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Simmons et al.

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(54) **TOUCH SENSOR WITH ADAPTIVE TOUCH DETECTION THRESHOLDING**

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G06F 3/044 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 3/044*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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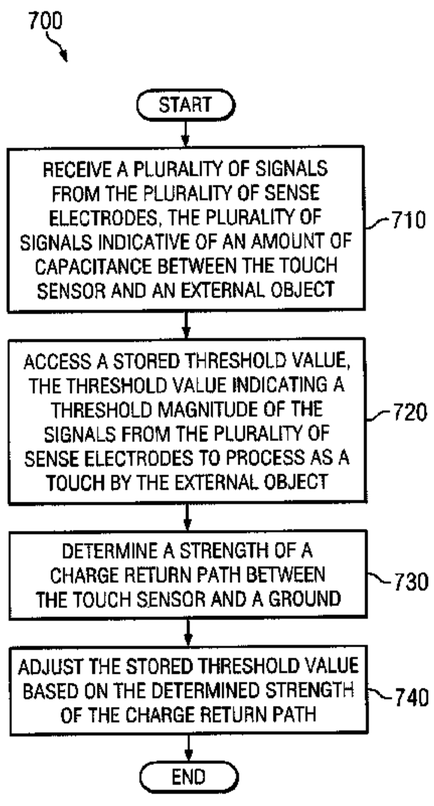
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, a method includes receiving, by a controller coupled to a touch sensor, a plurality of signals from a plurality of sense electrodes, the plurality of signals indicative of an amount of capacitance between the touch sensor and an external object. The method further includes accessing a stored threshold value, determining a strength of a charge return path between the touch sensor and a ground, and adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined strength of the charge return path. The threshold value indicates a threshold magnitude of the signals from the plurality of sense electrodes to process as a touch by the external object.

23 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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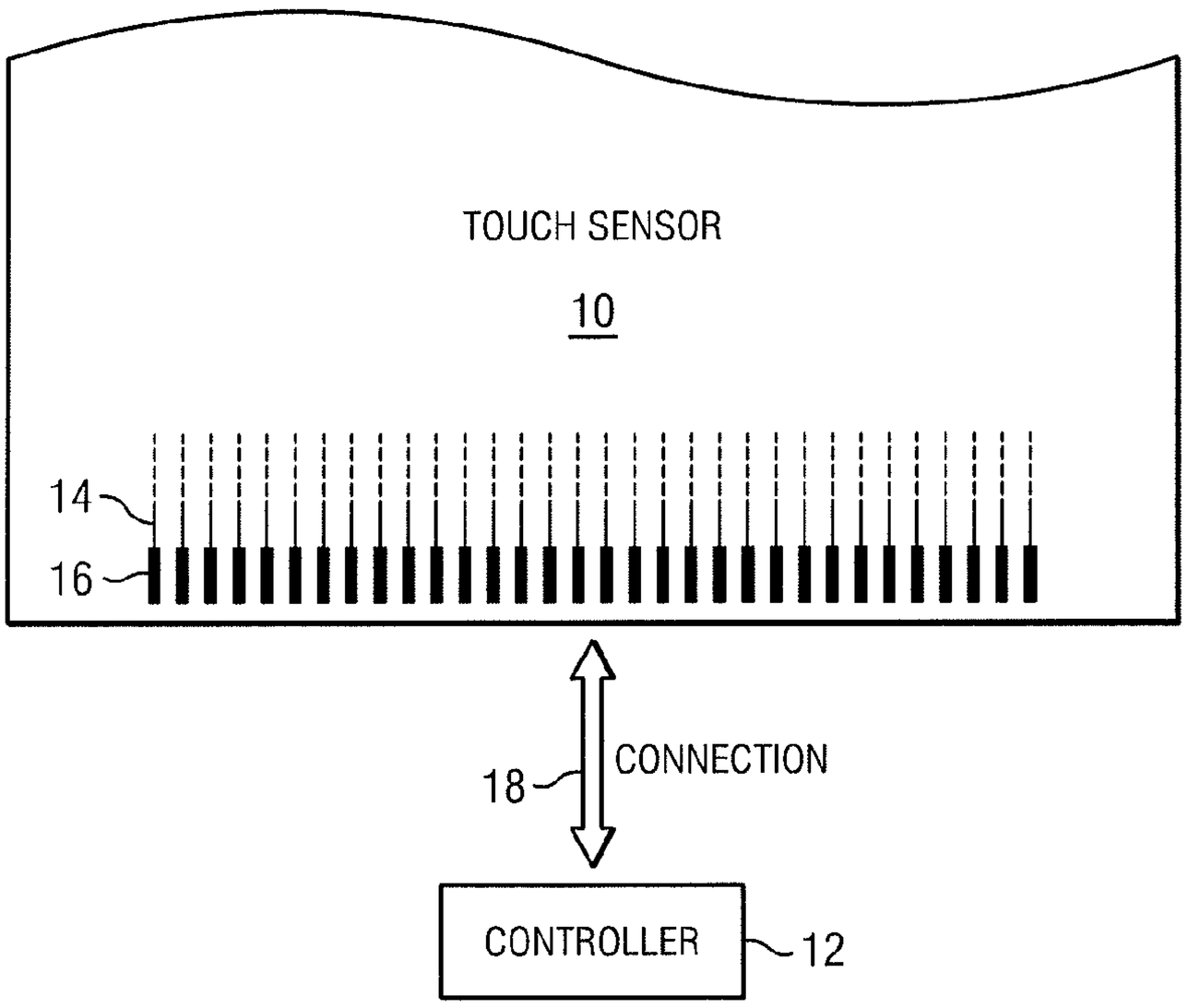


FIG. 1

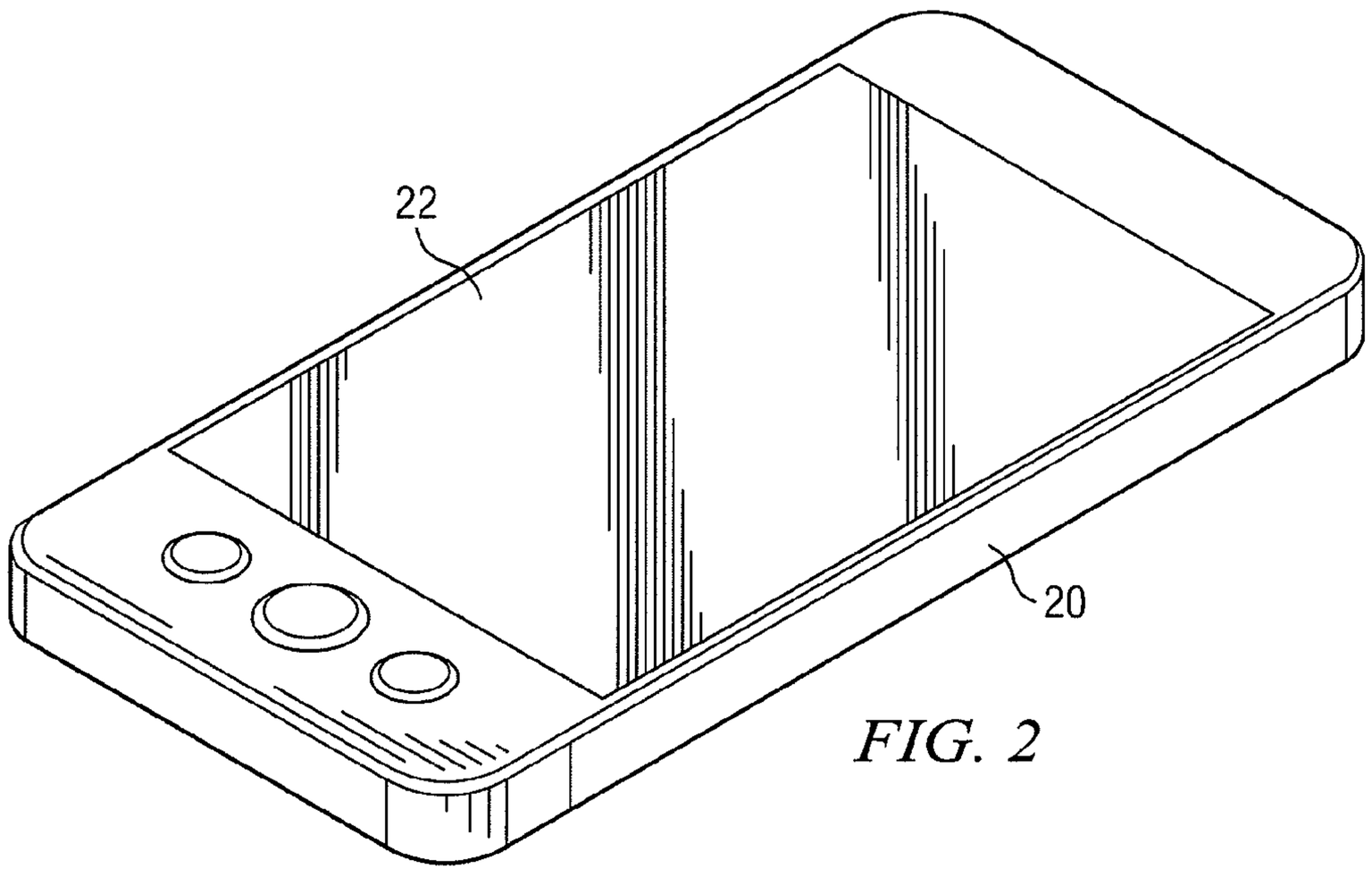
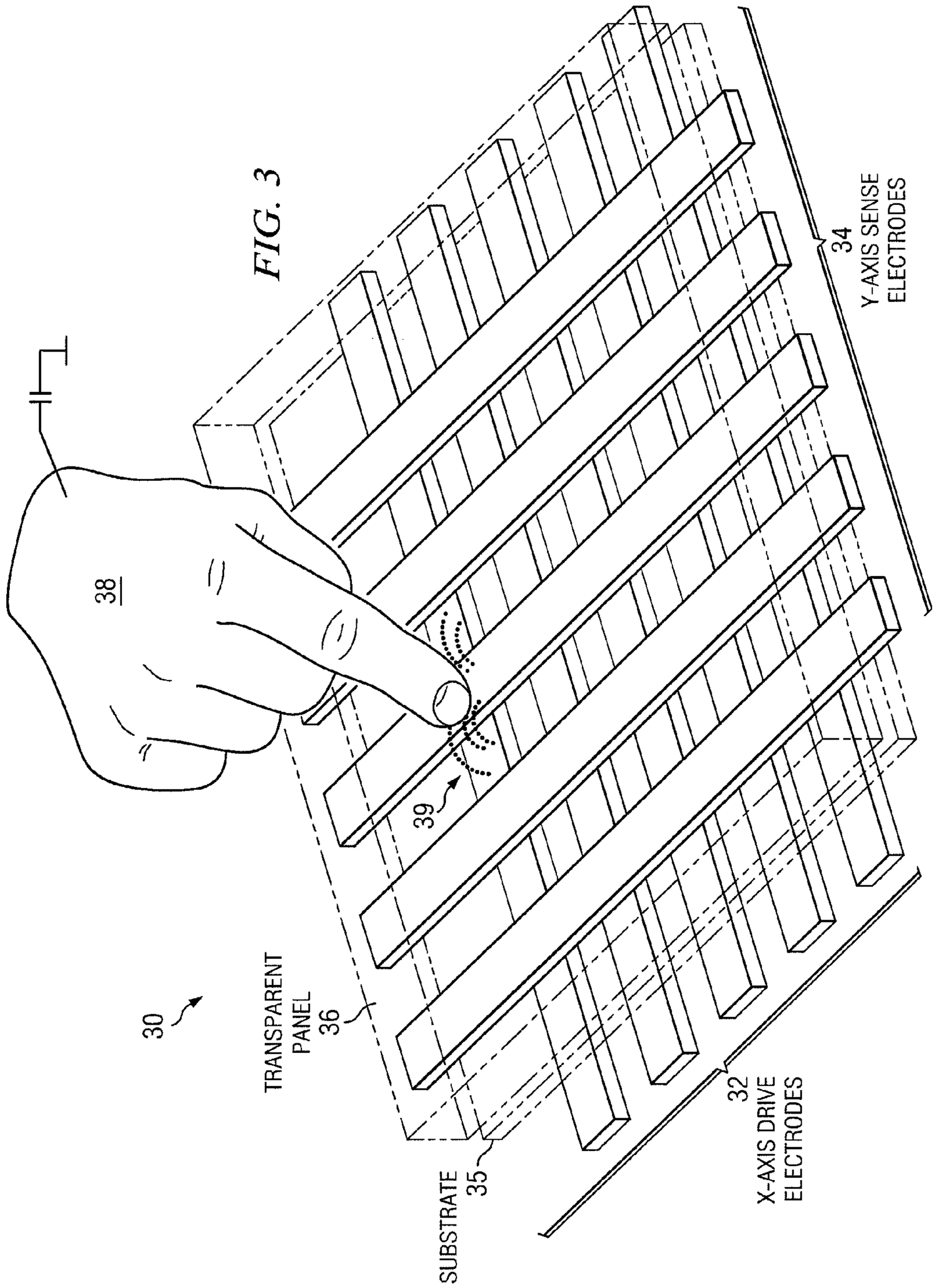


