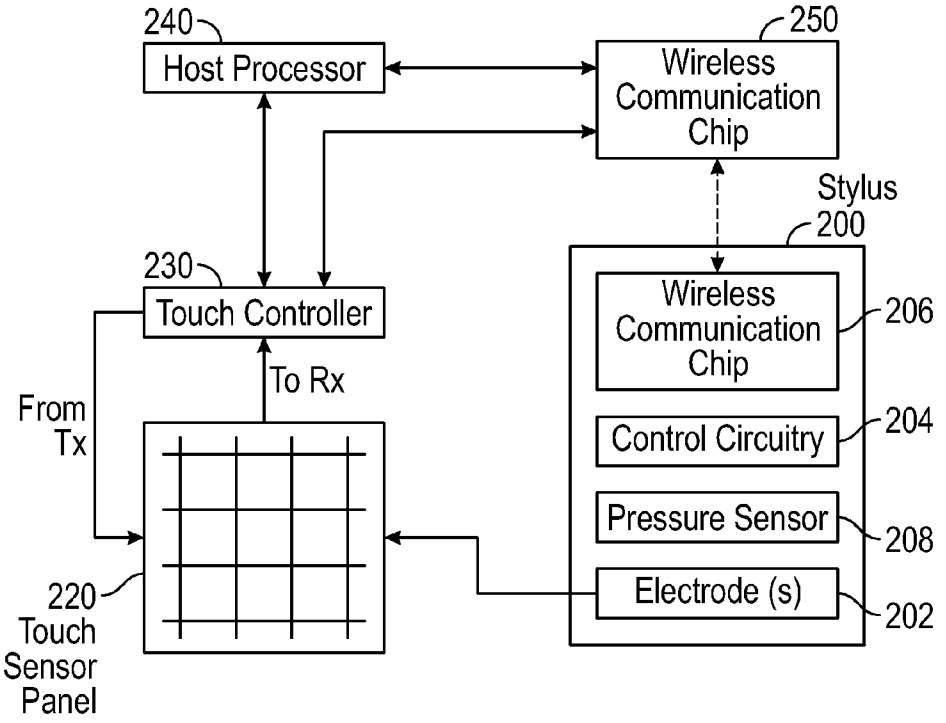

240
Host Processor
250
Wireless Communication Chip
Stylus
200
230
Touch Controller
To Rx
From Tx
Wireless Communication Chip
206
Control Circuitry
204
Pressure Sensor
208
Electrode (s)
202
220
Touch Sensor Panel

FIG. 2

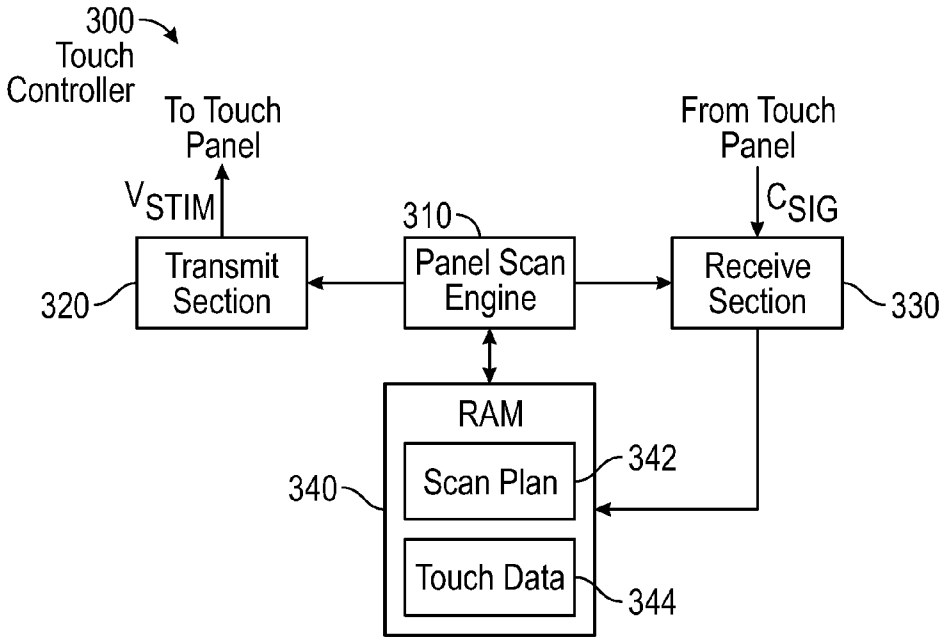

300
Touch Controller
To Touch Panel
From Touch Panel
V_{STIM}
C_{SIG}
310
Transmit Section
320
Panel Scan Engine
Receive Section
330
RAM
340
Scan Plan
342
Touch Data
344

FIG. 3

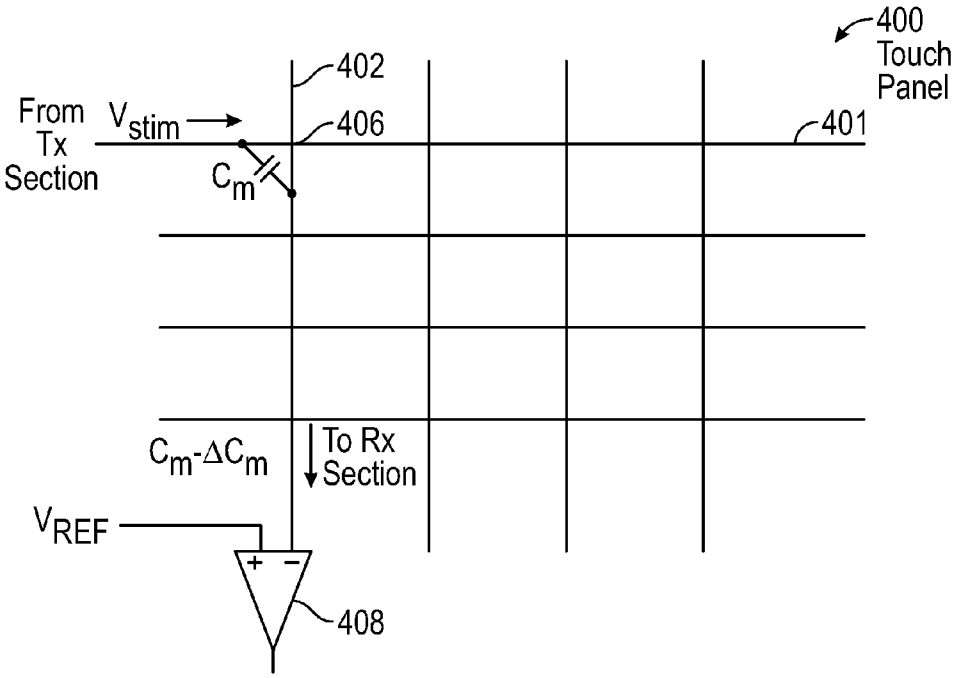

400
Touch
Panel
402
406
401
From
Tx
Section
V_{stim}
C_m
C_m-ΔC_m
To Rx
Section
V_{REF}
+
−
408

FIG. 4A

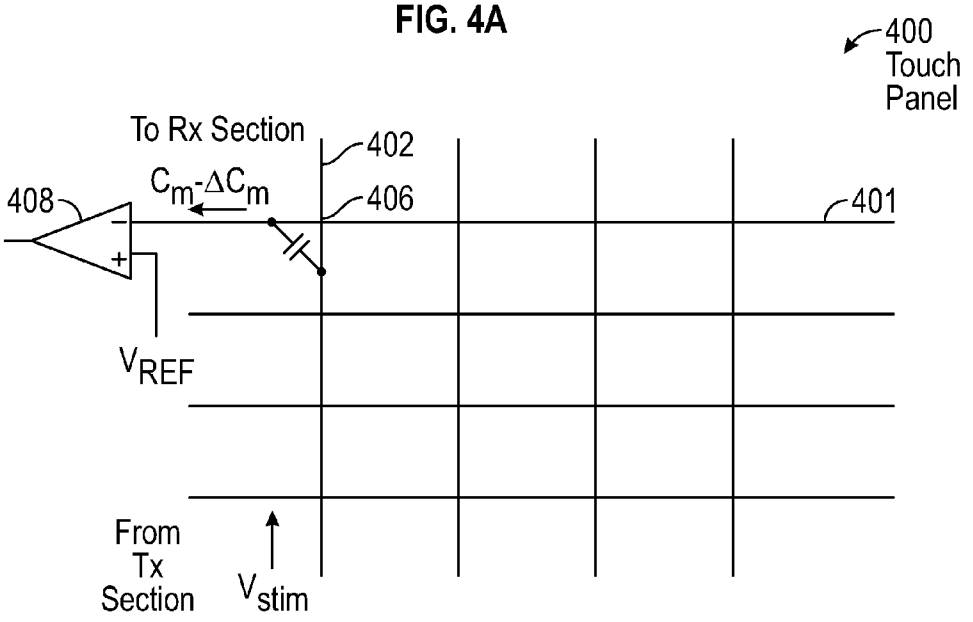

400
Touch
Panel
To Rx Section
402
C_m-ΔC_m
408
406
401
−
+
V_{REF}
From
Tx
Section
V_{stim}

FIG. 4B

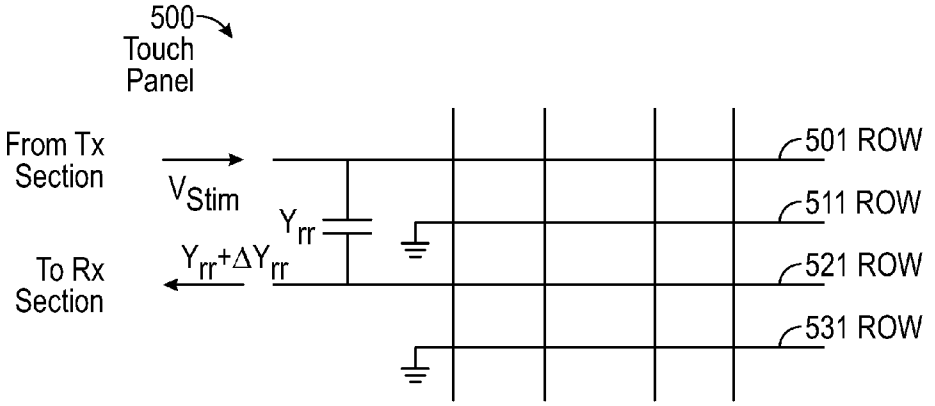

500
Touch
Panel
From Tx
Section
To Rx
Section
V_{Stim}
Y_{rr}
$Y_{rr}+\Delta Y_{rr}$
501 ROW
511 ROW
521 ROW
531 ROW

FIG. 5A

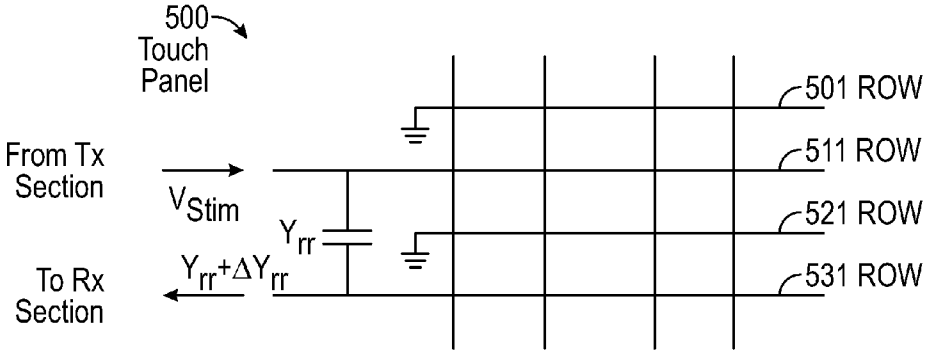

500
Touch
Panel
From Tx
Section
To Rx
Section
V_{Stim}
Y_{rr}
$Y_{rr}+\Delta Y_{rr}$
501 ROW
511 ROW
521 ROW
531 ROW

FIG. 5B

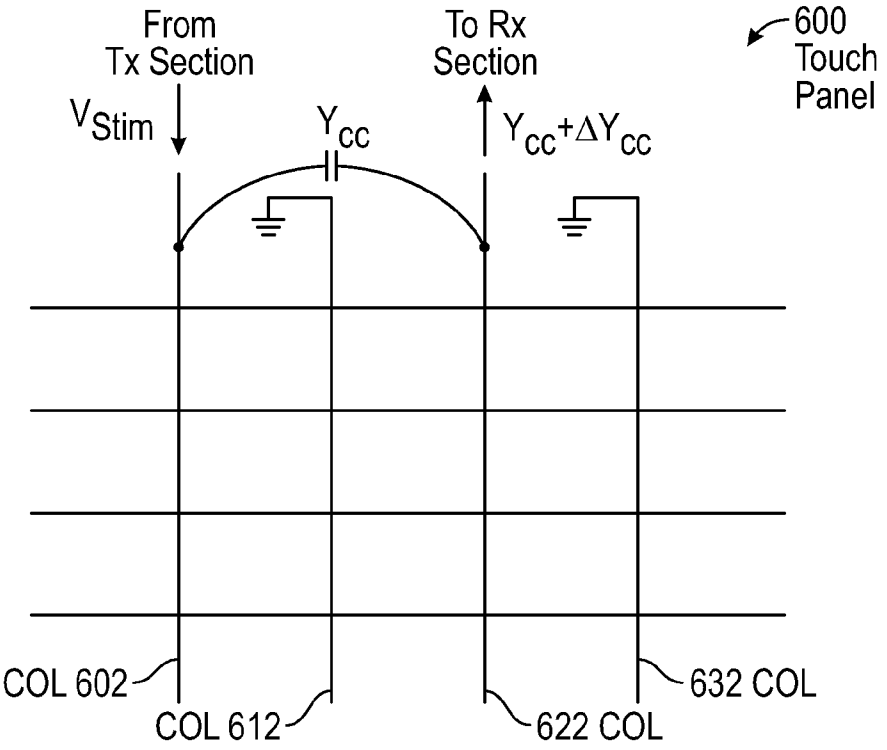

From
Tx Section
To Rx
Section
600
Touch
Panel
V_{Stim}
Y_{cc}
$Y_{cc}+\Delta Y_{cc}$
COL 602
COL 612
622 COL
632 COL

FIG. 6A

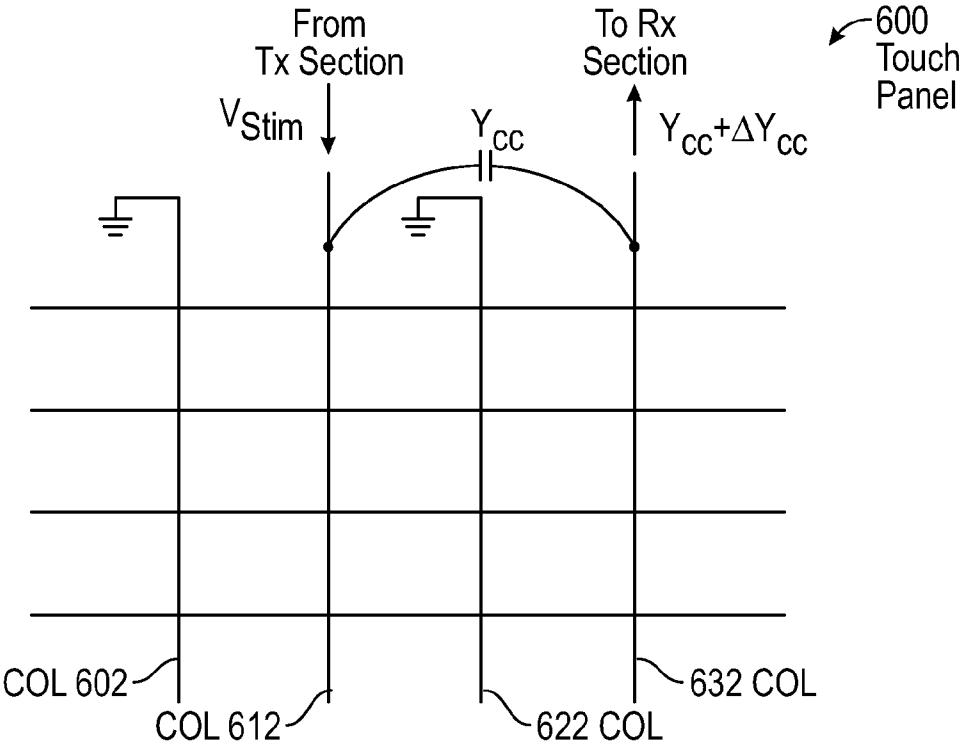

From
Tx Section
To Rx
Section
600
Touch
Panel
V_{Stim}
Y_{cc}
$Y_{cc}+\Delta Y_{cc}$
COL 602
COL 612
622 COL
632 COL

