

8

,

1

2

3

4

5 가

6 가

7

8

9

10

11 10

12

13 12

14 가

*

*

101a.101b: 102:

103: 가 104a.104b:

105a.105b: 105.106.107:

108: 110:

가 (10) (20) (30) (Linearity)

가 (40a)(40b) (20) (30)

(10) (20) 가 (20) (30)

가 (20)

2 X (10) (30) (Vin) 가 (30)

가 (10) (30) (10) (30) (10) (10)

가 (10) (40a)(40b) RD RD (Ideal Value) (Measured Value)

e) (Linearity)

$$V_{DIFF} = V_{MEAS} - V_N$$

$$\Delta V_X = V_{X1} - V_{XN}$$

$$Linearity = \frac{V_{DIFF}}{\Delta V_X} = \frac{V_{MEAS} - V_N}{V_{X1} - V_{XN}}$$

e) 2 X3 가 3 V3 , X3 가 3 (Measured Value)

(Linearity) , Y1 YN (VDIFF) X1 XN VX

(20) (30) (40a)(40b) (30) 4 4

(40a)(40b) 가 5 (30)
 가 (Matrix)
 (40a)(40b) (30) (RC)
 (30) (40a)(40b)

(40a)(40b) (30)

(40a)(40b) (20) 가

가 가 가 6 6 P1 PN
 7

ential) (Ideal Potential) 가 가
 (Vd)가 7 가 (Measured Pot
 (가 가 .) ((Vd)

가 LCD 가 LCD 가
 (Margin) (Viewing Area Glass)
 가

7 가 가

가 가 (40a)(40b) 가
 가 가 , ,
 가 .

가

가 가

,

X

X

가 X

Y

Y

,

,

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가
가

8

14

가

X/Y

X

Y

, 10

(101a)(101b)

(102)

103)

(101a)(101b)

(102)
가 (103)

가 (103)가

가 (

(105) 가 (104a)(104b) , (102) (104a)(104b)
 (105) (106) 가 , (102)
 (107) (101a)(101b) , (104a)(104b) (
 101a)(101b) (105)(106) (104a)(104b) (101a)(101b)
 (108)

(104a)(104b) A[EA/m²] , (104a)
 (104b) 가 (103)
 (104a)(104b) (105)

(102) (104a)(104b) (105) 가 (103)
 10 11

(104a)(104b) (101a)(101b) 가 (104a)(104b) (105)
 (106)

10 (104a)(104b) 가 가 (103)
 (105) (104a)(104b) (101a)(101b) (106)
 , 11 (104a)(104b) 가 가 (103)
 (106) (104a)(104b) 가 (103) (1
 01a)(101b) (106)

10 가 (103) 가
 11 10 가 (103) 가 , (104a)
 (104b)

12 13 (104a)(104b) ,
 (105) 가 (103) (104a)(104b) , 가 (103)
 (104a)(104b) 12 가 (103)
 가 , 13 12 가 (103) 가
 , (104a)(104b) (105) ..

, 8 (101a)(101b) (102) (101a)(101b) 가 (103)가 (102) 가 (
 (101a)(101b) 가 (103) (104a)(104b) , (102) (104a)(
 103) 가 (101a)(101b) , (104a)(104b)
 (104b) (101a)(101b) (105a)(105b) 가

(104a)(104b) (102)
 (101a)(101b) , (104a)(104b) 가 (103) (104a)(10
 4b) (104a)(104b)

가 . 가 , 가 . 가 .

(103) , 8 13 (101a)(101b) (102) 가 (103)가 (102) 가
 b) 가 (103) 가 (103) 가 (103) (104a)(104b)

b) 7 (102) (101a)(101b) (102) (101a)(101b)
 , 6 P1 Pn 7 (104a)(104b)

(104a)(104b) 가

5) (104a)(104b) 가 가 9 (10
 (104b) 가 (101a)(101b) (106) 10 11 , (104a)
 (105) 가 (101a)(101b) (106) 12 13
 가 .

8 13 7

(112) LCD 14 (110)
 (113) (112) (112) (113)
 CD (a1) (114) LCD (a2) LCD , L
 LCD 가
 LCD

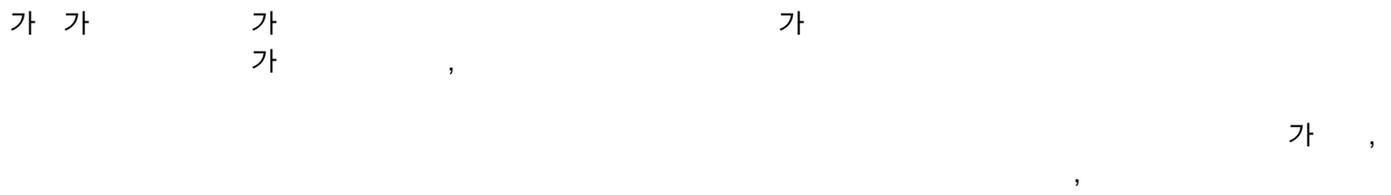
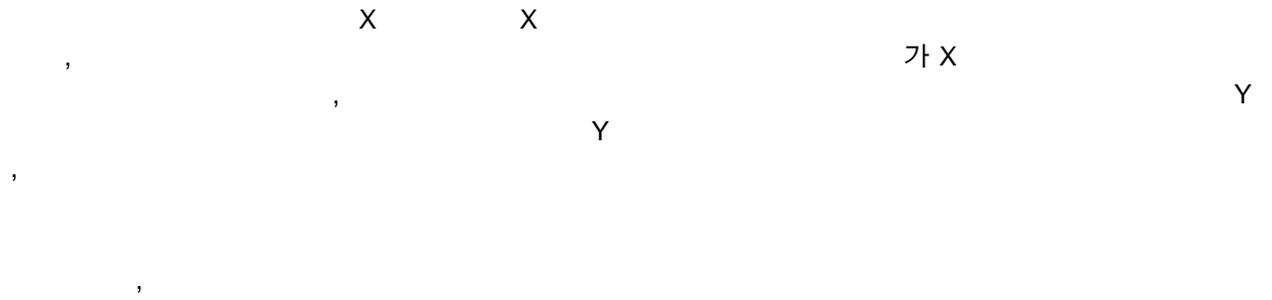
가 . 가
 가 . 가

가

가 가 가 .

(57)

1.