FIG. 2

FIG. 3


30
38
39
TRANSPARENT PANEL
36
SUBSTRATE
35
34
Y-AXIS SENSE ELECTRODES
32
X-AXIS DRIVE ELECTRODES

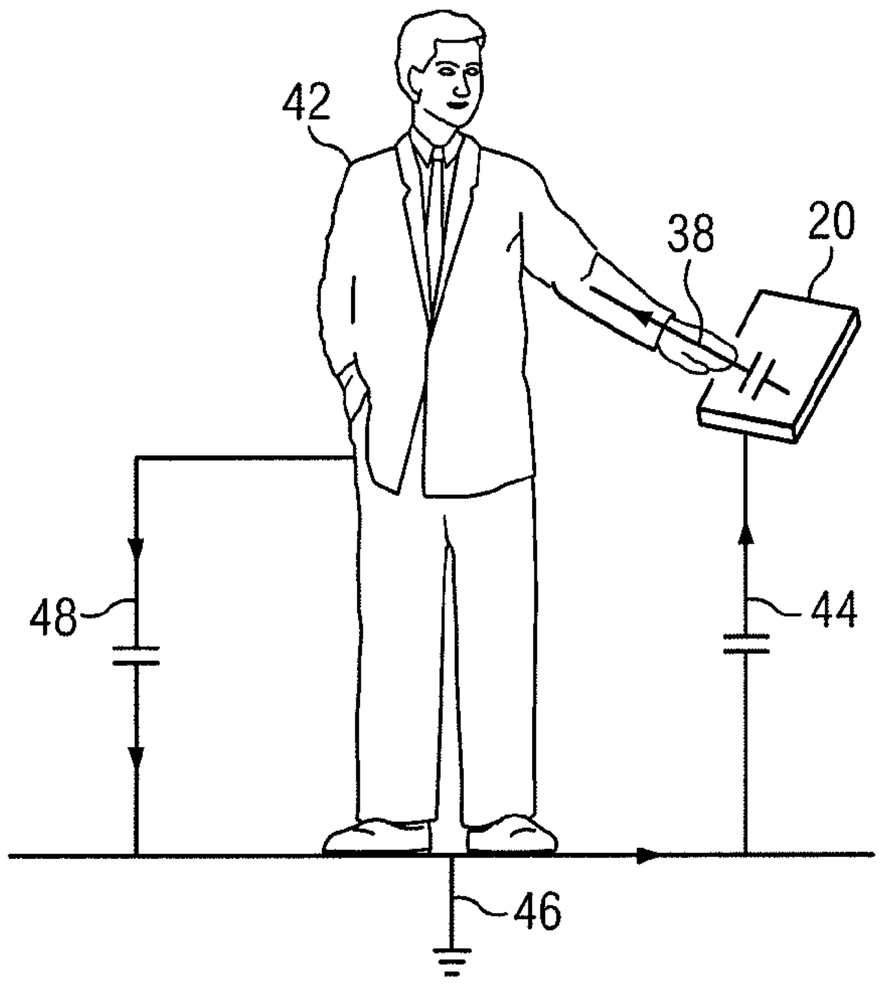


FIG. 4a

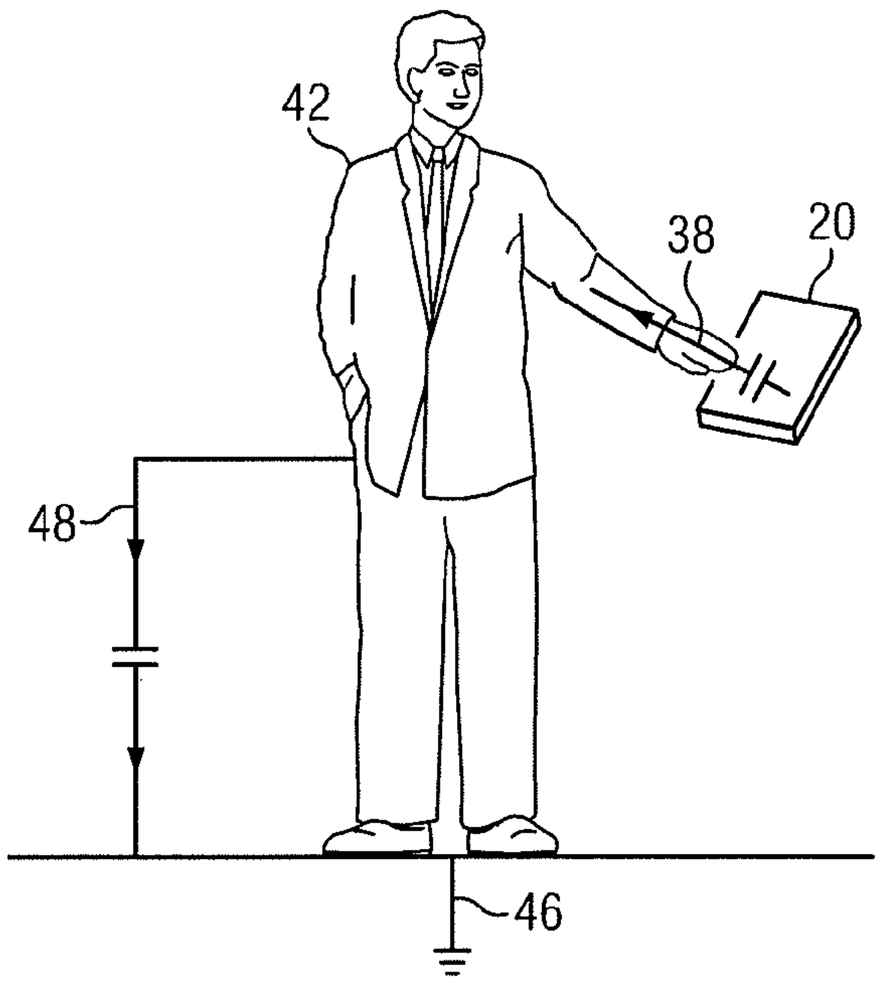


FIG. 4b

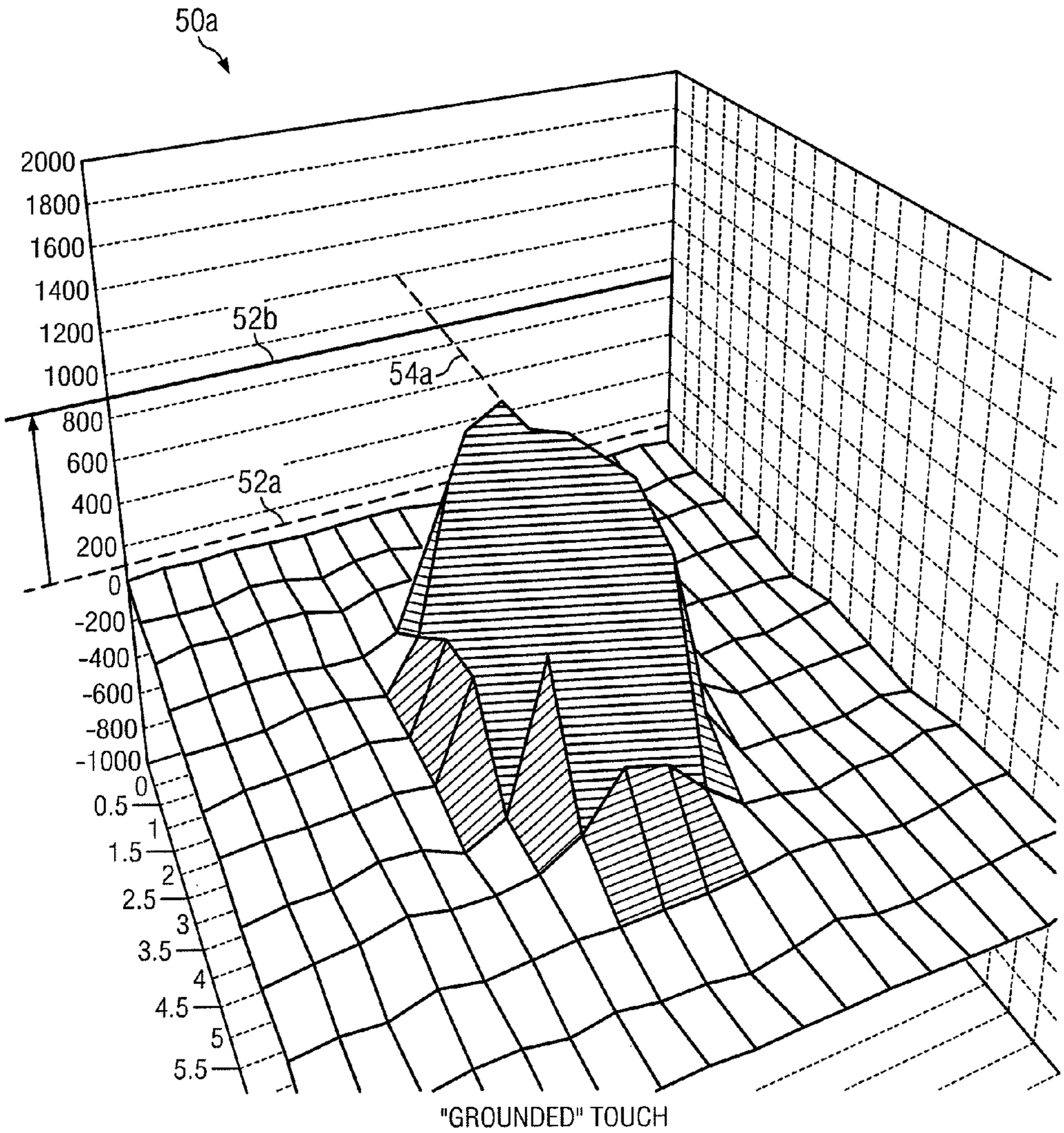

50a
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
-800
-1000
52b
54a
52a
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
4.5
5
5.5