FIG. 6B

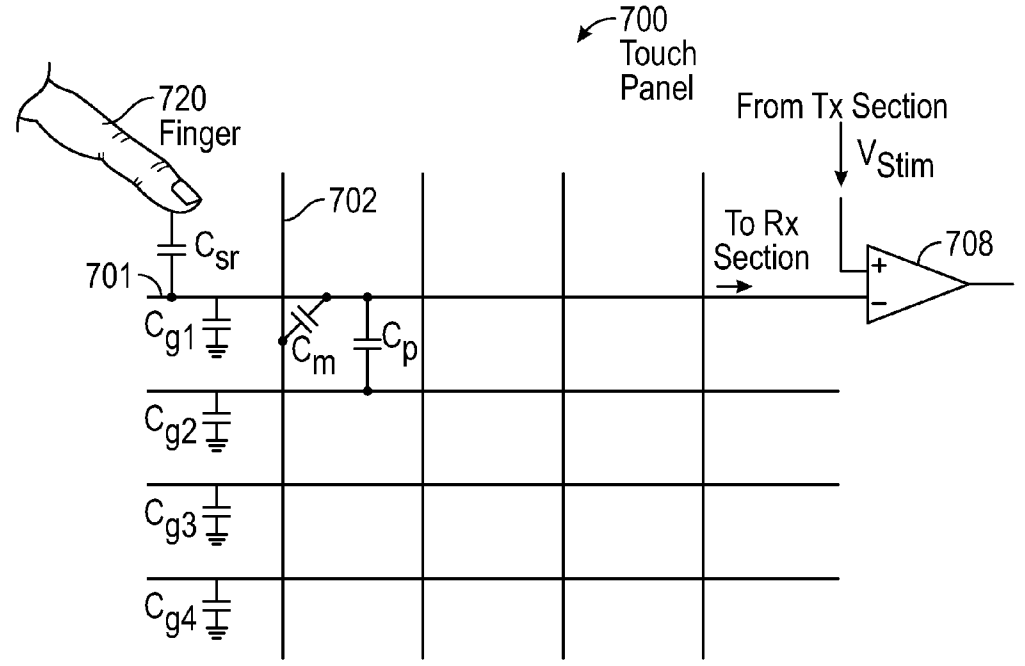

700
Touch
Panel
720
Finger
From Tx Section
V_{Stim}
702
To Rx
Section
708
701
C_{sr}
C_{g1}
C_m
C_p
C_{g2}
C_{g3}
C_{g4}

FIG. 7A

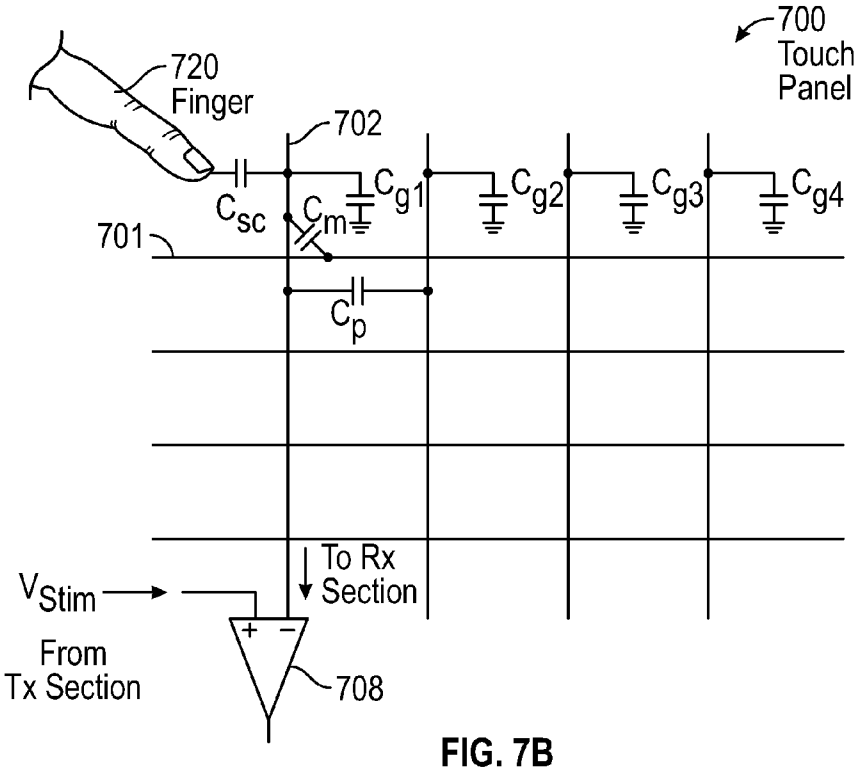

700
Touch
Panel
720
Finger
702
C_{g1}
C_{g2}
C_{g3}
C_{g4}
C_{sc}
C_m
701
C_p
To Rx
Section
V_{Stim}
From
Tx Section
708

FIG. 7B

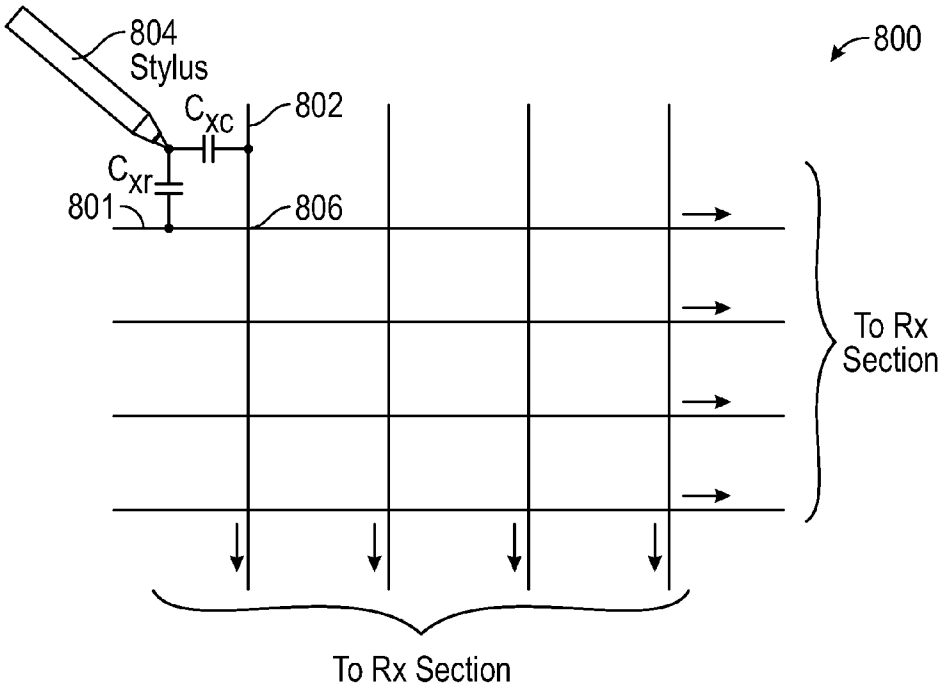

804
Stylus
800
802
C_{xc}
C_{xr}
801
806
To Rx
Section
To Rx Section

FIG. 8

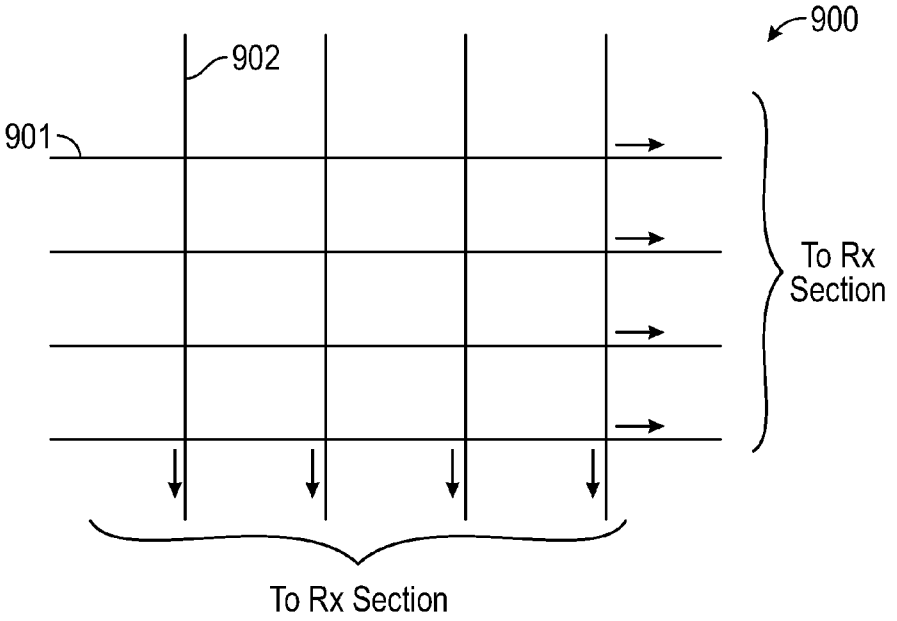

900
902
901
To Rx
Section
To Rx Section

FIG. 9

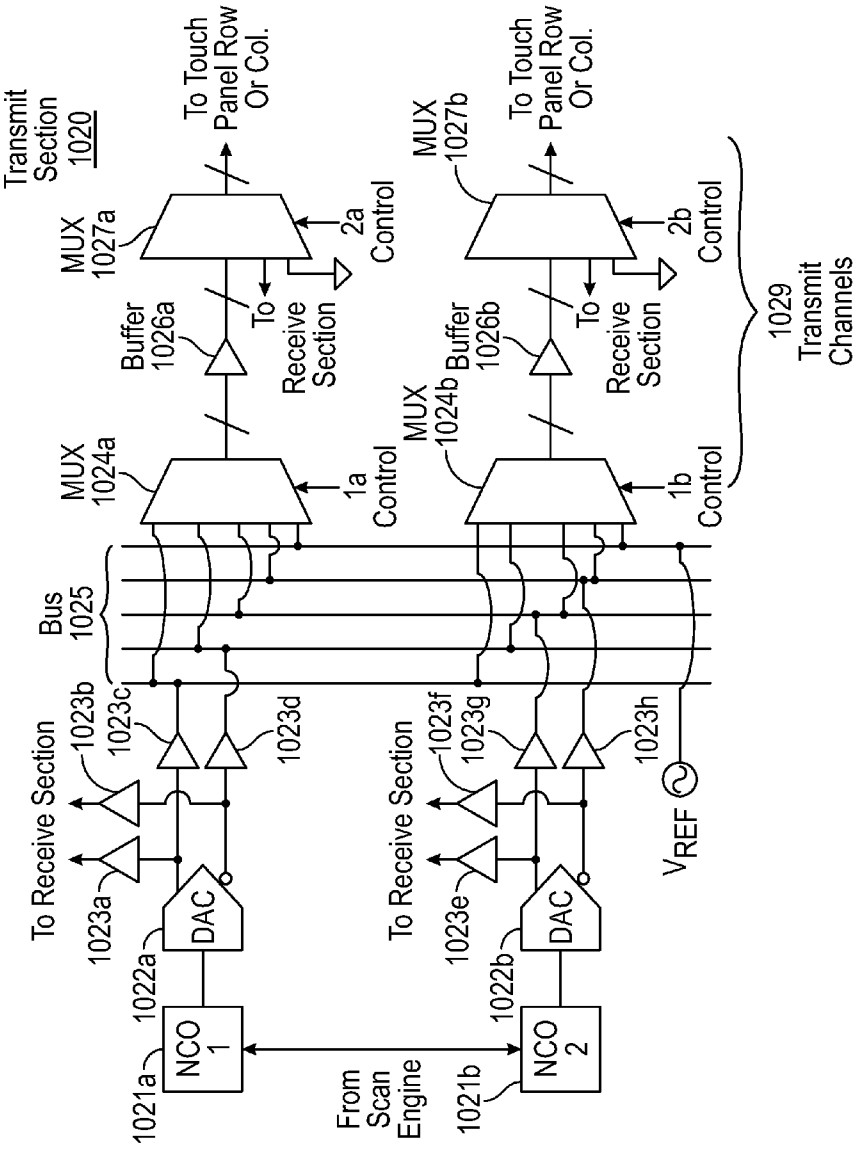

Transmit Section 1020
To Touch Panel Row Or Col.
MUX 1027a
2a Control
To Receive Section
Buffer 1026a
MUX 1024a
1a Control
MUX 1027b
2b Control
Buffer 1026b
MUX 1024b
1b Control
1029 Transmit Channels
Bus 1025
1023b
1023c
1023d
1023f
1023g
1023h
To Receive Section
1023a
1023e
DAC
1022a
1022b
NCO 1
NCO 2
1021a
1021b
From Scan Engine
V_{REF}

FIG. 10

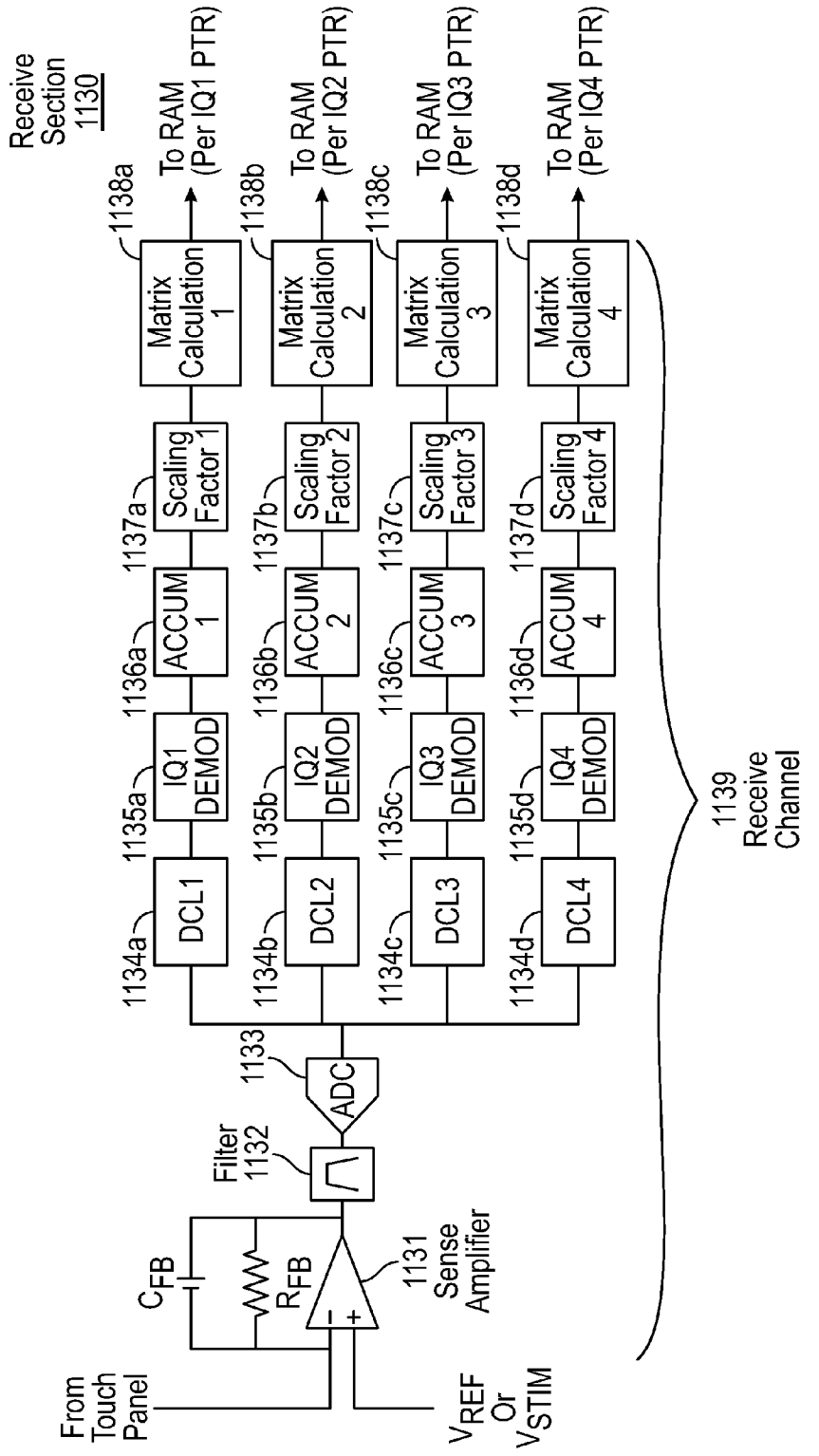

Receive Section 1130
To RAM (Per IQ1 PTR)
To RAM (Per IQ2 PTR)
To RAM (Per IQ3 PTR)
To RAM (Per IQ4 PTR)
1138a
1138b
1138c
1138d
Matrix Calculation 1
Matrix Calculation 2
Matrix Calculation 3
Matrix Calculation 4
1137a
1137b
1137c
1137d
Scaling Factor 1
Scaling Factor 2
Scaling Factor 3
Scaling Factor 4
1136a
1136b
1136c
1136d
ACCUM 1
ACCUM 2
ACCUM 3
ACCUM 4
1135a
1135b
1135c
1135d
IQ1 DEMOD
IQ2 DEMOD
IQ3 DEMOD
IQ4 DEMOD
1134a
1134b
1134c
1134d
DCL1
DCL2
DCL3
DCL4
1133
ADC
Filter 1132
1131 Sense Amplifier
C_{FB}
R_{FB}
From Touch Panel
V_{REF} Or V_{STIM}
1139 Receive Channel

FIG. 11

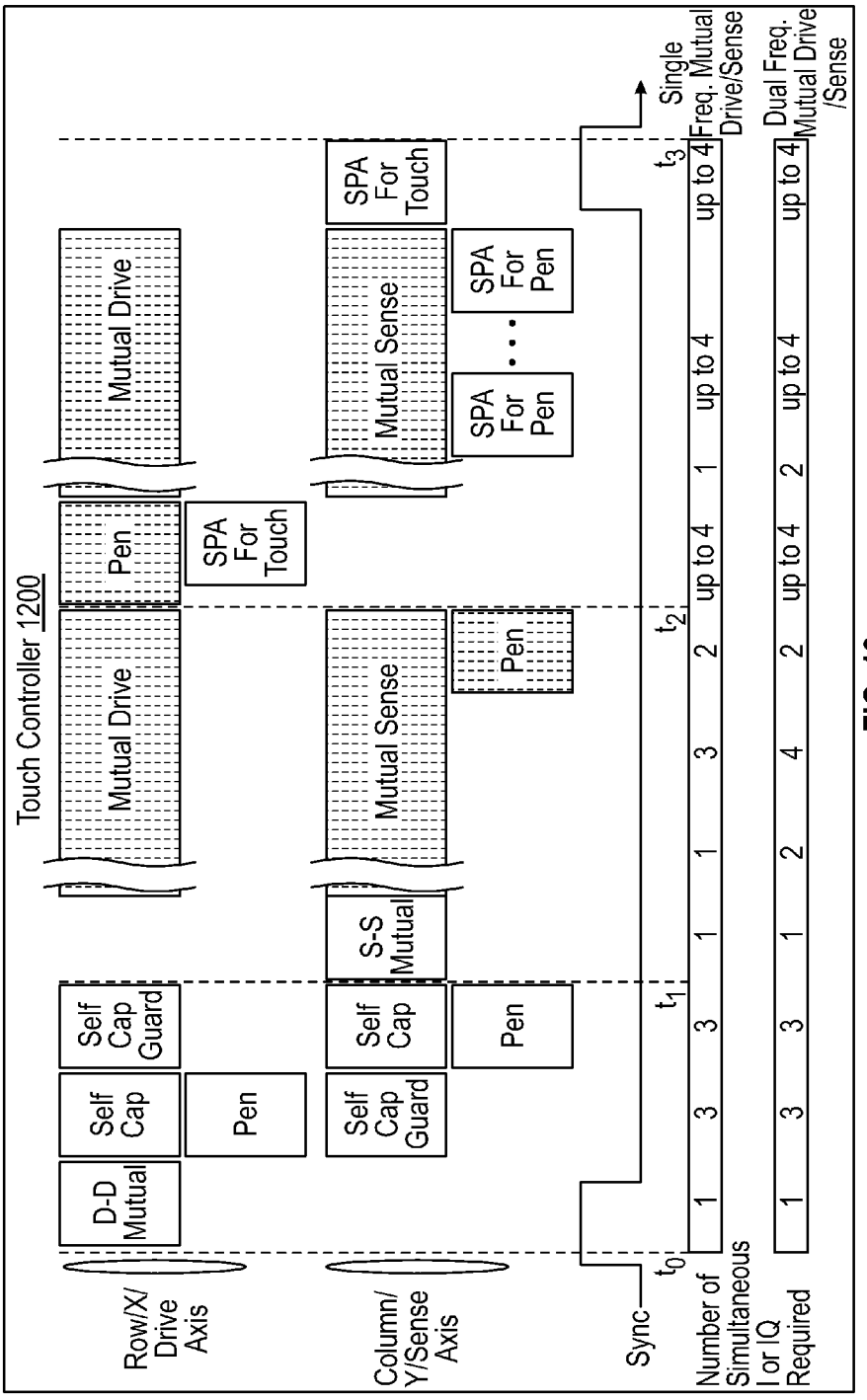

Touch Controller 1200
Row/X/ Drive Axis
Column/ Y/Sense Axis
Sync
Number of Simultaneous I or IQ Required
D-D Mutual
Self Cap
Self Cap Guard
Pen
Mutual Drive
SPA For Touch
Pen
Self Cap Guard
Self Cap
S-S Mutual
Pen
Mutual Sense
SPA For Touch
SPA For Pen
SPA For Pen
Pen
Mutual Sense
t_0
t_1
t_2
t_3
1 3 3 1 1 3 2 up to 4 1 up to 4
1 3 3 1 2 4 2 up to 4 2 up to 4
Single Freq. Mutual Drive/Sense
Dual Freq. Mutual Drive /Sense

FIG. 12

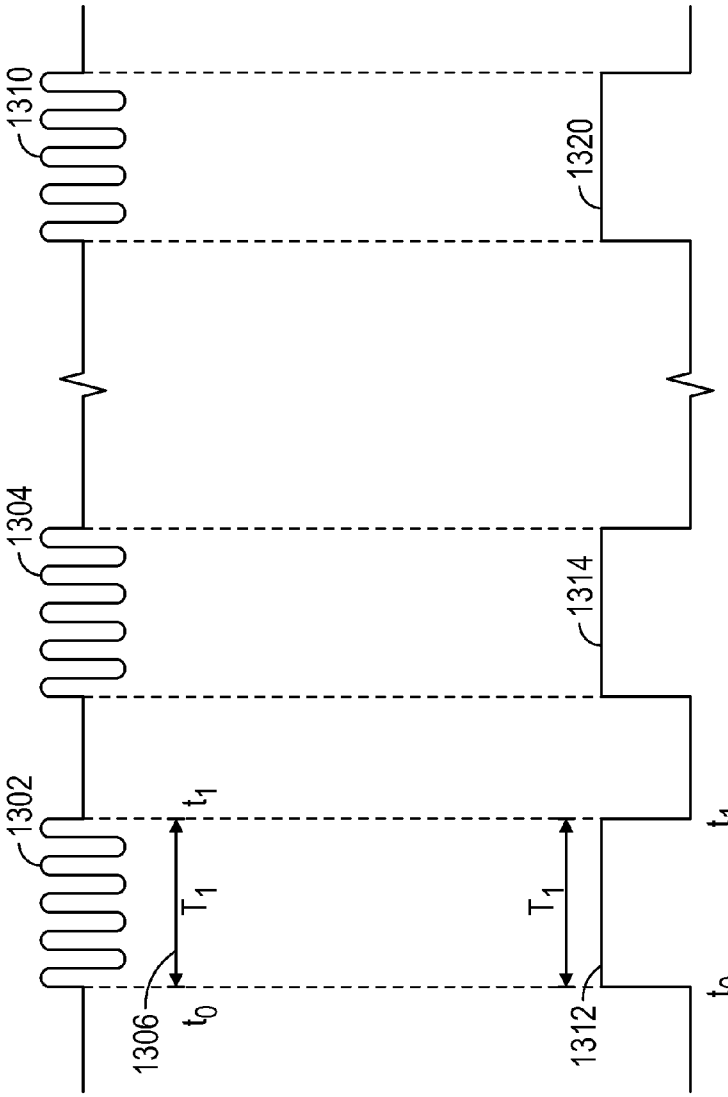


FIG. 13

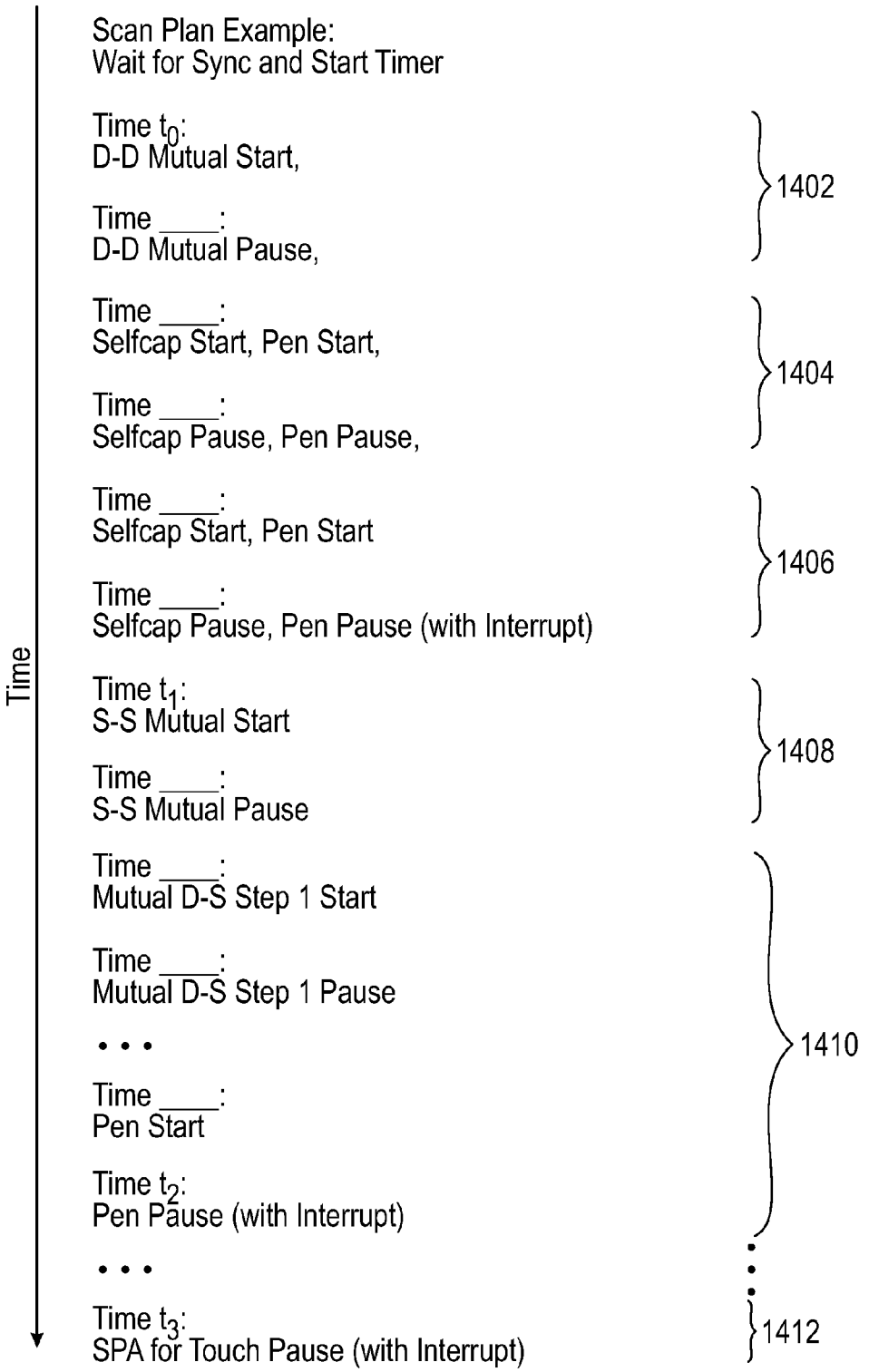

Time
Scan Plan Example:
Wait for Sync and Start Timer
Time t_0:
D-D Mutual Start,
Time ____:
D-D Mutual Pause,
1402
Time ____:
Selfcap Start, Pen Start,
Time ____:
Selfcap Pause, Pen Pause,
1404
Time ____:
Selfcap Start, Pen Start
Time ____:
Selfcap Pause, Pen Pause (with Interrupt)
1406
Time t_1:
S-S Mutual Start
Time ____:
S-S Mutual Pause
1408
Time ____:
Mutual D-S Step 1 Start
Time ____:
Mutual D-S Step 1 Pause
• • •
Time ____:
Pen Start
Time t_2:
Pen Pause (with Interrupt)
• • •
1410
Time t_3:
SPA for Touch Pause (with Interrupt)
1412

