

Description

The present invention is related to material disclosed in United States Patent No. 4 672 364 which corresponds to wo 86/00446 published on 16 January 1986.

5 The invention relates, generally, to a touch input device and, more particularly, to an opto-matrix frame having ambient light compensation.

Coincident with the use of video displays has always been the problem of the man/machine interface. Traditionally, control of displayed information or cursors has been via a keyboard. Recently, however, a number of devices have been introduced which allow an operator to directly interact with the video display. 10 These types of devices have included light pens, desk-type mouse controllers, or touch input devices such as a switch matrix or opto-electronic matrices. While generally switch-type overlays which are placed adjacent a video display are inexpensive to apply and utilize, they are generally susceptible to contact wear as well as distortion of the video information which is presented to the viewer, particularly in high usage environments. However, since opto-matrix schemes utilize light, which is generally in the infrared region, the 15 switch matrix presented by the light beams is invisible to the viewer and, therefore, does not distort the video information displayed to the viewer and is not subject to wear in high usage environments. A number of schemes which utilize opto-matrix frames may be found in U.S. Patent No. 4,267,443 "Photoelectric Input Apparatus", issued May 12, 1981 to Carroll et al; U.S. Patent No. 4,243,879 "Touch Panel with Ambient Light Sampling", issued January 6, 1981 to Carroll et al; and U.S. Patent No. 3,764,813 "Coordinate 20 Detection System", issued October 9, 1973 to Clement et al. These three schemes address problems inherent with opto-matrix devices such as increasing frame resolution without a corresponding increase in components, surrounding or ambient light compensation, or optimization of emitter/detector driving and detecting networks respectively. These systems still have drawbacks in some areas such as large component usage thereby resulting in higher costs, ambient light sensing which is based on a predetermined value rather than dynamically, and difficulty in compensating for reflection or glare which may result 25 in styli hits not being recorded.

Glare problems generally occur when an emitter is adjacent the corner of the frame or bezel such that light produced by the emitter bounces off an adjacent surface and is then detected by the detector such that any stylus which is introduced to the video display inherently blocks the majority of the light received 30 by the detector but the reflectant light is sufficiently high for the detector and its associated circuitry to not perceive a hit. Accordingly, it is desirable to have a device which minimizes the number of components necessary for addressing and detecting emitters and detectors. Further, it is also desirable to have a device which dynamically compensates for ambient light and for variations in emitter output and detector sensitivity. Also, it is desirable to have a device which minimizes glare problems.

35 The present invention consists in a touch input device having digital ambient light sampling and compensation, comprising an optomatrix frame having optical emitters disposed on two adjacent sides of the frame; optical detectors disposed on the two sides of the frame opposite the emitters, wherein at least one driver is connected to the emitters for activating at least one emitter at a time; a decoding device is electrically connected to the optical detectors for sampling the light received by the detectors; a digital 40 converter is connected to the decoding device for converting the value of the light received by the detectors to a digital value; a processor is connected to the converter and comprises means for calculating the difference between the digital value of the light received by a detector during activation of a corresponding emitter and the digital value of the light received by the detector when a corresponding emitter is unactivated, said processor further comprising means for comparing said difference with a previously 45 determined threshold level in order to determine the interruption or noninterruption of light emitted by said emitter and received by said corresponding detector regardless of ambient light, said processor further comprising means for deriving a new threshold level for individual emitter output and detector reception pairs upon detection of said noninterrupted light, said new threshold level being stored by the processor to be used as a comparison threshold level for subsequent comparisons of the same emitter output and 50 detector reception pair.

Reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a representative view of an operator utilizing a video display;

Figures 2, 3 and 4 form a complete schematic diagram for use in conjunction with the touch input entry device of the present invention;

55 Figure 5 is a representational view of glare produced by the frame surrounding the opto-matrix devices as well as a numbering assignment of the emitters and detectors of the present invention;

Figures 6 through 11 are flow chart diagrams for use with the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 12 is a timing diagram of the data output for use with the present invention.

Referring now to Figure 1, there is illustrated a representative view of an operator utilizing a video display. Shown is a CRT 10 having a display area 12 and which generally interacts with a keypad or keyboard 14. An operator 16 interacts with the display area 12 through the use of the stylus 18, which in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is the finger of the operator thereby presenting a truly touch-type interactive system. It is to be understood, however, that other types of styli can and may be used without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the claims such as, for example, pencils, pointers, or other similar types of apparatus. While the keypad 14 is shown, it is one of the primary objects of the present invention to utilize the keypad 14 as little as possible, if at all, with the operator 16 utilizing the stylus 18 for direct interaction with the CRT. A touch input area is generally defined by what the operator 16 sees in the display area 12. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, this touch area utilizes emitters which are disposed on the bottom and one side of the display with detectors located on the top and opposite side thereby forming an infrared light beam matrix (shown more clearly in Figure 5). The light beams (not shown) shine through the bezel 20 which is disposed around the edge of the CRT 10 and which, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is opaque to visible light but transparent to infrared light. It is to be understood, however, that other types of bezels which exhibit different types of light transmission properties may be utilized.

