

# Touchpad

*For the HP product, see HP TouchPad.*



*Touchpad in IBM Thinkpad R51 keyboard*

A **touchpad** <sup>/</sup>tʌtʃpæd/ or **trackpad** <sup>/</sup>trækpæd/ is a pointing device featuring a tactile sensor, a specialized surface that can translate the motion and position of a user's fingers to a relative position on the operating system that is outputted to the screen. Touchpads are a common feature of laptop computers, and are also used as a substitute for a mouse where desk space is scarce. Because they vary in size, they can also be found on personal digital assistants (PDAs) and some portable media players. Wireless touchpads are also available as detached accessories.

## 1 Operation and function

Touchpads operate in one of several ways, including capacitive sensing and resistive touchscreen. The most common technology used as of 2010 entails sensing the capacitive virtual ground effect of a finger, or the capacitance between sensors. Capacitance-based touchpads will not sense the tip of a pencil or other similar implement. Gloved fingers may also be problematic.

While touchpads, like touchscreens, are able to sense absolute position, resolution is limited by their size. For common use as a pointer device, the dragging motion of a finger is translated into a finer, relative motion of the cursor on the output to the display on the operating system, analogous to the handling of a mouse that is lifted and put back on a surface. Hardware buttons equivalent to a standard mouse's left and right buttons are positioned below, above, or beside the touchpad.

Some touchpads and associated device driver software may interpret tapping the pad as a click, and a tap followed by a continuous pointing motion (a “click-and-a-half”) can indicate dragging.<sup>[1]</sup> Tactile touchpads allow for clicking and dragging by incorporating button functionality into the surface of the touchpad itself.<sup>[2][3]</sup> To select, one presses down on the touchpad instead of a physical button. To drag, instead performing the “click-and-a-half” technique, one presses down while on the object, drags without releasing pressure and lets go when done. Touchpad drivers can also allow the use of multiple fingers to facilitate the other mouse buttons (commonly two-finger tapping for the center button).

Some touchpads have “hotspots”, locations on the touchpad used for functionality beyond a mouse. For example, on certain touchpads, moving the finger along an edge of the touch pad will act as a scroll wheel, controlling the scrollbar and scrolling the window that has the focus vertically or horizontally. Many touchpads use two-finger dragging for scrolling. Also, some touchpad drivers support tap zones, regions where a tap will execute a function, for example, pausing a media player or launching an application. All of these functions are implemented in the touchpad device driver software, and can be disabled.

## 2 History

By 1982 Apollo desktop computers were equipped with a touchpad on the right side of the keyboard.<sup>[4]</sup> Introduced a year later, the Gavilan SC included a touchpad above its keyboard.

A touchpad was first developed for Psion's MC 200/400/600/WORD Series in 1989.<sup>[5]</sup> Cirque introduced the first widely available touchpad, branded as GlidePoint, in 1994.<sup>[6]</sup> Apple Inc introduced touchpads to the modern laptop in the PowerBook series in 1994, using Cirque's GlidePoint technology;<sup>[7]</sup> later PowerBooks and MacBooks would use Apple-developed trackpads. Another early adopter of the GlidePoint pointing device was Sharp.<sup>[6]</sup> Later, Synaptics introduced their touchpad into the marketplace, branded the TouchPad. Epson was an early adopter of this product.<sup>[6]</sup>

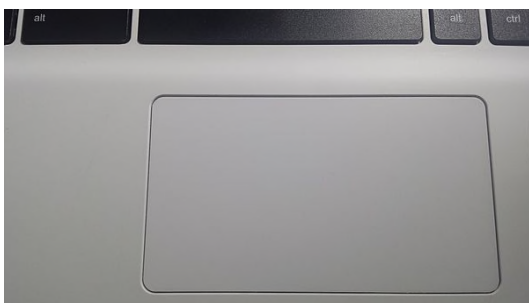
As touchpads began to be introduced in laptops in the 1990s, there was often confusion as to what the product should be called. No consistent term was used, and references varied, such as: glidepoint, touch sensitive input device, touchpad, trackpad, and pointing device.<sup>[8][9][10]</sup>

Users were often presented the option to purchase a pointing stick, touchpad, or trackball. Combinations of the devices were common, though touchpads and trackballs were rarely included together.<sup>[11]</sup>

### 3 Use in devices



Trackpad of the BlackBerry Curve 8520 in the red circle.



Closeup of a touchpad on an Acer CB5-311 laptop.



Touchpad in Microsoft Surface tablet.

Touchpads are primarily used in self-contained portable laptop computers and do not require a flat surface near the machine. The touchpad is close to the keyboard, and only very short finger movements are required to move the

cursor across the display screen; while advantageous, this also makes it possible for a user's palm or wrist to move the mouse cursor accidentally while typing. Touchpad functionality is available for desktop computers in keyboards with built-in touchpads.

