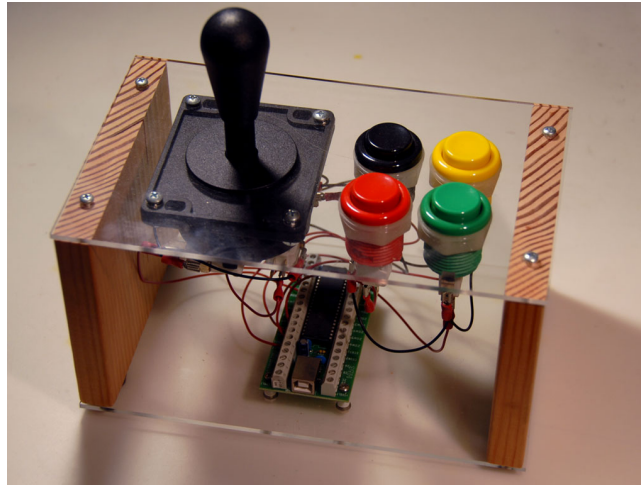


# Input Technology



## Topics

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### Keys and Keyboards

### Pointing

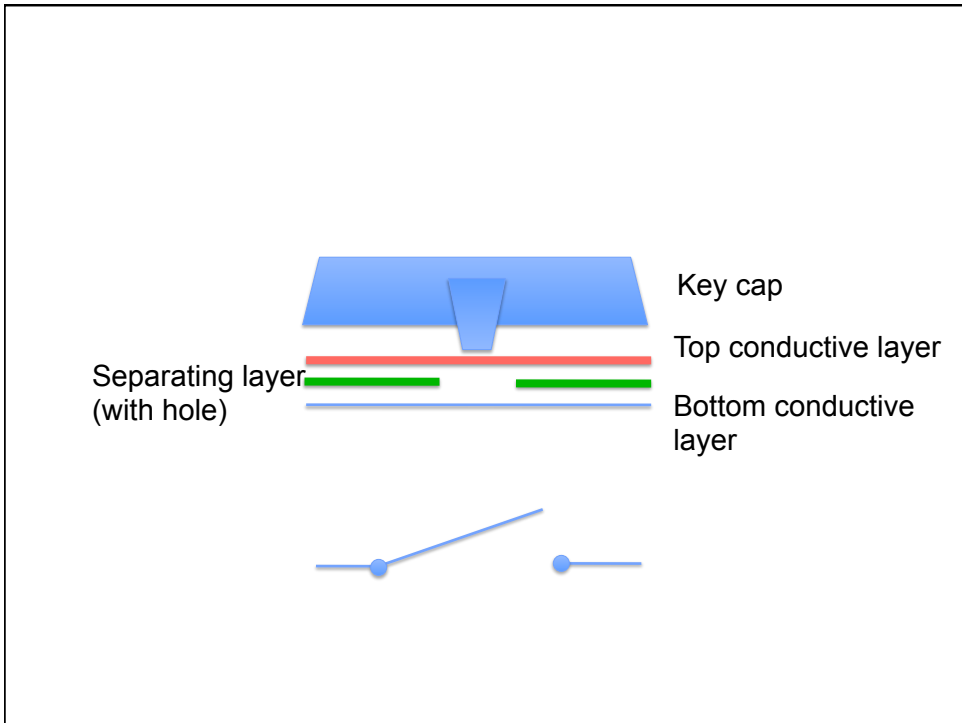
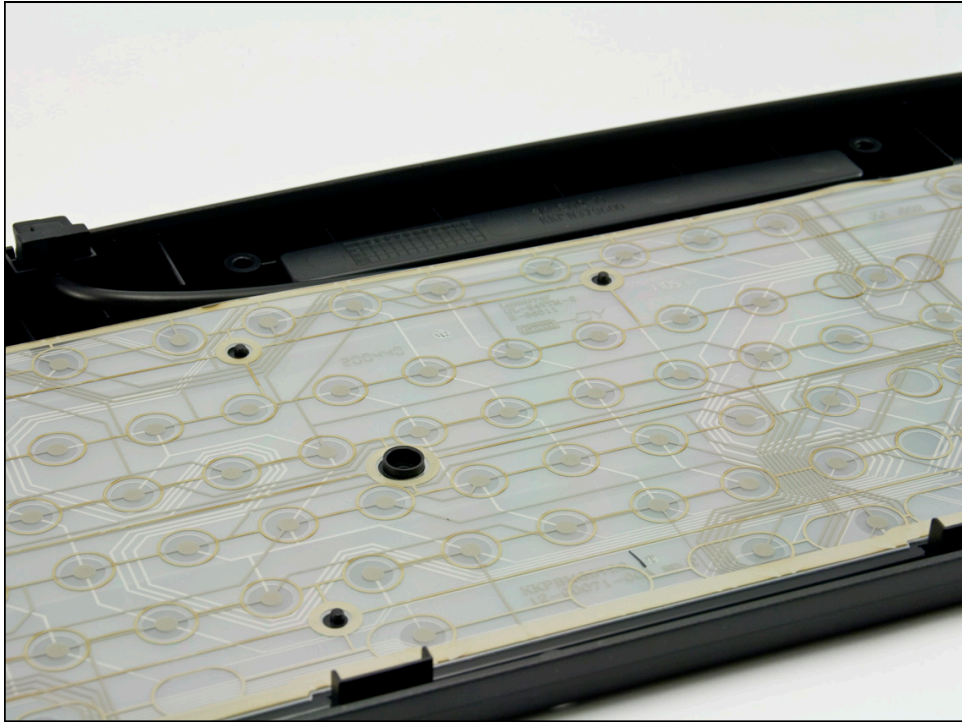
- Digital joystick
- D-pad
- Trackball
- Mouse
- Optical mouse
- Analog joystick