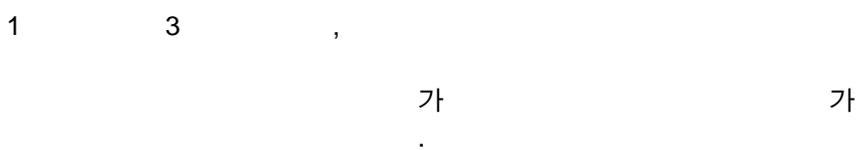
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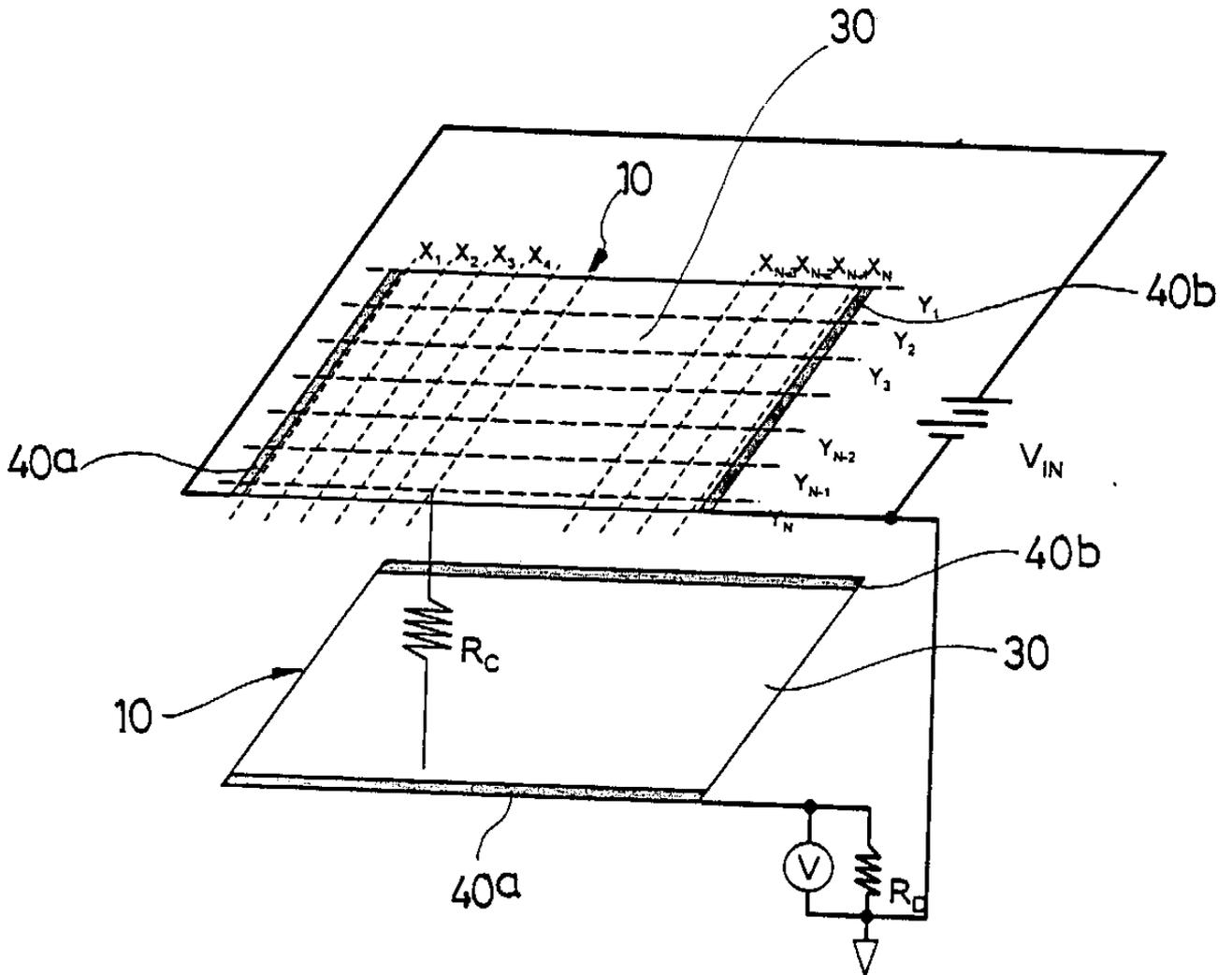