"GROUNDED" TOUCH

FIG. 5a

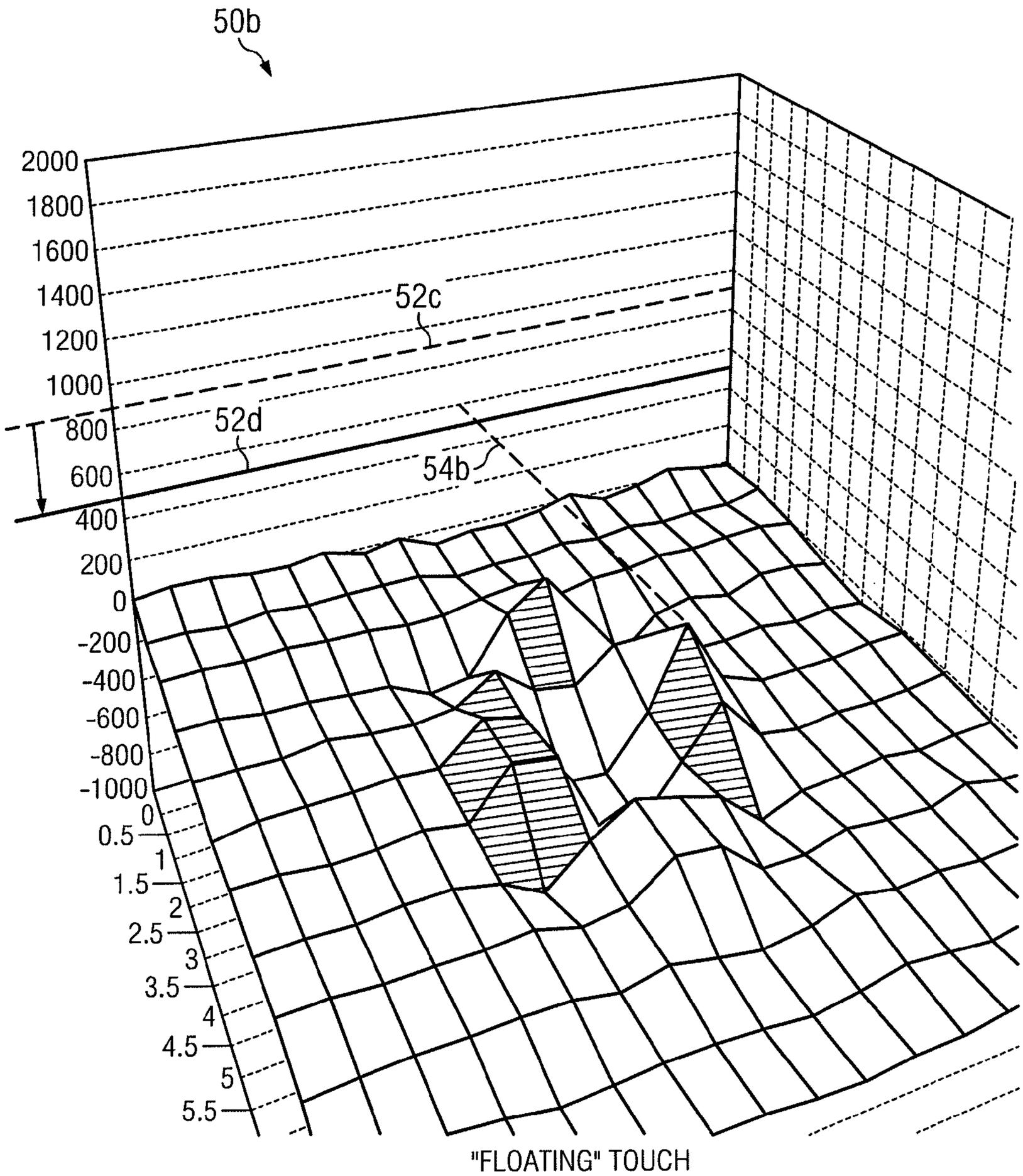

50b
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
-800
-1000
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
4.5
5
5.5
52c
52d
54b
"FLOATING" TOUCH

FIG. 5b

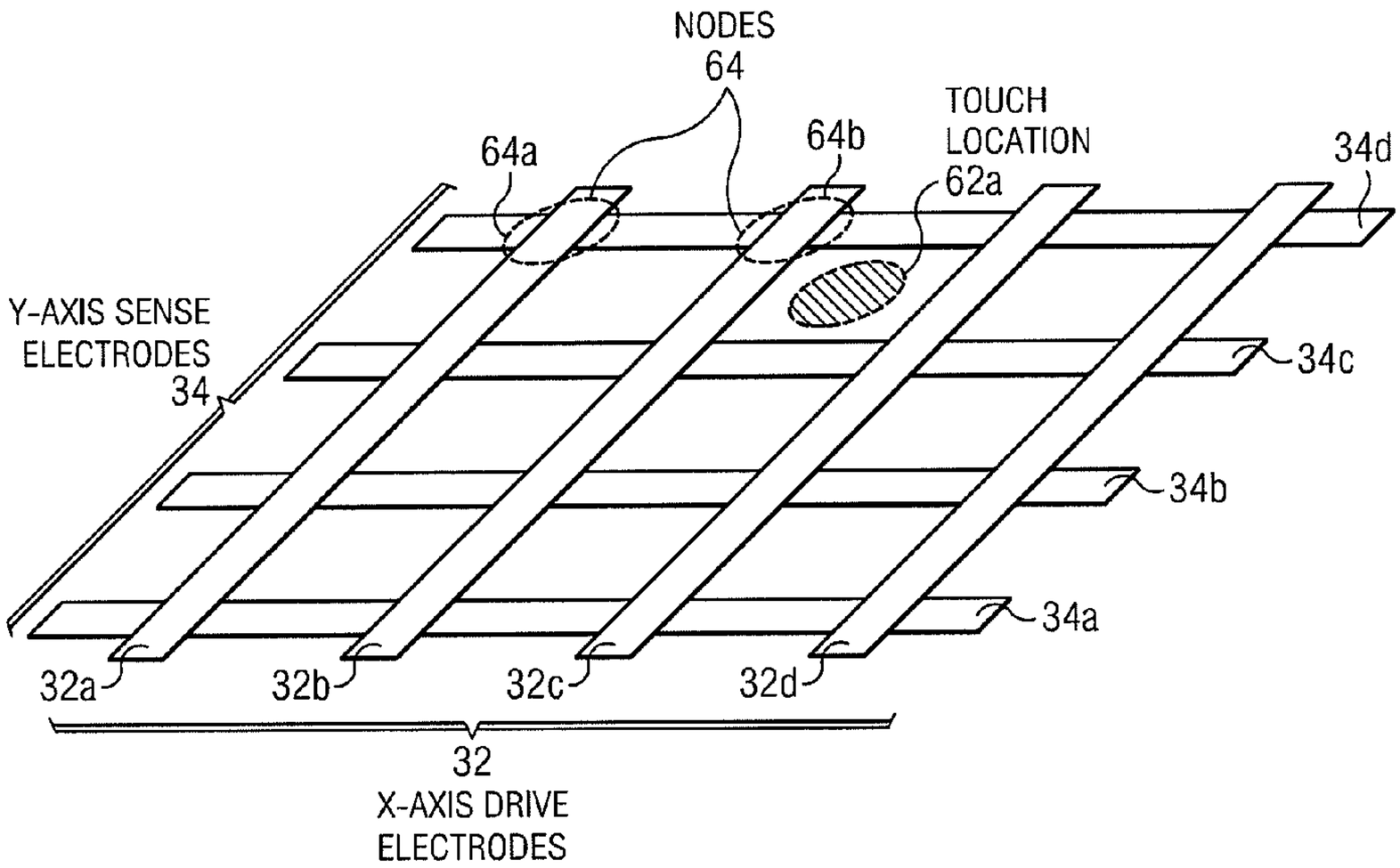

NODES
64
64a
64b
TOUCH
LOCATION
62a
34d
Y-AXIS SENSE
ELECTRODES
34
34c
34b
34a
32a
32b
32c
32d
32
X-AXIS DRIVE
ELECTRODES