FIG. 14

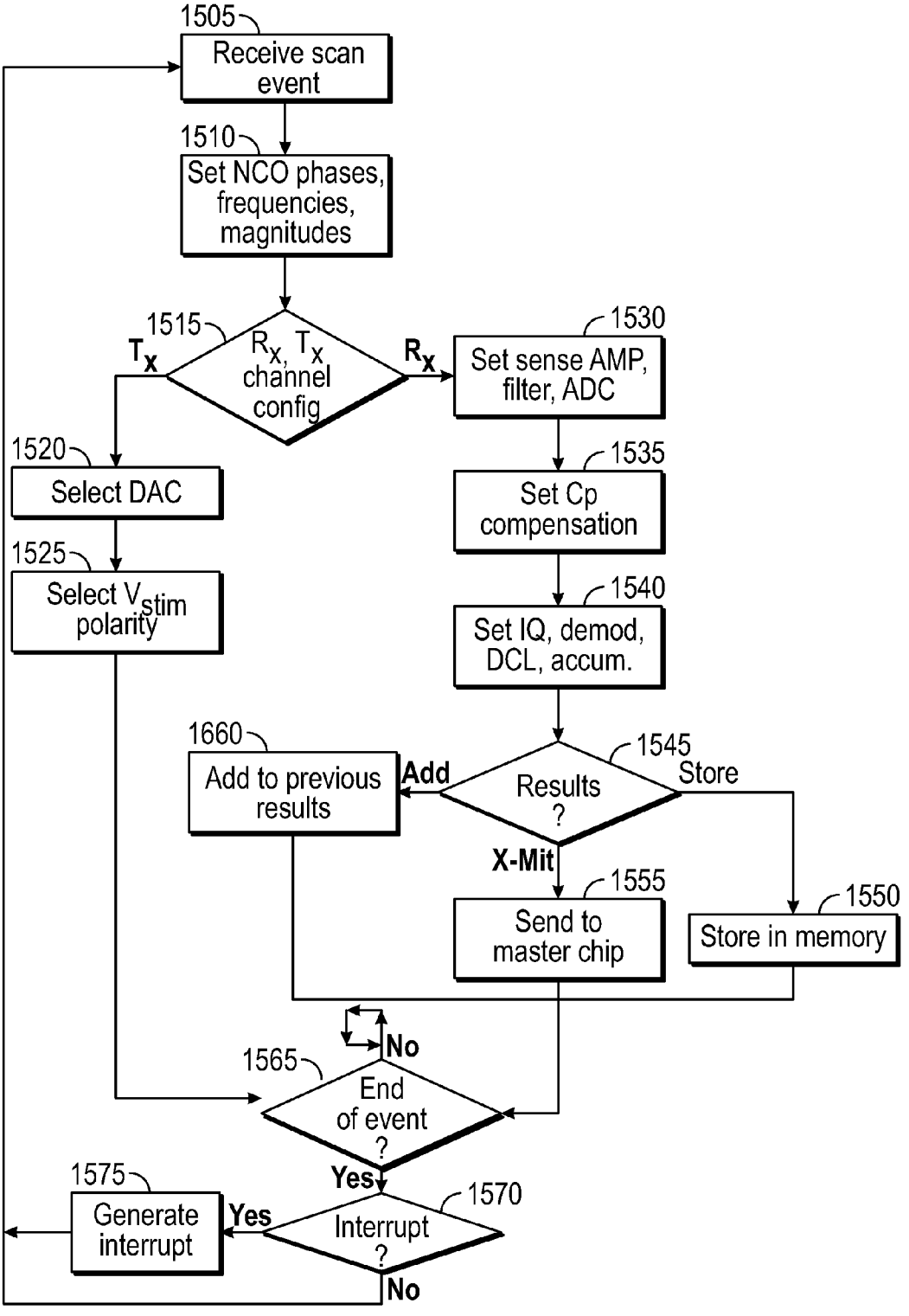

1505
Receive scan event
1510
Set NCO phases, frequencies, magnitudes
1515
Rx, Tx channel config
Tx
Rx
1520
Select DAC
1525
Select Vstim polarity
1530
Set sense AMP, filter, ADC
1535
Set Cp compensation
1540
Set IQ, demod, DCL, accum.
1545
Results ?
Add
Store
X-Mit
1660
Add to previous results
1555
Send to master chip
1550
Store in memory
No
1565
End of event ?
Yes
1575
Generate interrupt
Yes
1570
Interrupt ?
No

FIG. 15

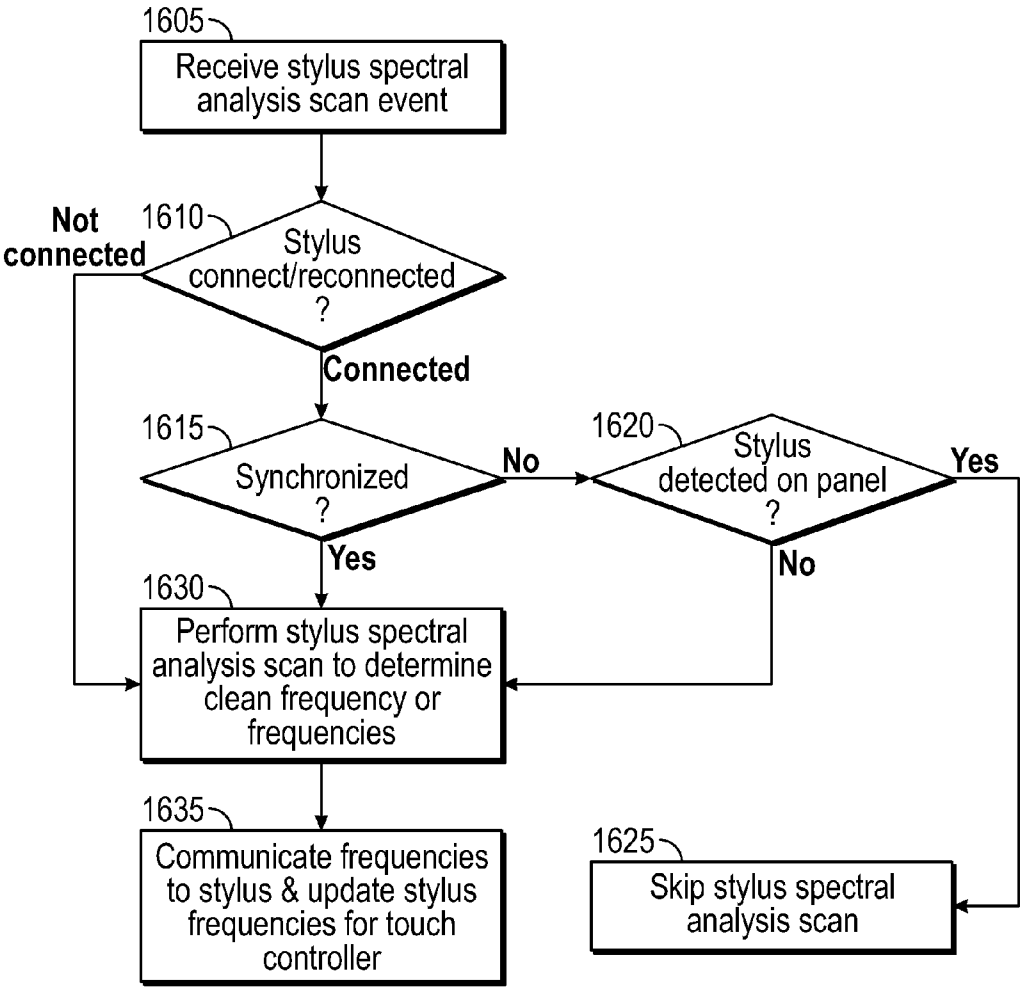

1605
Receive stylus spectral analysis scan event
1610
Stylus connect/reconnected ?
Not connected
Connected
1615
Synchronized ?
No
Yes
1620
Stylus detected on panel ?
Yes
No
1630
Perform stylus spectral analysis scan to determine clean frequency or frequencies
1635
Communicate frequencies to stylus & update stylus frequencies for touch controller
1625
Skip stylus spectral analysis scan

FIG. 16

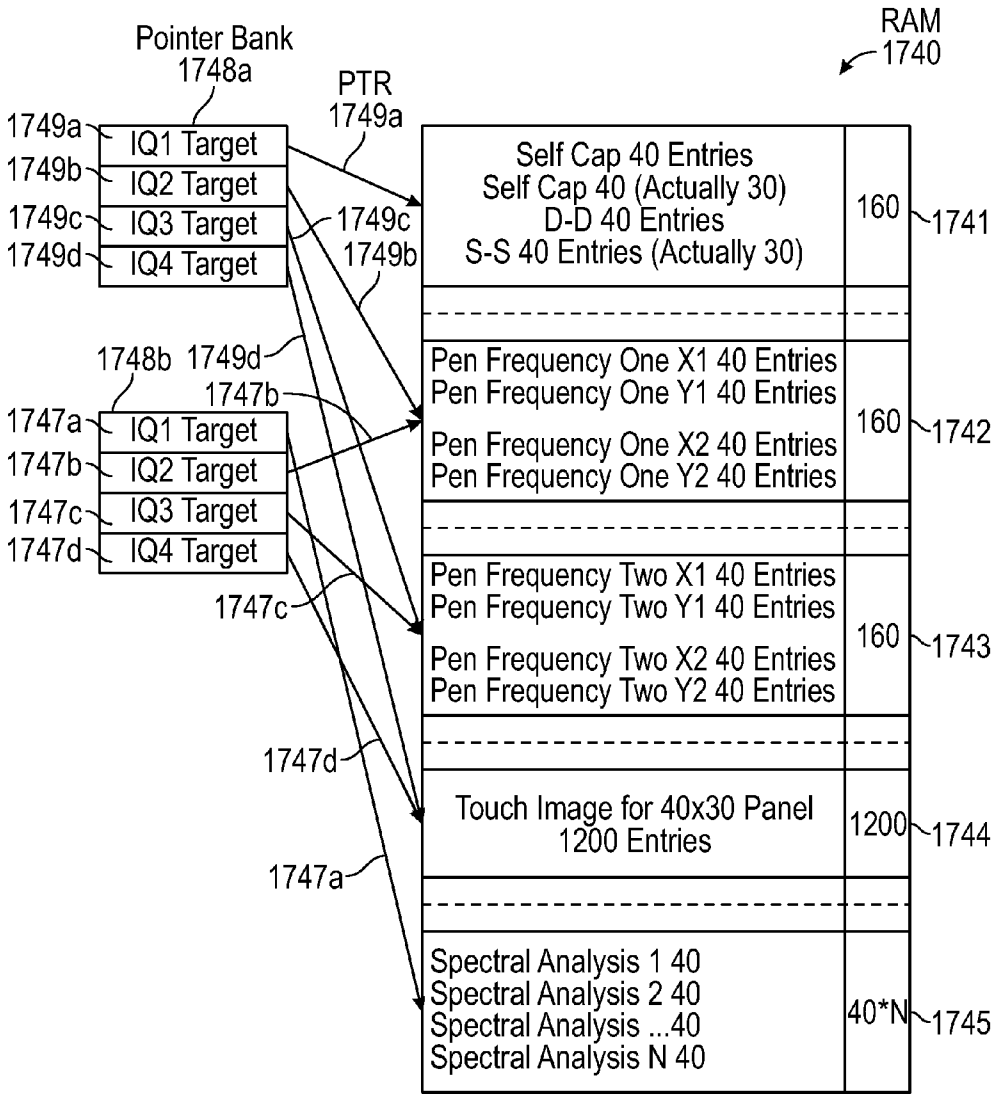

Pointer Bank
1748a
PTR
1749a
RAM
1740
1749a
IQ1 Target
1749b
IQ2 Target
1749c
IQ3 Target
1749d
IQ4 Target
1749c
1749b
1748b
1749d
1747b
1747a
IQ1 Target
1747b
IQ2 Target
1747c
IQ3 Target
1747d
IQ4 Target
1747c
1747d
1747a
Self Cap 40 Entries
Self Cap 40 (Actually 30)
D-D 40 Entries
S-S 40 Entries (Actually 30)
160
1741
Pen Frequency One X1 40 Entries
Pen Frequency One Y1 40 Entries
Pen Frequency One X2 40 Entries
Pen Frequency One Y2 40 Entries
160
1742
Pen Frequency Two X1 40 Entries
Pen Frequency Two Y1 40 Entries
Pen Frequency Two X2 40 Entries
Pen Frequency Two Y2 40 Entries
160
1743
Touch Image for 40x30 Panel
1200 Entries
1200
1744
Spectral Analysis 1 40
Spectral Analysis 2 40
Spectral Analysis ...40
Spectral Analysis N 40
40*N
1745

FIG. 17

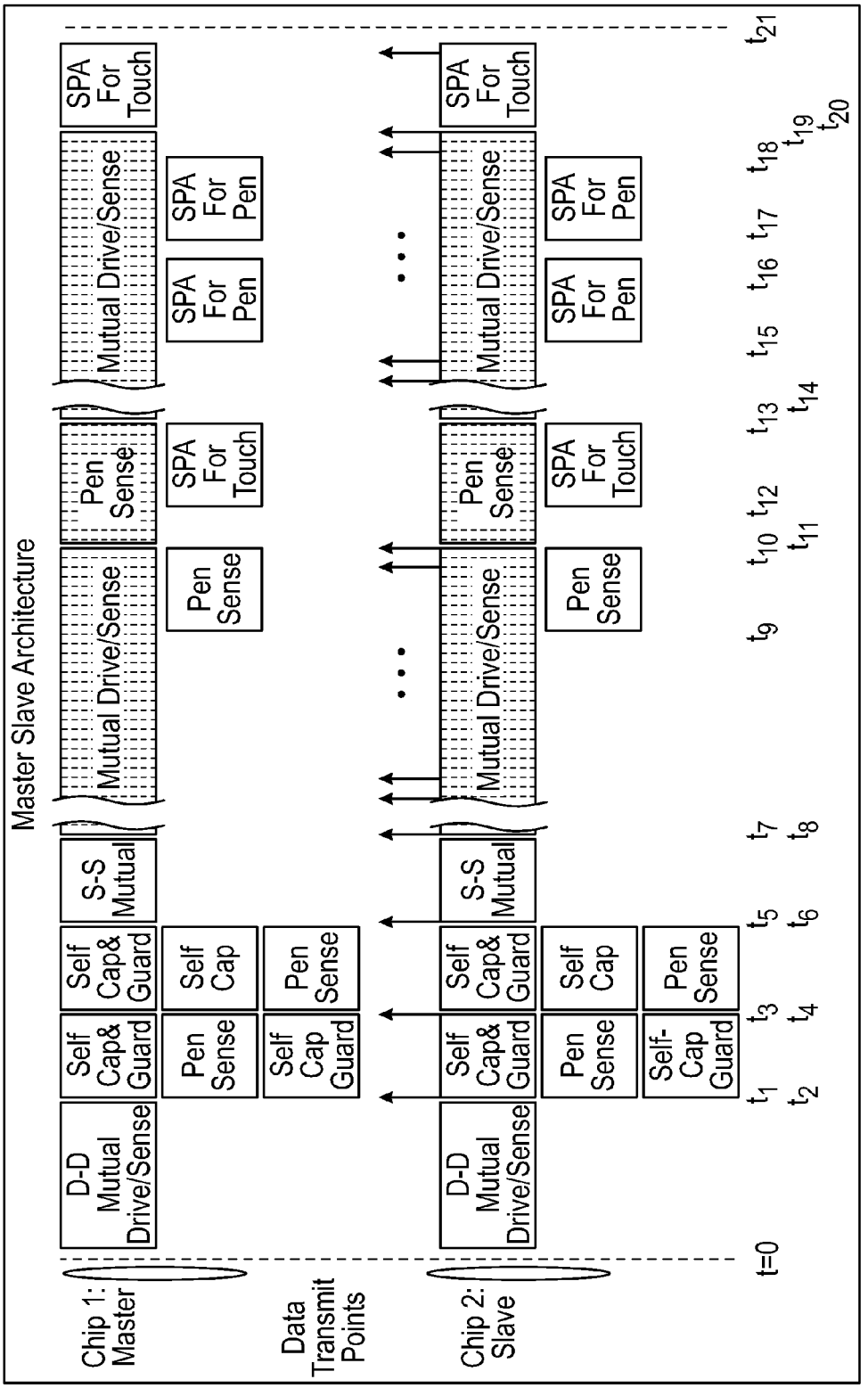

Master Slave Architecture
Chip 1: Master
Chip 2: Slave
Data Transmit Points
D-D Mutual Drive/Sense
Self Cap& Guard
Pen Sense
Self Cap Guard
Self Cap
Pen Sense
S-S Mutual
Mutual Drive/Sense
Pen Sense
SPA For Touch
SPA For Pen
SPA For Pen
SPA For Touch
t=0
t1
t2
t3
t4
t5
t6
t7
t8
t9
t10
t11
t12
t13
t14
t15
t16
t17
t18
t19
t20
t21