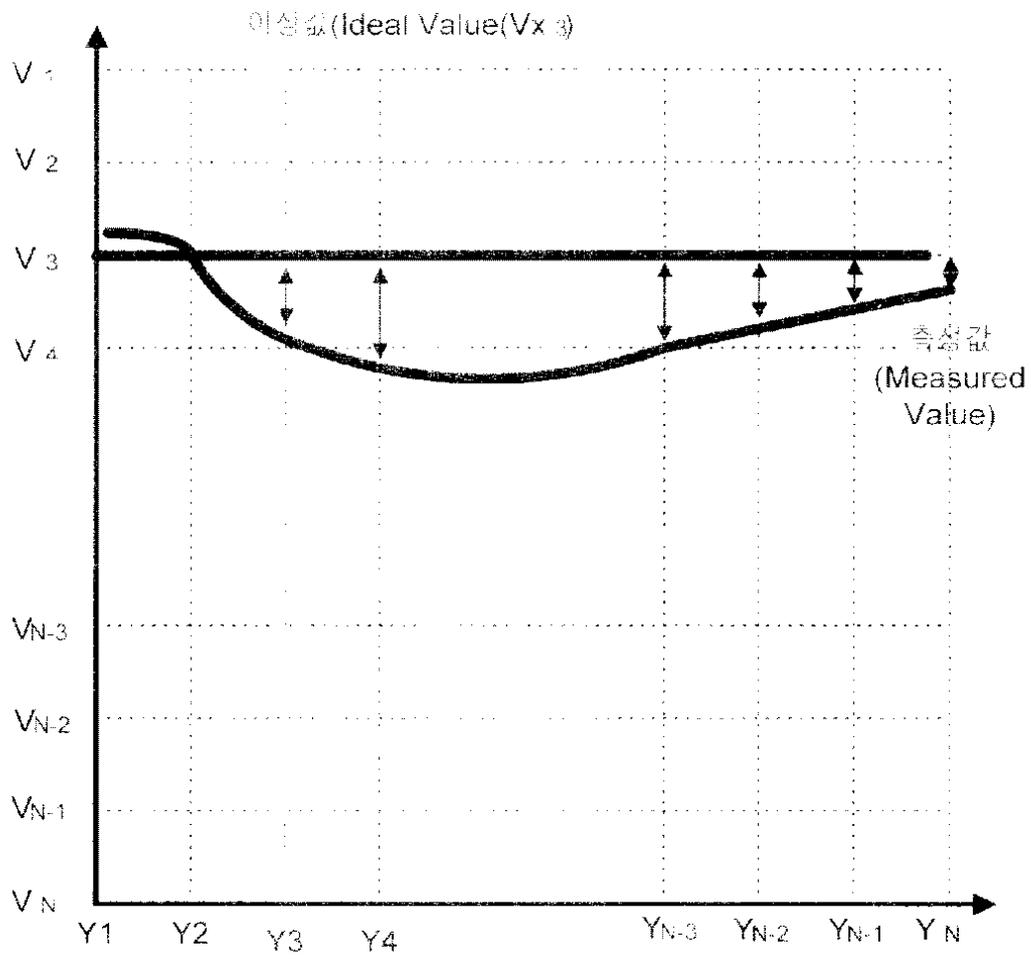
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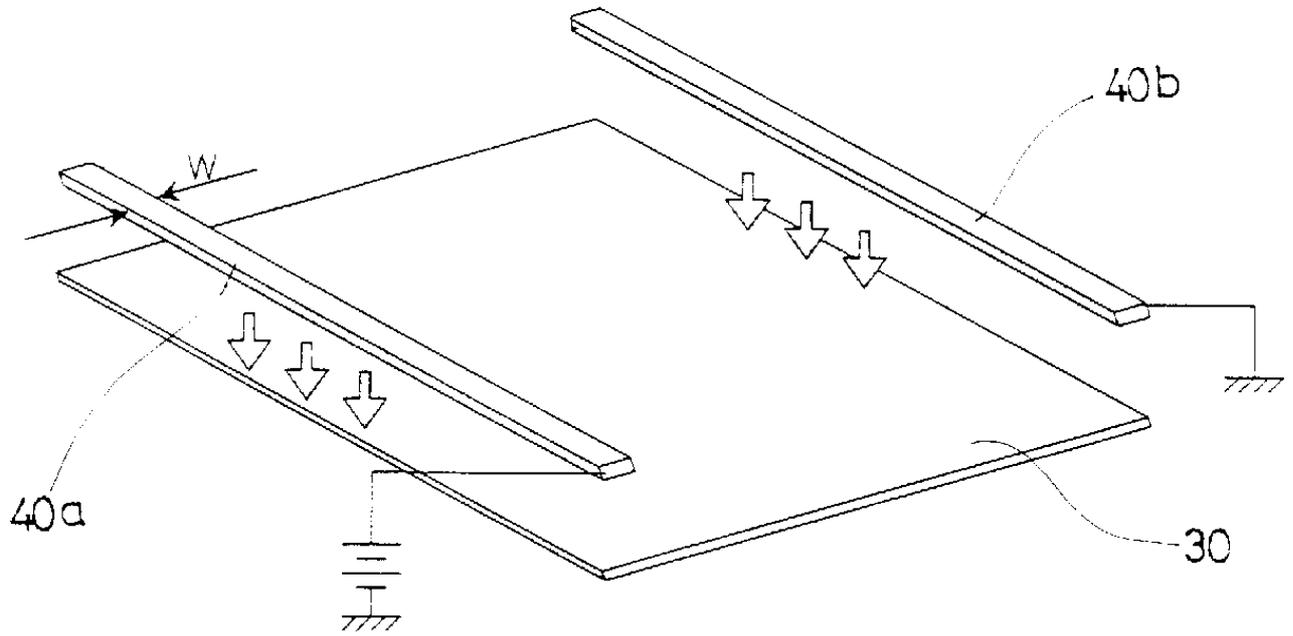
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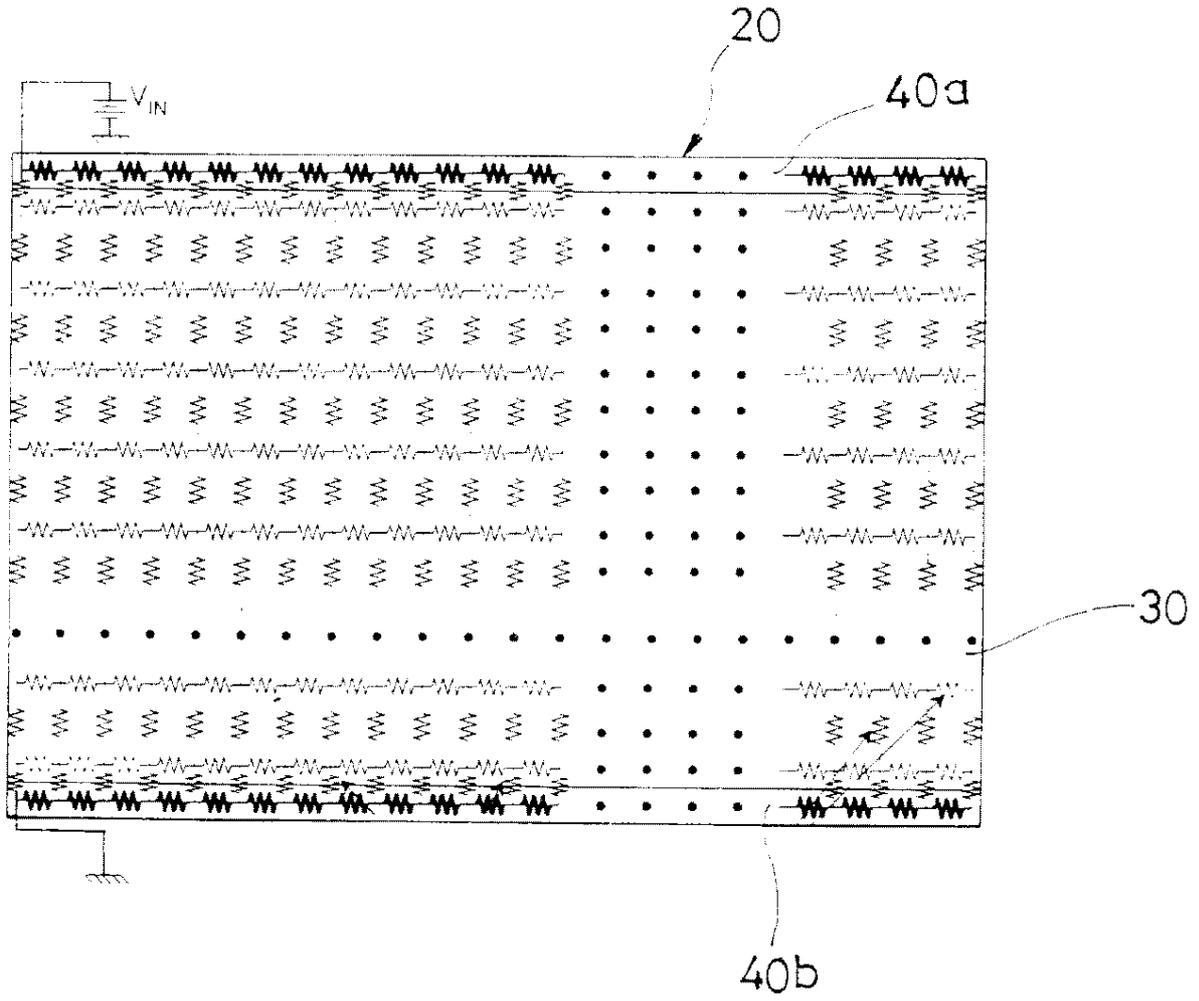