FIG. 6a

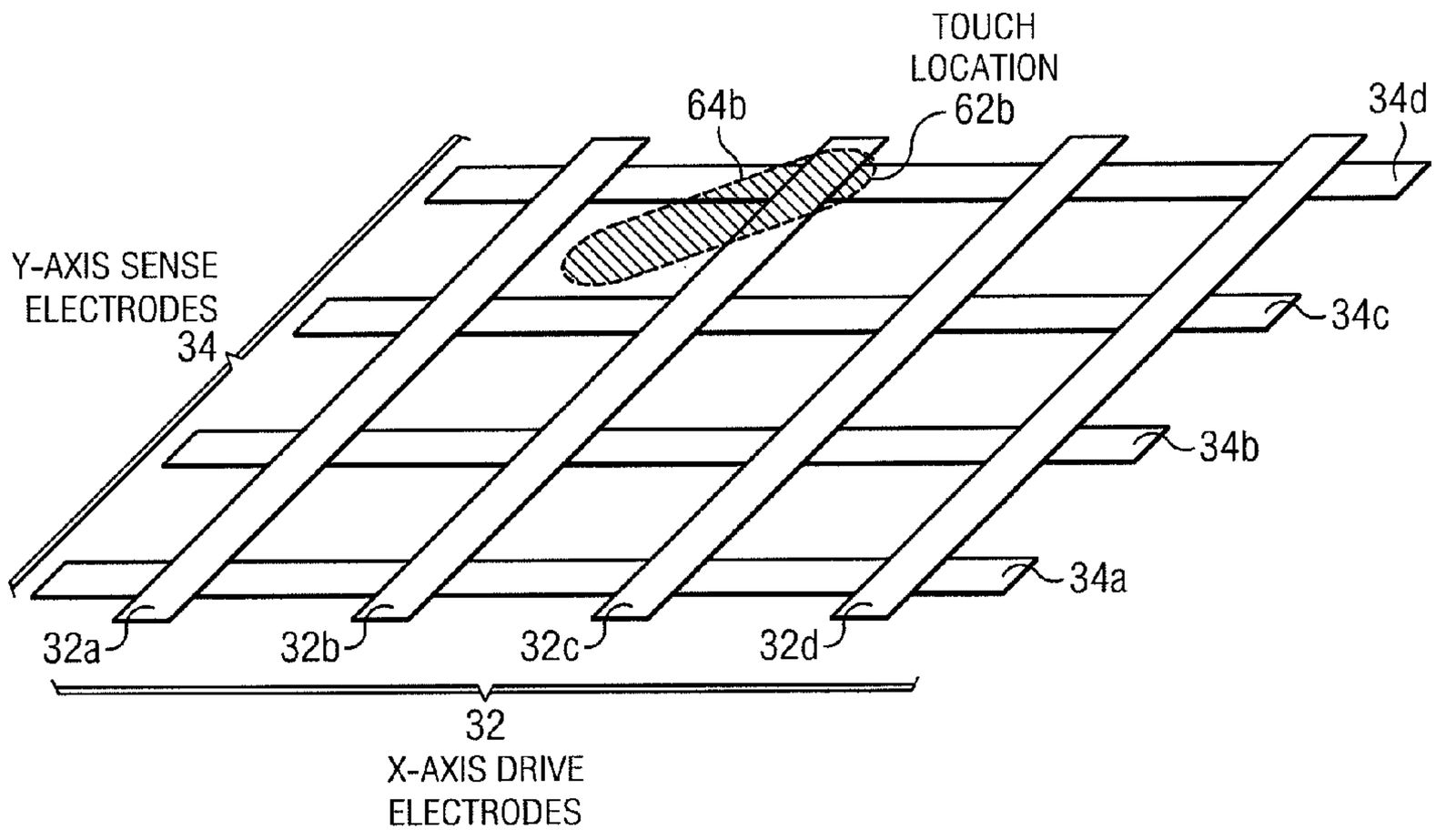

TOUCH
LOCATION
64b
62b
34d
Y-AXIS SENSE
ELECTRODES
34
34c
34b
34a
32a
32b
32c
32d
32
X-AXIS DRIVE
ELECTRODES

FIG. 6b

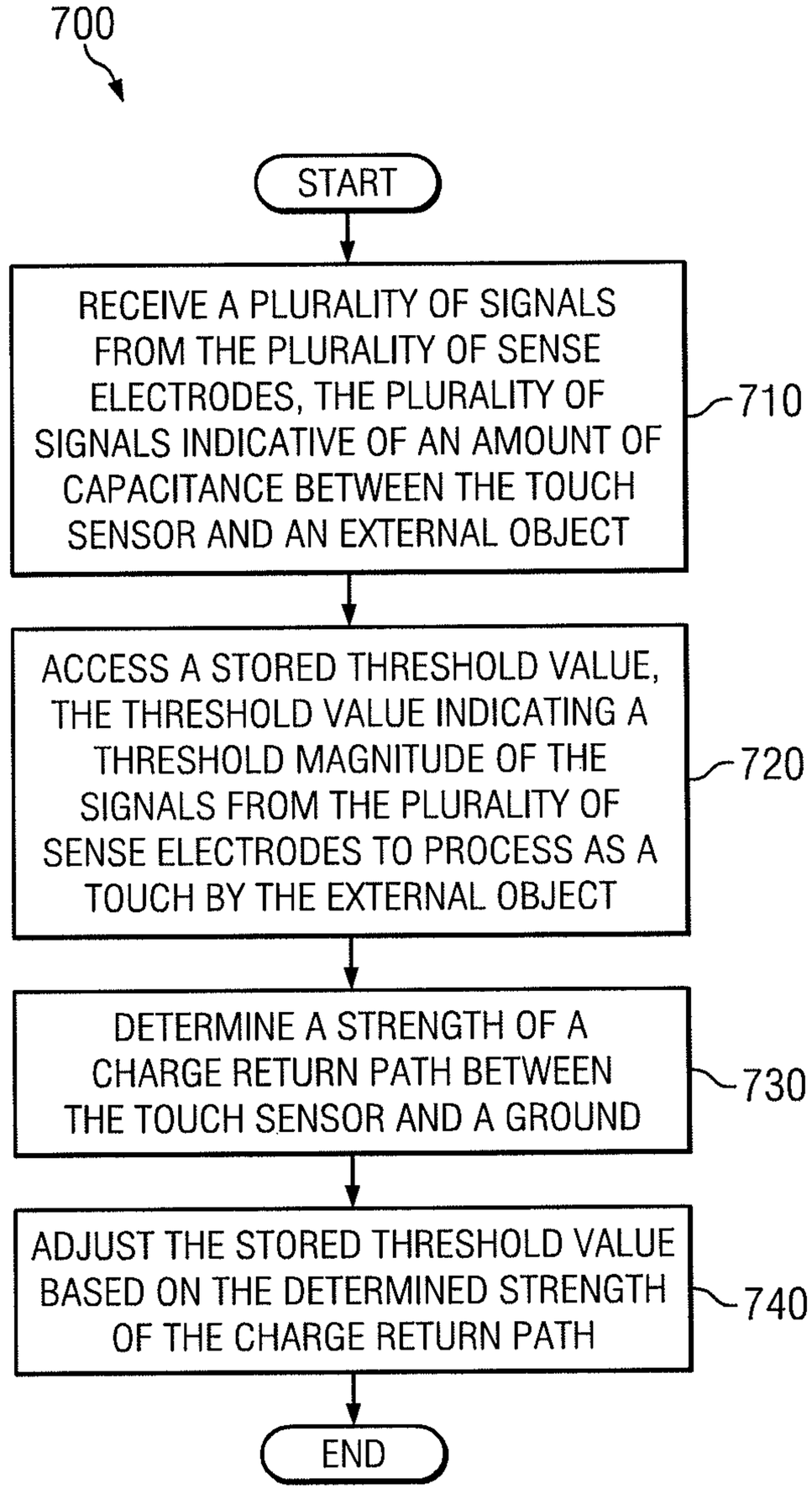

700
START
RECEIVE A PLURALITY OF SIGNALS FROM THE PLURALITY OF SENSE ELECTRODES, THE PLURALITY OF SIGNALS INDICATIVE OF AN AMOUNT OF CAPACITANCE BETWEEN THE TOUCH SENSOR AND AN EXTERNAL OBJECT
710
ACCESS A STORED THRESHOLD VALUE, THE THRESHOLD VALUE INDICATING A THRESHOLD MAGNITUDE OF THE SIGNALS FROM THE PLURALITY OF SENSE ELECTRODES TO PROCESS AS A TOUCH BY THE EXTERNAL OBJECT
720
DETERMINE A STRENGTH OF A CHARGE RETURN PATH BETWEEN THE TOUCH SENSOR AND A GROUND
730
ADJUST THE STORED THRESHOLD VALUE BASED ON THE DETERMINED STRENGTH OF THE CHARGE RETURN PATH
740
END

FIG. 7

TOUCH SENSOR WITH ADAPTIVE TOUCH DETECTION THRESHOLDING

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure generally relates to touch sensors.

BACKGROUND

A touch sensor detects the presence and location of a touch or the proximity of an object (such as a user's finger or a stylus) within a touch-sensitive area of the touch sensor overlaid, for example, on a display screen. In a touch-sensitive-display application, the touch sensor enables a user to interact directly with what is displayed on the screen, rather than indirectly with a mouse or touchpad. A touch sensor may be attached to or provided as part of a desktop computer, laptop computer, tablet computer, personal digital assistant (PDA), smartphone, satellite navigation device, portable media player, portable game console, kiosk computer, point-of-sale device, or other suitable device. A control panel on a household or other appliance may include a touch sensor.