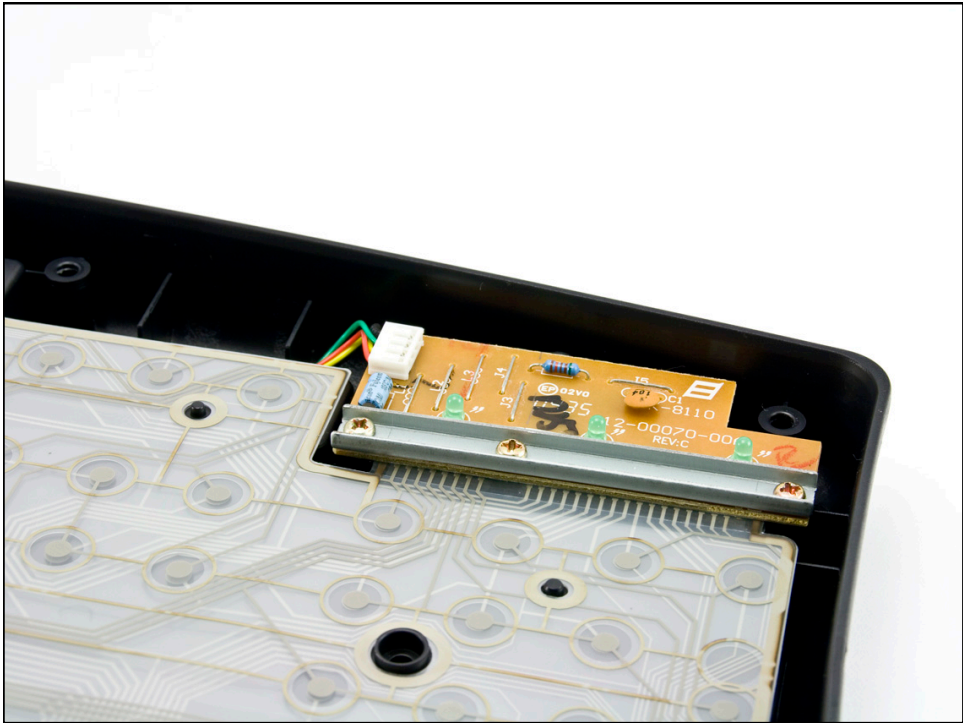
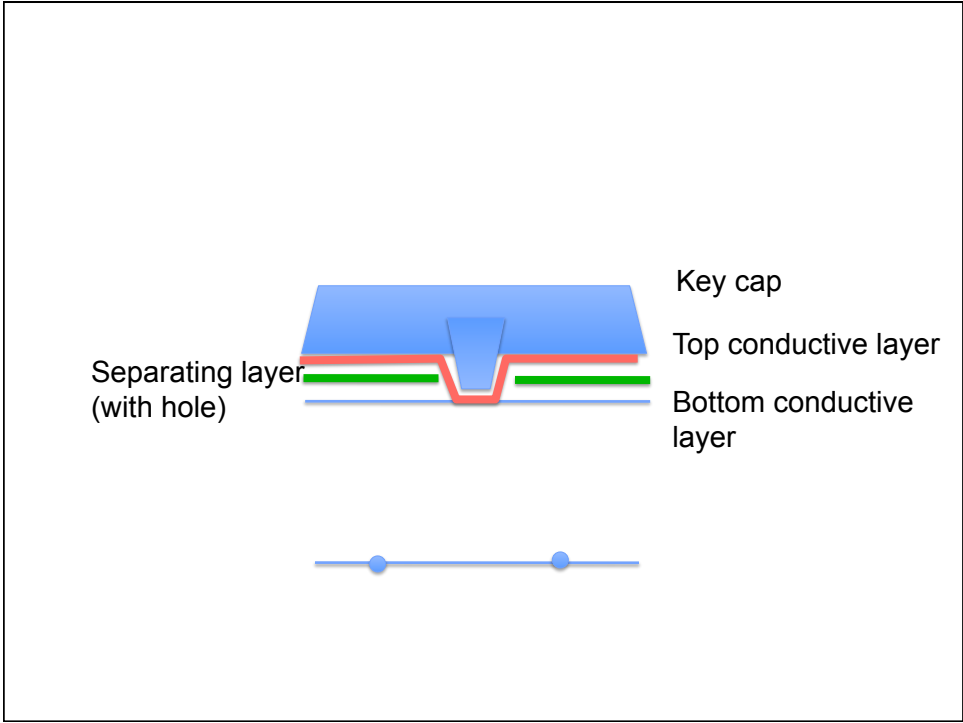
### Game controllers

