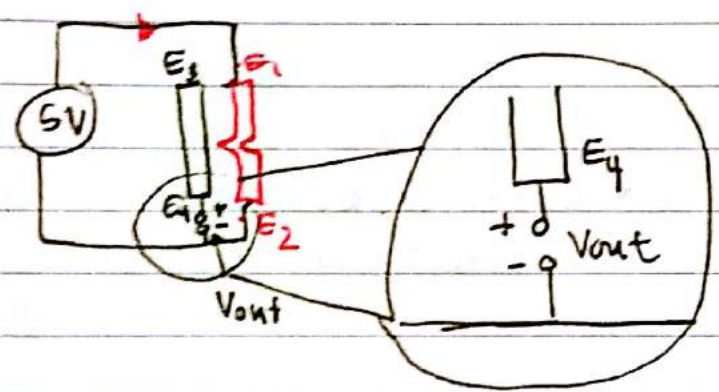
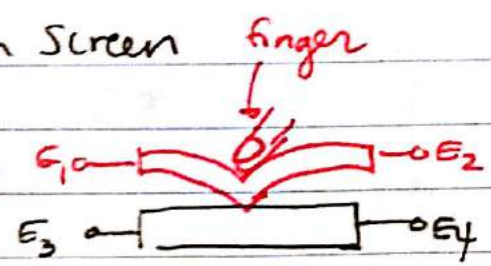
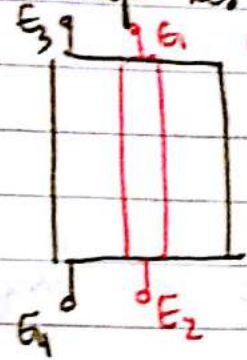
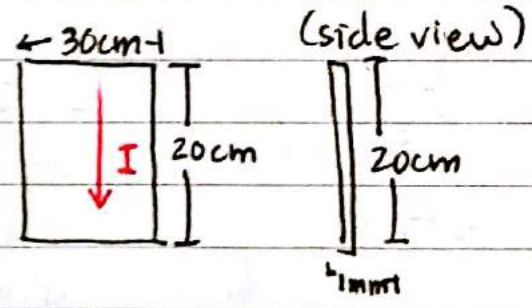


Recap: Resistive Touch Screen



Resistors: $R = \rho \cdot L/A$

Our touch screen:
(top view)

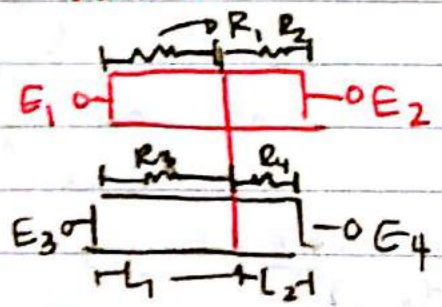


$L: 20\text{cm}$

$A: 30\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{mm}$

$R_{TOT} = \frac{\rho \cdot L}{A} = 666.67 \Omega$

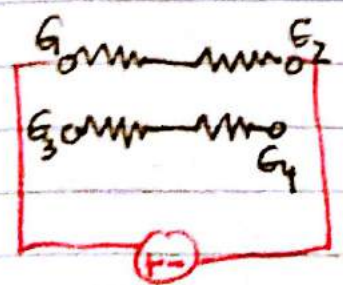
side view:



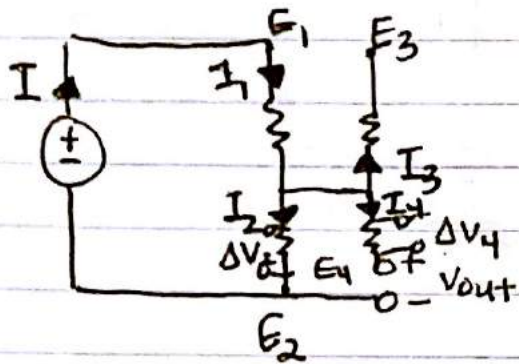
$R_1 = \rho \frac{L_1}{A}$

$= \frac{L_1}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot 666.67 \Omega$

$R_2 = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot 666.67 \Omega$



$R_3 = R_1$
 $R_4 = R_2$



* Passive Sign Convention:

+ → -

$$V \equiv \Delta E / Q$$

$$V \cdot I = P \text{ positive-dissipating}$$

$$I_4 = 0 \text{ (open circuit)}$$

$$I_3 = 0 \text{ (open circuit)}$$

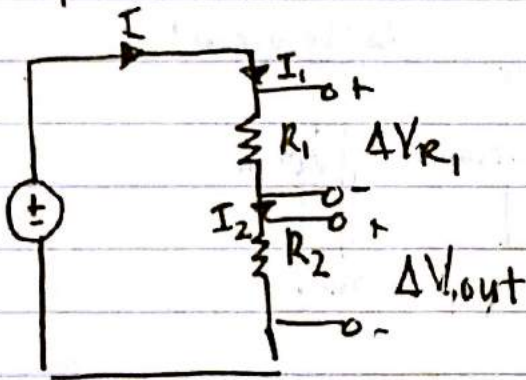
$$\Delta V_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta V_{R2} - \Delta V_{R4} - \Delta V_{out} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V_{R2} = \Delta V_{out}$$