There are different types of touch sensors, such as (for example) resistive touch screens, surface acoustic wave touch screens, capacitive touch screens, infrared touch screens, and optical touch screens. Herein, reference to a touch sensor encompasses a touch screen, and vice versa, where appropriate. A capacitive touch screen may include an insulator coated with a substantially transparent conductor in a particular pattern. When an object touches or comes within proximity of the surface of the capacitive touch screen, a change in capacitance occurs within the touch screen at the location of the touch or proximity. A controller processes the change in capacitance to determine the touch position(s) on the touch screen.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** illustrates an example touch sensor, according to certain embodiments;

FIG. **2** illustrates an example device that utilizes the touch sensor of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

FIG. **3** illustrates an example embodiment of the touch sensor of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

FIGS. **4**A and **4**B illustrate example grounding scenarios in which the device of FIG. **2** may be utilized, according to certain embodiments;

FIGS. **5**A and **5**B illustrate example capacitance graphs representing capacitance measurements by the touch sensor of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments;

FIGS. **6**A and **6**B illustrate further example embodiments of the touch sensor of FIG. **1**, according to certain embodiments; and

FIG. **7** illustrates an example method that may be used in certain embodiments to provide adaptive touch detection thresholding, according to certain embodiments.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

A touch sensor may be utilized by a device such as a tablet computer, personal digital assistant (PDA), smartphone, portable media player, or any other device to detect the presence and location of a touch or the proximity of an object (such as a user's finger or a stylus) to the device. Devices having touch sensors may be utilized in various different grounding scenarios. For example, a device with a touch sensor may be utilized in a "floating" environment (e.g., an environment

where the device is not grounded at all or only has a weak path to ground) such as when a user is interacting with the touch screen of the device as it is sitting on a table or is mounted on a wall. In another scenario, a device with a touch sensor may be utilized in a "grounded" environment (e.g., an environment where the device has a good path to ground) such as when a user is holding the device with one hand and touching the touch screen of the device with the other hand, or when the device is plugged into another system while the user is touching the touch screen (i.e., the device is plugged into a power source for charging or the device is plugged into a computer system for data synchronization). Depending on factors such as the design of the touch sensor and/or size of the object touching the touch sensor, the differences in signals measured by the touch sensor may vary between floating or grounded by up to 30% or more.

Typically, touch sensors are configured with a single touch detection threshold that is used to determine whether an object is touching the touch sensor. The value of this touch detection threshold is usually pre-programmed to a fixed value that is a balance between not being too high and therefore not detecting touches in the floating scenario, and not being too low and therefore detecting false touches by picking up noise in the grounded scenario. In practice, selecting a proper detection threshold can be very difficult and often results in touch sensors not accurately detecting touches in all grounding scenarios.

The teachings of the disclosure recognize that it would be desirable to provide a touch sensor that has a touch detection threshold that automatically adapts to various grounding scenarios. FIGS. **1** through **7** below illustrate a touch sensor with adaptive touch detection thresholding according to the teachings of the disclosure.

FIG. **1** illustrates an example touch sensor **10** with an example controller **12**. Herein, reference to a touch sensor may encompass a touch screen, and vice versa, where appropriate. Touch sensor **10** and controller **12** detect the presence and location of a touch or the proximity of an object within a touch-sensitive area of touch sensor **10**. Herein, reference to a touch sensor encompasses both the touch sensor and its controller, where appropriate. Similarly, reference to a controller encompasses both the controller and its touch sensor, where appropriate. Touch sensor **10** includes one or more touch-sensitive areas, where appropriate. Touch sensor **10** includes an array of drive and sense electrodes disposed on a substrate, which in some embodiments is a dielectric material.

In certain embodiments, one or more portions of the substrate of touch sensor **10** are made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or another suitable material. This disclosure contemplates any suitable substrate with any suitable portions made of any suitable material. In particular embodiments, the drive or sense electrodes in touch sensor **10** are made of indium tin oxide (ITO) in whole or in part. In particular embodiments, the drive or sense electrodes in touch sensor **10** are made of fine lines of metal or other conductive material. As an example and not by way of limitation, one or more portions of the conductive material are copper or copper-based and have a thickness of approximately 5 μm or less and a width of approximately 10 μm or less. As another example, one or more portions of the conductive material are silver or silver-based and similarly have a thickness of approximately 5 μm or less and a width of approximately 10 μm or less. This disclosure contemplates any suitable electrodes made of any suitable material.

In certain embodiments, touch sensor **10** implements a capacitive form of touch sensing. In a mutual-capacitance

implementation, touch sensor **10** includes an array of drive and sense electrodes forming an array of capacitive nodes. In certain embodiments, a drive electrode and a sense electrode form a capacitive node. The drive and sense electrodes forming the capacitive node come near each other, but do not make electrical contact with each other. Instead, the drive and sense electrodes are capacitively coupled to each other across a gap between them. A pulsed or alternating voltage applied to the drive electrode (i.e., by controller **12**) induces a charge on the sense electrode, and the amount of charge induced is susceptible to external influence (such as a touch or the proximity of an object). When an object touches or comes within proximity of the capacitive node, a change in capacitance occurs at the capacitive node and controller **12** measures the change in capacitance. By measuring changes in capacitance throughout the array, controller **12** determines the position of the touch or proximity within the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **10**.

In particular embodiments, one or more drive electrodes together form a drive line running horizontally or vertically or in any suitable orientation. Similarly, one or more sense electrodes together form a sense line running horizontally or vertically or in any suitable orientation. In particular embodiments, drive lines run substantially perpendicular to sense lines. Herein, reference to a drive line encompasses one or more drive electrodes making up the drive line, and vice versa, where appropriate. Similarly, reference to a sense line encompasses one or more sense electrodes making up the sense line, and vice versa, where appropriate.

In certain embodiments, touch sensor **10** has a single-layer configuration, with drive and sense electrodes disposed in a pattern on one side of a substrate. In such a configuration, a pair of drive and sense electrodes capacitively coupled to each other across a space between them forms a capacitive node. In a single-layer configuration for a self-capacitance implementation, electrodes of only a single type (e.g. drive) are disposed in a pattern on one side of the substrate. Although this disclosure describes particular configurations of particular electrodes forming particular nodes, this disclosure contemplates any suitable configuration of any suitable electrodes forming any suitable nodes. Moreover, this disclosure contemplates any suitable electrodes disposed on any suitable number of any suitable substrates in any suitable patterns.

As described above, a change in capacitance at a capacitive node of touch sensor **10** may indicate a touch or proximity input at the position of the capacitive node. Controller **12** is operable to detect and process the change in capacitance to determine the presence and location of the touch or proximity input. Certain embodiments if controller **12** communicate information about the touch or proximity input to one or more other components (such one or more central processing units (CPUs) or digital signal processors (DSPs)) of a device that includes touch sensor **10** and controller **12**, which may respond to the touch or proximity input by initiating a function of the device (or an application running on the device) associated with it. Although this disclosure describes a particular controller having particular functionality with respect to a particular device and a particular touch sensor, this disclosure contemplates any suitable controller having any suitable functionality with respect to any suitable device and any suitable touch sensor.

In certain embodiments, controller **12** is one or more integrated circuits (ICs)—such as for example general-purpose microprocessors, microcontrollers, programmable logic devices or arrays, and application-specific ICs (ASICs). In some embodiments, controller **12** is coupled to a flexible printed circuit (FPC) bonded to the substrate of touch sensor **10**, as described below. Certain embodiments of controller **12** include a processor unit, a drive unit, a sense unit, and a storage unit. The drive unit supplies drive signals to the drive electrodes of touch sensor **10**. The sense unit senses charge at the capacitive nodes of touch sensor **10** and provides measurement signals to the processor unit representing capacitances at the capacitive nodes. The processor unit controls the supply of drive signals to the drive electrodes by the drive unit and process measurement signals from the sense unit to detect and process the presence and location of a touch or proximity input within the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **10**. The processor unit also tracks changes in the position of a touch or proximity input within the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **10**. The storage unit, which includes one or more memory devices, stores programming for execution by the processor unit, including programming for controlling the drive unit to supply drive signals to the drive electrodes, programming for processing measurement signals from the sense unit, and other suitable programming, where appropriate. Although this disclosure describes a particular controller having a particular implementation with particular components, this disclosure contemplates any suitable controller having any suitable implementation with any suitable components.

Tracks **14** of conductive material disposed on the substrate of touch sensor **10** couple the drive or sense electrodes of touch sensor **10** to connection pads **16**, also disposed on the substrate of touch sensor **10**. As described below, connection pads **16** facilitate coupling of tracks **14** to controller **12**. In certain embodiments, tracks **14** extend into or around (e.g. at the edges of) the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **10**. Particular tracks **14** provide drive connections for coupling controller **12** to drive electrodes of touch sensor **10**, through which the drive unit of controller **12** supplies drive signals to the drive electrodes. Other tracks **14** provide sense connections for coupling controller **12** to sense electrodes of touch sensor **10**, through which the sense unit of controller **12** senses charge at the capacitive nodes of touch sensor **10**. In certain embodiments, tracks **14** are made of fine lines of metal or other conductive material. As an example and not by way of limitation, the conductive material of tracks **14** are copper or copper-based and have a width of approximately 100 μm or less. As another example, the conductive material of tracks **14** are silver or silver-based and have a width of approximately 100 μm or less. In particular embodiments, tracks **14** are made of ITO in whole or in part in addition or as an alternative to fine lines of metal or other conductive material. Although this disclosure describes particular tracks made of particular materials with particular widths, this disclosure contemplates any suitable tracks made of any suitable materials with any suitable widths. In addition to tracks **14**, certain embodiments of touch sensor **10** include one or more ground lines terminating at a ground connector (similar to a connection pad **16**) at an edge of the substrate of touch sensor **10** (similar to tracks **14**).