FIG. 18

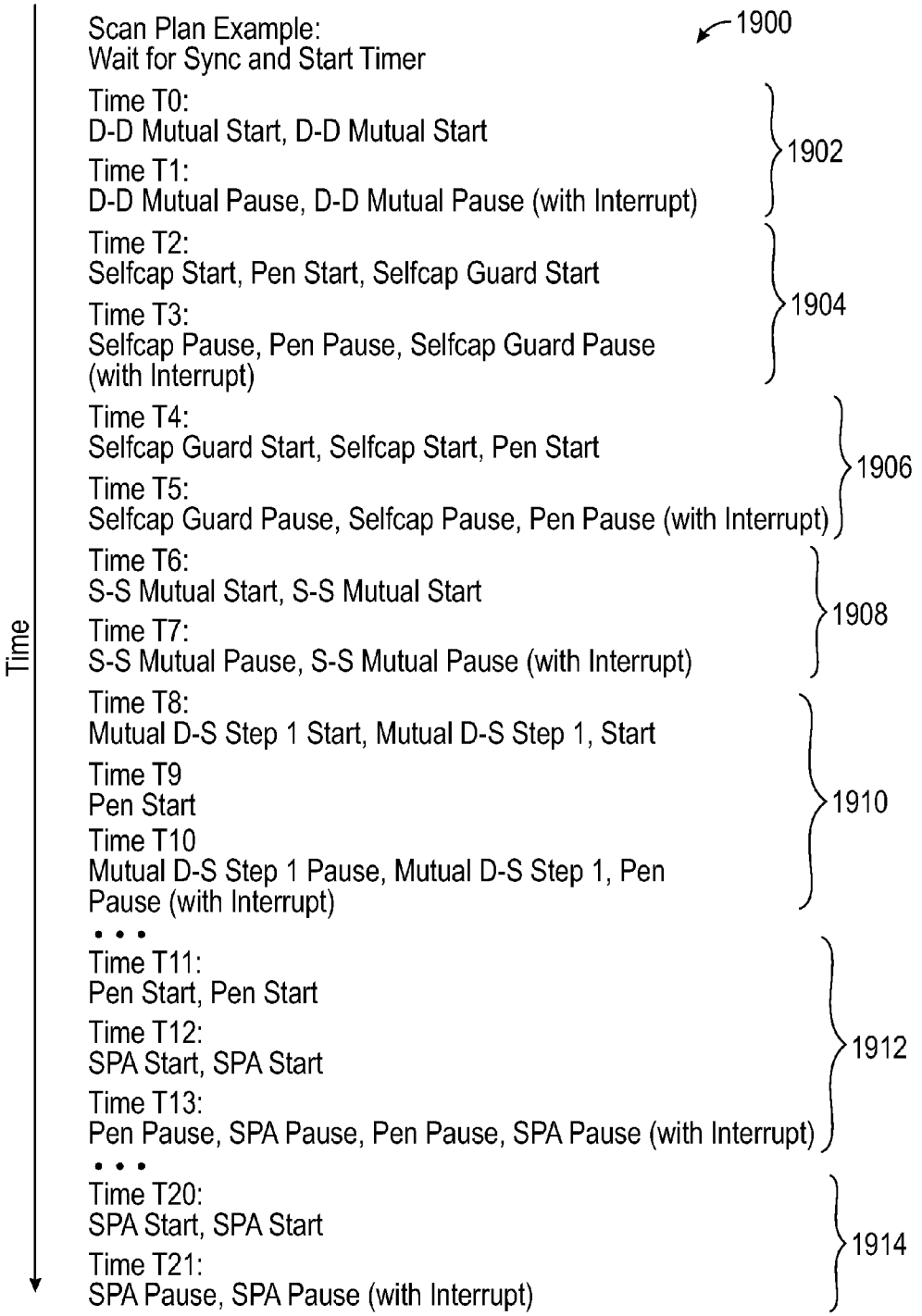

Scan Plan Example:
Wait for Sync and Start Timer
1900
Time T0:
D-D Mutual Start, D-D Mutual Start
Time T1:
D-D Mutual Pause, D-D Mutual Pause (with Interrupt)
1902
Time T2:
Selfcap Start, Pen Start, Selfcap Guard Start
Time T3:
Selfcap Pause, Pen Pause, Selfcap Guard Pause
(with Interrupt)
1904
Time T4:
Selfcap Guard Start, Selfcap Start, Pen Start
Time T5:
Selfcap Guard Pause, Selfcap Pause, Pen Pause (with Interrupt)
1906
Time T6:
S-S Mutual Start, S-S Mutual Start
Time T7:
S-S Mutual Pause, S-S Mutual Pause (with Interrupt)
1908
Time T8:
Mutual D-S Step 1 Start, Mutual D-S Step 1, Start
Time T9
Pen Start
Time T10
Mutual D-S Step 1 Pause, Mutual D-S Step 1, Pen
Pause (with Interrupt)
1910
• • •
Time T11:
Pen Start, Pen Start
Time T12:
SPA Start, SPA Start
Time T13:
Pen Pause, SPA Pause, Pen Pause, SPA Pause (with Interrupt)
1912
• • •
Time T20:
SPA Start, SPA Start
Time T21:
SPA Pause, SPA Pause (with Interrupt)
1914
Time

FIG. 19

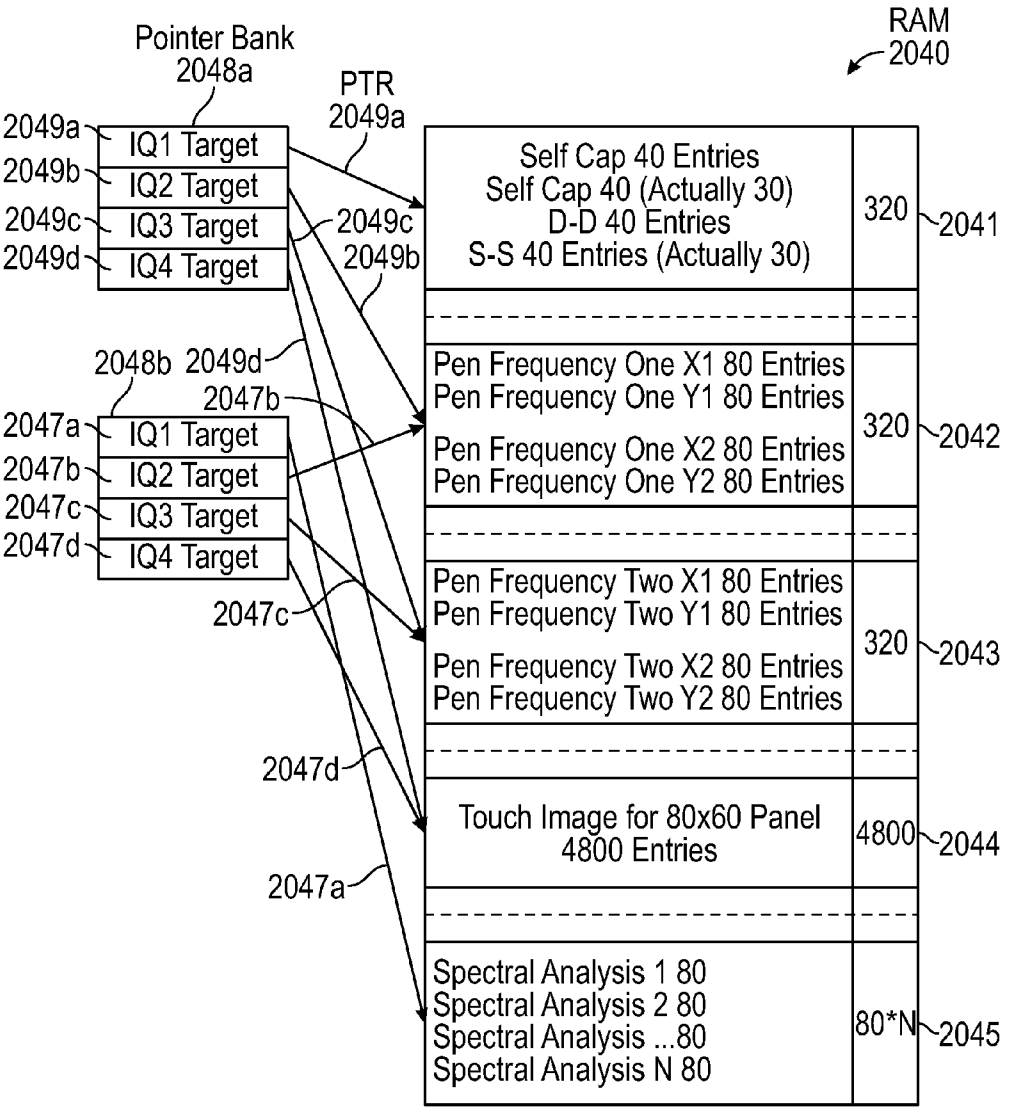

Pointer Bank
2048a
PTR
2049a
RAM
2040
2049a
IQ1 Target
2049b
IQ2 Target
2049c
IQ3 Target
2049d
IQ4 Target
2049c
2049b
2048b
2049d
2047b
2047a
IQ1 Target
2047b
IQ2 Target
2047c
IQ3 Target
2047d
IQ4 Target
2047c
2047d
2047a
Self Cap 40 Entries
Self Cap 40 (Actually 30)
D-D 40 Entries
S-S 40 Entries (Actually 30)
320
2041
Pen Frequency One X1 80 Entries
Pen Frequency One Y1 80 Entries
Pen Frequency One X2 80 Entries
Pen Frequency One Y2 80 Entries
320
2042
Pen Frequency Two X1 80 Entries
Pen Frequency Two Y1 80 Entries
Pen Frequency Two X2 80 Entries
Pen Frequency Two Y2 80 Entries
320
2043
Touch Image for 80x60 Panel
4800 Entries
4800
2044
Spectral Analysis 1 80
Spectral Analysis 2 80
Spectral Analysis ...80
Spectral Analysis N 80
80*N
2045

FIG. 20

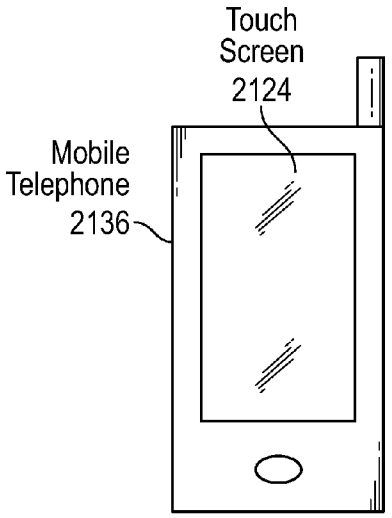


FIG. 21A

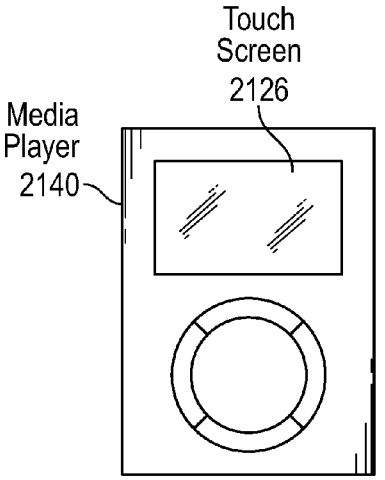


FIG. 21B

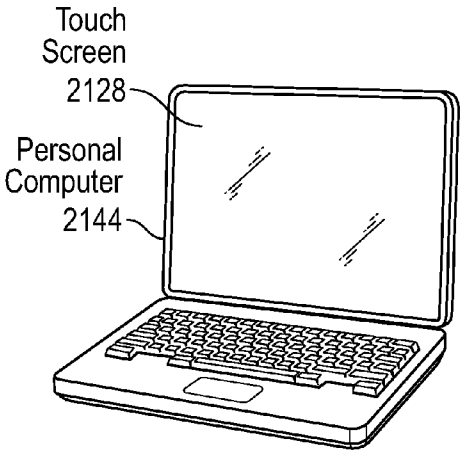


FIG. 21C

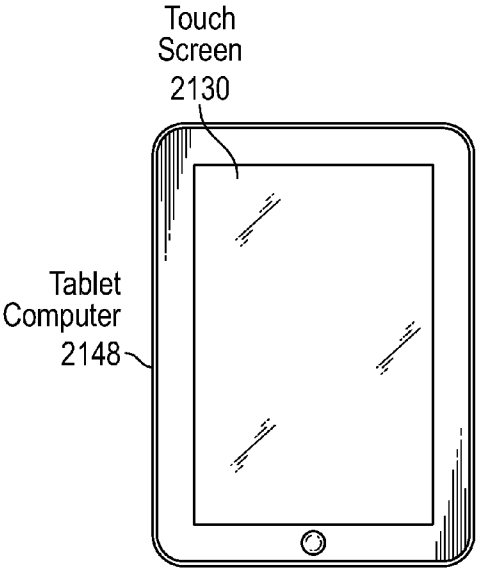


FIG. 21D

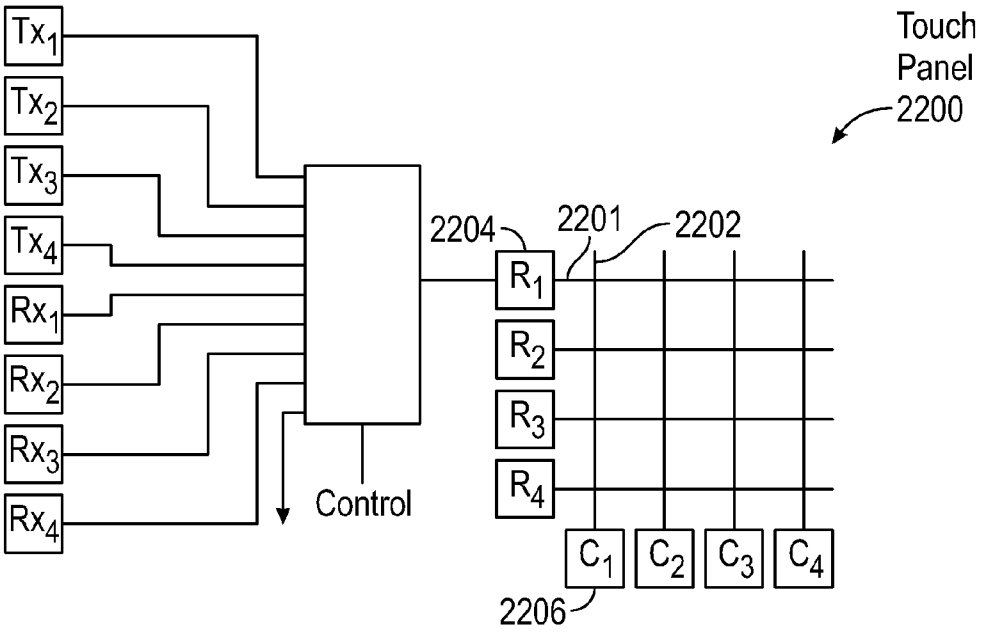


FIG. 22A

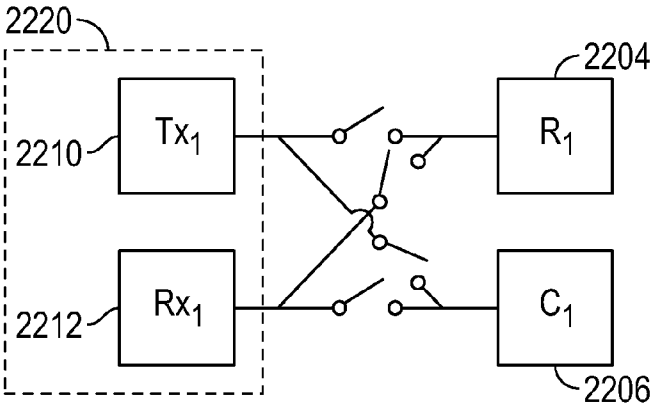


FIG. 22B

ACTIVE STYLUS FOR USE WITH TOUCH CONTROLLER ARCHITECTURE

FIELD

[0001] This relates generally to a stylus and, more specifically, to a stylus that can be used with a touch controller architecture that can be configured according to a scan plan.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Many types of input devices are presently available for performing operations in a computing system, such as buttons or keys, mice, trackballs, joysticks, touch panels, touch screens and the like. Touch sensitive devices, and touch screens in particular, are quite popular because of their ease and versatility of operation as well as their affordable prices. A touch sensitive device can include a touch panel, which can be a clear panel with a touch sensitive surface, and a display device such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) that can be positioned partially or fully behind the panel so that the touch sensitive surface can cover at least a portion of the viewable area of the display device. The touch sensitive device can allow a user to perform various functions by touching or hovering over the touch panel using a finger, stylus or other object at a location often dictated by a user interface (UI) being displayed by the display device. In general, the touch sensitive device can recognize a touch or hover event and the position of the event on the touch panel, and the computing system can then interpret the event in accordance with the display appearing at the time of the event, and thereafter can perform one or more actions based on the event.

[0003] Touch sensitive devices are being developed to recognize more and more types of touch and hover events. Device circuitry needs to be developed to perform the increasing number of events in a timely and accurate manner.

SUMMARY

[0004] This relates to a touch controller that can configure touch circuitry according to a scan plan, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed on a touch panel. The touch controller can include a configurable transmit section to generate stimulation signals to drive the panel, a configurable receive section to receive and process touch signals from the panel, and a configurable memory to store the touch signals. The touch controller can also include a programmable scan engine to configure the transmit section, the receive section, and the memory according to the scan plan. The touch controller can advantageously provide more robust and flexible touch circuitry to handle various types of touch events at the panel. This also relates to an active stylus that can generate stimulation signals that can be detected by the touch controller during scan events at the panel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] FIG. **1** illustrates an exemplary computing system implementing an exemplary touch controller that can detect both touch and hover events caused by objects such as a finger or a stylus according to examples of the disclosure.

[0006] FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary stylus and exemplary communication between the stylus and a computing system according to examples of the disclosure.

[0007] FIG. **3** illustrates an exemplary touch controller that can control the various scan operations on a touch sensor panel according to examples of the disclosure.

[0008] FIG. **4**A illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan according to examples of the disclosure.

[0009] FIG. **4**B illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform a mutual capacitance column-to-row scan according to examples of the disclosure.

[0010] FIGS. **5**A and **5**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform a mutual capacitance row-to-row scan according to examples of the disclosure.

[0011] FIGS. **6**A and **6**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform a mutual capacitance column-to-column scan according to examples of the disclosure.

[0012] FIGS. **7**A and **7**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform self-capacitance row scans and self-capacitance column scans according to examples of the disclosure.

[0013] FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform stylus scans according to examples of the disclosure.

[0014] FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with an exemplary touch controller to perform stylus spectral analysis scans or touch spectral analysis scans according to examples of the disclosure.

[0015] FIG. **10** illustrates an exemplary transmit section of an exemplary touch controller, where the transmit section can generate stimulation signals Vstim to drive the row or column traces of a touch panel according to examples of the disclosure.

[0016] FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary receive section of an exemplary touch controller, where the receive section can receive and process touch signals from a touch sensor panel according to examples of the disclosure.

[0017] FIG. **12** illustrates an exemplary scan architecture of a touch controller in which various scan events can be performed at a touch sensor panel under the direction of the touch controller according to examples of the disclosure.

[0018] FIG. **13** illustrates the correspondence between an exemplary touch signal and the touch signal demodulation window according to examples of the disclosure.

[0019] FIG. **14** illustrates an exemplary scan plan executed in FIG. **12** according to examples of the disclosure.

[0020] FIG. **15** illustrates an exemplary method for configuring components of the transmit section, receive section, and the RAM at a scan engine according to examples of the disclosure.

[0021] FIG. **16** illustrates an exemplary method for handling a stylus spectral scan event according to examples of the disclosure.

[0022] FIG. **17** illustrates an exemplary RAM configuration that can correspond to the scan events in FIG. **12** according to examples of the disclosure.

[0023] FIG. **18** illustrates an exemplary scan architecture for a touch controller configuring a master-slave circuit, which can include touch circuitry for a master touch circuit and touch circuitry for a slave touch circuit, according to examples of the disclosure.

[0024] FIG. **19** illustrates an exemplary scan plan executed in FIG. **18** according to examples of the disclosure.

[0025] FIG. **20** illustrates an exemplary RAM configuration that can correspond to the scan events in FIG. **18** according to examples of the disclosure.

[0026] FIGS. **21**A-**21**D illustrate example systems in which a touch controller according to examples of the disclosure can be implemented.

[0027] FIGS. **22**A and **22**B illustrate exemplary coupling between transmit/receive channels and row/column traces according to examples of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] In the following description of the disclosure and examples, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which it is shown by way of illustration specific examples that can be practiced. It is to be understood that other examples can be practiced and structural changes can be made without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

[0029] This relates to a touch controller that can configure touch circuitry according to a scan plan, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed on a touch panel. The touch controller can include a configurable transmit section to generate stimulation signals to drive the panel, a configurable receive section to receive and process touch signals from the panel, and a configurable memory to store the touch signals. The touch controller can also include a programmable scan engine to configure the transmit section, the receive section, and the memory according to the scan plan. The touch controller can advantageously provide more robust and flexible touch circuitry to handle various types of touch events at the panel. This also relates to an active stylus that can generate stimulation signals that can be detected by the touch controller during various scan events at the panel.

[0030] FIG. **1** illustrates an exemplary computing system **100** implementing a touch controller **102** that can detect both touch and hover events caused by objects such as finger **104**, and signals from a stylus **106** according to examples of the disclosure. Computing system **100** can include a touch sensor panel **114** to detect touch or hover events at a touch sensitive device, such as a mobile phone, tablet, touchpad, portable or desktop computer, portable media player, wearable device or the like. Touch sensor panel **114** can include an array of touch nodes **144** that can be formed by a two-layer electrode structure separated by a dielectric material, although in other examples the electrodes can be formed on the same layer. For example, touch nodes **144** can be formed at the crossing points between row electrodes and column electrodes, separated by a dielectric material. The row electrodes can form drive lines **142** and the column electrodes can form sense lines **140**, although it should be understood that the row/drive line and column/sense line associations can be only exemplary. The sense lines **140** can intersect the drive lines **142** in a variety of manners. For example, the sense lines **140** can be perpendicular to the drive lines **142** and can form touch nodes **144** with x and y coordinates. However, other coordinate systems can also be used, and the coordinates of the touch nodes **144** can be defined differently. Although FIG. **1** illustrates four drive lines **142** and five sense lines **140**, it should be understood that touch sensor panel **114** can include any number of drive lines **142** and any number of sense lines **140** to form the desired number and pattern of touch nodes **144**.