Referring now to Figures 2, 3 and 4, there is illustrated a schematic for the present invention. A list of the major component designations and functions is shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE I

<u>Component Number</u>	<u>Component Type</u>
U1	Schmidt Trigger Inverter
U2	Microprocessor
U3, U4, U8, U9	Darlington Transistor Array
U5, U6, U7	BCD-to-Decimal Decoder
CR0-CR47	Light Emitting Diodes (Emitters)
Q0-Q47	Phototransistors (Detectors)

Also shown is a microprocessor U2 which, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is an 8-bit microcomputer having on-board analog-to-digital converter as well as RAM and ROM, and is an HMOS device preferably of the 6800 family of microcomputers produced by companies such as Motorola of Austin, Texas. It is to be understood, however, that other types of microcomputers can be utilized which may be CMOS or NMOS and which have been produced by other manufacturers having different bit-byte configurations such as 16 or 32-bit bytes. These machines like the preferred 6800 family architecture are readily known and available to one skilled in the art. The design of the present invention does not require the use of all features and pins attendant to the U2 microprocessor and therefore only those utilized will be discussed and are shown. The Vcc terminal is connected to Vcc power which, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is +5 Volts and is also connected to terminal Vpp. Vcc supplies operating power to most of the microprocessor U2 while Vpp supplies the programming voltage for the ROM memory in the microprocessor U2 which, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is EPROM, although it is to be understood that masked versions of the microprocessor may be utilized with the result that Vpp is no longer necessary. The XTAL and EXTAL terminals have a crystal disposed therebetween with the EXTAL terminal having one terminal of capacitor C2 connected thereto with the remaining terminal of capacitor C2 connected to Ground (Gnd). This thereby provides a stabilized clock frequency for the entire system of the present invention. The RESET terminal is connected to one terminal of capacitor C3 with the remaining terminal of capacitor C3 also connected to Gnd. Terminal PC5, which is an I/O pin, is connected to the interrupt terminal INT and is connected to the output of the A inverter of device U1 which is a Schmidt-type trigger inverter with the input to inverter A of component U1 being connected to one terminal of R1 and one

terminal of R2 as well as to the clock terminal which is thereafter provided by a host computer (not shown). The remaining terminals of R1 and R2 are connected to Vcc and Gnd respectively. The I/O pin PC7 is connected to the input of the B inverter of device U1 with the output of the B inverter of device U1 being a data output terminal which is also connected to a host computer (not shown). Also shown on Figure 2 is capacitor C1 which acts as a filtering capacitor and is connected such that one terminal is attached to the +5 or Vcc bus with the other terminal attached to the Gnd bus. Port B I/O lines PB0, PB1, PB2, PB3, PB4, PB5 and PB7 provide coding and decoding for the emitters and detectors of the present invention as shown more clearly in Figures 3 and 4. Pin Vrh is a voltage reference high pin which provides the high voltage reference for the analog/digital conversion portion of the microprocessor U2. The Vrl pin is a voltage reference low pin which provides the low reference voltage for the analog-to-digital portion of the microprocessor U2. Port C terminals PC0, PC1, PC2, PC3 and PC4 are I/O pins which interconnect with the coding and decoding of the emitter/detector array as shown more clearly in Figures 3 and 4. Analog-to-digital terminals AN0, AN1, AN2 and AN3 are interconnected with the detection circuitry as shown more clearly in Figure 4. The Vss terminal of the microprocessor U2 is connected to Gnd, while I/O pin PD6 is connected to one terminal of resistor R11. The remaining terminal of resistor R11 is connected to Vcc.