In certain embodiments, connection pads **16** are located along one or more edges of the substrate, outside the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **10**. As described above, controller **12** is on an FPC in certain embodiments. In some embodiments, connection pads **16** are made of the same material as tracks **14** and are bonded to the FPC using an anisotropic conductive film (ACF). In certain embodiments, connection **18** includes conductive lines on the FPC coupling controller **12** to connection pads **16**, in turn coupling controller **12** to tracks **14** and to the drive or sense electrodes of touch sensor **10**. In another embodiment, connection pads **160** are inserted into an electro-mechanical connector (such as a zero

insertion force wire-to-board connector); in this embodiment, connection **180** does not need to include an FPC. This disclosure contemplates any suitable connection **18** between controller **12** and touch sensor **10**.

FIG. **2** illustrates an example device **20** that utilizes touch sensor **10** of FIG. **1**. Device **20** includes any personal digital assistant, cellular telephone, smartphone, tablet computer, and the like. In certain embodiments, device **20** includes other applications such as automatic teller machines (ATMs), home appliances, personal computers, and any other such device having a touchscreen. For example, a certain embodiment of device **20** is a smartphone that includes a touchscreen display **22** occupying a significant portion of the largest surface of the device. In certain embodiments, the large size of touchscreen display **22** enables the touchscreen display **22** to present a wide variety of data, including a keyboard, a numeric keypad, program or application icons, and various other interfaces as desired. A user interacts with device **20** by touching touchscreen display **22** with a stylus, a finger, or any other appropriate object in order to interact with device **20** (i.e., select a program for execution or to type a letter on a keyboard displayed on the touchscreen display **22**). In certain embodiments, a user interacts with device **20** using multiple touches to perform various operations, such as to zoom in or zoom out when viewing a document or image. In some embodiments, such as home appliances, touchscreen display **22** does not change or changes only slightly during device operation, and recognizes only single touches.

FIG. **3** illustrates an example touch sensor **30** that may be utilized as touch sensor **10** of FIG. **1**. Touch sensor **30** includes drive electrodes **32**, sense electrodes **34**, a substrate **35**, and a panel **36**. In some embodiments, panel **36** is a transparent panel. In the illustrated embodiment, substrate **35** is sandwiched between drive electrodes **32** and sense electrodes **34**, and sense electrodes **34** are coupled to an underside of panel **36** with, for example, an adhesive. In other embodiments, touch sensor **30** includes any appropriate configuration and number of layers of electrodes and substrates. For example, some embodiments of touch sensor **30** include additional layers of sense electrodes **32** that run perpendicular (or any other appropriate angle) to sense electrodes **34**.

In certain embodiments, electrodes **32** and **34** are configured in a manner substantially similar to the drive and sense electrodes, respectively, described above with reference to FIG. **1**, and touch object **38** is capacitively coupled to ground. Touch sensor **30** determines the location of touch object **38** at least in part by using controller **12** to apply a pulsed or alternating voltage to drive electrodes **32**, which induces a charge on sense electrodes **34**. When touch object **38** touches or comes within proximity of an active area of touch sensor **30**, a change in capacitance may occur, as depicted by electric field lines **39** in FIG. **3**. The change in capacitance is sensed by sense electrodes **34** and measured by controller **12**. By measuring changes in capacitance throughout an array of sense electrodes **34**, controller **12** determines the position of the touch or proximity within the touch-sensitive area(s) of touch sensor **30**.

As discussed above, a device **20** having a touch sensor such as touch sensor **30** may be utilized in various grounding scenarios. For example, device **20** may be lying on a surface such as a table while a user is interacting with touchscreen display **22**. In this scenario, device **20** may be considered "floating" since it has no or a weak path to ground. In another scenario, device **20** may be plugged into a power or synchronization cable or may be held in a user's hand while a finger on the user's other hand is touching touchscreen display **22**. In this scenario, device **20** may be considered "grounded" since it has a strong path to ground. FIGS. **4**A-**4**B and **5**A-**5**B below further describe various grounding scenarios in which device **20** may be utilized.

FIGS. **4**A and **4**B illustrate example grounding scenarios in which device **20** may be utilized. In FIG. **4**A, device **20** is utilized in a grounded scenario. In this scenario, device **20** is grounded by having a strong or direct path **44** to ground **46**. For example, certain embodiments of path **44** to ground **46** include a power cable connecting device **20** to a power receptacle, a synchronization cable connecting device **20** to another computer system, a hand of user **42** other than the hand of user **42** that is interacting with device **20**, and the like. As described in more detail below, capacitance changes detected by touch sensor **30** of device **20** due to touch object **38** interacting with device **20** may be larger in magnitude than in scenarios where device **20** is floating.

FIG. **4**B illustrates a scenario where device **20** is floating. In this scenario, device **20** is floating because it does not have a strong or direct path **44** to ground **46** (i.e., it is not connected to a power cable or a synchronization cable). For example, device **20** may be lying on a table or other surface while user **42** is touching touchscreen display **22** of device **20**. As another example, device **20** may be mounted on a wall while user **42** is touching touchscreen display **22** of device **20**. As described in more detail below, capacitance changes detected by touch sensor **30** of device **20** due to touch object **38** interacting with device **20** may be smaller in magnitude than in scenarios where device **20** is grounded.

FIG. **5**A illustrates an example capacitance graph **50***a* representing capacitance measurements by touch sensor **30** due to touch object **38** touching or coming in close proximity to touch sensor **30** while device **20** is grounded. FIG. **5**A includes an x-axis, a y-axis, and a z-axis, as illustrated. The x-axis is the y-axis sense electrodes, and the y-axis is the x-axis drive electrodes. The z-axis indicates the measured change in capacitance. Capacitance graph **50***a* illustrates a relatively uniform spike in measured capacitance having a maximum magnitude **54***a* of approximately 1200. Capacitance graph **50***a* also illustrates touch detection thresholds **52** (e.g., touch detection threshold **52***a* and **52***b*) which indicate a threshold magnitude of the signals from sense electrodes **34** to process as a touch by the external object. Touch detection thresholds **52** may be stored in any memory device accessible to touch sensor **30** and may be referred to herein as a "stored threshold value." For illustrative purposes only, consider touch sensor **30** having an initial touch detection threshold **52***a* of 100, as illustrated in FIG. **5**A. In this example, touch sensor **30** determines that the interaction with device **20** that resulted in the illustrated capacitance graph **50***a* is a touch of touchscreen display **22** because maximum magnitude **54***a* of 1200 is greater than touch detection threshold **52***a* of 100. Conversely, if maximum magnitude **54***a* is determined to be less than touch detection threshold **52***a*, touch sensor **30** determines that the interaction with device **20** that resulted in the illustrated capacitance graph **50***a* is not a touch of touchscreen display **22**. However, if touch detection threshold **52** is set at too low of a value while device **20** is grounded, touch sensor **20** may falsely identify noise as a touch. Embodiments of the disclosure dynamically adjust touch threshold **52** to account for various grounding scenarios device **20** may encounter. In the illustrated capacitance graph **50***a* of FIG. **5***a*, for example, touch sensor **30** adjusts initial touch detection threshold **52***a* up to new touch detection threshold **52***b* when it determines device **20** is grounded in order to avoid falsely detecting noise as touches. The new touch detection threshold **52***b* is determined as described below and in general is a value that is high enough to avoid detecting noise as touches but low

enough that the maximum magnitude of the capacitance detected by sense electrodes **34** while device **20** is grounded will be greater than new touch detection threshold **52***b*. As a result, embodiments of the disclosure provide improved detection of touches in all grounding scenarios.

FIG. **5**B illustrates an example capacitance graph **50***b* representing capacitance measurements by touch sensor **30** due to touch object **38** touching or coming in close proximity to touch sensor **30** while device **20** is floating. FIG. **5**B includes an x-axis, a y-axis, and a z-axis, as illustrated. The x-axis is the y-axis sense electrodes, and the y-axis is the x-axis drive electrodes. The z-axis indicates the measured change in capacitance. Capacitance graph **50***b* illustrates a non-uniform spike in measured capacitance having a maximum magnitude **54***b* of approximately 600. In this example, touch sensor **30** determines that the interaction with device **20** that resulted in the illustrated capacitance chart **50***b* is not a touch of touchscreen display **22** because maximum magnitude **54***b* of 600 is less than initial touch detection threshold **52***c* of 900. However, this may result in an undetected touch if the interaction with device **20** that resulted in the illustrated capacitance chart **50***b* was intended to be a touch. That is, a touch of touchscreen display **22** when device **20** is floating may result in maximum magnitude **54***b* being less than touch detection threshold **52***c*. Embodiments of the disclosure, however, dynamically adjust touch threshold **52** to account for various grounding scenarios device **20** may encounter in order to correctly detect touches in floating scenarios. In the illustrated capacitance graph **50***b* of FIG. **5***b*, for example, touch sensor **30** adjusts initial touch detection threshold **52***c* of 900 down to new touch detection threshold **52***d* of 500 when it determines device **20** is in a floating scenario in order to detect subsequent touches when device **20** is floating. As a result, embodiments of the disclosure provide improved detection of touches in all grounding scenarios.

In operation of example embodiments, an external object such as touch object **38** contacts or comes within close proximity to touch sensor **30**. For example, user **42** interacts with device **20** by touching touchscreen display **22** with a finger or a stylus. As a result of the interaction, touch sensor **30** receives signals from sense electrodes **34** that indicate of an amount of capacitance between touch sensor **30** and the external object. For example, touch sensor **30** receives signals from sense electrodes **34** indicating an amount of capacitance between touch sensor **30** and a finger of user **42** that is being used to interact with device **20**. In another example, touch sensor **30** receives signals from sense electrodes **34** indicating an amount of capacitance between touch sensor **30** and a stylus that is being used by user **42** to interact with device **20**.

In response to receiving the signals from sense electrodes **34** that indicate an amount of capacitance between touch sensor **30** and the external object, some embodiments of touch sensor **30** access a threshold value such as touch detection threshold **52** that is stored in one or more memory devices accessible to controller **12**. The threshold value indicates a threshold magnitude of the signals from sense electrodes **34** to process as a touch by the external object. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, touch detection threshold **52** indicates a threshold magnitude of capacitance that is compared to the capacitance measured by sense electrodes **34**. If the measured capacitance is greater than touch detection threshold **52**, the interaction with device **20** is considered a touch. Conversely, if the measured capacitance is less than touch detection threshold **52**, the interaction with device **20** is considered to not be a touch.