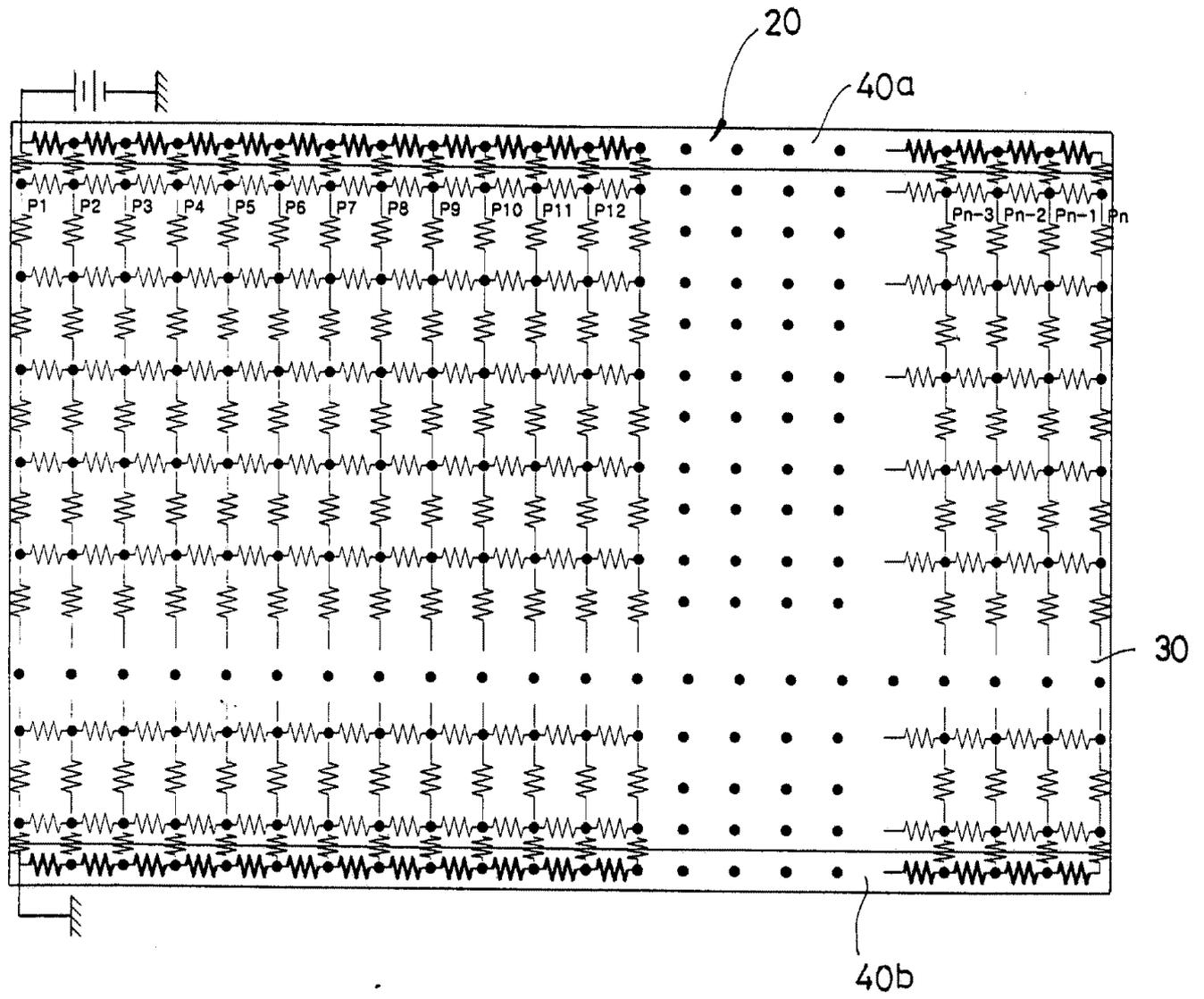
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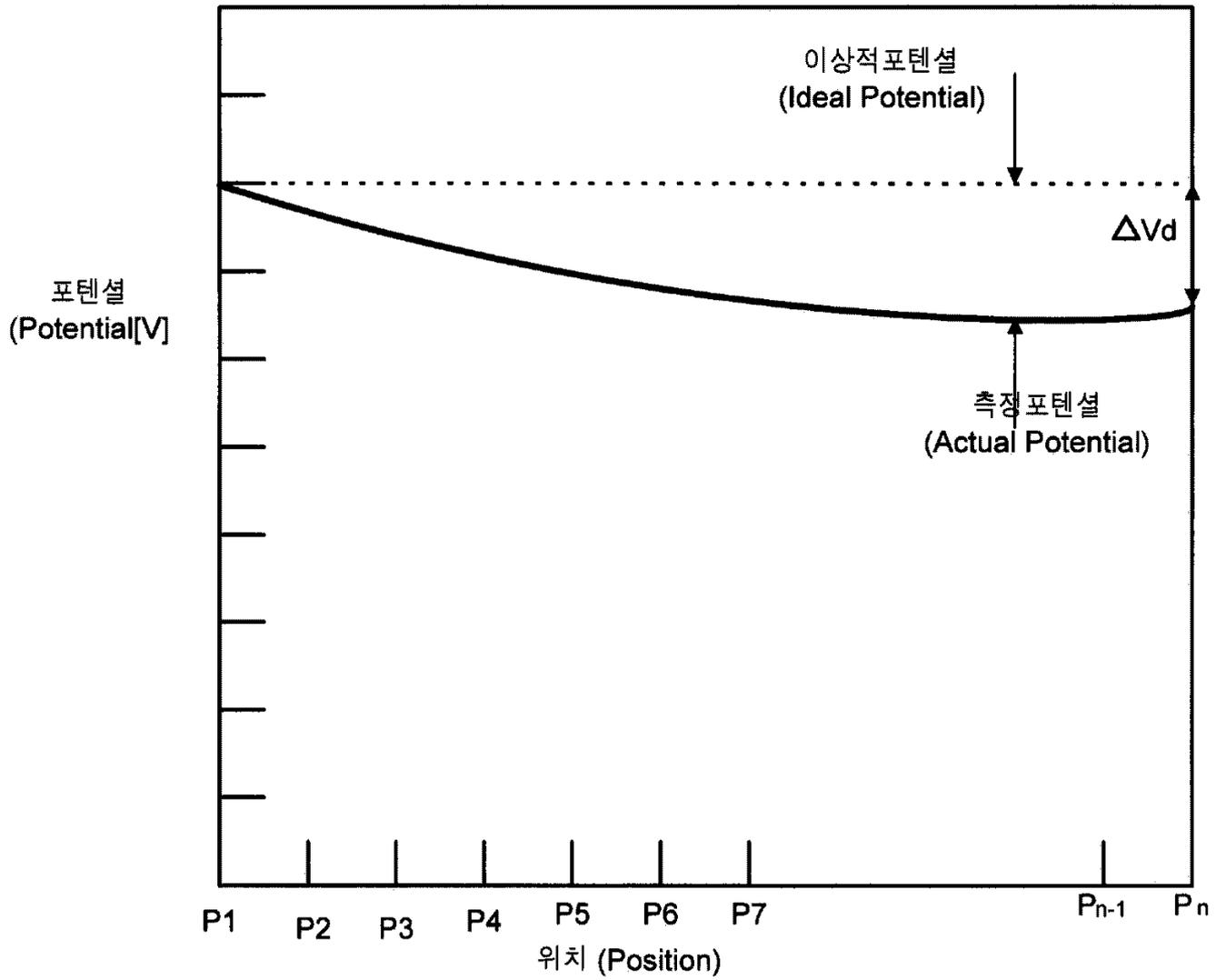
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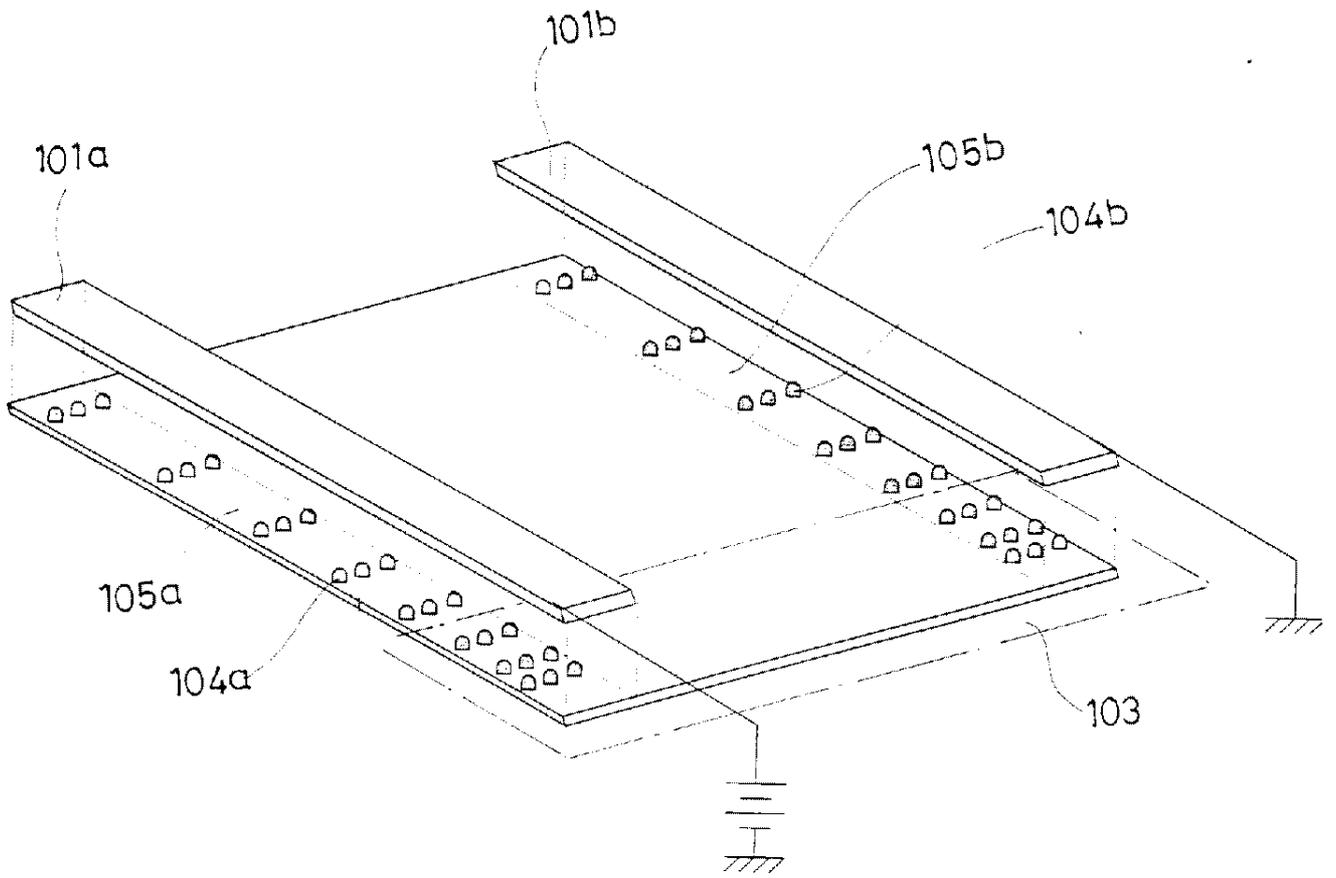
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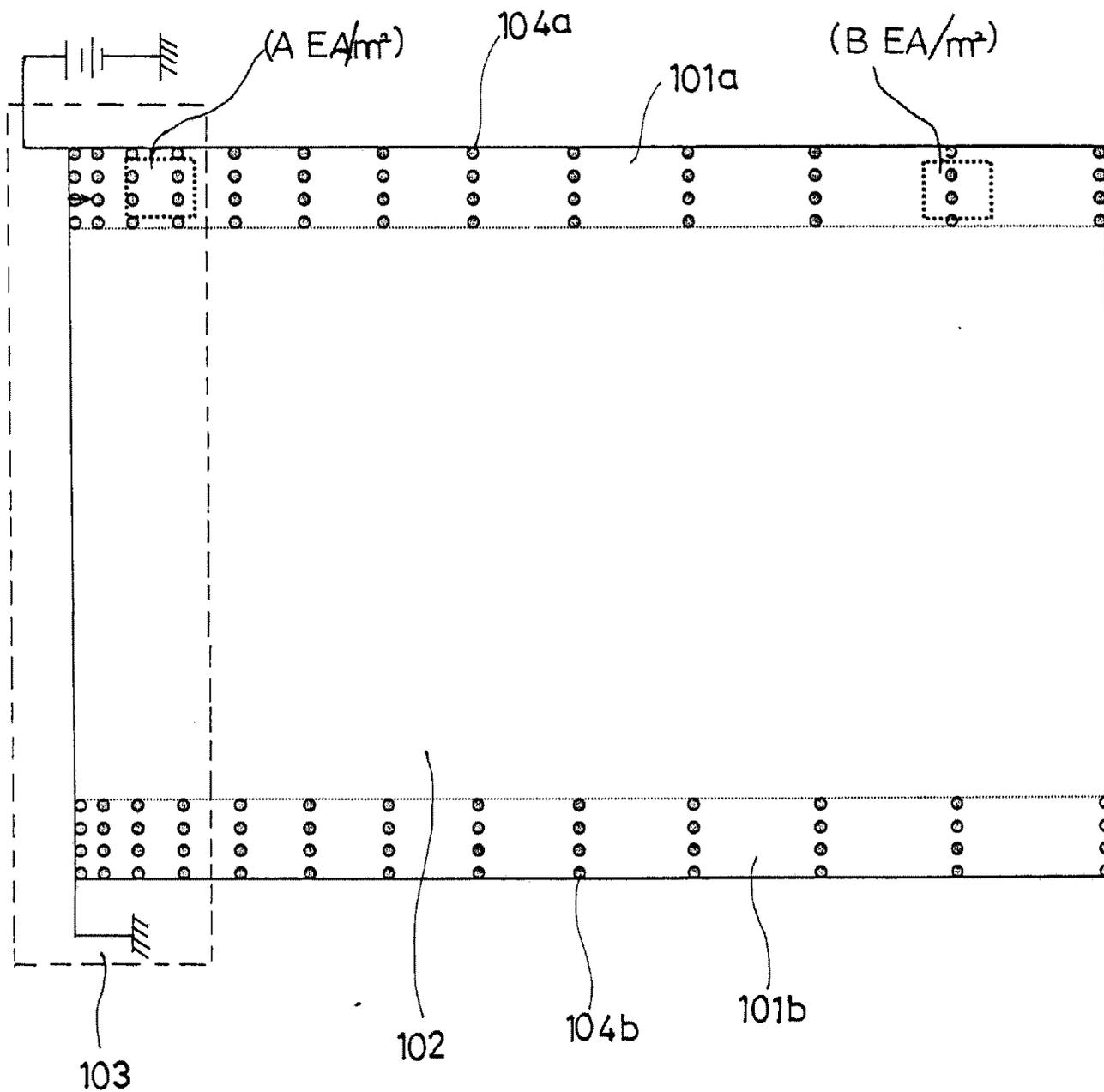