Referring now to Figure 3, the emitter portion of the present invention is shown. The PB0 line is connected to one terminal of resistor B of resistor network R3 as well as to the base terminal of one of the Darlington transistor pairs of component U3, a Darlington transistor array, while I/O line PB1 is connected to resistor A of resistor network R3 which is in turn connected to the base of another Darlington transistor pair of component U3. Similarly, I/O lines PB2, PB3, PB4 and PB5 are connected to resistors F, E, D and C respectively of resistor network R3 as well as to a base terminal of the Darlington transistor pair contained in component U4, also a Darlington transistor array. The remaining terminals of resistors A, B, C, D, E and F of resistor network R3 are tied together and thereafter to Vcc. The Vrh line is connected to one terminal of resistors R4 and R5 with the remaining terminals of resistors R4 and R5 being connected to Vcc and Gnd respectively. The I/O line PB7 is connected to the D input of component U5 which is a binary coded decimal (BCD) to decimal decoder while PC0, PC1 and PC2 (supplied by component U1, not shown) are connected to the A, B and C inputs respectively of decoder U5. The collector terminal associated with the Darlington transistor pair for I/O line PB0 is connected to one terminal of resistor R10 while the collector terminal associated with the Darlington pair for I/O line PB1 is connected to one terminal of resistor R9. The remaining terminals of resistor R9 and R10 are thereafter connected to each other and to one terminal of resistor R8 and capacitor C4 as well as to all four of the collector terminals associated with the Darlington transistor array U4. The remaining terminal of resistor R8 is connected to Vcc while the remaining terminal of capacitor C4 is connected to Gnd. The SUB terminals of Darlington transistor arrays U3 and U4 are connected to Gnd. The emitter terminal of the Darlington transistor pair associated with I/O line PB0 of component U3 is connected to the anode of emitters CR0, CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4, CR5, CR6 and CR7 while similarly the emitter of component U3 which is associated with the I/O line PB1 is connected to the anode of emitters CR8 through CR15. The emitters in the preferred embodiment of the present invention are infrared light emitting diodes although it is to be understood that other types of emitters can and may be utilized without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Similarly, the emitter terminals associated with I/O lines PB2, PB3, PB4 and PB5 of Darlington transistor array U4 are connected to the anodes of emitters CR16-23, CR24-31, CR32-39 and CR40-47 respectively. The cathodes of emitters CR7, CR15, CR23, CR31, CR39 and CR47 are connected to the collector terminal of one of the Darlington transistor pairs of U8 which is also a Darlington transistor array with the base terminal associated with this Darlington transistor pair being connected to terminal 7 of U5, a BCD-to-decimal decoder. Similarly, the cathodes of emitters CR6, CR14, CR22, CR30, CR38 and CR46 are connected to the collector terminal of another Darlington transistor pair of component U8 with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to output pin 6 of decoder U5. The cathodes of emitters CR5, CR13, CR21, CR29, CR37, and CR45 are connected to the collector terminal of a Darlington transistor pair of component U8 with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to pin 5 of decoder U5. The cathode terminals of emitters CR4, CR12, CR20, CR28, CR36 and CR44 are connected to the collector terminal of another Darlington transistor pair of array U8 with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to output pin 4 of decoder U5. The cathodes of emitters CR3, CR11, CR19, CR27, CR35 and CR43 are connected to the collector terminal of a Darlington transistor pair from component U9 which is another Darlington transistor array with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to output pin 3 of decoder U3. The cathodes of emitters CR2, CR10, CR18, CR26, CR34 and CR42 are similarly connected to a collector terminal of another Darlington transistor pair of array U9 with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to terminal 2 of decoder U5. The cathodes of emitters CR1, CR9, CR17, CR25, CR33 and CR41 are connected to the collector terminal of another Darlington transistor pair of array U9 with the base

terminal associated therewith being connected to output pin 1 of decoder U5. The cathodes of emitters CR0, CR8, CR16, CR24, CR32 and CR40 are connected to the collector of another Darlington transistor pair contained in array U9 with the base terminal associated therewith being connected to output pin 0 of decoder U5. The emitter terminals and SUB terminals of array U8 are connected together and thereafter to
 5 Gnd while, similarly, the emitter and SUB terminals of array U9 are also connected together and thereafter to Gnd. Accordingly, through the use of arrays U3, U4, U8 and U9, the emitters CR0 through CR47 are connected so as to form a matrix (the operation of which will be described more fully below).

Referring now to Figure 4, there is shown the detection and decoding circuitry associated with the detectors of the present invention. The I/O line PC0 is connected to the input of inverter C of component U1
 10 while, similarly, I/O lines PC1 and PC2 are connected to the input of inverters D and E of component U1. This thereby produces PC0, PC1 and PC2 which is connected to terminals A, B and C respectively of decoder U5 (previously mentioned) as well as to terminals A, B and C respectively of binary coded decimal-to-decimal decoders U6 and U7. Port C I/O line PC3 is connected to the D terminal of decoder U7 while I/O terminal PC4 is connected to the D terminal of decoder U6. Analog-to-digital I/O line AN0 is connected to
 15 one terminal of the A resistors of transistor arrays R6 and R7 and thereafter to the collector terminals of the phototransistors or detectors Q0, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7 and U16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23. Digital I/O line AN1 is similarly connected to one terminal of the B resistors of resistor networks R6 and R7 and thereafter connected to the collectors of detectors Q8 through Q15 and Q24 through Q31. The digital I/O line AN2 is connected to one terminal of the C resistors of resistor networks R6 and R7 and
 20 thereafter to the collectors of the detectors Q32 through Q39. Similarly, the I/O line AN3 is connected to one terminal of the D resistors of the resistor networks R6 and R7 and thereafter to the collectors of detectors Q40 through Q47. The remaining terminals of resistors A, B, C and D of R6 are connected together and thereafter to Vcc while the remaining terminals of resistors A, B, C and D of resistor network R7 are similarly connected together and thereafter to Gnd. The output pin 0 of decoder U7 is connected to the
 25 emitter terminals of detectors Q0 and Q8 while similarly the paired emitter terminals of detectors Q1 and Q9, Q2 and Q10, Q3 and Q11, Q4 and Q12, Q5 and Q13, Q6 and Q14, Q7 and Q15 are connected together and thereafter to terminals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively of decoder U7. Additionally, the emitters of detectors Q16 and Q24 and Q32 and Q40 are connected together thereafter being connected to terminal 0 of decoder U6 while, similarly, the four emitters from detectors Q17 and Q25 and Q33 and Q41, Q18 and
 30 Q26 and Q34 and Q42, Q19 and Q27 and Q35 and Q43, Q20 and Q28 and Q36 and Q44, Q21 and Q29 and Q37 and Q45, Q22 and Q30 and Q38 and Q46, Q23 and Q31 and Q39 and Q47 are connected together and thereafter to terminals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively of decoder U6. This thereby creates a matrixing scheme similar to that of the detectors of Figure 3.