In certain embodiments, touch sensor **30** determines the strength of the charge return path between touch sensor **30** and ground **46** in order to determine whether device **20** is grounded or floating and consequently whether the stored threshold value should be adjusted. For example, some embodiments of touch sensor **30** determine whether device **20** is currently connected to another device or system via a cable. In certain embodiments, touch sensor **30** communicates with software running on device **20** (i.e., an operating system of device **20**) to determine whether device **20** is currently charging (and is therefore connected via a power cable to a power source) and/or if device **20** is currently connected to another computer system for synchronization (i.e., device **20** is connected to a computer via a cable such as a Universal Serial Bus (USB) cable). In certain embodiments, touch sensor **30** determines that device **20** is grounded if it is determined that device **20** is connected to another device or system via a cable. As a result of determining that device **20** is grounded, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** adjust the stored threshold value to accommodate higher capacitance magnitudes that are measured by sense electrodes **34** when device **20** is grounded.

In some embodiments, touch sensor **30** determines the strength of the charge return path between touch sensor **30** and ground **46** by determining the location in which touch object **38** touched touchscreen display **22** and correlating the location with locations in which sense electrodes **34** and drive electrodes **32** intersect. For example, as described in more detail below in reference to FIGS. **6**A and **6**B, some embodiments of touch sensor **30** determine the maximum capacitance magnitude of a touch that at least partially covers the location in which sense electrodes **34** and drive electrodes **32** intersect. Some embodiments then utilize this maximum capacitance magnitude to calculate a new threshold value to use for subsequent touches.

FIGS. **6**A and **6**B illustrate example embodiments of touch sensor **30** having a grid of x-axis drive electrodes **32** and y-axis sense electrodes **34** and illustrate a detection of a change in capacitance due to a touch object **38** touching or coming in close proximity to touch sensor **30**. As illustrated in FIGS. **6**A and **6**B, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** include multiple electrodes **32**/**34** arranged substantially parallel to either the x-axis or y-axis. In certain embodiments, the x-axis is not parallel to the y-axis (e.g. the x-axis is rotated with respect to the y-axis about an angle of approximately 90 degrees, 120 degrees, 130 degrees, or any other suitable angle). In the illustrated embodiment, electrodes **32** and **34** collectively form a substantially two-dimensional grid configuration. Electrodes **32** and **34** visually intersect each other (but do not physically touch each other) at nodes **64**. For example, when viewed from above, x-axis drive electrode **32***a* intersects y-axis sense electrode **34***d* at node **64***a*. As another example, x-axis drive electrode **32***b* intersects y-axis sense electrode **34***d* at node **64***b*.

Although the example touch sensors **30** of FIGS. **6**A and **6**B are configured as a rectangular grid, other configurations are within the scope of the invention, such as a touchwheel, a linear slider, buttons with reconfigurable displays, and other like configurations. In certain embodiments, redundant fine line metal electrodes to provide open fault resiliency are applied to any such configuration, and the disclosure is not limited to the example configurations presented here.

In operation of example embodiments of FIGS. **6**A and **6**B, a touch object **38** comes in close proximity to or physically touches touch sensor **30** (i.e., touchscreen display **22**) at locations **62**. For example, a stylus comes within close enough proximity to touch sensor **30** at location **62***a* to cause a detectable change in capacitance across electrodes **32**/**34**, but does not physically contact panel **36**. As another example, a finger

of user **42** touches and moves across touchscreen display **22** at location **62***b* and thus causes a detectable change in capacitance across electrodes **32**/**34**. Electrodes **32**/**34** detect the change in capacitance due to touch object **38** and communicate signals indicating the change in capacitance to controller **12**. As described in more detail below, once controller **12** receives change in capacitance measurements from electrodes **32**/**34**, some embodiments of controller **12** utilize locations **62** and nodes **64** in order to determine whether device **20** is grounded or floating and consequently whether the stored threshold value should be adjusted.

In one embodiment, touch sensor **30** determines whether location **62** at least partially covers a node **64** in order to determine whether the stored threshold value should be adjusted. For example, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. **6**A, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** determine that location **62***a* does not cover any portion of any node **64** and thus determine that the capacitance measurements associated with the touch at location **62***a* should not be used to adjust the stored threshold value. As another example, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. **6**B, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** determine that at least a portion of location **62***b* covers at least a portion of node **64***b*. As a result, touch sensor **30** determines that the capacitance measurements associated with the touch at location **62***b* that covers node **64***b* should be used to adjust the stored threshold value. As an example for illustrative purposes only, if touch sensor **30** determines that the maximum magnitude of the measured capacitance associated with touch location **62***b* over node **64***b* is 1200, touch sensor **30** calculates a new threshold value by multiplying 1200 by a certain predetermined percentage (i.e., 50%, 60%, or any other appropriate predetermined percentage). Touch sensor **30** then stores the new threshold value in memory to be used to determine whether subsequent capacitance changes detected by touch sensor **30** due to subsequent interactions with device **20** should be interpreted as touches. As a result, touch sensor **30** adjusts the stored threshold value based on the determined strength of the charge return path.

In some embodiments, touch sensor **30** determines the strength of the charge return path between touch sensor **30** and ground **46** by analyzing the geometry of the shape of one or more capacitance graphs. For example, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** determine whether device **20** is grounded or floating by comparing one or more capacitance graphs associated with one or more interactions with device **20** with a predetermined shape. For example, FIGS. **5**A and **5**B above illustrate example capacitance graphs that are associated with one or more interactions with device **20**. As illustrated in these figures, a touch of device **20** when it is grounded (e.g. FIG. **5**A) results in a spike in measured capacitance that is larger and more concentrated than a touch of device **20** when it is floating. Conversely, when device **20** is floating, the capacitance graph of a touch (e.g. FIG. **5**B) is generally smaller in magnitude and more dispersed than when device **20** is grounded. Certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** store in memory capacitance graphs of example grounded touches and floating touches (i.e., capacitance graphs similar to the capacitance graphs illustrated in FIGS. **5**A and **5**B) and then compare capacitance graphs associated with subsequent interactions with device **20** with the stored capacitance graphs. In some embodiments, if a certain number of capacitance graphs of subsequent interactions with device **20** within a certain amount of time are similar in shape to a stored capacitance graph associated with device **20** being grounded (i.e., have capacitance spikes with an area that is within a certain percentage of the area of capacitance spikes in the stored capacitance graph), touch sensor **30** determines that device **20** is grounded and adjusts the stored threshold value accordingly. For example, if touch sensor **30** determines that device **20** is grounded, the stored threshold value is adjusted to a value that is a certain percentage of a maximum capacitance magnitude for known grounded touches. Conversely, if a certain number of capacitance graphs of subsequent interactions with device **20** within a certain amount of time are similar in shape to a stored capacitance graph associated with a floating device **20**, touch sensor **30** determines that device **20** is floating and adjusts the stored threshold value accordingly. For example, if touch sensor **30** determines that device **20** is floating, the stored threshold value is adjusted to a value that is a certain percentage of a maximum capacitance magnitude for known floating touches.

In certain embodiments, touch sensor **30** adjusts the stored threshold value based on the determined strength of the charge return path as discussed herein. In some embodiments, adjusting the stored threshold value includes storing a calculated new threshold value as the stored threshold value. In some embodiments, adjusting the stored threshold value includes replacing the stored threshold value with a new threshold value. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value is adjusted at a predetermined rate. For example, in certain embodiments the stored threshold value is adjusted at a periodic time interval. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value is adjusted after a certain predetermined number of interactions with device **20**.

In some embodiments, touch sensor **30** periodically drifts the threshold value back to an original threshold value when touch sensor **30** is not tracking any interactions with device **20**. If touch sensor **30** does not detect any interactions with device **20** within a predetermined amount of time after an initial touch detection threshold **52** has been adjusted to a new touch detection threshold **52**, touch sensor **30** periodically adjusts touch detection threshold **52** back to its initial value at a predetermined rate. As an example for illustrative purposes only, consider FIG. **5**B where initial touch detection threshold **52***c* of 900 was adjusted to new touch detection threshold **52***d* of 500. In this example, certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** start a timer after initial touch detection threshold **52***c* is adjusted to new touch detection threshold **52***d* of 500. If the timer reaches a certain predetermined time without touch sensor **30** detecting any subsequent interactions with touch sensor **30**, touch detection threshold **52** is periodically adjusted back to initial touch detection threshold **52***c* of 900 at a predetermined rate. For example, in one embodiment, touch detection threshold **52** is adjusted to 600 after one second, to 700 after two seconds, to 800 after three seconds, and finally back to 900 after four seconds if no interactions with touch sensor **30** are detected. After adjusting touch detection threshold **52** back to initial touch detection threshold **52***c* of 900, touch sensor **30** stops adjusting touch detection threshold **52** until a subsequent interaction with touch sensor **30** is detected. While certain embodiments of touch sensor **30** drift the threshold value back to an initial value at the predetermined rate discussed above, the disclosure anticipates any appropriate rate of adjustment.

FIG. **7** illustrates an example method **700** that is used in certain embodiments to provide adaptive touch detection thresholding. Method **700** begins in step **710** where a plurality of signals from sense electrodes is received. In some embodiments, the received signals are indicative of an amount of capacitance between a touch sensor and an external object. In certain embodiments, the touch sensor refers to touch sensor **10** or touch sensor **30** described above. In certain embodiments, the sense electrodes refer to sense electrodes **34** described above. In some embodiments, the external object is

any object that touches or comes in close proximity to the touch sensor such as a user's finger, a stylus, and the like.

In step **720**, a stored threshold value is accessed. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value refers to touch detection threshold **52** described above. In some embodiments, the threshold value indicates a threshold magnitude of the signals received from the plurality of sense electrodes in step **710** to process as a touch by the external object. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value is stored in one or more memory devices accessible to the touch sensor.

In step **730**, a strength of a charge return path between the touch sensor and ground is determined. In certain embodiments, the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground refers to determining whether a device is which the touch sensor resides is grounded or floating. In some embodiments, the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground is determined by determining that the external object has touched the touch sensor at a location that at least partially covers a node of the touch sensor, determining a maximum magnitude of a particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the node, and calculating a new threshold value using the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node. In some embodiments, the new threshold value is calculated by multiplying the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the node by a predetermined percentage. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value is adjusted by storing the calculated new threshold value as the stored threshold value.