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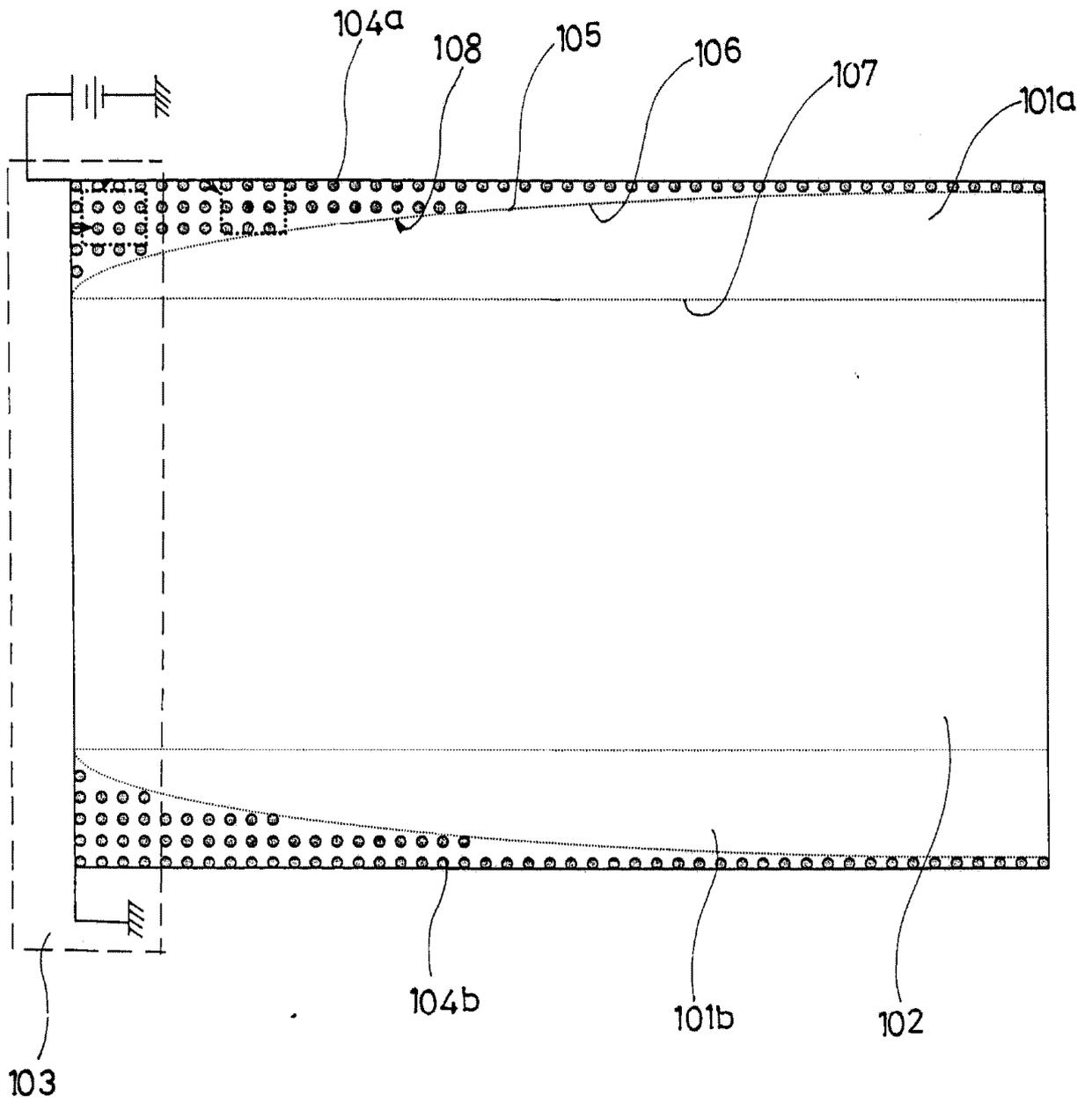