Referring now to Figure 5 there is illustrated a diagrammatic representation of an opto-matrix frame and
 35 bezel. Shown are emitters CR0 through CR47 and detectors Q0 through Q47 which comprise a 16x32 matrix with 16 emitters and detectors in the Y or vertical direction and 32 emitters and detectors in the X or horizontal direction. It is to be understood that although not shown the emitters and detectors are fixedly mounted on a printed circuit board or the like for properly holding and aligning an emitter/detector pair. Also diagrammatically illustrated is the light pattern produced by an emitter and which is received by a detector.
 40 Each emitter when energized, from a diagrammatic standpoint, can be said to produce a principal light beam pattern shown generally at 22 with non-collimated light 24 dispersing further and further apart, the more distant the detector is from the emitter. This therefore causes detectors adjacent the light received by the principal light beam 22 to register some light and which must be compensated for as will be discussed more fully below. Further, when emitters such as CR0 and CR4 are adjacent the corner and thereby the
 45 bezel 20, non-collimated light 24 will have a tendency to bounce off the bezel 20. This bounced light produces a reflected beam shown generally at 26 with the result that some of the reflected beams 26 are received by the detector which is the object of the principal light beam 22. Therefore, should a stylus be introduced into the display area 12 and which does in fact block the principal light beam 22, some non-collimated light 24 via the reflected beams 26 is received by an associated detector such as Q0 with the
 50 result that, under certain light conditions, sufficient light is received by the detector such that a hit by a stylus is not registered as such. This problem of reflected light or glare becomes less and less prevalent as the detectors towards the center of the CRT are utilized. Due to manufacturing efficiencies, the same detectors and emitters are utilized near the corners of the bezel 20 as near the center. Accordingly it has been found that, by reducing the power and thereby light output for four emitters adjacent each corner of
 55 the bezel 20, the power of the reflected beams is reduced to an acceptable non-error-producing level. Accordingly, by reducing the power to emitters CR0, CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4, CR5, CR6, and CR7 to one level of reduced power and reducing power to emitters CR8, CR9, CR10, CR11, CR12, CR13, CR14 and CR15 to a second level of power, light output may be decreased adjacent the corners of the bezel for the

first two emitters, slightly increased for the next two emitters and is at full power for the rest of the opto-matrix frame.

OPERATION OF THE PRESENT DEVICE

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Referring now to Figures 2, 3 and 4, the overall electrical operation of the present invention will be discussed. It is to be remembered that the present invention interacts with a host computer (not shown) which allows a CRT to present information over a video display area 12 which is part of an interactive relationship between the operator 16 and a program or operation such that the opto-matrix touch input
10 screen designates operator decisions to the host computer. It is submitted that the host computer and the programs used with it are within the scope of one skilled in the art and therefore are not discussed in detail below. The host computer introduces a clock signal to the clock terminal of Figure 1, which is received by the C port I/O line PC5 and the interrupt terminal of the microprocessor U2. This clock stream produced by the host computer continues for as long as input from the opto-matrix frame may be desired with the result
15 that upon the absence of a clock signal, an interrupt is initiated in the microprocessor U2. Accordingly, upon appropriate power up and the presence of clock signals to the microprocessor U2, the opto-matrix device begins a scan-type of sequence which causes the LED's to be fired, phototransistors to be read, and internal analysis of the information by appropriate software. Since the operation of the present device is cyclical in nature, a signal cycle will be discussed by way of example, although it is to be understood that
20 the remainder of the devices perform in the same manner.