In some embodiments, the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground in step **730** is determined by determining whether a device such as device **20** is plugged into a cable that provides grounding for device **20**. In certain embodiments, step **730** includes communicating with software running on device **20** to determine whether device **20** is currently charging via a power cable or whether device **20** is currently coupled to another computer system via a synchronization cable. In certain embodiments, if it is determined in step **730** that device **20** is currently plugged into a cable that provides grounding for device **20**, it is determined that device **20** is in a grounded scenario. In some embodiments, it is determined that device **20** is floating if it is determined that device **20** is not currently plugged into a cable that provides grounding for device **20**.

In step **740**, the stored threshold value is adjusted based on the strength of the charge return path determined in step **730**. In some embodiments, the stored threshold value is adjusted to a certain percentage of a maximum magnitude of a particular signal received from the sense electrodes. In certain embodiments, the stored threshold value is replaced with a new threshold value. In some embodiments, the stored threshold value is adjusted at a predetermined rate. After step **740**, method **700** ends.

Accordingly, example embodiments disclosed herein provide a touch sensor that has a touch detection threshold that is automatically adapted for various grounding scenarios. For example, certain devices automatically adjust its touch detection threshold based on a determination of whether the device is grounded or floating. Accordingly, embodiments of the disclosure provide enhanced touch detection in all possible grounding scenarios.

Although the preceding examples given here generally rely on self capacitance or mutual capacitance to operate, other embodiments of the invention will use other technologies, including other capacitance measures, resistance, or other such sense technologies.

Herein, "or" is inclusive and not exclusive, unless expressly indicated otherwise or indicated otherwise by context. Therefore, herein, "A or B" means "A, B, or both," unless expressly indicated otherwise or indicated otherwise by context. Moreover, "and" is both joint and several, unless expressly indicated otherwise or indicated otherwise by context. Therefore, herein, "A and B" means "A and B, jointly or severally," unless expressly indicated otherwise or indicated otherwise by context.

This disclosure encompasses all changes, substitutions, variations, alterations, and modifications to the example embodiments herein that a person having ordinary skill in the art would comprehend. Moreover, reference in the appended claims to an apparatus or system or a component of an apparatus or system being adapted to, arranged to, capable of, configured to, enabled to, operable to, or operative to perform a particular function encompasses that apparatus, system, component, whether or not it or that particular function is activated, turned on, or unlocked, as long as that apparatus, system, or component is so adapted, arranged, capable, configured, enabled, operable, or operative.

What is claimed is:

1. A touch sensor comprising:

a plurality of sense electrodes; and

a controller communicatively coupled to the plurality of sense electrodes, the controller configured to:

receive a plurality of signals from the plurality of sense electrodes associated with an interaction with the touch sensor by an external object, the plurality of signals indicative of an amount of capacitance between the touch sensor and the external object;

access a stored threshold value, the threshold value indicating a threshold magnitude of capacitance;

determine a grounding status of the touch sensor based on a strength of a charge return path between the touch sensor and a ground;

adjust the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor;

after adjusting the stored threshold value, determine whether to process the interaction as a touch by the external object based on a comparison of the amount of capacitance with the adjusted threshold value; and

after adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor:

determine that the external object has not touched the touch sensor within a predetermined amount of time; and

change the stored threshold value back to an original value, the original value comprising a value of the stored threshold value before it was adjusted based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor.

2. The touch sensor of claim **1**, wherein:

the plurality of sense electrodes comprises a plurality of x-axis sense electrodes and a plurality of y-axis sense electrodes;

the plurality of x-axis sense electrodes visually intersect the plurality of y-axis sense electrodes; and

the visual intersections of the x-axis sense electrodes and the y-axis sense electrodes comprises a plurality of nodes.

3. The touch sensor of claim 2, wherein determining the grounding status of the touch sensor based on the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground comprises:

determining that the external object has touched the touch sensor at a location that at least partially covers a particular one of the nodes;

determining a maximum magnitude of a particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node; and

calculating a new threshold value using the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node.

4. The touch sensor of claim 3, wherein:

calculating the new threshold value comprises multiplying the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node by a predetermined percentage; and

adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises storing the calculated new threshold value as the stored threshold value.

5. The touch sensor of claim 1, wherein changing the stored threshold value back to the original value comprises

periodically drifting, at a predetermined rate, the stored threshold value back to the original value.

6. The touch sensor of claim 1, wherein:

adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises replacing the stored threshold value with a new threshold value; and

the stored threshold value is adjusted at a predetermined rate.

7. A method comprising:

receiving, by a controller coupled to a touch sensor, a plurality of signals from a plurality of sense electrodes associated with an interaction with the touch sensor by an external object, the plurality of signals indicative of an amount of capacitance between the touch sensor and the external object;

accessing, by the controller, a stored threshold value, the threshold value indicating a threshold magnitude of capacitance;

determining, by the controller, a grounding status of the touch sensor based on a strength of a charge return path between the touch sensor and a ground;

adjusting, by the controller, the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor;

after adjusting the stored threshold value, determining, by the controller, whether to process the interaction as a touch by the external object based on a comparison of the amount of capacitance with the adjusted threshold value; and

after adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor:

determining, by the controller, that the external object has not touched the touch sensor within a predetermined amount of time; and

changing, by the controller, the stored threshold value back to an original value, the original value comprising a value of the stored threshold value before it was adjusted based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein:

the plurality of sense electrodes comprises a plurality of x-axis sense electrodes and a plurality of y-axis sense electrodes;

the plurality of x-axis sense electrodes visually intersect the plurality of y-axis sense electrodes; and

the visual intersections of the x-axis sense electrodes and the y-axis sense electrodes comprises a plurality of nodes.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein determining the grounding status of the touch sensor based on the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground comprises:

determining that the external object has touched the touch sensor at a location that at least partially covers a particular one of the nodes;

determining a maximum magnitude of a particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node; and

calculating a new threshold value using the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein:

calculating the new threshold value comprises multiplying the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node by a predetermined percentage; and

adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises storing the calculated new threshold value as the stored threshold value.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein changing the stored threshold value back to the original value comprises

periodically drifting, at a predetermined rate, the stored threshold value back to the original value.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein:

adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises replacing the stored threshold value with a new threshold value; and

the stored threshold value is adjusted at a predetermined rate.

13. A touch-sensitive device comprising a controller, the controller communicatively coupled to a plurality of sense electrodes, the controller operable to:

receive a plurality of signals from the plurality of sense electrodes associated with an interaction with the touch sensor by an external object, the plurality of signals indicative of an amount of capacitance between the touch-sensitive device and the external object;

access a stored threshold value, the threshold value indicating a threshold magnitude of capacitance;

determine a grounding status of the touch sensor based on a strength of a charge return path between the touch-sensitive device and a ground;

adjust the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor;

after adjusting the stored threshold value, determine whether to process the interaction as a touch by the external object based on a comparison of the amount of capacitance with the adjusted threshold value; and

after adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor:

determine that the external object has not touched the touch sensor within a predetermined amount of time; and

change the stored threshold value back to an original value, the original value comprising a value of the stored threshold value before it was adjusted based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor.

14. The touch-sensitive device of claim **13**, wherein:

the plurality of sense electrodes comprises a plurality of x-axis sense electrodes and a plurality of y-axis sense electrodes;

the plurality of x-axis sense electrodes visually intersect the plurality of y-axis sense electrodes; and

the visual intersections of the x-axis sense electrodes and the y-axis sense electrodes comprises a plurality of nodes.

15. The touch-sensitive device of claim **14**, wherein determining the grounding status of the touch sensor based on the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground comprises:

determining that the external object has touched the touch sensor at a location that at least partially covers a particular one of the nodes;

determining a maximum magnitude of a particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node; and

calculating a new threshold value using the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node.

16. The touch-sensitive device of claim **15**, wherein:

calculating the new threshold value comprises multiplying the determined maximum magnitude of the particular signal received from sense electrodes associated with the particular node by a predetermined percentage; and

adjusting the stored threshold value based on the determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises storing the calculated new threshold value as the stored threshold value.

17. The touch-sensitive device of claim **13**, wherein changing the stored threshold value back to the original value comprises

periodically drifting, at a predetermined rate, the stored threshold value back to the original value.

18. The touch-sensitive device of claim **13**, wherein:

adjusting the stored threshold value determined grounding status of the touch sensor comprises replacing the stored threshold value with a new threshold value; and

the stored threshold value is adjusted at a predetermined rate.

19. The touch-sensitive device of claim **13**, wherein determining the grounding status of the touch sensor based on the strength of the charge return path between the touch sensor and ground comprises analyzing shapes of one or more capacitance graphs.

20. The touch-sensitive device of claim **19**, wherein analyzing shapes of one or more capacitance graphs comprises:

comparing a capacitance graph derived from plurality of signals indicative of an amount of capacitance between the touch-sensitive device and an external object with a plurality of stored capacitance graphs, the stored capacitance graphs comprising:

a grounded capacitance graph indicative of a typical touch when the touch-sensitive device is grounded; and

a floating capacitance graph indicative of a typical touch when the touch-sensitive device is floating;

determining, based on the comparison, that the touch-sensitive device is grounded if the capacitance graph matches the grounded capacitance graph; and

determining, based on the comparison, that the touch-sensitive device is floating if the capacitance graph matches the floating capacitance graph.

21. The touch sensor of claim **1**, wherein the stored threshold value is adjusted after a predetermined number of interactions with the touch sensor by the external object.

22. The touch sensor of claim **1**, wherein:

if the amount of capacitance is greater than the adjusted threshold value, the interaction with the touch sensor by the external object is processed as a touch by the external object; and

if the amount of capacitance is less than the adjusted threshold value, the interaction with the touch sensor by the external object is not processed as a touch by the external object.

23. The touch sensor of claim **1**, wherein the stored threshold value is changed back to the original value only if it is determined that the external object has not touched the touch sensor within the predetermined amount of time.

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