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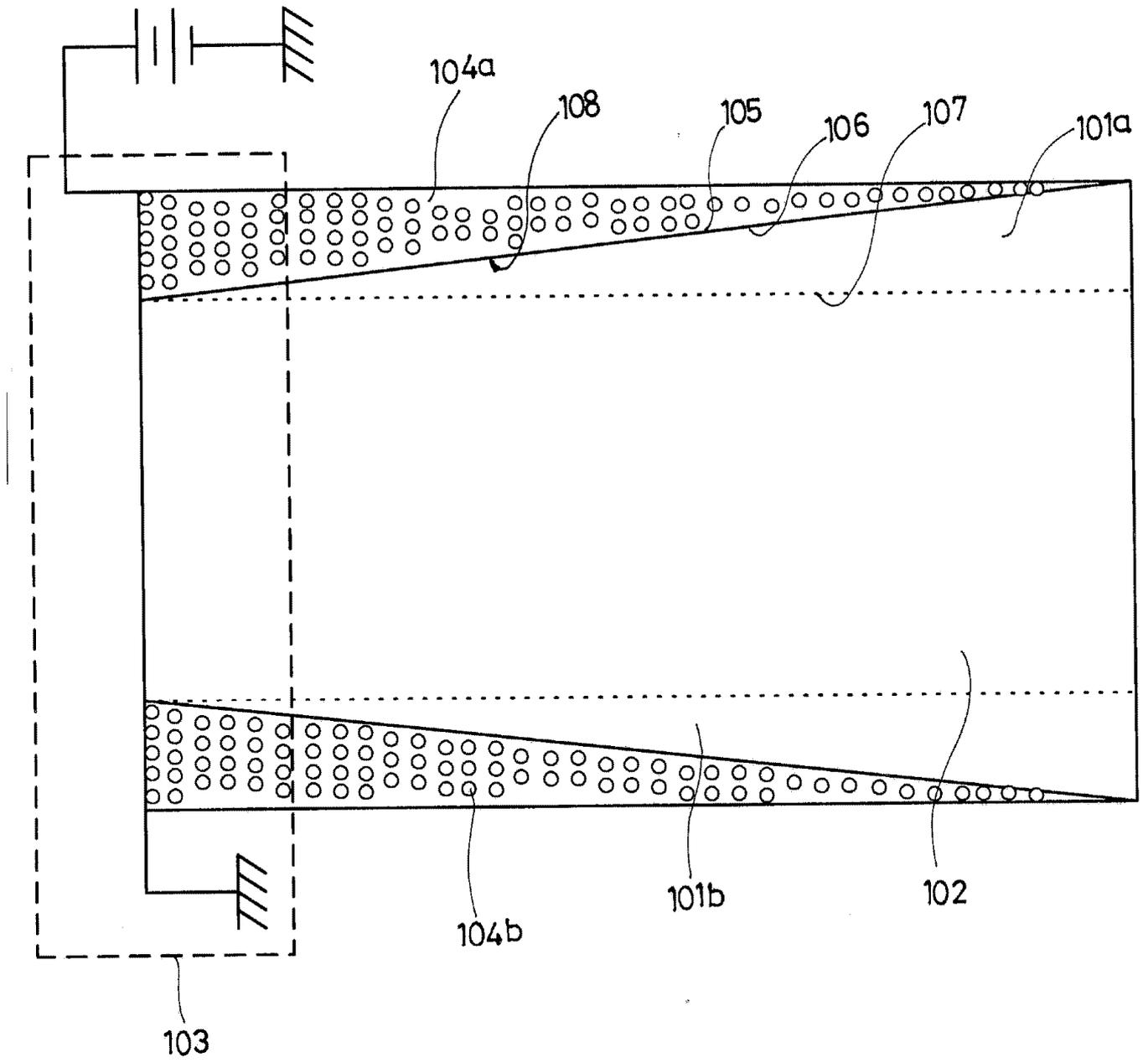