### Emerging input technologies

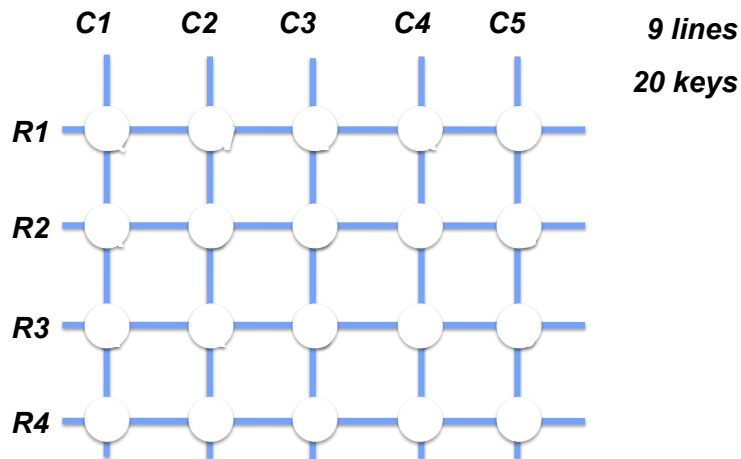
# Keyboards







## Row/Column Scanning



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## Keyboard Matrix

16 X 8 IBM Keyboard Matrix (columns are marked 'a' to 'p' and rows are marked '1' to '8')

	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	a10	a11	a12	a13	a14	a15	a16
b1			esc		F4	G	F5	H	F6	"			#0	#.	Arrow up	L Alt
b2		L Shift	Tab	Cap Lock	F3	T	Bk Space	Y	[	F7	#4	#5	#6			
b3	L Ctrl		~	F1	F2	5	F9	6	=	-	F8	Del	Ins	Page Up	Home	
b4			1	2	3	4	F10	7	8	0	9	F11	F12	Page Down	End	Prnt Scrn
b5			Q	W	E	R		U	I	P	O	#7	#8	#9	#+	Scrol Lock
b6			A	S	D	F	\	J	K	;	L	#1	#2	#3	#Enter	
b7	R Ctrl	R Shift	Z	X	C	V	Enter	M	,	\	.	#num Loc	#/	#*	Pause	
b8					B	Space	N	/				Arrow Down	Arrow Right	Arrow Left	R Alt	

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## Scan Codes

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**Make (onPress) and Break (onRelease) codes**

<http://www.computer-engineering.org/ps2keyboard/>

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## Keys and Characters are not the Same

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### Modifier keys

[Shift] [Ctrl] [Alt/Option] [Cmd] [Fn]

Capslock and Numlock

### Special keys

F1, ..., F12

Insert, Delete, Home, ...