Upon power up of the microprocessor U2, a main program loop is initiated in software (Figures 6 through 11). It is submitted that the flow chart diagrams illustrated in Figures 6 through 11 taken together with the description of the preferred embodiment herewith are sufficient so as to enable one skilled in the art to write the appropriate software. This starts with the initialization of the pointers at 100, which thereby
25 begins the X and Y beam count at a known start point of zero. Thereafter, the microprocessor waits for a preset number of synchronizing clock pulses at 110 which are received from the host computer thereby insuring complete synchronization between the microcomputer U2 and the host computer. An X phototransistor at 120 is then turned on which would be Q4 (Figure 5) as the start of the initial cycle in the present example. This turning on of the phototransistor allows the transistor to settle down or stabilize. This is
30 accomplished by selecting the appropriate address for I/O lines PC0, PC1 and PC2 which are presented to decoder U7 which is then enabled by I/O line PC3 which thereby allows current to flow through Q4. The LED CR4 is then fired by energization of I/O line PB0 in conjunction with the address presented by PC0, PC1 and PC2 along with the enabling I/O line PB7 which thereby enables line 4 of decoder U5. This firing of the X LED CR4 at 130 also takes into account a wait period so as to insure that the LED CR4 is
35 completely turned on. Further, for LED's CR0 through CR7 a current-limiting resistor R10 is utilized in conjunction with the Darlington transistor array U3 (used as a source driver) which allows current to flow through emitter CR0 through CR7 at a decreased brightness. Similarly, for emitters CR8 through CR15, a second current-limiting resistor R9 is also utilized so as to diminish the light output of the associated emitters. The value of R9 is preferably one-half of R10 thereby firing the two emitters adjacent each corner
40 of the bezel 20 (Figure 5) at a brightness which is slightly less than the next two adjacent emitters. The remainder of the emitters which are driven by Darlington transistor array U4 do not utilize such current-limiting resistors since full brightness or maximum optical power output is desirable. In this manner, and as previously mentioned, a power profiling is accomplished such that for example, emitters CR0 and 1 have a reduced optical output power which thereby reduces the reflected beams 26 with CR8 and 9 having a
45 slightly greater optical power but still less than the remainder of the emitters not adjacent the corners of the bezel 20. Resistor array R3 is provided as a pull up resistor network to insure that each emitter has minimum proper power for firing. Accordingly, when CR4 is fired, current is caused to flow through the emitter of the lower Darlington transistor pair of array U3 which thereby drives a collector of Darlington transistor array U8 (used as a sink driver) such that the emitter is actively driven and the Darlington
50 transistor array U8 and U9 are actively driven. After the LED CR4 is completely turned on a conversion is started at 140 which in this example dictates that analog-to-digital line AN0 takes the value produced by Q4 and starts to convert this value to a digital number. This digital number is determined by a reference value which is controlled by the reference divider of V_{rh} contained on the microprocessor U2 with all signal voltages being ratiometrically converted relative to this reference. It has been determined that this V_{rh}
55 reference value should be set to V_q where V_q is the maximum voltage input and corresponds to a deselected phototransistor or to a selected phototransistor with an extremely low ambient light level. Resistor networks R6 and R7 determine the V_q maximum reference level. During the digital conversion process at 140, the LED CR4 is turned off at 150 with the digital conversion then completed and read and

stored in the microprocessor at 160. With the LED CR4 off, another reading is taken of the phototransistor Q4 which results in a ambient light reading at 170 which is then started to be converted to a digital number at 180. Thereafter a count check is utilized at 190 to determine if there are any more Y's or Y phototransistors to interrogate. This is done since X and Y phototransistors are sampled alternately and since there are less devices in the Y direction than the X, for the purpose of expeditious processing, when the maximum number of Y devices have been sampled, the remainder of the X devices are sampled starting at 440 and described more fully below.. Accordingly, in the present example there are more Y phototransistors to be sampled with the result that Y phototransistor Q0 is turned on at 200. Thereafter at 210 the ambient conversion of the X phototransistor Q4 which was read at 170 is completed with the ambient value subtracted out at 220. This therefore compares the read converted value at 160, which is the fired LED CR4 value, with the read ambient value at 170 where CR4 was off, subtracting the two and determining at 230 whether phototransistor Q4 is saturated. If Q4 is not saturated which would tend to indicate that a hit is present or something is blocking light from detector Q4 then a NO condition exists at 240 which is presented at 260. A comparison is then made which compares the value presented with a previously calculated and stored threshold level from 320 or 330 to determine whether the light beam is to be considered as broken or non-broken at 280 and 290 respectively. If the light beam was non-broken then a new threshold is calculated at 320. In the presence of a broken condition, a flag representing (in the present example) X4 broken is presented at 340. The new threshold and flag condition at 320 and 340 are thereafter presented as data at 350. Alternately, at 230 if a saturated condition exists, this is presented at 250 as a YES condition which is then given to 270 which is compared against a predetermined fixed minimum threshold value. If this value is less than the fixed minimum number, it is at 300 then considered as a broken flag condition which is presented to 340 and thereafter to 350. If the comparison at 270 determines that the difference is greater than or equal to a present threshold level, this is presented via 310 to 330 which calculates a new threshold level (for use at 260) which is in turn presented to 350 as a non-broken or non-hit condition. The new threshold value is computed at 320 or 330 and used by 260 as the threshold for comparison purposes. Accordingly, in this manner a continuous and dynamic sampling of ambient light is utilized and taken into account. Further, device degradation which generally occurs over a considerable period of time and which results in decreased sensitivity by the phototransistor or decreased light output by the emitter is automatically taken into account since, within predetermined absolute minimums and maximums, new thresholds are continuously calculated and utilized.