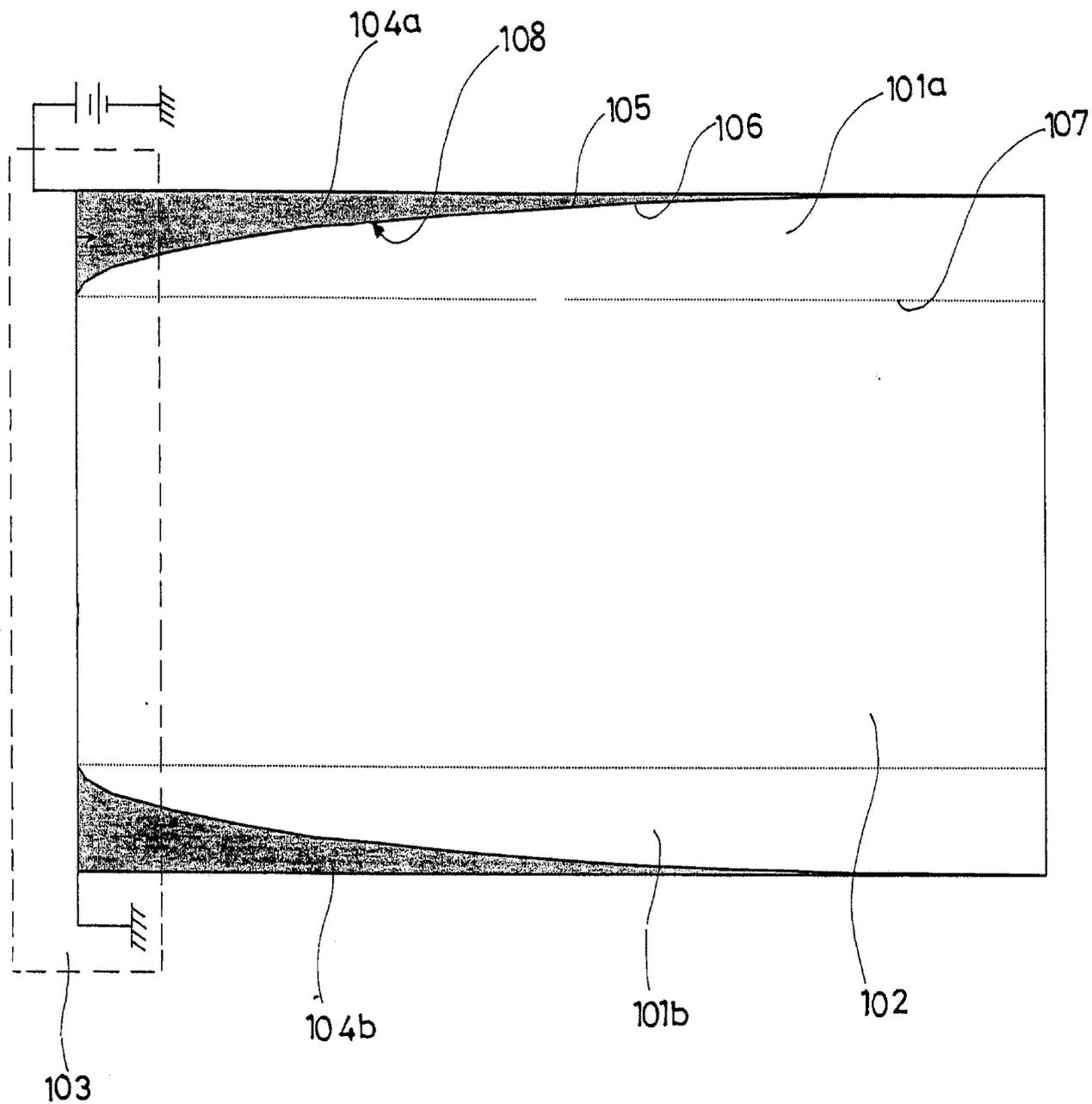
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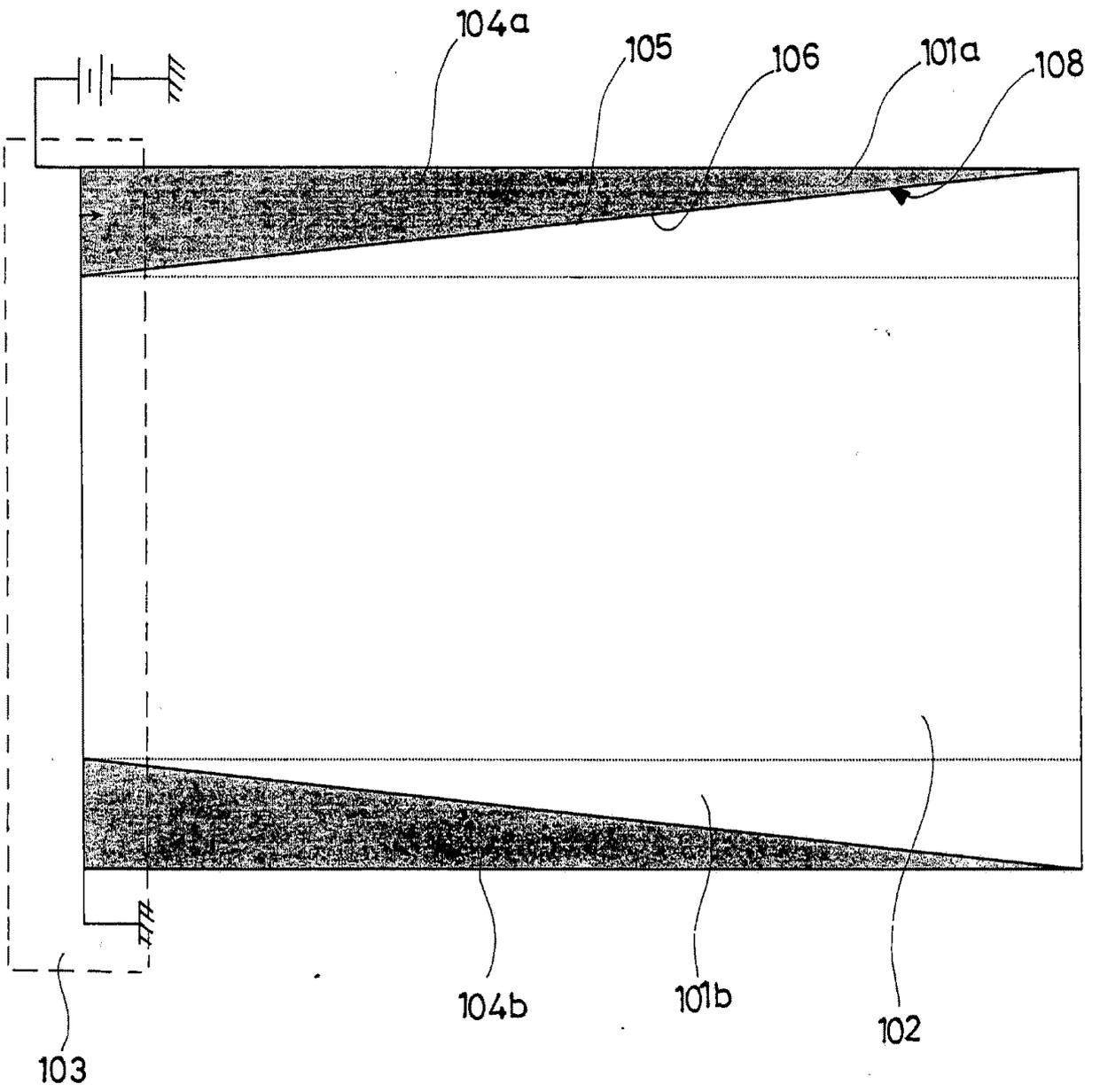
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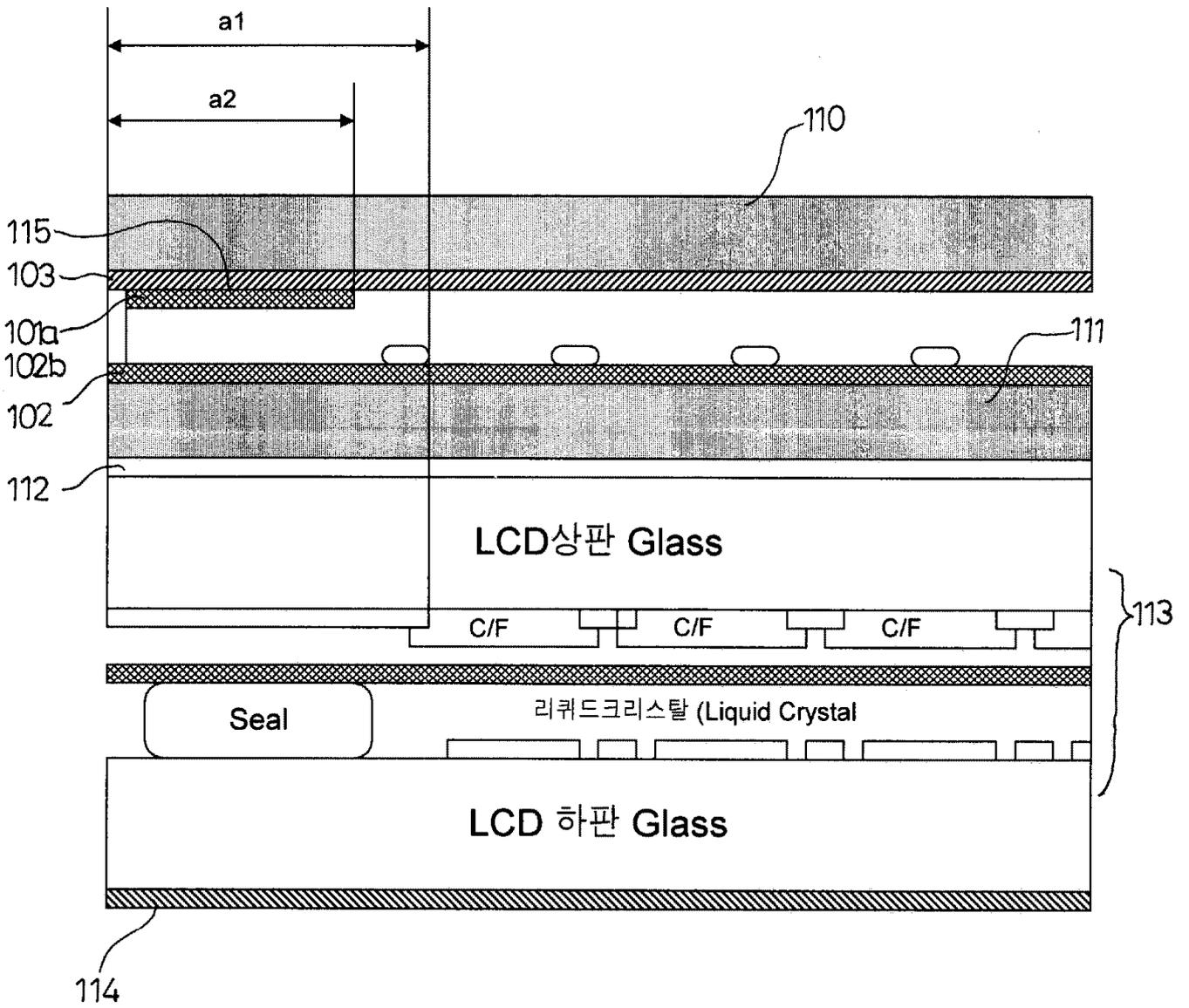