### Duplicated keys

Numbers on keypad vs. keyboard

Left-shift, Right-shift, Left-cmd, Right-cmd, ...

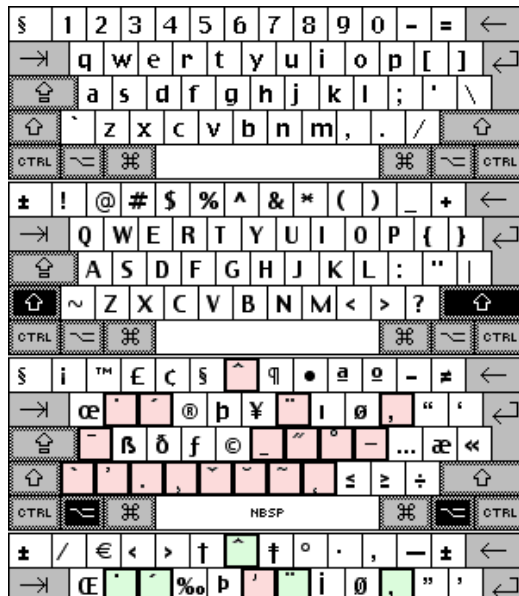
### Multiple keys may be combined into a character

Accents ...

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## Keyboard Finite-State Machine



White: Normal key

Black: Modifier key

Pink: "Dead" key

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## GLUT Keyboard Interface

### ASCII keys

`glutKeyboardFunc(func) // onDown`

`glutKeyboardUpFunc(func) // onUp`

`func(unsigned char key, int mousex, int mousey);`

### Non-ASCII keys (F1, ..., F12, INSERT, ...)

`glutSpecialKeyFunc(func) // onDown`

`glutSpecialKeyUpFunc(func) // onUp`

`func(unsigned char key, int mousex, int mousey);`

### Int glutGetModifiers()

`GLUT_ACTIVE_SHIFT|GLUT_ACTIVE_CTRL|GLUT_ACTIVE_ALT`

### N.B. Need to track key state

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## Flash Keyboard Interface

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### Key class

**addListener(proc)** - call onUp and onDown  
**getAscii()** - return ASCII for the last key pressed  
**getCode()** - return virtual key code for last key  
**isDown(key)** - return state of key  
**isToggled(key)** - return change in state of key

### Note difference between

**state (Up, Down) vs. transition (onDown, onUp)**

**Position**

## D-pad

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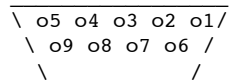
Famicom Controller (1983)

## Atari CX40 Joystick

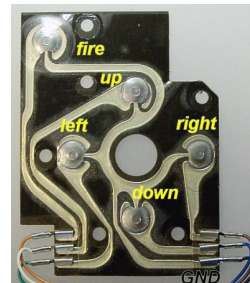
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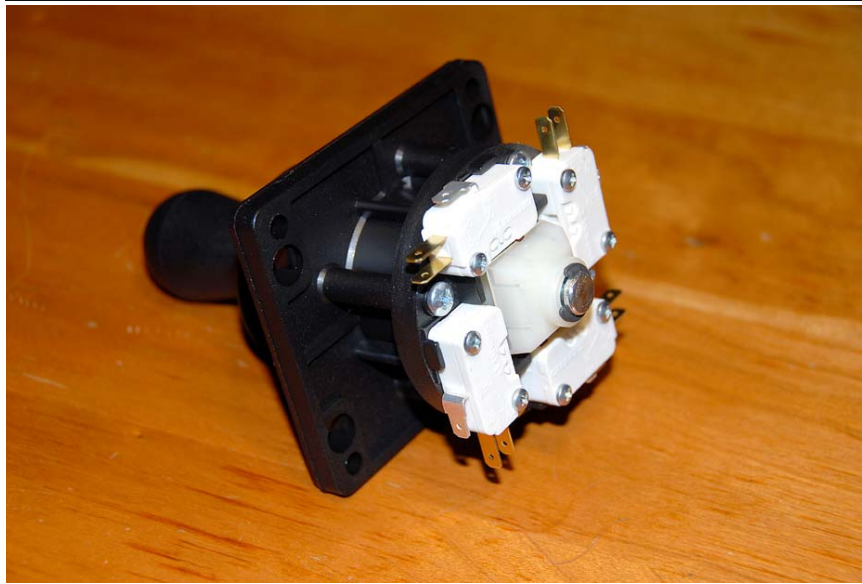
Just 5 switches!