[0031] Additionally, it should be understood that although the sensors described above include a pattern of row and column traces, in other examples, the sensors can be formed from any suitable one-dimension, two-dimension or three-dimension pattern of electrodes. For example in some one-dimensional arrangements, all electrodes can be row electrodes or all electrodes can be column electrodes. One-dimensional arrangements can be used for self-capacitance scans, row-row and column-column mutual capacitance scans, stylus scans and spectral analysis scans. A two-dimensional arrangement, for example, can include an array of row and column electrodes forming touch nodes as discussed above or pixilated electrodes (i.e. a matrix of conductive material). A three-dimensional arrangement, for example, can include a combination of two-dimensional arrangements (e.g. sensors in the X-Y, X-Z and Y-Z planes).

[0032] The capacitance between the drive lines **142** and local system ground and the capacitance between sense lines **140** and local system ground can appear as a stray capacitance Cstray, and the capacitance at the touch nodes **144** can appear as a mutual capacitance Csig when the given drive line is stimulated with an alternating current (AC) signal. During a mutual capacitance scan, for example, the presence of a finger **104** or other object near or on the touch sensor panel **114** can be detected by measuring changes to a signal present at the nodes being touched, which can be a function of Csig. Various touch and stylus detection scans are described in more detail below.

[0033] Computing system **100** can include one or more processors, which can execute software or firmware implementing at least portions of the touch controller **102** according to examples of the disclosure. Touch controller **102** can also include peripherals (not shown) such as random access memory (RAM) or other types of memory or storage, watchdog timers and the like. Additionally, touch controller **102** can include a drive controller **146** and sense circuitry **150**. In one example, drive controller **146** can be coupled to each of the drive lines **142** and drive controller **146** can provide a stimulation signal (e.g., voltage) to the drive lines **142**. The sensing circuitry **150** can be coupled to each of the sense lines **140**, and the sensing circuit **150** can detect changes in capacitance at the touch nodes **144**. During a mutual capacitance scan, for example, stimulation signals can be applied to one or more of the drive lines **142**, and due to the capacitive coupling between the one or more drive lines **142** and sense lines **140**, a charge can be coupled onto the sense lines **140** at each of the touch nodes **144**. The sensing circuit **150** can then detect changes in capacitance at each of the touch nodes **144**. In some examples, drive lines **142** can be switchably configured to operate as sense lines **140**, and thus sensing circuitry **150** and multiplexer **154** can be coupled to the drive lines **142** similar to sense lines **140** depicted in FIG. **1**.

[0034] The sensing circuitry **150** can include one more sense channels that can communicate sense data to touch processor **148**. In one example, the sensing circuitry **150** can convert the analog capacitive signals to digital data and then transmit the digital data to the touch processor **148**. In other examples, the sensing circuitry **150** can transmit the analog capacitance signals to the touch processor **148**, which can then convert the data to a digital form. Further, it should be noted that the sensing circuitry **150** can include individual channels for each sensing line **142** or a single sense channel for all of the sense lines **140**. The sensing circuitry **150** can report a location of the touch node **144**, as well as the intensity of the capacitance (or changes thereof) at the touch node **144**.

[0035] In some examples, the touch controller **100** can include one or more multiplexers. For example, during various touch sensing scans, the sensing circuitry **150** can also

include a multiplexer configured to perform time multiplexing for the sense lines **140**. For example, the sensing circuitry **150** can receive signals from each of the touch nodes **144** along the sense lines **140** at approximately the same time. The incoming signals can be stored in the sensing circuitry **150** and the multiplexer can then can be used to release the signals sequentially to the touch processor **148** one at a time or in groups.

[0036] In some examples, touch processor **148**, drive controller **146**, and sense circuitry **150** can be integrated into a single application specific integrated circuit (ASIC). In some examples, touch controller **102** can be implemented using a master-slave configuration, described in more detail below. The master-slave configuration can include a slave drive controller **166** and slave sense circuitry **160**.

[0037] In addition to the multiplexers that may be used during a touch sensing scan to process touch signals, the computing system can also include a drive multiplexer **152** and/or a sense multiplexer **154**. These two input device multiplexers **152**, **154** can be coupled with the respective drive lines **142** and sense lines **140** to switch functionality depending on the scan operation performed, as will be discussed in more detail below. For example, the drive lines **142** can be coupled to sense circuitry to detect a signal coupled onto the drive lines **142**. In this manner, the drive lines **142** can be configured to act as sense lines **140**.

[0038] The touch controller **102** can also include a spectral analyzer **156** for finding frequencies that have minimal noise. A different spectral scan can be used for touch sensing and stylus scan frequencies as described below in more detail.

[0039] Computing system **100** can also include host processor **128**. Host processor **128** can receive outputs from touch processor **148** and perform actions based on the received outputs that can include, but are not limited to, moving one or more objects such as a cursor or pointer, scrolling or panning, adjusting control settings, opening a file or document, viewing a menu, making a selection, executing instructions, operating a peripheral device coupled to the host device, answering a telephone call, placing a telephone call, terminating a telephone call, changing the volume or audio settings, storing information related to telephone communications such as addresses, frequently dialed numbers, received calls, missed calls, logging onto a computer or a computer network, permitting authorized individuals access to restricted areas of the computer or computer network, loading a user profile associated with a user's preferred arrangement of the computer desktop, permitting access to web content, launching a particular program, encrypting or decoding a message, and/or the like. Host processor **128** can execute software or firmware for implementing the touch controller according to examples of the disclosure. Host processor **128** can also perform additional functions that can be unrelated to touch sensor panel processing, and can be coupled to program storage **132** and display device **130** such as an LCD display for providing a UI to a user of the device. Display device **130** together with touch sensor panel **114**, when located partially or entirely under the touch sensor panel, can form a touch screen. The computing system **100** can process the outputs from the touch sensor panel **114** to perform actions based on detected touch or hover events and the displayed graphical user interface on the touch screen.

[0040] Computing system **100** can also include a wireless communication chip **170**, implementing wireless communication standards such as a WiFi®, BLUETOOTH™ or the like. Wireless communication chip **170** can be used to communicate information from the touch processor **148** or host processor **128** to stylus **106** or to communicate information from the stylus **106** to touch processor **148** or host processor **128** via a wireless communication channel **108**. In other examples, the wireless communication functionality can be incorporated in other components of computing system **100**, rather than in a dedicated chip.

[0041] Note that one or more of the functions described above can be performed by firmware stored in memory and executed by touch processor **148**, or stored in program storage **132** and executed by host processor **128**. The firmware can also be stored and/or transported within any non-transitory computer-readable storage medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system that can fetch the instructions from the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device and execute the instructions. In the context of this document, a "non-transitory computer-readable storage medium" can be any medium (excluding a signal) that can contain or store the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The non-transitory computer readable medium storage can include, but is not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus or device, a portable computer diskette (magnetic), a random access memory (RAM) (magnetic), a read-only memory (ROM) (magnetic), an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) (magnetic), a portable optical disc such a CD, CD-R, CD-RW, DVD, DVD-R, or DVD-RW, or flash memory such as compact flash cards, secured digital cards, USB memory devices, memory sticks, and the like.

[0042] The firmware can also be propagated within any transport medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system that can fetch the instructions from the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device and execute the instructions. In the context of this document, a "transport medium" can be any medium that can communicate, propagate or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The transport readable medium can include, but is not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic or infrared wired or wireless propagation medium.

[0043] It is to be understood that the system is not limited to the components and configuration of FIG. **1**, but can include other or additional components in multiple configurations according to various examples. Additionally, the components of computing system **100** can be included within a single device, or can be distributed between multiple devices.

[0044] As discussed above (and in more detail below), computing system **100** can perform various stylus scans and communicate with a stylus. FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary stylus and exemplary communication between the stylus and an exemplary computing system according to examples of the disclosure. Stylus **200** can include one or more electrodes **202**, which can be located, for example, at the stylus tip. Stylus **200** can be an active stylus and include control circuitry **204** to generate one or more stimulation signals at the one or more electrodes **202** to stimulate a touch sensor panel **220** of computing system **100**. For example, the stylus can have two electrodes **202** located in the stylus tip and control

circuitry **204** that can generate stimulation signals at the two electrodes at frequencies f_1 and f_2. As described in more detail below, touch sensor panel **220** can receive stimulation signals coupled from stylus **200** to the row and column traces of touch sensor panel **220** and the received signals can be processed by the touch controller **230**. Received touch signals can be used to determine a location of stylus **200** on the touch sensor panel **220**. The location of stylus **200** can be communicated from touch controller **230** to host processor **240**.

[0045] In some examples, the control circuitry **204** can include one or more processors. In some examples, one or more of the stylus functions described herein can be performed by firmware stored in memory or in program storage and executed by control circuitry **204**.

[0046] Stylus **200** can also include a force sensor **208** to detect the amount of force at the tip of the stylus **200**. When the stylus tip is touching the touch sensor panel **220**, the force sensor **208** can measure the force at the stylus tip. The force information can be stored in the stylus and/or wirelessly transmitted to the computing system **100**. The force information can be communicated to host processor **240** in computing system **100**. Force information and corresponding location information can be processed together by host processor **240**.

[0047] Stylus **200** can also include a wireless communication chip **206**, although in some examples the wireless communication functionality can be incorporated into other modules within the stylus **200**. Wireless communication chip **206** can transmit the above described force sensor information from the stylus **200** to the wireless communication chip **250** of computing system **100** (although as described above, the wireless communication functionality can be incorporated in other components of computing system **100**). The wireless communication chip **206** can also receive other information including, but not limited to, information about stylus stimulus frequencies, scan plan information and clock synchronization information. In some examples, information, such as information about stylus stimulation frequencies and scan event plans, can be transmitted from touch controller **230** to wireless communication chip **250** via host processor **240**. In other examples, information such as clock synchronization information can be communicated directly from touch controller **230** to wireless communication chip **250**.

[0048] In some examples, stylus **200** can operate asynchronously from the computing system **100**. In an asynchronous example, the stylus can continuously generate stimulation signals or generate stimulation signals at various intervals. In other examples, wireless communication chips **206** and **250** can be used to synchronize the stylus **200** and computing system **100**. For example, the stylus **200** can receive clock synchronization information and scan event plans from computing system **100** such that it will only generate stimulation signals when the computing system expects such stimulation signals from the stylus. Additionally, in some examples, the computing system **100** and stylus **200** can synchronize their communication to regular time intervals such that both the computing system **100** and stylus **200** can save power.

[0049] FIG. **3** illustrates an exemplary touch controller that can control the various scan operations on a touch sensor panel according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **3**, touch controller **300** can include transmit section **320** to generate stimulation signals Vstim at various frequencies, phases (e.g., polarities), and magnitudes that can be selectively applied to touch nodes **144** of the touch sensor panel **114** to drive the touch nodes to detect, for example, a touch or hover event. The touch controller **300** can also include receive section **330** to receive and process touch signals (e.g., mutual capacitance Csig) from the touch sensor panel **114**, the touch signals indicative of the detected touch or hover event. The touch controller **300** can further include random access memory (RAM) **340** or other memory or storage for storing touch data **344**, which can include the processed touch signals, and scan plan **342**, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed at the touch panel. Each scan event can perform one or more scans of the touch panel to detect, for example, touch or hover events caused by an object, and capture the touch signals indicative of the touch or hover event. The scan plan **342** will be described in more detail below.

[0050] The touch controller **300** can also include panel scan engine **310** to access the RAM **340** to retrieve and execute the scan plan **342** so as to configure the transmit section **320**, the receive section **330**, and the RAM **340** to perform the scan sequence defined in the scan plan **342**. The scan engine **310** can control the transmit section **320** to generate the stimulation signals Vstim, the receive section **330** to receive and process the touch signals, and where in RAM **340** to store the touch data **344**. The scan engine **310** can be programmed to execute the scan plan **342**.

[0051] It should be understood that the touch controller **300** is not limited to that shown in FIG. **3**, but can include other and/or additional components that can configure and control touch circuitry so as to perform various scan events at a touch panel.

[0052] As discussed above, the touch controller can configure touch circuitry according to a scan plan, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed on a touch sensor panel. Several different scan events can be performed at the touch sensor panel **114** including at least one or more of: a mutual capacitance row-to-column or column-to-row scan, a mutual capacitance row-to-row scan, a mutual capacitance column-to-column scan, a self-capacitance row scan, a self-capacitance column scan, a stylus scan, a stylus spectral analysis scan, and a touch spectral analysis scan, although it is to be understood that other scan events can also be performed. The scan engine **310** can configure the transmit section **320**, the receive section **330**, and the RAM **340** according to the needs of the particular scan event.

[0053] FIG. **4**A illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **4**A, touch sensor panel **400** can include an array of touch nodes **406** formed at the crossing points of row traces **401** and column traces **402**, although as discussed above it should be understood that other touch node configurations can be used. During a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan, a row trace **401** can be coupled to the transmit section **320** to act as a drive line to stimulate the row trace **401** to drive the touch sensor panel **400**. One or more column traces **402** can be coupled to the receive section **330** to act as sense lines to transmit mutual capacitance signals thereto. Touch nodes **406** can have a mutual capacitance Cm at the touch nodes **406** when there is no object touching or hovering over touch nodes **406**. When an object touches or hovers over the touch node **406** (e.g. a finger or a passive stylus), the mutual capacitance Cm can be reduced by ΔCm, i.e., $(Cm-\Delta Cm)$, corresponding to the amount of charge shunted through the object to ground. This mutual capacitance change can be transmitted to sense ampli-

fier **408** in the receive section **330**, which can be coupled to the column trace **402**, to indicate the touch or hover event and its location.

[0054] FIG. **4**B illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform a mutual capacitance column-to-row scan according to examples of the disclosure. In a mutual capacitance column-to-row scan, the column trace **402** can be coupled to the transmit section **320** to act as a drive line to stimulate the column trace **402** and one or more row traces **401** can be coupled to the receive section **330** to act as sense lines to transmit mutual capacitance signals thereto. When an object touches or hovers over the touch node **406**, the mutual capacitance Cm can be reduced by ΔCm, i.e., (Cm−ΔCm), corresponding to the amount of charge shunted through the object to ground. This mutual capacitance change can be transmitted to sense amplifier **408** in the receive section **330**, which can be coupled to the row trace **401**, to indicate the touch or hover event and its location.

[0055] In some examples, the row traces **401** or column traces **402** can be stimulated one at a time. In other examples, multiple row traces **401** or column traces **402** can be stimulated simultaneously.

[0056] FIGS. **5**A and **5**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform a mutual capacitance row-to-row scan according to examples of the disclosure. Touch sensor panel **500** can be configured to form a row-to-row electrode pattern of the first row **501** as a drive trace, the second row **511** as a ground trace, the third row **521** as a sense trace, the fourth row **531** as another ground trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining rows. The row drive and sense traces **501**, **521** can form mutual capacitance Yrr therebetween. The row drive trace **501** can be stimulated by stimulation signals Vstim provided by transmit section **320** (not shown) and the row sense trace **521** can transmit mutual capacitance Yrr to receive section **330** (not shown). When an object touches or hovers over or in between row drive trace **501** and row sense trace **521**, the mutual capacitance Yrr can be increased by ΔYrr, i.e., (Yrr+ΔYrr), corresponding to the charge shunted through the object to ground. To ensure that mutual capacitances can be measured for all the rows, the touch sensor panel **500** can be configured to form another row-to-row electrode pattern of the first row **501** as a ground trace, the second row **511** as a drive trace, the third row **521** as another ground trace, the fourth row **531** as a sense trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining rows, as illustrated in FIG. **5**B. Like the previous pattern, the row drive trace **511** can be stimulated and the row sense trace **531** can transmit the mutual capacitance Yrr. Accordingly, the mutual capacitances Yrr can be measured in a first operation at one row-to-row electrode pattern, followed by a second operation at the other row-to-row electrode pattern. In some examples, the row drive traces can be stimulated one at a time. In some examples, multiple row drive traces can be stimulated at the same time. During the mutual capacitance row-to-row scan the column traces can be coupled to ground.

[0057] As illustrated in FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, a row trace can be configured as a ground or static common mode (e.g., DC) voltage trace to separate the row drive and sense traces. This can be done when the traces are very close together so as to avoid strong mutual capacitances between adjacent traces affected by a finger at or proximate thereto, which can adversely affect the trace-to-trace mutual capacitance measurements. In other examples, when the spacing between rows is sufficient, the ground traces can be omitted such that the row-to-row electrode pattern can include the first row as a drive trace, the second row as a sense trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining rows. In other examples, it is possible to have more than one ground trace in between drive rows and sense rows.

[0058] FIGS. **6**A and **6**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform a mutual capacitance column-to-column scan according to examples of the disclosure. Touch sensor panel **600** can be configured to form a column-to-column electrode pattern of the first column **602** as a drive trace, the second column **612** as a ground trace, the third column **622** as a sense trace, the fourth column **632** as another ground trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining columns. The column drive and sense traces **602**, **622** can form mutual capacitance Ycc therebetween. The column drive trace **602** can be stimulated by stimulation signals Vstim provided by transmit section **320** (not shown) and the column sense trace **622** can transmit mutual capacitance Ycc to receive section **330** (not shown). When an object touches or hovers over or in between column drive trace **602** and column sense trace **622**, the mutual capacitance Ycc can be increased by ΔYcc, i.e., (Ycc+ΔYcc), corresponding to the charge shunted through the object to ground. To ensure that mutual capacitances can be measured for all the columns, the touch sensor panel **600** can be configured to form another column-to-column electrode pattern of the first column **602** as a ground trace, the second column **612** as a drive trace, the third column **622** as another ground trace, the fourth column **632** as a sense trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining columns, as illustrated in FIG. **6**B. Like the previous pattern, the column drive trace **612** can be stimulated and the column sense trace **632** can transmit the mutual capacitance Ycc. Accordingly, the mutual capacitances Ycc can be measured in a first operation at one column-to-column electrode pattern, followed by a second operation at the other column-column electrode pattern. In some examples, the column drive traces can be stimulated one at a time. In some examples, multiple column drive traces can be stimulated at the same time. During the mutual capacitance column-to-column scan the row traces can be coupled to ground.

[0059] As illustrated in FIGS. **6**A and **6**B, a column trace can be configured as a ground trace to separate the column drive and sense traces. This can be done when the traces are very close together so as to avoid strong mutual capacitances between adjacent traces affected by a finger at or proximate thereto, which can adversely affect the trace-to-trace mutual capacitance measurements. In other examples, when the spacing between columns is sufficient, the ground traces can be omitted such that the column-to-column electrode pattern can include the first column as a drive trace, the second column as a sense trace, and the pattern repeated for the remaining rows. In other examples, it is possible to have more than one ground trace in between drive columns and sense columns.

[0060] As discussed above with respect to a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan, in mutual capacitance row-to-row and mutual capacitance column-to-column scans, an object touching or hovering over touch nodes (e.g. a finger or a passive stylus) can reduce the mutual capacitance Yrr by ΔYrr or reduce the mutual capacitance Ycc by ΔYcc, corresponding to the amount of charge shunted through the object to ground. This mutual capacitance change can be transmitted to

sense amplifiers in the receive section **330**, which can indicate the touch or hover event and its location.

[0061] FIGS. **7**A and **7**B illustrate an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform self-capacitance row scans and self-capacitance column scans according to examples of the disclosure. During a self-capacitance row scan, the row traces **701** of touch sensor panel **700** can act as touch electrodes (or nodes). Row traces **701** can be coupled to the inverting input of sense amplifiers **708** in receive section **330**. The non-inverting input of the sense amplifier **708** can be stimulated with an AC stimulus Vstim, which effectively induces Vstim on the row trace coupled to the inverting input of the sense amplifier. Row traces **701** can have a self-capacitance to ground Cg when no object touches or hovers over row trace **701**. The self-capacitance to ground Cg can be different for each row trace **701**. When an object, such as finger **720** (or a passive stylus), touches or hovers over a row trace **701**, an additional self-capacitance Csr can form between the object and the row trace **701**, thereby increasing the self-capacitance at the row trace **701**. This self-capacitance change can be transmitted to sense amplifier **708** in receive section **330**, which can be coupled to the row trace **701**, to indicate the touch or hover event and its location.

[0062] Similarly, during a self-capacitance column scan, the column traces **702** of touch sensor panel **700** can act as touch electrodes (or nodes). Column traces **702** can be coupled to the inverting input of sense amplifiers **708** in receive section **330**. The non-inverting input of the sense amplifier **710** can be stimulated with an AC stimulus Vstim. Column traces **702** can have a self-capacitance to ground Cg when no object touches or hovers over column traces **702**. When an object, such as finger **720**, touches or hovers over a column traces **702**, an additional self-capacitance Csc can form between the object and the column trace **702**, thereby increasing the self-capacitance at the column trace **702**. This self-capacitance change can be transmitted to sense amplifier **708** in receive section **330**, which can be coupled to the column trace **702**, to indicate the touch or hover event and its location.

[0063] Although the self-capacitance row scan and self-capacitance column scan described above can occur as independent scans, in some examples, the self-capacitance row scans and self-capacitance column scans can occur as concurrent or partially concurrent scans. Additionally, although FIGS. **7**A and **7**B show all row traces stimulated simultaneously or all column traces stimulated simultaneously, in some examples some or all of the traces can be stimulated individually or in groups.