One-dimensional touchpads are the primary control interface for menu navigation on second-generation and later iPod Classic portable music players, where they are referred to as "click wheels", since they only sense motion along one axis, which is wrapped around like a wheel. Creative Labs also uses a touchpad for their Zen line of MP3 players, beginning with the Zen Touch. The second-generation Microsoft Zune product line (the Zune 80/120 and Zune 4/8) uses touch for the Zune Pad.

Apple's PowerBook 500 series was its first laptop to carry such a device, which Apple refers to as a "trackpad". When introduced in May 1994 it replaced the trackball of previous PowerBook models. In late 2008 Apple's revisions of the MacBook and MacBook Pro incorporated a "Tactile Touchpad" design with button functionality incorporated into the tracking surface.<sup>[2][3][12]</sup> Beginning in the second generation of MacBook Pro, the entire touchpad surface acts as a clickable button.<sup>[13]</sup>

Laptops today feature multitouch touchpads that can sense in some cases up to five fingers simultaneously, providing more options for input, such as the ability to bring up the context menu by tapping two fingers, dragging two fingers for scrolling, or gestures for zoom in/out or rotate.

Psion's MC 200/400/600/WORD Series,<sup>[5]</sup> introduced in 1989, came with a new mouse-replacing input device similar to a touchpad,<sup>[14]</sup> although more closely resembling a graphics tablet, as the cursor was positioned by clicking on a specific point on the pad, instead of moving it in the direction of a stroke.

## 4 Theory of operation

There are two principal means by which touchpads work. In the *matrix approach*, a series of conductors are arranged in an array of parallel lines in two layers, separated by an insulator and crossing each other at right angles to form a grid. A high frequency signal is applied sequentially between pairs in this two-dimensional grid array. The current that passes between the nodes is proportional to the capacitance. When a virtual ground, such as a finger, is placed over one of the intersections between the conductive layer some of the electrical field is shunted to this ground point, resulting in a change in the apparent capacitance at that location. This method received U.S. Patent 5,305,017 awarded to George Gerpheide in April 1994.

The *capacitive shunt method*, described in an application note by Analog Devices,<sup>[15]</sup> senses the change in capacitance between a transmitter and receiver that are on opposite sides of the sensor. The transmitter creates an

electric field which oscillates at 200–300 kHz. If a ground point, such as the finger, is placed between the transmitter and receiver, some of the field lines are shunted away, decreasing the apparent capacitance.

## 5 Manufacturing

Major manufacturers include:

- Alps Electric Corporation
- Cirque Corporation
- Synaptics
- ElanTech

## 6 See also

- CapSense
- Graphics pad
- Kaoss pad
- List of touch-solution manufacturers
- Magic Trackpad
- Multi-touch
- Pointing stick

## 7 References

- [1] “Tap and drag”. Apple.com.
- [2] “The Tactile Touchpad”. sigchi.com.
- [3] “A Comparison of Three Selection Techniques for Touchpads” (PDF). yorku.ca.
- [4] *Getting Started With Your DOMAIN System*. Apollo Computer. 1983.
- [5] “GUIdebook Psion MC Series brochure”. guidebook-gallery.org.
- [6] Diehl, Stanford; Lennon, Anthony J.; McDonough, John (Oct 1995). “Touchpads to Navigate By”. *Byte* (Green Publishing) (October 1995): 150. ISSN 0360-5280.
- [7] Thryft, Ann R. “More Than a Mouse.” Computer Product Development, EBN Extra, November 14, 1994, pp. E16 - E20
- [8] “A WinBook for the Fussy”. *Windows Magazine* (Dec 95): p. 105. 1995.
- [9] “Sharp Unveils Line of Notebooks”. *Westchester County Business Journal* (Westchester County Business Journal) (November 20, 1995). 1995.
- [10] Malloy, Rich; Crabb, Don (October 1995). “Power Packed Power Books”. *Mobile Office* (New York, NY) (October 1995): pp. 44–52.
- [11] Jerome, Marty (1995). “Lightweight, Low-Cost Challenger”. *PC Computing* (PC Computing) (December 1995): p. 96.
- [12] “MacBook design”. Apple.com.
- [13] Ackerman, Dan (June 10, 2009). “Apple MacBook Pro Summer 2009 (Core 2 Duo 2.26 GHz, 2GB RAM, 160GB HDD, Nvidia GeForce 9400M, 13-inch)”. CNET. Retrieved April 11, 2010.
- [14] “GUIdebook Psion MC Series brochure, page 4”. guidebookgallery.org.
- [15] “Analog Devices’ Capacitive Shunt Method” (PDF). analog.com.