pin #	
1	Up
2	Down
3	Left
4	Right
5	unused
6	Button
7	unused
8	Ground
9	unused



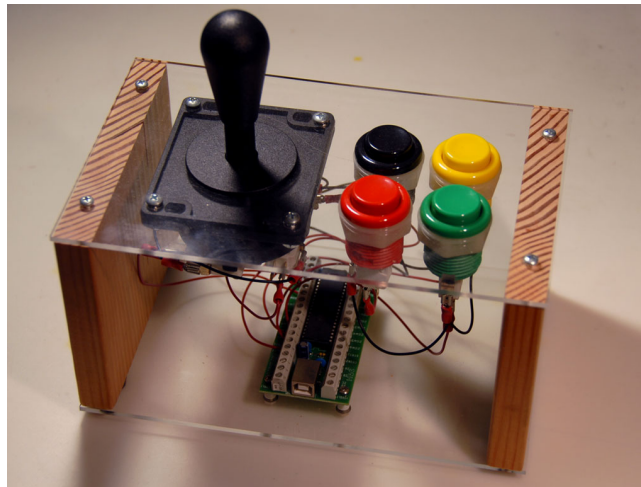
## 4-way Joystick (Just 4 switches)



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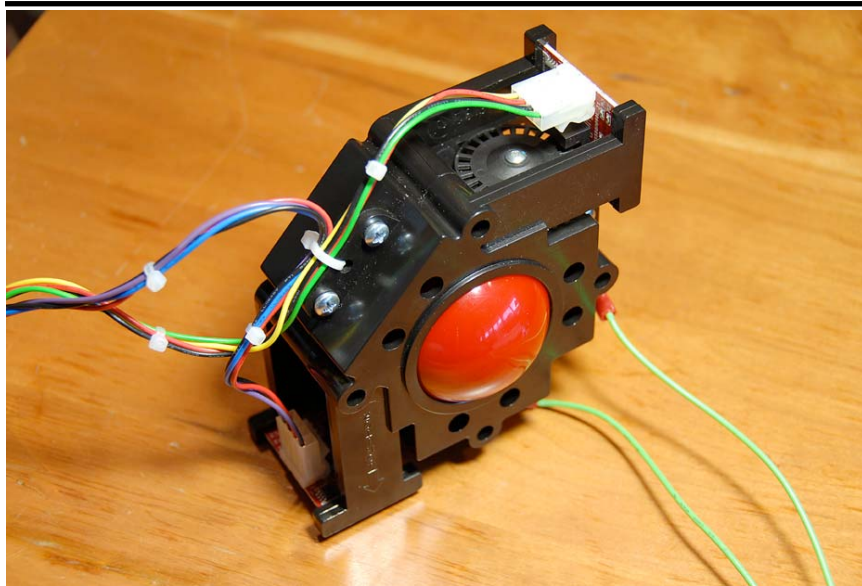
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## Demo