[0064] Parasitic capacitance Cp can be produced by various sources in and around the touch sensor panel and affect how accurately the receive section **330** can detect capacitance changes created by the touching or hovering object. The effects of parasitic capacitance can include lower signal-to-noise ratio of the desired signal, a decreased dynamic sensing range of the desired signal at the panel, higher power requirements, and the like. In FIG. **7**A, for example, parasitic capacitance Cp can form between adjacent row traces **701** and can form between row traces **701** and column traces **702** (illustrated as Cm). In FIG. **7**B, for example, parasitic capacitance Cp can form between adjacent column traces **702** and between row traces **701** and adjacent column traces **702** (illustrated as Cm). It is to be understood that other sources and locations of parasitic capacitance can also be possible. For example, parasitic capacitances can also form in between column traces or row traces and ground. In the case of self-capacitance scans, cancelation circuitry (not shown) can be located in the transmit section **320**, the receive section **330**, or both to cancel the effects of the parasitic capacitance Cp on the touch signals from the touch sensor panel **700**. The cancellation circuitry can similar to the parasitic capacitance circuits described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/067,870 (Shahparnia et al.) which is hereby incorporated by reference. The scan engine **310** can configure the cancelation circuitry to perform the parasitic capacitance Cp cancelation. In some examples, in conjunction with the self-capacitance row scan, the touch sensor panel can also perform a self-capacitance guard scan on the column traces to cancel parasitic capacitance Cp forming between row traces **701** and column traces **702**. During the self-capacitance guard scan, column traces **702** can be coupled to the transmit section **320** to drive the column traces to cancel the parasitic capacitance Cp formed between the column trace **702** and the row traces **701**. The self-capacitance guard scan can be similarly performed on row traces **701** during the self-capacitance column scan.

[0065] As discussed above, in the case of mutual capacitance row-to-row and column-to-column scans, rows between a driving row trace and a sensing row trace (e.g. row **511** in FIG. **5**A) or columns between a driving column trace and a sensing column trace (e.g. column **612** in FIG. **6**A) can be grounded such the adjacent rows or columns are not acting as driving and sensing traces to reduce parasitic capacitance effects.

[0066] FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform stylus scans according to examples of the disclosure. During a stylus scan, one or more stimulation signals can be injected by stylus **804** at the touch node **806** and can create capacitive coupling Cxr between the stylus **804** and the row traces **801** and Cxc between the stylus **804** and the column traces **802** at the touch node **806**. During the stylus scan, the transmit section **320** can be disabled, i.e., no stimulation signals Vstim sent to the touch sensor panel **800**. The capacitive coupling can be transmitted to the receive section **330** by the row and column traces of the touch node **806** for processing. As described above, in some examples the one or more stylus stimulation signals can have one or more frequencies. The frequencies can be selected by the touch controller **102** using information from a stylus spectral analysis scan (described below in more detail). This frequency information can be wirelessly communicated to the stylus **804** so that the stylus **804** can generate stimulation signals at the appropriate frequency.

[0067] FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel operable with the touch controller of FIG. **3** to perform stylus spectral analysis scans or touch spectral analysis scans according to examples of the disclosure. During a stylus spectral analysis scan or a touch spectral analysis scan, the transmit section **320** can be disabled, i.e., no stimulation signals Vstim sent to the touch sensor panel **900**, while some or all of the row traces **901** and column traces **902** can be coupled to the receive section **330**. The receive section **330** can receive and process touch signals from some or all of the rows and columns of the touch sensor panel **900** in order to determine one or more low noise frequencies for use during subsequent self-capacitance and/or mutual capacitance scans and/or stylus scans. Stylus spectral analysis scans and touch spectral analysis scans are described in more detail below.

[0068] When the stylus **200** first connects or reconnects wirelessly to the computing system **100** it can receive frequency information from the computing system **100**. A stylus spectral analysis scan can determine one or more clean frequencies for the stylus to use to generate one or more stimulation signals. The computing system **100** and stylus **200** can communicate (including, for example, performing a handshake between the two devices) and computing system **100** can transmit the frequency information to the stylus **200** such that the stylus knows the appropriate one or more frequencies to use to generate one or more stimulation signals.

[0069] The stylus **200** can change at least one stimulation frequency as a result of a stylus spectral analysis scan. In some examples the stylus **200** can be synchronous with the computing system **100**. A synchronous stylus **200** can save power by generating stimulation signals only during a stylus scan event. Thus, a stylus spectral analysis scan can execute while the stylus **200** is predicted to not be generating a stimulation signal, e.g. when a stylus scan is not executing. After completing the stylus spectral analysis scan, the wireless communication chip **250** can communicate with the wireless communication chip **206** of stylus **200** (including, for example, performing a handshake between the two devices). The communication can cause the stylus **200** to change the one or more stimulation frequencies and indicate to the computing system **100** that the stylus **200** has switched frequencies or will switch frequencies at a known time. The computing system **100** can then switch the one or more frequencies used for demodulating stylus scan events.

[0070] In other examples, stylus **200** can be asynchronous such that the stylus **200** can generate one or more stimulation signals at one or more stimulation frequencies irrespective of the timing of the stylus scan event. As a result the stylus **200** can be stimulating the touch sensor panel **220** during the stylus spectral analysis scan. The asynchronous stylus stimulation signals can cause the computing system to detect a signal when demodulating at the frequency of stimulation, which can be interpreted as noise at that frequency and trigger a frequency switch. In order to prevent triggering an unnecessary frequency switch, the computing system **100** can assume that stylus lift off will eventually occur and wait until lift off to initiate a stylus spectral analysis scan. The computing system **100** can predict a lift off condition using the results of other scans, e.g. stylus scans, or stylus force information to predict that the stylus is not on the panel, and then perform a stylus spectral analysis scan.

[0071] FIG. **10** illustrates an exemplary transmit section of the touch controller of FIG. **2**, where the transmit section can generate stimulation signals Vstim to drive the row or column traces of a touch panel according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **10**, transmit section **1020** can include transmit numerically-controlled oscillators (NCOs) **1021***a*, **1021***b*, transmit digital-to-analog converters (DACs) **1022***a*, **1022***b*, transmit buffers **1023***a* through **1023***h*, and multiple transmit channels **1029** coupled to bus **1025**. The NCOs **1021***a*, **1021***b* can provide phase and frequency data for the stimulation signals Vstim, where NCO **1021***a* can provide one frequency ω1, and NCO **1021***b*, another frequency ω2, such that the stimulation signals Vstim can have different frequencies. The transmit DACs **1022***a*, **1022***b* can be coupled to the NCOs **1021***a*, **1021***b* and convert the stimulation signals from NCOs **1021***a*, **1021***b* from digital to analog and provide polarities (phases) for the stimulation signals. Accordingly, the transmit DAC **1022***a* can output a stimulation signal Vstim**1+** with a frequency ω1 and a positive (+) polarity, and a stimulation signal Vstim**1−** with the frequency ω1 and a negative (−) polarity, while the transmit DAC **1022***b* can output a stimulation signal Vstim**2+** with a frequency ω2 and a (+) polarity, and a stimulation signal Vstim**2−** with the frequency ω2 and a (−) polarity.

[0072] The transmit buffers **1023***a* through **1023***h* can be coupled to the transmit DACs **1022***a*, **1022***b* and buffer the outputted stimulation signals Vstim**1+**, Vstim**1−**, Vstim**2+**, Vstim**2−**. Transmit buffer **1023***c* can output Vstim**1+** to the bus **1025**, transmit buffer **1023***d* can output Vstim**1−** to the bus **1025**, transmit buffer **1023***g* can output Vstim**2+** to the bus **1025**, and transmit buffer **1023***h* can output Vstim**2−** to the bus **1025**. Similarly, transmit buffer **1023***a* can output Vstim**1+** to the receive section, transmit buffer **1023***b* can output Vstim**1−** to the receive section, transmit buffer **1023***e* can output Vstim**2+** to the receive section, and transmit buffer **1023***f* can output Vstim**2−** to the receive section, where the Vstim signals can be used to generate signals to cancel parasitic capacitance Cp in the touch signals and to stimulate the non-inverting input of sense amplifiers for self-capacitance row or column scans.

[0073] FIG. **10** illustrates two transmit channels **1029**. One transmit channel **1029** can be coupled to the bus **1025** and can include multiplexer **1024***a*, buffer **1026***a*, and multiplexer **1027***a*. The first multiplexer **1024***a* can select which of the stimulation (Vstim) or reference (Vref) signals to transmit. A stimulation matrix (not shown) can provide data to control signal **1***a* to select which Vstim or Vref signal to transmit. The stimulation matrix can be part of the panel scan engine. The selected signal can be buffered at buffer **1026***a* and then outputted to the second multiplexer **1027***a*. The second multiplexer **1027***a* can select the coupling of a row or column trace during various scan events based on control signal **2***a*, which can be sent by the panel scan engine. For example, the panel scan engine can select a stimulation signal from multiplexer **1024***a* using control **1***a* and couple the signal to the touch sensor panel using the second multiplexer **1027***a* and control **2***a*. In some configurations, for example a mutual capacitance row-to-column configuration, coupling the signal to the touch panel can include coupling the stimulation signal to row traces or column traces to drive the touch sensor panel to perform a mutual capacitance scan. In some configurations, for example spectral analysis scans, the row and/or column traces of the touch sensor panel can be coupled to the receive section via multiplexers like multiplexer **1027***a*. In some configurations, for example, mutual capacitance row-to-row scans, the column traces can be unused and the second multiplexer **1027***a* can couple the column traces to ground. Although multiplexer **1027***a* can be a part of transmit channel **1029**, in other examples, multiplexer **1027***a* can be implemented outside of transmit channel **1029**.

[0074] Another of the transmit channels **1029** can be coupled to the bus **1025** and can include multiplexer **1024***b*, buffer **1026***b*, and multiplexer **1027***b*, which can operate in a similar manner as the transmit channel **1029** described previously. With the transmit channels of FIG. **10**, different types of scans can be performed as discussed above. For example, Vstim signals from the transmit section shown in FIGS. **4**A through **7**B can be coupled to the respective rows, columns, or non-inverting sense amplifier inputs based on the type of scan to be performed.

[0075] In an example mutual capacitance row-column scan, the transmit section **1020** can perform as follows. The

transmit NCOs **1021***a*, **1021***b* can generate digital stimulation signals. The transmit DACs **1022***a*, **1022***b* can convert the digital signals into analog signals and transmit the analog stimulation signals to the transmit channels **1029**. The transmit channels **1029** can transmit the stimulation signals Vstim to corresponding row (drive) traces of the touch sensor panel. The polarities (and/or other signal parameters) of the stimulation signals Vstim transmitted by the transmit channels **1029** can be set based on data in a stimulation matrix. The stimulation matrix can be used to encode phases of the stimulation signals necessary for simultaneous multi-stimulation of the touch sensor panel. The panel scan engine **310** can configure the transmit section **1020** and control the timing of the stimulation signal transmissions to the drive traces using control signals **1***a* and **2***a*.

[0076] It should be understood that although each of the transmit channels **1029** are illustrated as having one multiplexer coupled to bus **1025** and one multiplexer coupled to a row or column trace, the number of multiplexers need not be determined based on the number of transmit channels. In some examples, the number of multiplexers coupled to bus **1025** can be the same as the number of DACs (i.e., one multiplexer per DAC). Thus, in the example illustrated in FIG. **10**, there can be two transmit DACs **1022***a* and **1022***b* and two multiplexers **1024***a* and **1024***b*, but in a system with four DACs, for example, there can be four multiplexers connected to bus **1025**. The analog stimulation signals can be transmitted from bus **1025** via the multiplexer to one or more transmit channels **1029**. The output of multiplexers **1024***a* and **1024** are illustrated as a bus to indicate that the analog stimulation signals from the respective DACs can be transmitted to a plurality of different traces. The number of multiplexers coupled to row and column traces can be the same as the number of row and column traces (i.e., one multiplexer per trace). Thus, in the example illustrated in FIG. **10**, there can be two transmit channels connected to two traces ("to touch row or col.") and two multiplexers **1027***a* and **1027***b*. In a system with 30 transmit channels, there can be 30 multiplexers like multiplexers **1027***a* and **1027***b*.

[0077] It should be understood that additional and/or other components of the transmit section **1020** can be used to generate stimulation signals Vstim to drive a touch panel.

[0078] FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary receive section of the touch controller of FIG. **3**, where the receive section can receive and process touch signals from a touch sensor panel according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **11**, receive section **1130** can include multiple receive channels **1139**. FIG. **11** illustrates one of the receive channels **1139**. The receive channel **1139** can include sense amplifier **1131** to receive and amplify the touch signal according to feedback capacitor Cfb and feedback resister Rfb. The sense amplifier **1131** can receive the touch signal at the inverting input and either Vref or Vstim at the non-inverting input. As described previously, to facilitate self-capacitance touch sensing, Vstim can be routed from the transmit section to the receive section, where it is inputted to the non-inverting input of the sense amplifier **1131**. The receive channel **1139** can also include a low-pass or band-pass filter **1132** to filter the output of sense amplifier **1131** and analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **1133** to convert the analog touch signal to a digital signal.

[0079] The receive channel **1139** can further include one or more in-phase and quadrature (IQ) demodulators. For example, FIG. **11** illustrates a sense channel having four IQ demodulators **1135***a* through **1135***d* to demodulate the touch signals. Multiple demodulators can be advantageous because multiple scan events can be performed at the touch panel concurrently or at least partially concurrently with multiple demodulators as will be described in more detail below. IQ demodulators **1135***a* through **1135***d* can be coupled to delay compensation logic (DCLs) **1134***a* through **1134***d* and accumulators **1136***a* through **1136***d*. For example DCL **1134***a* can receive the digital touch signal from the ADC **1133** to perform any phase adjustments on the signal caused by circuit delays. The IQ demodulator **1135***a* can receive the touch signal from the DCL **1134***a* and demodulate the signal. In some examples, the demodulator **1135***a* can output the in-phase (I) component of the touch signal. In some examples, the demodulator **1135***a* can output the quadrature (Q) component of the touch signals. In some examples, the demodulator **1135***a* can output both the I and Q components. Accumulator **1136***a* can receive the demodulated touch signal from IQ demodulator **1135***a*. The accumulated signal can be scaled by scaling factor module **1137***a*. A scaling factor can be determined based on the path of a digital signal processor, for example. The accumulated signal can be operated on by a matrix calculation module **1138***a* and the signal can be sent to the RAM for storage. The DCLs, IQ demodulators, accumulators, scaling factor modules and matrix calculation modules of the other receive channels **1139** can operate similarly.

[0080] The matrix calculation module **1138***a* can be used to implement multistep accumulation. For example, each accumulated step can be multiplied by a constant and accumulated to the previous value. At the conclusion of a predefined number of steps, for example, the final result can be stored in memory. The constant value used to multiply an accumulation step for a given channel can be derived from the inverse matrix of the stimulation matrix used to encode phases of the stimulation signals. Thus, the matrix calculation can be necessary for decoding phases for a signals generated by simultaneous multi-stimulation of the touch sensor panel.

[0081] In an example operation, the receive section **1130** can perform as follows. The receive channels **1139** can receive the touch signals from the touch sensor panel at the sense amplifier **1131**. The receive channels **1139** can filter the received touch signals with the bandpass filter **1132**, convert the analog touch signals to digital signals with ADC **1133**, and transmit the digital signals to the demodulators **1135***a* through **1135***d* for further processing. The demodulators **1135***a* through **1135***d* can receive phase-adjusted touch signals from DCLs **1134***a* through **1134***d* and output the demodulated touch signals to the accumulators **1136***a* through **1136***d*, where the touch signals can then be transmitted to the RAM for storage after being scaled and decoded by scaling factor modules **1137***a* through **1137***d* and matrix calculation module **1138***a* through **1138***d*. The panel scan engine **310** can configure the receive section **1130** and control the processing and transmission of the touch signals.

[0082] Although the DCLs illustrated in FIG. **11** can be implemented such that each IQ demodulator has its own DCL **1134***a* through **1134***d* applying the total individual delay for the specific demodulator path, in other implementations, a global delay can be applied to the output of the ADC and then the subsequent DCLs **1134***a* through **1134** can apply an incremental delay specific to each demodulator path. Thus, for example the total delay for each demodulator path can be the sum of the global delay plus a local delay applied by DCL **1134***a* through **1134***d*.

[0083] It should be understood that additional and/or other components of the receive section **1130** can be used to process touch signals from a touch sensor panel.

[0084] During a scan event, the scan engine can couple each row or column electrode to either the transmit section, the receive section or ground. FIGS. **22**A and **22**B illustrate exemplary coupling between transmit/receive channels and row/column traces according to examples of the disclosure. In some examples, any row or column trace of the touch sensor panel can be coupled to any transmit channel or a receive channel. For example, FIG. **22**A illustrates an exemplary touch sensor panel **2200** with four row traces and four column traces. Each row or column trace can be coupled via a multiplexer to one of four transmit channels (Tx1 through Tx4), four receive channels (Rx1 through Rx4) or ground. For example, row trace **2201** can be coupled to the output of multiplexer **2208** at pin R1 **2204** and the scan engine can select which Tx, Rx or ground to couple to row trace **2201**. Similarly, column trace **2202** can be coupled to a similar multiplexer at pin C1 **2206** and the scan engine can select which Tx, Rx or ground to couple to the column trace **2202**. In other examples, a given row or column trace can be coupled to fewer than all possible transmit or receive channels.

[0085] In other examples, pairs of traces can be coupled to a specific transmit channel and receive channel pair. FIG. **22**B illustrates an exemplary pair of traces and an exemplary transmit channel and receive channel pair according to examples of the disclosure. Transmit channel and receive channel pair **2220** can include Tx1 **2210** and Rx1 **2212**. The pair of traces can include row trace **2201** and column trace **2202** coupled to the transmit/receive channel pair **2220** at pins R1 **2204** and C1 **2206**. R1 can be coupled to either Tx1 or Rx1 or ground (not shown) and C1 can be coupled to either Tx1 or Rx1 or ground (not shown). Using a transit/receive channel pair can allow for configuration of the touch sensor panel by axis rather than on a pin by pin basis. For example, if a scan event transmits stimulus signals on row traces (e.g. y-axis) and receives touch signals on column traces (e.g. x-axis), each transmit/receive channel pair **2220** can couple the row trace to the transmit section and the column trace to the receive section. Alternatively, if a scan event transmit stimulus signals on column traces and receives touch signals on row traces, each transmit/receive channel pair **2220** can couple the column trace to the transmit section and the row trace to the receive section.

[0086] FIG. **12** illustrates an exemplary scan architecture of a touch controller, e.g., the touch controller **200** of FIG. **3**, in which various scan events can be performed at a touch sensor panel under the direction of the touch controller according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **12**, a panel scan engine of the touch controller can execute a scan plan, which can define a sequence of scan events to be performed at a touch sensor panel, the timing of each scan event, and when the scan events can be interrupted so that a system processor can store scan results in RAM. The panel scan engine can await a SYNC signal from the host processor to begin the scan plan. In a device with an LCD display, for example, the SYNC signal can indicate that the display proximate to the touch sensor panel is in a blanking mode, before starting the scan sequence. In some cases, the display device can interfere with touch signals, particularly when scanning row electrodes, during a display mode. Accordingly, scan events that generate touch signals susceptible to interference from the display can be scheduled to execute during the display's blanking mode rather than its display mode. Alternatively, the firmware on the touch controller can generate an equivalent to the SYNC signals.

[0087] Upon receipt of the SYNC signal, the scan engine can start a scan timer and scan plan execution. Between t0 and t1, which can correspond to the display blanking period of the LCD display, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry, e.g., the transmit section, the receive section, and the RAM, to perform a first scan event, a mutual capacitance row-to-row scan (labeled as "D-D Mutual"). As described above for mutual capacitance row-to-row scans, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to selectively drive the touch sensor panel row traces and the receive section to receive mutual capacitance touch signals on select row traces. The receive section can use one IQ demodulator to demodulate the touch signals.

[0088] After the mutual capacitance row-to-row scan completes, the scan engine can configure the second scan event, which can include at least partially concurrent events, including a self-capacitance row scan (labeled as "Self Cap"), a self-capacitance column guard scan (labeled as "Self Cap Guard"), and a stylus scan (labeled as "Pen"). As described above for self-capacitance scans and guard scans, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to drive the non-inverting inputs of sense amplifiers in the receive section with a Vstim to generate the self-capacitance touch signals for the row traces and drive the column traces with the same Vstim to cancel parasitic mutual capacitance Cm that might form between row and column traces. Vstim can have a frequency f_1. If a stylus is present, the stylus can inject one or more stimulation signals. For example, the stylus can inject two stimulation signals, one with frequency f_2 and one with frequency f_3. The scan engine can also configure the receive section to receive the self-capacitance touch signals and the stylus touch signals on the row traces.

[0089] Multiple IQ demodulators can be used to concurrently demodulate the touch signals resulting from concurrent or partially concurrent scan events. FIG. **12** illustrates the number of IQ demodulators that can be used below each scan event or concurrent scan events. For example, in the case that the stylus generates two stimulation signals, the receive section can use three IQ demodulators to demodulate the touch signals. One IQ demodulator can be tuned to f_1 to demodulate self-capacitance signals on the row traces, and the other two IQ demodulators can be tuned to f_2 and f_3 to demodulate stylus signals on the row traces.