Processing of the Y axes is then started at 360 in a manner very similar to that of the X axes. This results in the Y LED CR0 being fired for a sufficiently long duration of time at 370 to insure complete LED turn-on with a digital conversion of Q0 started at 380. This conversion at 380 is possible since the Y sensor Q4 was turned on at 200. This seemingly early sampling of Q0 is done since the crystal which determines the frequency at which the microprocessor U2 runs is substantially greater than the clock rate or the data output rate (discussed below). Thereafter LED CR0 is turned off at 390 with the value received by Q0 read when the conversion is complete at 400. Upon completion of the conversion the ambient value of Q0 is determined at 410 with the conversion to a digital number started at 420. Immediately after the start of the digital conversion at 420, the next X sensor which is Q5 is turned on at 450. During the Q5 turn on period the ambient converted value Q0 is read when completed at 460 with the ambient value being subtracted out from the value determined during the firing of LED CR0 at 470. This value is then presented to 480 to determine whether detector Q0 is saturated at 480 with a NO or YES condition being presented to 490 or 500 respectively. Similarly, minimum thresholds are analyzed at 510 and 520. After the comparison at 510, a broken or non-broken condition is determined at 530 and 540 with a broken Y0 flag broken indication at 590 if a broken condition does exist or a new threshold being calculated at 570 if a non-broken condition exists. Again the flag condition and new threshold from 590 and 570 respectively are used to supply Y0 data at 600. The comparison made at 520 is presented by 550 as a flag at 590 if a less than minimum threshold condition exists or at 560 if a new threshold is to be calculated at 580. Thereafter, the new threshold level is calculated at 580 with this value and a non-broken condition supplied to 600. At this point a processing of an X coordinate emitter/detector pair is initiated at 610 and presented as 620 to begin again at block 130 which fires the next X LED CR5 with a repetition of the processing as mentioned for Figures 6 through 9. In this manner, toggling is accomplished between the X and Y axes until at box 190 it is determined that there are no more Y's to be interrogated which is then presented as a jump via 440 to box 625 which thereafter turns on the 17th X axis phototransistor, Q36. X axis LED CR36 is then fired at 630 with the process then continuing in a manner substantially identical to the previously discussed X and Y axes processing. Thereafter at box 830 the X data is presented at 840 to 110 with the process then repeating as long as the host computer continues to send out a clock signal.

It is to be remembered that during this entire time frame the host computer upon receiving a

synchronization signal from microprocessor U2 in a data stream (described more fully below) is required to know in advance the size of the touch input matrix and to keep track of the data stream so as to know which X and Y pair status is being given.

Accordingly, at 350, 600 and 830 data which represents an X or Y broken or non-broken status condition is presented onto the data line. Therefore, referring now to Figure 12 there can be seen a timing and data scheme for the present invention. Upon initialization and synchronization at 110 of Figure 6 four continuous ones are placed onto the data line for the host computer to receive. This thereby lets the host computer know that a synchronization frame has occurred and that the host computer should now start to count. Thereafter, the data is presented in 4-bit bytes with the first two bits always being zero and the third and fourth bits indicating broken or non-broken conditions for the X and Y axes respectively. If a broken condition does exist, then a 1 is placed onto the data line and if an unbroken condition exists, then a 0 is utilized. As an example, should a hit occur at the intersection of CR0 and CR4 and since these are the first X and Y pairs interrogated, the first 4-bit byte of data after synchronization will read (0011). However, had a hit occurred at the intersection of CR0 and CR5, then the first 4-bit byte would have contained (0001) and the second 4-bit byte would have contained (0010). For those frames where no Y axis detector is being interrogated, a 0 is preferably inserted as a false bit although a 1 may also be utilized. This 4-bit byte data stream is continued until all the X detectors have been interrogated with the microprocessor U2 sending out the 4-bit sync cycle at the end of the interrogation thereby indicating a new cycle or frame. Additionally, the present device will allow for beam averaging, the disclosure of which may be found in U.S. Patent No. 4,267,443 "Photoelectric Input Apparatus", issued May 12, 1981 to Carroll et al, incorporated by reference herein, and which allows for a stylus between two emitters to be registered as a hit between two beams thereby effectively doubling the resolution or interpolation of the present system to a 32x64 matrix.

It is to be remembered that many variations of the present invention may be accomplished without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the claims. For example, power profiling resistors may be placed on individual emitters or detectors or at the decoders rather than at the Darlington transistor arrays. Further, the program could be utilized in a different sequence. Also, other data streams may be utilized such as parallel output using additional I/O lines which are available or different types of serial data streams. Additionally, different types of arrays other than Darlington transistors may be utilized while different types of decoders may be used while other types of detectors such as photodiodes may be used. It is also to be remembered that the firing or detection order of the emitters and detectors may be changed to any order desired. The present device may also be used with or without a display or a CRT or with a flat panel display.

Accordingly, the present invention produces a device which accommodates for changing ambient light levels, emitter and/or detector degradation and which has few components.