## 8 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

### 8.1 Text

- **Touchpad** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touchpad?oldid=667369033> *Contributors:* Ed Poor, Hephaestos, Edward, Norm, Menchi, TakuyaMurata, Plop, CIPHERGO, Ehn, Hike395, Omegatron, Donarreiskoffer, Chris 73, TimR, Ninjamask, Jacoplaner, RealGrouchy, Wwoods, Everyking, Mboverload, Scott Burley, Tooki, Chao, Deglr6328, Chmod007, Poccil, Discospinster, Alistair1978, Hhielscher, Jaberwocky6669, Sietse Snel, Porton, .:Ajvol.:, Physicistjedi, Gerfboy, Eitan1989, Max Naylor, Mathprog777, Noz92, Mindmatrix, Pol098, Urod, Macaddct1984, Graham87, BD2412, Rjwilmsi, Syndicate, Phil Urich, Vegaswikian, Synapsys, FlaBot, Margosbot-enwiki, Jw21, Orborde, DustWolf, YurikBot, Kencaesi, Grafen, Zwobot, Bota47, JakkoWesterbeke, Ian Fieggen, Williampoetra, TRENT310, SmackBot, Eskimbot, Agentbla, Darjoe, Commander Keane bot, Algot, Bluebot, Brahimsoft, Thumperward, Mdw, Vex5, Zhinz, Frap, X570, OrphanBot, Mvandre, Hslayer, Pissant, E.boyer7, Vina-iwbot-enwiki, BorisFromStockdale, Freewol, Samantha of Cardyke, 16@r, Noroom, TheHYPO, Dicklyon, Dr.K., Aeternus, IvanLanin, Dragonix, Jibran1, TheHerbalGerbil, Crossmr, Myscrnm, Garik, Kozuch, Highway of Life, PamD, Thijs!bot, Epbr123, Ancatdubh43, Electron9, Davidhorman, Dawnseeker2000, Rees11, AntiVandalBot, Kraetos, Glennwells, JAndbot, Deflective, NapoliRoma, .anacondabot, AshwiniKalantri, SteveSims, Putte, Jodokus, Nyttend, SharShar, Wasbuxton, NatureA16, Jim.henderson, Technolust, Hippasus, Numbo3, Jesant13, Ginsengbomb, Kudpung, Dispenser, GrandMastaRat, Scottflewis, Chikinsawsage, Markcat3t, Brack1969, Rpeh, Idioma-bot, Funandtrvl, Djinnantonix, Macedonian, Technopat, Genium, Salvar, LeaveSleaves, Paperbacknovel, Falcon8765, BotMultichill, Flyer22, Nopetro, Csaag, LSmok3, Svick, ImageRemovalBot, ClueBot, The Thing That Should Not Be, Drmies, GoldenGoose100, Flightsoffancy, Ykhwong, Wiggoney, Ogdens, AgnosticPreachersKid, Bradv, Athbeyr, Rreagan007, MystBot, Addbot, Mortense, Tothwolf, ScAvenger, Softy, Jackelfive, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Fraggel81, KamikazeBot, Evaders99, Gunnar Hendrich, AnomieBOT, MaterialsScientist, Theoprakt, Itbuddy, Xqbot, RT Jones, GrouchoBot, Ebgundy, Jandalhandler, Cnwilliams, Trappist the monk, CPMSmith, Dianna, Balanarahul, Downmist sem, RjwilmsiBot, Poster778, Leo 26 2007, Piotrek54321, EmausBot, Davejohnsan, Zollerrria, ScottyBerg, Juhan121, Cnscaevola, The Nut, JoJoPogo22, Ego White Tray, Georgy90, ClueBot NG, W.Kaleem, Frietjes, Wwmarket, Braincricke, Widr, 00 diver ice, Tholme, BG19bot, RiyaKeralore, AvocatoBot, Kendall-K1, Jacktheboner123456789, Jacktheboner1234567890, MotazSabri, BattyBot, Justincheng12345-bot, Vanished user lt94ma34le12, Sibtain 007, Asobuno, Dannyesosa, Joewbarber, Bluegreen672, Lagoset, Monkbot, OMPIRE, Pimentelrodrigo, Supdiop and Anonymous: 194

### 8.2 Images

- **File:Acer\_CB5-311\_series\_touchpad.jpg** *Source:* [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Acer\\_CB5-311\\_series\\_touchpad.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Acer_CB5-311_series_touchpad.jpg) *License:* CC0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Rodrigo Pimentel
- **File:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg> *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Curve8520TrackPad.jpg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8d/Curve8520TrackPad.jpg> *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Balanarahul
- **File:Surface\_RT.jpg** *Source:* [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/56/Surface\\_RT.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/56/Surface_RT.jpg) *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* Flickr *Original artist:* Decade City
- **File:Touchpad.jpg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/Touchpad.jpg> *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wiktionary-logo-en.svg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Wiktionary-logo-en.svg> *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Vector version of Image:Wiktionary-logo-en.png. *Original artist:* Vectorized by Fvasconcellos (talk · contribs), based on original logo tossed together by Brion Vibber

### 8.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0