[0090] After the first and second scans complete, the scan engine can then switch the touch circuitry to perform a third scan. The third scan can include a self-capacitance column scan, a self-capacitance row guard scan, and another stylus scan. As described above for self-capacitance scans and guard scans, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to drive the non-inverting inputs of sense amplifiers in the receive section with a Vstim to generate the self-capacitance touch signals for the column traces and drive the row traces with the same Vstim to cancel parasitic capacitance Cp that might form between row and column traces. Vstim can have a frequency f_1. The scan engine can also configure the receive section to receive the self-capacitance touch signals and the stylus touch signals on the column traces. As in the second scan event, if the stylus generates two stimulation signals, the receive section can use three IQ demodulators to demodulate the touch signals for the third scan event. One IQ demodulator can be tuned to f_1 to demodulate self-capacitance signals on

the column traces, and the other two IQ demodulators can be tuned to f_2 and f_3 to demodulate stylus signals on the column traces.

[0091] At t1, which can correspond to the end of the blanking period, the scan engine can generate an interrupt command, signaling to the touch processor that the touch signals received during the previous scan events can be stored in the RAM. The scan engine can configure the RAM to store the touch signals in particular memory locations. To do so, the scan engine can generate a pointer block that can include multiple pointers to the particular memory locations. Accordingly, for the three scans described above between t0 and t1, the scan engine can generate a pointer to a memory location to store the mutual capacitance row-to-row touch signals, a second memory location to store the self-capacitance row touch signals, a third memory location to store the self-capacitance column touch signals, and a fourth memory location to store the stylus touch signals. The touch processor can then retrieve the touch signals from the receive section and store them as directed by the particular pointer.

[0092] Between times t1 and t2, the scan engine can direct more scan events. For example, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform fourth scan, a mutual capacitance column-to-column scan (labeled as "S-S Mutual"). As described above for mutual capacitance column-to-column scans, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to selectively drive the touch sensor panel column traces and the receive section to receive mutual capacitance touch signals on select column traces. The receive section can use one IQ demodulator to demodulate the touch signals. After the fourth scan completes, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform a fifth scan event, which can include at least partly concurrent scan events including a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan (labeled as "Mutual Drive," "Mutual Sense") and a stylus scan (labeled as "Pen"). During the mutual capacitance row-to-column scan, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to drive the row traces with a stimulation signal Vstim and the receive section to receive mutual capacitance touch signals Csig from the column traces. The mutual capacitance row-to-column scan can be performed in multiple steps. For example, a first scan step can stimulate a first row trace and touch signals can be captured on the corresponding column traces, a second step can stimulate a second row trace and touch signals can be captured on the corresponding column traces, a third step can stimulate a third row trace and touch signals can be captured on the corresponding column traces, and so on. In other examples, a scan step can simultaneously stimulate multiple rows with stimulus signals of different amplitude, phase and frequency. In one example, the rows in the upper half of the touch sensor panel can be stimulated using a first frequency f_1 and the rows in the lower half of the touch sensor panel can be stimulated using a second frequency f_2. In another example, the rows stimulated by frequency f_1 and f_2 can be interleaved. For example, a first row can be stimulated with frequency f_1, a second row can be stimulated with frequency f_2, a third row can be stimulated with frequency f_1, a fourth row can be stimulated with frequency f_2, and so on such that adjacent rows can be stimulated at different frequencies. Alternatively, banks of rows can be stimulated at the same frequency such that a first bank of rows can be stimulated with frequency f_1, a second bank of rows can be stimulated with frequency f_2, a third bank of rows can be stimulated with frequency f_1, an so on. As described above, the scan engine can also configure the receive section to receive the stylus touch signals on the column traces during the at least partially concurrent stylus scan.

[0093] The number of demodulators to simultaneously demodulate the partially concurrent scan can change depending on whether the scan events are concurrent or not at a given time. For example when the mutual capacitance row-column scan is occurring without a stylus scan, only one IQ demodulator can be used. However, once the partially concurrent stylus scan begins, additional IQ demodulators can be used to simultaneously demodulate the stylus touch signals. For example, if the stylus generates two stimulation signals, the receive section can use three IQ demodulators to demodulate the touch signals for the concurrent portion of the fifth scan event. One IQ demodulator can be tuned to f_1 to demodulate mutual capacitance signals on the column traces, and the other two IQ demodulators can be tuned to f_2 and f_3 to demodulate stylus signals on the column traces. In other examples, the mutual capacitance row-to-column scan can use two stimulation frequencies and can require two IQ demodulators to demodulate mutual capacitance signals on the column traces.

[0094] At t2, the scan engine can generate another interrupt command and generate a new pointer bank that can include pointers to the particular memory locations to store the mutual capacitance column-to-column touch signals, the mutual capacitance row-to-column touch signals, and another set of stylus touch signals. The touch processor can then retrieve the touch signals from the receive section and store them as directed by the particular pointer.

[0095] Between times t2 and t3, the scan engine can direct more scan events. The scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform a sixth scan event, which can include at least partly concurrent scan events including a stylus scan (labeled as "Pen") and a touch spectral analysis scan (labeled as "SPA for touch"). During both the stylus scan and the touch spectral analysis scan, the scan engine can configure the transmit section to not drive traces of the touch sensor panel. As discussed above for the touch spectral analysis scan, the receive section can be configured to process touch signals from some or all of the row and column traces in order to find a clean frequency for subsequent touch sensing. In one example, all the row and/or column traces can be configured to detect touch signals. The touch signals can be demodulated at various frequencies according to the number of IQ demodulators available. In one example, there can be eight possible frequencies for touch sensing. The touch signals can be stored and sequentially demodulated at the eight possible frequencies. In other examples, there can be more than one IQ demodulator available allowing for simultaneous demodulation at multiple frequencies. For example, as shown with the at least partially concurrent stylus scan, there can be two IQ demodulators available for the touch spectral analysis scan. As a result, the eight possible frequencies can be used to demodulate the touch signal in four processing steps rather than in eight sequential steps. The touch controller can determine the clean frequency that can be the frequency at which the touch signal can be minimized.

[0096] In some examples of touch spectral analysis scans, the touch signals can be detected and demodulated using demodulation windows with durations and timing that match the stimulation signals of Vstim expected during a touch sensing scan such as a mutual capacitance scan. Demodulating the signal using the appropriate demodulation window

can result in selecting a clean frequency that reflects noise that can be present in the system during a touch sensing operation. FIG. **13** illustrates the correspondence between an exemplary touch signal and the demodulation window according to examples of the disclosure. FIG. **13** illustrates an example stimulation signal waveform. The waveform can include one or more stimulation signals separated by periods of no stimulation. The stimulation signals can have any phase, though in some examples a phase of 0 or 180 degrees can useful. For example, the waveform can have stimulation signals **1302** and **1304**, through a final stimulation signal **1310**. Stimulation signal **1302**, for example, can have a duration T_1. The remaining stimulation signals can have the same or a different duration. The demodulation window for received touch signals in a touch spectral analysis scan can correspond in both duration and timing to the expected stimulation signal waveform. For example, the touch spectral analysis scan can demodulate the received touch signal during demodulation window **1312** having the same duration T_1 as the expected stimulation signal waveform **1302**. The touch spectral analysis scan can demodulate touch signals using the demodulation window corresponding to the duration and timing of each stimulation signal in the exemplary touch sensing scan waveform. For example, demodulation windows **1312**, **1314** through **1320** can correspond to the stimulation signals **1302**, **1304** through **1310**.

[0097] During the stylus scan, the receive section can be configured to process touch signals from some or all of the row and/or column traces. In one example, the receive section can be configured to process touch signals from only the row traces or only the column traces. In other examples, the receive section can be configured to process touch signals from both the row and column traces simultaneously (assuming a sufficient number of receive channels). As described above, in some examples the stylus can generate two stimulation signals that can require two IQ demodulators per receive channel to demodulate the stylus touch signals.

[0098] The sixth scan event can use up to four IQ demodulators in a system equipped with four IQ demodulators per receive channel. As described above, two IQ demodulators can be tuned to f_1 and f_2 to demodulate stylus signals on the row and/or column traces, and one or more of the remaining two IQ demodulators can be tuned to various other frequencies to demodulate touch signals on the row/or column traces, to determine a clean frequency.

[0099] The scan engine can then configure the touch circuitry to perform the seventh scan event, which can include at least partly concurrent scan events including a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan (labeled as "Mutual Drive," "Mutual Sense") and a stylus spectral analysis scan (labeled "SPA for pen"). The mutual capacitance row-to-column scan can be executed as described above (i.e. configuring the transmit section to stimulate row traces and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from the column traces). During the stylus spectral analysis scan, the scan engine can configure the receive section to demodulate touch signals from the column traces in order to find a clean frequency for subsequent stylus sensing. The touch signals can be demodulated at various frequencies according to the number of IQ demodulators available. In one example, there can be six possible frequencies for stylus sensing. The touch signals can be stored and sequentially demodulated at the six possible frequencies. In other examples, there can be more than one IQ demodulator available allowing for simultaneous demodulation at multiple frequencies. For example, as shown with the at least partially concurrent mutual capacitance row-to-column scan, there can be three IQ demodulators available for the stylus spectral analysis. As a result, the six possible frequencies can be used to demodulate the touch signal in two processing steps rather than in six sequential steps. The touch controller can determine the one or more clean frequencies that can be the frequencies at which the touch signal can be minimized. The one or more clean frequencies can be communicated to the stylus.

[0100] In some examples of stylus spectral analysis scans, the touch signals can be detected and demodulated using demodulation windows matching the duration and timing of the stimulation signals of the stylus during a stylus scan. As described above with regard to FIG. **13** for touch spectral analysis scan, the demodulation window for stylus spectral analysis scans can correspond in both duration and timing to stylus stimulation signals. Demodulating the signal using the appropriate demodulation window can result in selecting a clean frequency that reflects noise that can be present in the system during a stylus scan operation.

[0101] The scan engine can then configure the touch circuitry to perform the eighth scan event, a touch spectral analysis scan. The touch spectral analysis scan can execute like the touch spectral analysis scan described previously, with the receive section processing touch signals from the column traces to find a clean frequency. There can be four IQ demodulators available for the touch spectral analysis scan of the eight scan. As a result, the eight possible frequencies can be used to demodulate the touch signal in two processing steps rather than in eight sequential steps.

[0102] At t3, the scan engine can generate another interrupt command and generate a new pointer bank that can include pointers to the particular memory locations to store the spectral analysis results, another set of stylus touch signals, and another set of mutual capacitance row-to-column touch signals. The touch processor can then retrieve the results and touch signals from the receive section and store them as directed by the particular pointer. The scan engine can receive another SYNC signal, which can indicate that the LCD display is blanking again.

[0103] In some examples, the scan plan can be changed dynamically during execution. In one implementation, the scan plan can be changed in between frames, i.e. between scan events, but in other implementations, the scan plan can be changed at any time such that a scan event is interrupted. In other implementations, the scan plan can be double buffered by the hardware, such that a second copy of the scan plan can be stored in memory and at any point in time the active scan plan under execution can be swapped. In some examples, the active scan plan can be swapped at boundaries between scan events. In other examples the active scan plan can be swapped at any point, even in the middle of an event.

[0104] FIG. **14** illustrates the scan plan executed in FIG. **12** according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **14**, the scan events can be defined, including the start and pause times of the scan events and the interrupt times when the scan results can be stored in the RAM. For example, scan plan **1400** defines a first scan event **1402** corresponding to the mutual capacitance column-to-column scan of the first scan event illustrated in FIG. **12**. Similarly, second scan event **1404**, third scan event **1406**, fourth scan event **1408**, fifth scan

event **1410**, and so on through the conclusion of the eighth scan event **1412** correspond to the respective scan events illustrated in FIG. **12**.

[0105] Each scan event can define operating parameters and/or settings for components of the transmit section, the receive section, and the RAM used to perform that scan event. The scan engine can then configure the components as defined as the engine executes the scan plan. FIG. **15** illustrates an exemplary method for configuring the components at a scan engine according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **15**, the scan engine can receive a scan event from a scan plan (**1505**). For explanatory purposes, the scan event can be assumed to be a touch sensing event, such as a mutual capacitance row-to-column scan, although it should be understood that other events can also be received. Based on the received scan event, the scan engine can then configure the operating parameters and/or settings for the components of the touch circuitry to perform the scan event. Accordingly, the scan engine can configure the transmit section by setting the NCO phases, frequencies, and magnitudes (**1510**). The scan engine can then configure transmit channels and/or receive channels and couple rows and/or columns to be appropriate transmit or receive channel (**1515**).

[0106] For transmit channels, the scan engine can select which DAC to use to send the stimulation signal Vstim to rows (**1520**). The scan engine can also set the polarity (+ or −) of the stimulation signal to drive the rows of the touch sensor panel (**1525**).

[0107] For receive channels, the scan engine can set operating parameters for the sense amplifiers, bandpass filters, and ADCs (**1530**). The scan engine can also set operating parameters for parasitic capacitance Cp cancelation circuitry (**1535**). The scan engine can set operating parameters for the IQ demodulators, the DCLs, and the accumulators (**1540**). If there are results from the scan event, e.g., touch signals or spectral analysis results, the scan engine can determine what to do with the results (**1545**). If the results are to be stored, the scan engine can generate a pointer bank with pointers to the particular storage locations in the RAM (**1550**). If the results are to be combined to previous results, the scan engine can combine the results (**1560**). In some cases, the touch circuitry can operate in a master-slave architecture (as will be described below). If the slave receive section has results from the scan event, the scan engine can transmit the results from the slave circuit to the master circuit for further processing.

[0108] After configuring the transmit and/or receive channels, the scan engine can determine whether the scan event has completed, i.e., the scan event has paused execution (**1565**). If not, the scan engine can wait until it does. If the scan event has completed, the scan engine can determine whether an interrupt command should be generated so that the touch processor can store the results to the RAM (**1570**). If not, the scan engine can receive the next scan event (**1505**). If so, the scan engine can generate the interrupt for the touch processor to process the results (**1575**).

[0109] It should be understood that additional and/or other methods can also be used that are capable of configuring touch circuitry in a touch sensor panel.

[0110] FIG. **16** illustrates an exemplary method for handling a stylus spectral scan event according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **16**, the scan engine can receive a stylus spectral analysis scan event from a scan plan (**1605**). The scan engine can then determine a stylus connection or reconnection status (**1610**). If the stylus is not connected or reconnected, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform the stylus spectral analysis scan to determine one or more clean frequencies for the stylus (**1630**) when the stylus is not transmitting. If the stylus is connected or reconnected, the scan engine can then determine whether the stylus is synchronous or asynchronous (**1615**). If the stylus is synchronous, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform a stylus spectral analysis scan (**1630**). If the stylus is asynchronous, the scan engine can determine if the stylus is detected on the panel (**1620**). If the stylus is detected on the panel, the scan engine can skip the stylus spectral analysis scan (**1625**). If the stylus is not detected on the panel, the scan engine can configure the touch circuitry to perform a stylus spectral analysis scan (**1630**). After performing the stylus spectral analysis scan, the computing system can communicate one or more clean stylus frequencies to the stylus and update the one or more stylus frequencies for detection in the touch controller (**1635**).

[0111] As described previously with reference to FIG. **11**, each accumulator can receive demodulated touch signals from a corresponding IQ demodulator. For example, accumulator **1136***a* can receive demodulated touch signals from IQ demodulator **1135***a*. As described previously, multiple scan events can be performed at least partially concurrently and the touch signals can be simultaneously demodulated, for example, by different demodulators at different frequencies of interest. Accordingly, one accumulator can have touch signals from a stylus scan, while another accumulator can have touch signals from a mutual capacitance row-to-column touch scan, for example. Accordingly, the scan engine can generate the pointer bank to have pointers corresponding to the accumulator results, each pointer linked to a corresponding IQ demodulator and accumulator and then linked to the particular location in the RAM at which that scan event's results can be stored, as illustrated in FIG. **17**.

[0112] FIG. **17** illustrates an exemplary RAM configuration that can correspond to the scan events in FIG. **12** according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **17**, the scan engine can generate pointer bank **1748***a* with pointers linked to the corresponding IQ demodulator and accumulator, e.g., pointer **1749***a* can link to the first accumulator, pointer **1749***b* to the second accumulator, pointer **1749***c* to the third accumulator, and pointer **1749***d* to the fourth accumulator. From time t0 to t1 in FIG. **12**, the scan engine can further link the pointers to the storage locations in the RAM allocated for those scan events. For example, during the first scan event, the scan engine can configure the first IQ demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance row-to-row touch signals (labeled as "D-D") and then link the first pointer **1749***a* to the storage location **1741** at which row-to-row scan results can be stored. During the second and third scan events, the scan engine can then configure the first demodulator to demodulate the self-capacitance row and column touch signals (labeled as "Self Cap"). Because the scan engine has previously linked the first pointer **1749***a* to the storage location **1741** during the first scan event, the scan engine can omit performing the linking again to store self-capacitance scan results. The scan engine can also configure the second and third demodulators to demodulate the stylus touch signals (labeled as "Pen Frequency One," "Pen Frequency Two") and then link the second pointer **1749***b* to the storage location **1742** and the third pointer **1749***c* to the storage location **1742** at which stylus scan results can be stored.

[0113] From time t1 to t2 in FIG. **12**, the scan engine can again configure the first demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance column-to-column touch signals (labeled as "S-S") during the fourth scan event and keep the link of the first pointer **1749***a* to the storage location **1741** at which the column-to-column scan results can be stored. The scan engine can configure the fourth demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance row-to-column touch signals (labeled "Touch Image") during the fifth scan event and link the fourth pointer **1749***d* to the storage location **1744** at which mutual capacitance row-to-column scan results can be stored. The scan engine can configure the second demodulator to demodulate the next set of stylus touch signals (labeled as "Pen Frequency One") during the fifth scan event and retain the link between the second pointer **1749***b* and the storage location **1742**.

[0114] From time t2 to t3 in FIG. **12**, the scan engine can generate a new pointer bank **1748***b*, in which the first pointer **1749***a* linking the first accumulator to the storage location **1741** can be changed to link to the storage location **1745** so that the stylus and touch spectral analysis results (labeled "Spectral Analysis") can be stored in their allocated storage location.

[0115] The results stored in the RAM can be stored as in-phase and quadrature information, for example, or in other examples, the results can be stored using as magnitude and phase information. In some examples, the receive section can be configured to store results as in-phase and quadrature information for some scan steps and as magnitude and phase information for other steps. The scan engine can change between the two types of information by updating the pointers used to store the scan results. Magnitude and phase can be calculated by the receive section hardware. Magnitude can be calculated as the square root of the sum of the square of the in-phase component and the square of the quadrature component. Phase can be calculated as the inverse tangent of Q divided by I. Mathematically, the magnitude and phase calculations can be expressed as:

$$\text{magnitude} = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}\ ; \quad \text{phase} = \tan^{-1}\frac{Q}{I}$$

[0116] As discussed above and illustrated with respect to FIG. **1**, in some examples the touch controller **102** can be implemented using a master-slave configuration. For example, FIG. **18** illustrates an exemplary scan architecture for a touch controller configuring a master-slave circuit, which can include touch circuitry for a master touch circuit and touch circuitry for a slave touch circuit, according to examples of the disclosure. In some examples, the master-slave circuit can be a single package containing two touch controllers, while in other examples, the master-slave circuit can include two separate touch controller chips. In the example of FIG. **18**, the scan engine can configure both the master and slave touch circuitry to execute a scan plan together. For example, the master and slave touch circuitry can drive and sense different row and column traces such that the combination scans all of the rows and columns of the touch sensor panel. As illustrated in FIG. **18**, during the first scan event, both the master and slave circuitry can be configured to perform mutual capacitance column-column scans on the respective row and column traces. Similarly, the remaining scan events can be performed by the master and slave circuitry. When the panel scan engine generates an interrupt command, the slave circuit can transfer its scan event results to the master circuit, which can then send the results to the RAM for storage. In some examples, the master and slave touch controllers can provide for a bi-directional data transfer to enable both controllers to have the full image of touch. Master-slave configurations can allow for scanning high density touch sensor panels (e.g. a 40×30 array of rows and columns) with low density circuits (master and slave circuits can each stimulate 20 rows and sense touch signals generated by any of the 40 rows on 15 columns).

[0117] FIG. **19** illustrates the scan plan executed in FIG. **18** according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **19**, the scan plan can define the scan events (start and pause) executed by both the master and slave circuits and the interrupt times when the scan results from both the master slave circuits can be transferred to the RAM. In some examples, the data generated by the slave circuit's scan results can be transferred to the master circuit as soon as it is ready. Once the hardware has completed the transmission and processing steps for one or more scan events and the results are ready, an interrupt can be generated to store the scan results in memory. For example, scan plan **1900** defines a first scan event **1902** corresponding to the mutual capacitance column-to-column scan of the first scan event performed by the master and slave circuits illustrated in FIG. **18**. Similarly second scan event **1904**, third scan event **1906**, fourth scan event **1908**, fifth scan event **1910**, sixth scan event **1912** and so on through eighth scan event **1914** correspond to the respective scan events performed by master and slave circuits illustrated in FIG. **18**.