Claims

1. A touch input device having digital ambient light sampling and compensation, comprising an optomatrix frame having optical emitters (CR) disposed on two adjacent sides of the frame; optical detectors (Q) disposed on the two sides of the frame opposite the emitters, wherein at least one driver (U3, U4, U8, U9) is connected to the emitters for activating at least one emitter at a time; a decoding device (U5, U6, U7) is electrically connected to the optical detectors for sampling the light received by the detectors; a digital converter (U2) is connected to the decoding device for converting the value of the light received by the detectors to a digital value; a processor (U2) is connected to the converter and comprises means for calculating the difference between the digital value (160, 400, 660) of the light received by a detector during activation of a corresponding emitter (130, 370, 630) and the digital value (210, 460, 690) of the light received by the detector when a corresponding emitter is unactivated (150, 390, 650), said processor (U2) further comprising means for comparing said difference with a previously determined threshold level in order to determine the interruption or noninterruption of light emitted by said emitter and received by said corresponding detector regardless of ambient light, said processor (U2) further comprising means for deriving a new threshold level for individual emitter output and detector reception pairs upon detection of said noninterrupted light, said new threshold level being stored by the processor to be used as a comparison threshold level (260, 510, 740) for subsequent comparisons of the same emitter output and detector reception pair.
2. A device according to claim 1, wherein the driving device (U3, U4, U8, U9) is comprised of a Darlington transistor array.



synchronization signal from microprocessor U2 in a data stream (described more fully below) is required to know in advance the size of the touch input matrix and to keep track of the data stream so as to know which X and Y pair status is being given.

Accordingly, at 350, 600 and 830 data which represents an X or Y broken or non-broken status condition is presented onto the data line. Therefore, referring now to Figure 12 there can be seen a timing and data scheme for the present invention. Upon initialization and synchronization at 110 of Figure 6 four continuous ones are placed onto the data line for the host computer to receive. This thereby lets the host computer know that a synchronization frame has occurred and that the host computer should now start to count. Thereafter, the data is presented in 4-bit bytes with the first two bits always being zero and the third and fourth bits indicating broken or non-broken conditions for the X and Y axes respectively. If a broken condition does exist, then a 1 is placed onto the data line and if an unbroken condition exists, then a 0 is utilized. As an example, should a hit occur at the intersection of CR0 and CR4 and since these are the first X and Y pairs interrogated, the first 4-bit byte of data after synchronization will read (0011). However, had a hit occurred at the intersection of CR0 and CR5, then the first 4-bit byte would have contained (0001) and the second 4-bit byte would have contained (0010). For those frames where no Y axis detector is being interrogated, a 0 is preferably inserted as a false bit although a 1 may also be utilized. This 4-bit byte data stream is continued until all the X detectors have been interrogated with the microprocessor U2 sending out the 4-bit sync cycle at the end of the interrogation thereby indicating a new cycle or frame. Additionally, the present device will allow for beam averaging, the disclosure of which may be found in U.S. Patent No. 4,267,443 "Photoelectric Input Apparatus", issued May 12, 1981 to Carroll et al, incorporated by reference herein, and which allows for a stylus between two emitters to be registered as a hit between two beams thereby effectively doubling the resolution or interpolation of the present system to a 32x64 matrix.

It is to be remembered that many variations of the present invention may be accomplished without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the claims. For example, power profiling resistors may be placed on individual emitters or detectors or at the decoders rather than at the Darlington transistor arrays. Further, the program could be utilized in a different sequence. Also, other data streams may be utilized such as parallel output using additional I/O lines which are available or different types of serial data streams. Additionally, different types of arrays other than Darlington transistors may be utilized while different types of decoders may be used while other types of detectors such as photodiodes may be used. It is also to be remembered that the firing or detection order of the emitters and detectors may be changed to any order desired. The present device may also be used with or without a display or a CRT or with a flat panel display.

Accordingly, the present invention produces a device which accommodates for changing ambient light levels, emitter and/or detector degradation and which has few components.

Claims

1. A touch input device having digital ambient light sampling and compensation, comprising an optomatrix frame having optical emitters (CR) disposed on two adjacent sides of the frame; optical detectors (Q) disposed on the two sides of the frame opposite the emitters, wherein at least one driver (U3, U4, U8, U9) is connected to the emitters for activating at least one emitter at a time; a decoding device (U5, U6, U7) is electrically connected to the optical detectors for sampling the light received by the detectors; a digital converter (U2) is connected to the decoding device for converting the value of the light received by the detectors to a digital value; a processor (U2) is connected to the converter and comprises means for calculating the difference between the digital value (160, 400, 660) of the light received by a detector during activation of a corresponding emitter (130, 370, 630) and the digital value (210, 460, 690) of the light received by the detector when a corresponding emitter is unactivated (150, 390, 650), said processor (U2) further comprising means for comparing said difference with a previously determined threshold level in order to determine the interruption or noninterruption of light emitted by said emitter and received by said corresponding detector regardless of ambient light, said processor (U2) further comprising means for deriving a new threshold level for individual emitter output and detector reception pairs upon detection of said noninterrupted light, said new threshold level being stored by the processor to be used as a comparison threshold level (260, 510, 740) for subsequent comparisons of the same emitter output and detector reception pair.
2. A device according to claim 1, wherein the driving device (U3, U4, U8, U9) is comprised of a Darlington transistor array.