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专利名称(译)	触摸屏的电极结构		
公开(公告)号	KR200250093Y1	公开(公告)日	2001-11-16
申请号	KR2020010015489	申请日	2001-05-25
申请(专利权)人(译)	A股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	A股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	AHN YOUNGSOO		
发明人	AHN,YOUNGSOO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343		
代理人(译)	KIM , CHONG HWA		

摘要(译)

本主题创新涉及一种电阻式触摸面板，更具体地改变等电位电极和透明电极之间的接触电阻来调整和之间的透明电极的等电位电极的绝缘区域，以补偿潜在变形，通过该到触摸板的电极结构。此外，透明的等电位电极从施加的信号越远由信号电极之间的绝缘区域接触来降低所施加的更增加在接触部分的接触电阻，并通过使得从信号施加部远离，以降低接触电阻，狭窄，如LCD余量对于触摸板的电极结构，只要它可以应用于触摸板的区域即可。

根据本发明的触摸面板的电极结构，根据在膜形成区域的透明电极形成在电势补偿电极被降低，它分离出的等电位电极和透明电极，并从该部分被施加到附加大的信号的信号的区域之间的距离并且它具有在沿形成在具有内边界表面的绝缘膜的绝缘膜的任意区域的内边界接触的边界表面，并且所述透明电极，以杀死的位置处形成在一个表面上与所述部分施加的信号接触电阻的变化，另一种是透明电极且形成在平行于该电阻的金属和绝缘层和等电位的电极的形成等电位电极分别与所述界面接触的界面，并且根据任何区域中的绝缘层和等电位的接触电阻是电极的位置以及用于改变接触角的接触表面。本 - 1 - 因此，提高了触摸板的可靠性，适用性，设计自由度和批量生产率。

8 指数方面 触摸屏，触摸屏，数字转换器，电阻膜，显示屏