[0118] As described above, the panel scan engine can generate one or more pointer banks to have pointers corresponding to the accumulator results, each pointer linked to a corresponding IQ demodulator and accumulator and then linked to the particular location in the RAM at which that scan event's results are to be stored. FIG. **20** illustrates the RAM configuration when the scan events of FIG. **18** are performed. In the example of FIG. **20**, both the master and slave scan results can be stored together in the particular storage locations allocated for the scan events.

[0119] FIG. **20** illustrates an exemplary RAM configuration that can correspond to the scan events in FIG. **18** according to examples of the disclosure. In the example of FIG. **20**, the scan engine can generate pointer bank **2048***a* with pointers linked to the corresponding IQ demodulator and accumulator, e.g., pointer **2049***a* can link to the first accumulator, pointer **2049***b* to the second accumulator, pointer **2049***c* to the third accumulator, and pointer **2049***d* to the fourth accumulator. From time t0 to t21 in FIG. **18**, the scan engine can further link the pointers to the storage locations in the RAM allocated for those scan events. For example, during the first scan event, the scan engine can configure the first IQ demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance row-to-row touch signals (labeled as "D-D") and then link the first pointer **2049***a* to the storage location **2041** at which mutual capacitance row-to-row scan results can be stored. During the second and third scan events, the scan engine can then configure the first demodulator to demodulate the self-capacitance row and column touch signals (labeled as "Self Cap"). Because the scan engine has previously linked the first pointer **2049***a* to the storage location **2041** during the first scan event, the scan engine can omit performing the linking again to store self-capacitance scan results. The scan engine can also con-

figure the second and third demodulators to demodulate the stylus touch signals (labeled as "Pen Frequency One," "Pen Frequency Two") and then link the second pointer **2049***b* to the storage location **2042** and the third pointer **2049***c* to the storage location **2042** at which stylus scan results can be stored.

[0120] From time t6 to t10 in FIG. **18**, the scan engine can configure the first demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance column-to-column touch signals (labeled as "S-S") during the fourth scan event and keep the link of the first pointer **2049***a* to the storage location **2041** at which the column-to-column scan results can be stored. The scan engine can configure the fourth demodulator to demodulate the mutual capacitance row-to-column touch signals (labeled "Touch Image") during the fifth scan event and link the fourth pointer **2049***d* to the storage location **2044** at which mutual capacitance row-to-column scan results can be stored. The scan engine can configure the second demodulator to demodulate the next set of stylus touch signals (labeled as "Pen Frequency One") during the fifth scan event and retain the link between the second pointer **2049***b* and the storage location **2042**.

[0121] From time t11 to t21 in FIG. **18**, the scan engine can generate a new pointer bank **2048***b*, in which the first pointer **2049***a* linking the first accumulator to the storage location **2041** can be changed to link to the storage location **2045** so that the stylus and touch spectral analysis results (labeled "Spectral Analysis") can be stored in their allocated storage location.

[0122] FIGS. **21**A-**21**D illustrate example systems in which touch controller according to examples of the disclosure can be implemented. FIG. **21**A illustrates an example mobile telephone **2136** that includes a touch screen **2124** and other computing system blocks that can be configured by a touch controller according to various examples. FIG. **21**B illustrates an example digital media player **2140** that includes a touch screen **2126** and other computing system blocks that can be configured by a touch controller according to various examples. FIG. **21**C illustrates an example personal computer **2144** that includes a touch screen **2128** and other computing system blocks that can be configured by a touch controller according to various examples. FIG. **21**D illustrates an example tablet computing device **2148** that includes a touch screen **2130** and other computing system blocks that can be configured by a touch controller according to various examples. The touch screen and computing system blocks that can be configured by a touch controller can be implemented in other devices including in wearable devices.

[0123] The mobile telephone, media player, and personal computer of FIGS. **21**A through **21**D can advantageously provide more robust and flexible touch circuitry to handle various types of touch events at the panel by using a touch controller to configure the touch circuitry.

[0124] Therefore, according to the above, some examples of the disclosure are directed to a touch sensitive device. The touch sensitive device can comprise: a configurable circuit. The configurable circuit can be capable of switching a coupling of a touch sensor panel to components of the circuit in a transmit configuration or components of the circuit in a receive configuration. The circuit in the transmit configuration can be capable of generating stimulation signals having one or more phases and one or more frequencies to drive the touch sensor panel to detect a touch or hover event by an object. The circuit in the receive configuration can be capable of receiving and processing a touch signal indicative of the detected touch or hover event. The touch sensitive device can also comprise a scan engine. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit according to a scan plan. The scan plan can define a sequence of scan events to be performed at the touch sensor panel. Each scan event can define the transmit configuration and the receive configuration for the scan event. Executing the scan plan can cause the sequence of scan events to be performed with the defined transmit and receive configurations for the scan events. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the circuit can be capable of driving a first portion of the touch sensor panel with one of the stimulation signals having a first frequency and receiving at least a first touch signal from the first portion, and simultaneously driving a second portion of the touch sensor panel with another of the stimulation signals having a second frequency and receiving at least a second touch signal from the second portion. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the touch sensor panel can comprise a plurality of touch nodes. Each touch node can be capable of receiving the stimulation signals from the components of the circuit in the transmit configuration and transmitting the touch signals to components of the circuit in the receive configuration. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the touch sensor panel can comprise a plurality of row traces and a plurality of column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to transmit the stimulation signals to the plurality of row traces in the transmit configuration and to receive the touch signal from the plurality of column traces in the receive configuration. The touch signal can indicate a mutual capacitance between the row traces and the column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to transmit the stimulation signals to a first set of the row traces in the transmit configuration and to receive the touch signal from a second set of the row traces in the receive configuration. The touch signal can indicate a mutual capacitance between the first and second sets of the row traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to ground one or more row traces between the first set of row traces in the transmit configuration and the second set of row traces in the receive configuration. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to transmit the stimulation signals to a first set of the column traces in the transmit configuration and to receive the touch signal from a second set of the column traces in the receive configuration. The touch signal can indicate a mutual capacitance between the first and second sets of the column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to ground one or more column traces between the first set of column traces in the transmit configuration and the second set of column traces in the receive configuration. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to transmit the stimulation signals to the non-inverting input of sense amplifiers and to receive the touch signal from the row traces in the receive configuration, the row traces in the receive configuration coupled to the inverting input of the sense amplifiers. The

touch signal can indicate a self-capacitance between the row traces and an object proximate to the panel. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be further capable of configuring the circuit to transmit a guard signal to the column traces in the transmit configuration, the column traces acting as a guard to block interference to the touch signal at the row traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to transmit the stimulation signals to the non-inverting input of sense amplifiers and to receive the touch signal from the column traces in the receive configuration, the column traces in the receive configuration coupled to the inverting input of the sense amplifiers. The touch signal can indicate a self-capacitance between the row traces and an object proximate to the panel. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be further capable of configuring the circuit to transmit a guard signal to the row traces in the transmit configuration, the row traces acting as a guard to block interference to the touch signal at the column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the object can be a finger or a stylus. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the device can further comprise: a display capable of displaying first data and updating to display second data. The scan engine can be capable of receiving a display signal indicating that the display is updating and configuring the circuit to operate on the touch sensor panel during the updating of the display. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the circuit can be capable of switching the components to a cancelation configuration, the cancelation configuration being capable of canceling parasitic capacitance from the touch signal. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the circuit can comprise two configurable circuits coupled together in a master-slave configuration. Each of the two circuits can be capable of operating in a transmit configuration and a receive configuration. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the circuit to receive a noise signal from the plurality of column traces in the receive configuration and the plurality of row traces in the receive configuration when the circuit is not generating stimulation signals. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the noise signal can be demodulated at one or more frequencies. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the noise signal can be demodulated using one or more in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) demodulators. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the noise signal can be demodulated using a demodulation window corresponding to stimulation signals generated during a scan event. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, a noise value can be generated from the demodulated noise signal at the one or more frequencies and one or more low noise frequencies can be determined by selecting the one or more frequencies with the smallest noise value. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the device can further comprise wireless communication circuitry capable of transmitting, to a peripheral device, at least one of information about the one or more low noise frequencies, information about the scan plan, or device clock information. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the wireless communication circuitry is further capable of receiving force information from the peripheral device. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, configuring the circuit can include coupling the plurality of row traces and the plurality of column traces to transmit or receive channels. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, a row trace and a column trace can be paired with a transmit channel and receive channel pair, such that one of the row trace and the column trace can be coupled to a transmit channel of the transmit channel and receive channel pair and the other of the row trace and the column trace can be coupled to a receive channel of the transmit channel and receive channel pair.

[0125] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a method for performing one or more scan events on a touch sensitive device, the method can comprise defining a plurality of scan events; defining a transmit configuration and a receive configuration for each scan event; defining a scan plan that orders and establishes a timing of the plurality of scan events; and performing the plurality of scan events according to the scan plan. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine performs the plurality of scan events at predefined times. Each scan event having associated therewith specific configurations of a transmit section, a receive section, and a memory.

[0126] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a non-transitory computer readable storage medium. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium can have stored therein a scan plan for configuring a touch circuit in a touch sensitive device that when executed by a scan engine can causes the scan engine to: configure a portion of the touch circuit to be a transmit section, the transmit section capable of driving a touch sensor panel to detect a touch or hover event; configure another portion of the touch circuit to be a receive section, the receive section capable of processing the detected touch or hover event; configure a memory having multiple memory locations, the memory capable of storing a touch signal indicative of the processed touch event; and direct a scan sequence at the touch sensitive device according to the scan plan, the scan plan defining the scan sequence. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can direct the scan sequence including one or more scan events at predefined times. Each scan event can have associated therewith specific configurations of the transmit section, the receive section, and the memory.

[0127] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a touch controller. The touch controller can comprise a configurable transmit section capable of generating one or more stimulation signals having one or more phases and one or more frequencies to drive a touch sensor panel; a configurable receive section capable of receiving and processing one or more touch signals; and a programmable scan engine capable of configuring at least one of the transmit section or the receive section according to a scan plan. The scan plan can define a sequence of scan events to be performed at the touch sensor panel. Each scan event can define at least one of first settings for first components of the transmit section or second settings for second components of the receive section. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the controller can further comprise a configurable memory capable of storing the one or more touch signals. The programmable scan engine can be capable of configuring the memory according to the scan plan and a scan event can define storage allocations in the memory. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the

transmit section can comprise one or more oscillators capable of generating the stimulation signals at one or more frequencies, one or more digital-to-analog converters (DACs) coupled to the oscillators and capable of generating the stimulation signals at one or more phases; and one or more channels coupled to the DAC converters. Each channel can include a first multiplexer capable of selecting one of the stimulation signals having one of the phases and one of the frequencies. The scan engine can also be capable of configuring the first settings for the oscillators, the DAC converters, and the first multiplexers of the one or more channels. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the transmit section can further comprise: a second multiplexer capable of routing the selected stimulation signal outputted from the first multiplexer to a row or column trace of the touch sensor panel. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the first settings for the second multiplexers of the one or more channels. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the second multiplexer can be capable of coupling the row or column trace of the touch sensor panel to at least one of the selected stimulation signal outputted from the first multiplexer, the receive section, or ground. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the receive section can comprises: one or more channels coupled to the touch sensor panel. Each channel can include a sense amplifier capable of receiving at least one touch signal from the touch sensor panel; and one or more demodulators capable of demodulating the at least one touch signal to output at least one of an in-phase (I) component, a quadrature (Q) component, or an in-phase-quadrature (IQ) component. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the second settings for the sense amplifiers and the demodulators of the channels. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, each demodulator can be capable of demodulating the at least one touch signal at a phase and frequency of interest corresponding to the phase and frequency of at least one stimulation signal or at least one stylus stimulation signal. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the memory can comprise: a pointer bank including one or more pointers. Each pointer can be capable of pointing to locations allocated in the memory to store the touch signal. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the pointer bank and the locations allocated in the memory. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more touch signals can include at least one of a mutual capacitance signal or a self-capacitance signal. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan events can include at least one of a mutual capacitance scan, a self-capacitance scan, or a stylus scan. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of executing the scan plan so as to cause the sequence of scan events to be performed at the configurations for the scan events. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of dynamically changing the scan plan during execution. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan events can include at least one mutual capacitance scan. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate a plurality of row traces and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from a plurality of column traces. The touch signals can be indicative of a mutual capacitance between the row and column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate the plurality of column traces and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from the plurality of row traces. The touch signals can be indicative of a mutual capacitance between the row and column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate a first set of the plurality of row traces and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from a second set of the plurality of row traces. The touch signals can be indicative of a mutual capacitance between row traces in the first and second sets of the row traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate a first set of the plurality of column traces and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from a second set of the plurality of column traces. The touch signals indicative of a mutual capacitance between column traces in the first and second sets of the column traces. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan events can include at least one self-capacitance scan. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate a non-inverting input of sense amplifiers in the receive section and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from a plurality of row traces, the plurality of row traces coupled to the inverting input of the sense amplifiers. The touch signal can be indicating a self-capacitance between the row traces and an object proximate to the panel. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of configuring the transmit section to stimulate a non-inverting input of sense amplifiers in the receive section and configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from a plurality of column traces, the plurality of column traces coupled to the inverting input of the sense amplifiers. The touch signal can be indicating a self-capacitance between the column traces and the object proximate to the panel. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can further be capable of configuring the transmit section to apply a guard signal to unused row or column traces to block interference with the touch signals. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan events can include at least one of a touch spectral analysis scan, a stylus spectral analysis scan or a stylus scan. The scan engine can be capable of configuring the receive section to receive touch signals from one or more of row and column traces when the controller is not generating any stimulation signals. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the configurable transmit and receive sections can be implemented in a master-slave configuration, such that a first portion of the configurable transmit section and a first portion of the configurable receive section can be implemented in a master touch controller, and a second portion of the configurable transmit section and a second portion of the configurable receive section can be implemented in a slave touch controller. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the transmit section can be capable of driving a first portion of the touch sensor panel with first stimulation signals having a first frequency and simultaneously driving a second portion of the touch sensor panel with second stimulation signals having a second frequency.

[0128] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a non-transitory computer readable storage medium. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium can have stored thereon a scan plan for configuring a touch controller in a touch sensitive device that when executed by a scan engine can cause the scan engine to: configure a portion of the touch controller to be a transmit section, the transmit section capable of driving a touch sensor panel to detect a touch or hover event; configure another portion of the touch controller to be a receive section, the receive section capable of processing the detected touch or hover event; and direct a scan sequence at the touch sensitive device according to the scan plan, the scan plan defining the scan sequence.

[0129] The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim **18**, wherein the scan engine directs the scan sequence including one or more scan events at predefined times, each scan event having associated therewith specific configurations of the transmit section and the receive section. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of dynamically changing the scan sequence. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the transmit section can be capable of driving a first portion of the touch sensor panel with first stimulation signals having a first frequency and simultaneously driving a second portion of the touch sensor panel with second stimulation signals having a second frequency.

[0130] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a method for configuring a touch controller in a touch sensitive device. The method can comprise: configuring portions of the touch controller to be a transmit section or a receive section. The transmit section can be capable of driving a touch sensor panel to detect a touch or hover event and the receive section can be capable of processing the detected touch or hover event. The method can also comprise, performing the one or more scan events according to a scan plan. The scan plan can define the scan sequence. Each scan event can define a transmit configuration and a receive configuration for that particular scan event. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can perform the one or more scan events at predefined times. Each scan event can have associated therewith specific configurations of the transmit section and the receive section. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the scan engine can be capable of dynamically changing the scan sequence. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the transmit section can be capable of driving a first portion of the touch sensor panel with first stimulation signals having a first frequency and simultaneously driving a second portion of the touch sensor panel with second stimulation signals having a second frequency.

[0131] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to an active stylus. The active stylus can comprise one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus; control circuitry coupled to the one or more electrodes capable of generating one or more stimulation signals; and wireless communication circuitry coupled to the control circuitry capable of receiving information from a peripheral device. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the control circuitry can be capable of generating the one or more stimulation signals at a first frequency and at a second frequency. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the signals generated at the first frequency and the second frequency can generated simultaneously. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include one or more stimulation frequencies. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include clock information. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include information about one or more scan events. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the stylus can further comprise a force sensor at the tip of the stylus configured to detect an amount of force at the tip of the stylus. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the wireless communication circuitry can be capable of transmitting the amount of force to the peripheral device. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation signals can be generated only during a stylus scan event. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the stylus can further comprise an internal clock coupled to at least one of the control circuitry or wireless communication circuitry. The internal clock can be capable of being synchronized with the peripheral device based the received clock information. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the wireless communication circuitry can be capable of being synchronized with the peripheral device such that the wireless communication circuitry can transmit or receive information at predetermined times. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation frequencies can correspond to one or more low noise frequencies determined at the peripheral device.

[0132] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a method for operating an active stylus capable of stimulating a touch sensitive device. The method can comprise: receiving information from the touch sensitive device via wireless communication circuitry in the stylus; generating, at control circuitry in the stylus, one or more stimulation signals based on the received information; and applying the one or more stimulation signals to one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation signals can include signals at a first frequency and at a second frequency. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation signals at the first frequency and the second frequency can be generated simultaneously. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include one or more stimulation frequencies. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include clock information. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the received information can include information about one or more scan events. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the method can also comprise detecting, via a force sensor, an amount of force at the tip of the stylus. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the method can also comprise transmitting, via the wireless communication circuitry, the amount of force to the peripheral device. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation signals can be generated only during a stylus scan event. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the method can also comprise, synchronizing a clock within the stylus based on the

received clock information. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the wireless communication circuitry can be synchronized so as to transmit and receive information at predetermined times. Additionally or alternatively to one or more examples disclosed above, the one or more stimulation frequencies can correspond to one or more low noise frequencies determined at the touch sensitive device.

[0133] Other examples of the disclosure are directed to a non-transitory computer readable storage medium. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium can have stored therein instructions, which when executed by an active stylus capable of stimulating a touch sensitive device, can cause the stylus to perform a method. The method can comprise: receiving information from the touch sensitive device via wireless communication circuitry in the stylus; generating, at control circuitry in the stylus, one or more stimulation signals based on the received information; and applying the one or more stimulation signals to one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus.

[0134] Although the disclosure and examples have been fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as being included within the scope of the disclosure and examples as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An active stylus, comprising:
- one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus;
- control circuitry coupled to the one or more electrodes capable of generating one or more stimulation signals; and
- wireless communication circuitry coupled to the control circuitry capable of receiving information from a peripheral device.

2. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the control circuitry is capable of generating the one or more stimulation signals at a first frequency and at a second frequency.

3. The stylus of claim **2**, wherein the signals generated at the first frequency and the second frequency are generated simultaneously.

4. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the received information includes one or more stimulation frequencies.

5. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the received information includes clock information.

6. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the received information includes information about one or more scan events.

7. The stylus of claim **1**, further comprising:
- a force sensor at the tip of the stylus configured to detect an amount of force at the tip of the stylus.

8. The stylus of claim **7**, wherein the wireless communication circuitry is capable of transmitting the amount of force to the peripheral device.

9. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the one or more stimulation signals are generated only during a stylus scan event.

10. The stylus of claim **1**, further comprising:
- an internal clock coupled to at least one of the control circuitry or wireless communication circuitry;
- wherein, the internal clock capable of being synchronized with the peripheral device based the received clock information.

11. The stylus of claim **1**, wherein the wireless communication circuitry is capable of being synchronized with the peripheral device such that the wireless communication circuitry transmits or receives information at predetermined times.

12. The stylus of claim **4**, wherein the one or more stimulation frequencies correspond to one or more low noise frequencies determined at the peripheral device.

13. A method for operating an active stylus capable of stimulating a touch sensitive device, the method comprising:
- receiving information from the touch sensitive device via wireless communication circuitry in the stylus;
- generating, at control circuitry in the stylus, one or more stimulation signals based on the received information; and
- applying the one or more stimulation signals to one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus.

14. The method of claim **13**, wherein the one or more stimulation signals include signals at a first frequency and at a second frequency.

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the one or more stimulation signals at the first frequency and the second frequency are generated simultaneously.

16. The method of claim **13**, wherein the received information includes one or more stimulation frequencies.

17. The method of claim **13**, wherein the received information includes clock information.

18. The method of claim **13**, wherein the received information includes information about one or more scan events.

19. The method of claim **13**, further comprising:
- detecting, via a force sensor, an amount of force at the tip of the stylus.

20. The method of claim **19**, further comprising:
- transmitting, via the wireless communication circuitry, the amount of force to the touch sensitive device.

21. The method of claim **13**, wherein the one or more stimulation signals are only generated during a stylus scan event.

22. The method of claim **17**, further comprising:
- synchronizing a clock within the stylus based on the received clock information.

23. The method of claim **13**, wherein the wireless communication circuitry is synchronized so as to transmit and receive information at predetermined times.

24. The method of claim **16**, wherein the one or more stimulation frequencies correspond to one or more low noise frequencies determined at the touch sensitive device.

25. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium having stored therein instructions, which when executed by an active stylus capable of stimulating a touch sensitive device, causes the stylus to perform a method comprising:
- receiving information from the touch sensitive device via wireless communication circuitry in the stylus;
- generating, at control circuitry in the stylus, one or more stimulation signals based on the received information; and
- applying the one or more stimulation signals to one or more electrodes at a distal end of the stylus.

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