3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the decoding device (U5, U6, U7) is a BCD-to-decimal converter.
4. A device according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the digital converter (U2) and the processor (U2) are part of a microprocessor.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'entrée à effleurement avec échantillonnage et compensation numériques de la lumière ambiante, comportant un cadre de matrice opto-électronique ayant des émetteurs optiques de type (CR) disposés sur deux côtés adjacents du cadre ; des détecteurs optiques (Q) disposés sur les deux côtés du cadre opposés aux émetteurs, au moins un élément d'attaque (U3, U4, U8, U9) étant connecté aux émetteurs pour activer au moins un émetteur à la fois ; un dispositif de décodage (U5, U6, U7) est connecté électriquement aux détecteurs optiques pour échantillonner la lumière reçue par les détecteurs ; un convertisseur numérique (U2) est connecté au dispositif de décodage pour convertir la valeur de la lumière reçue par les détecteurs en une valeur numérique ; un processeur (U2) est connecté au convertisseur et comporte des moyens destinés à calculer la différence entre la valeur numérique (160, 400, 660) de la lumière reçue par un détecteur durant une activation d'un émetteur correspondant (130, 370, 630) et la valeur numérique (210, 460, 690) de la lumière reçue par le détecteur lorsqu'un émetteur correspondant n'est pas activé (150, 390, 650), ledit processeur (U2) comportant en outre des moyens destinés à comparer ladite différence avec un niveau de seuil prédéterminé précédemment afin de déterminer l'interruption ou la non-interruption de la lumière émise par ledit émetteur et reçue par ledit détecteur correspondant indépendamment de la lumière ambiante, ledit processeur (U2) comportant en outre des moyens destinés à dériver un nouveau niveau de seuil pour des paires individuelles de sortie d'émetteur et de réception de détecteur à la suite d'une détection de ladite lumière non interrompue, ledit nouveau niveau de seuil étant mémorisé par le processeur pour être utilisé en tant que niveau de seuil de comparaison (260, 510, 740) pour des comparaisons suivantes de la même paire de sortie d'émetteur et de réception de détecteur.
2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif (U3, U4, U8, U9) est constitué d'un montage de transistors Darlington.
3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le dispositif de décodage (U5, U6, U7) est un convertisseur DCB-décimal.
4. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel le convertisseur numérique (U2) et le processeur (U2) font partie d'un microprocesseur.

Patentansprüche

1. Berührungseingabegerät mit digitaler Abtastung und Kompensation von Umgebungslicht, das einen optischen matrixartigen Rahmen aufweist, an welchem optische Emittoren (CR) an zwei benachbarten Seiten befestigt sind, und bei dem optische Detektoren (Q) an den beiden den Emittoren gegenüberliegenden Seiten des Rahmens angebracht sind, wobei mindestens ein Treiber (U3, U4, U8, U9) an den Emittoren angeschlossen ist, um mindestens einen Emittor zu einer Zeit zu aktivieren, wobei eine decodierende Einheit (U5, U6, U7) mit den optischen Detektoren elektrisch verbunden ist, um das Licht, das von den Detektoren aufgenommen wird, abzutasten, wobei ein Digitalwandler (U2) mit der dekodierenden Einheit verbunden ist, um den von den Detektoren empfangenen Lichtwert in einen Digitalwert zu wandeln, wobei ein Prozessor (U2) mit dem Wandler verbunden ist und Mittel zur Berechnung der Differenz zwischen dem Digitalwert (160, 400, 660) des Lichts aufweist, das vom Detektor während der Aktivierung eines entsprechenden Emitters (130, 370, 630) aufgenommen wird, und dem Digitalwert (210, 460, 690) des Lichts, das von dem Detektor aufgenommen wird, wenn ein entsprechender Emittor unaktiviert ist (150, 390, 650), wobei der Prozessor (U2) weiter Mittel aufweist, um die Differenz mit einem vorher bestimmten Schwellwert zu vergleichen, damit zwischen Unterbrechung oder Nichtunterbrechung des Lichts entscheidbar ist, welches von dem Emittor ausgesandt und von dem entsprechenden Detektor ungeachtet des Umgebungslichts aufgenommen wird, wobei der Prozessor (U2) weiter Mittel enthält, um einen neuen Schwellwert für die individuelle Paarung von Emittorausgang und Detektorempfang nach der Ermittlung des nichtunterbrochenen Lichts zu entwikk-



kein, wonach der neue Schwellwert vom Prozessor als Vergleichsschwellwert (260, 510, 740) für spätere Vergleiche derselben Paarung aus Emitterausgang und Detektorempfang abgespeichert wird.

- 5 2. Gerät nach Anspruch 1 , dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die Treibereinheit (U3, U4, U8, U9) ein Feld aus Darlington-transistoren enthält.
3. Gerät nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die decodierende Einheit (U5, U6, U7) ein BCD/Dezimal-Wandler ist.
- 10 4. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß der Digitalwandler (U2) und der Prozessor (U2) Teil eines Mikroprozessors sind.

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