* $\Delta V_{R2} / \Delta V_{out}$ not dependent on R_3 or R_4

Simplified



$$I = I_1 = I_2$$

$$5V - \Delta V_{R1} - \Delta V_{out} = 0$$

$$\Delta V_{R1} = I R_1$$

$$\Delta V_{R2} = I R_2$$

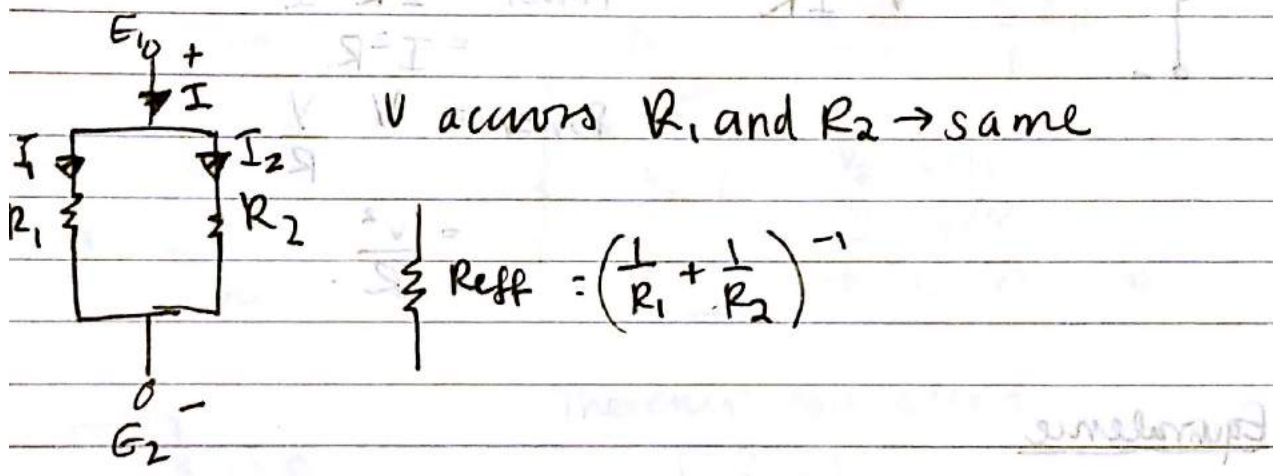
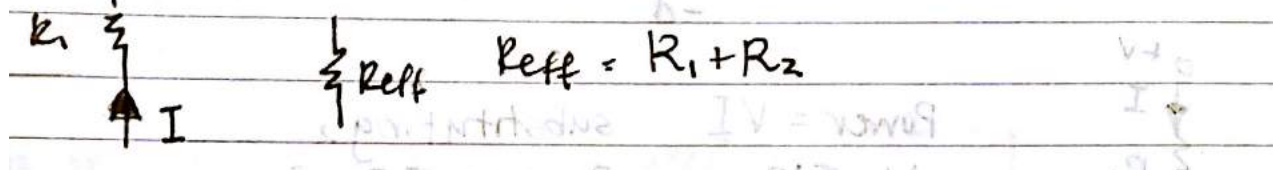
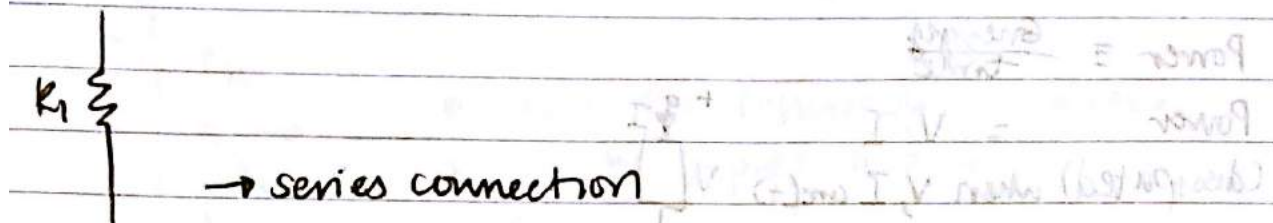
$$5V - I R_1 - I R_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5V}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot 5V$$

$$\rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{L_2 / (L_1 + L_2) \text{ (67.67)}}{\text{67.67}} \cdot 5V$$

$$= \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot 5V \text{ j}$$



$I = I_1 + I_2$
 $I = \frac{V}{R_{eff}}$
 $\frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} = \frac{V}{R_{eff}}$
 $\frac{1}{R_{eff}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

Thévenin's Theorem: A circuit made up of "linear" components can be replaced with a voltage source and resistor in series.

(i.e. any circuit can be reduced to a voltage source and resistor in series)