# Trackball and Mouse use Rotary Encoders

## Trackball

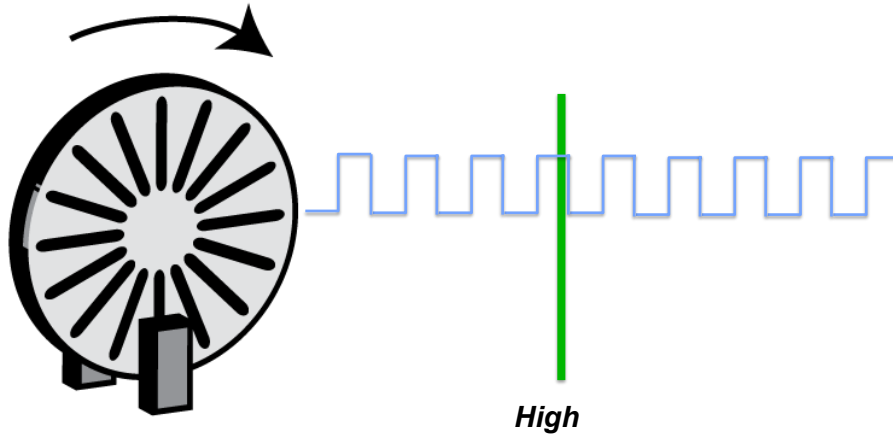


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## Sensing: Rotary Encoder

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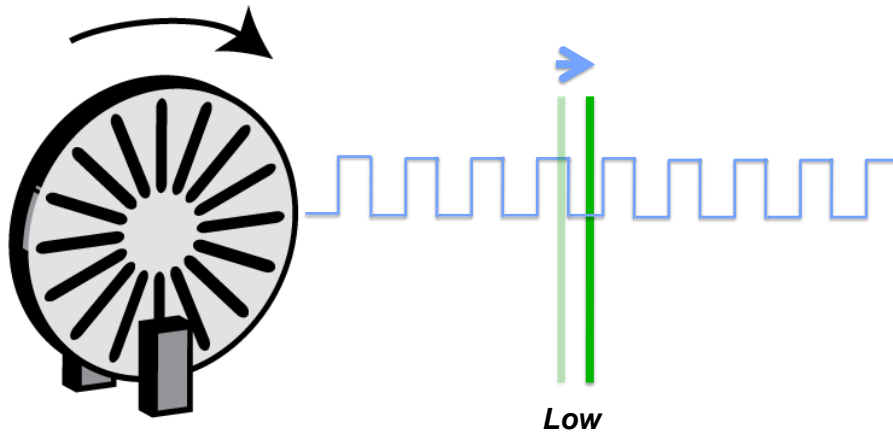


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## Sensing: Forward Rotation

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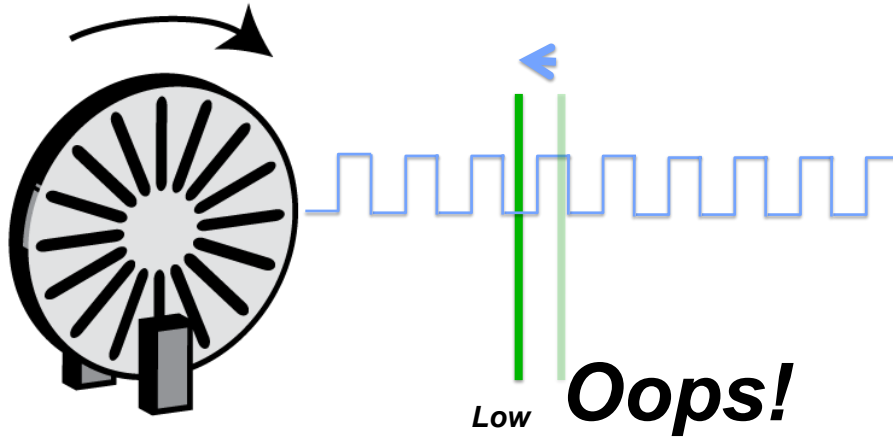


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## Sensing: Backward Rotation

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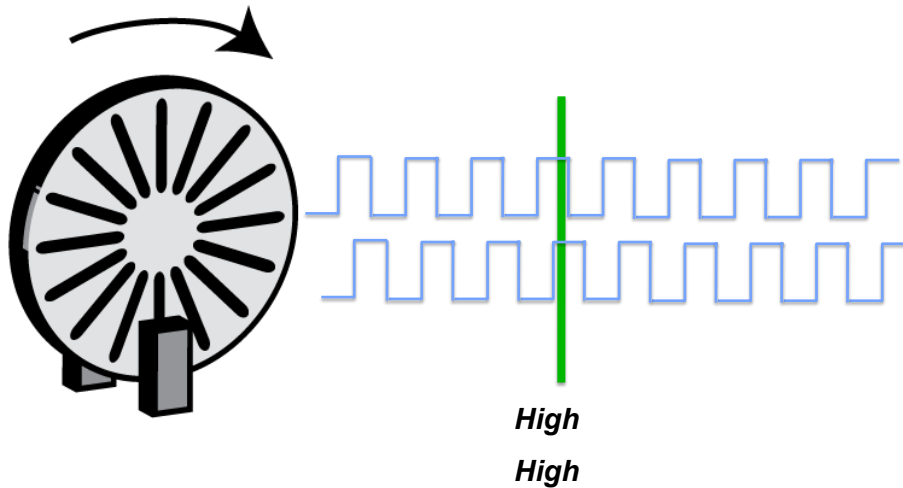


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## Solution: Use Two Detectors

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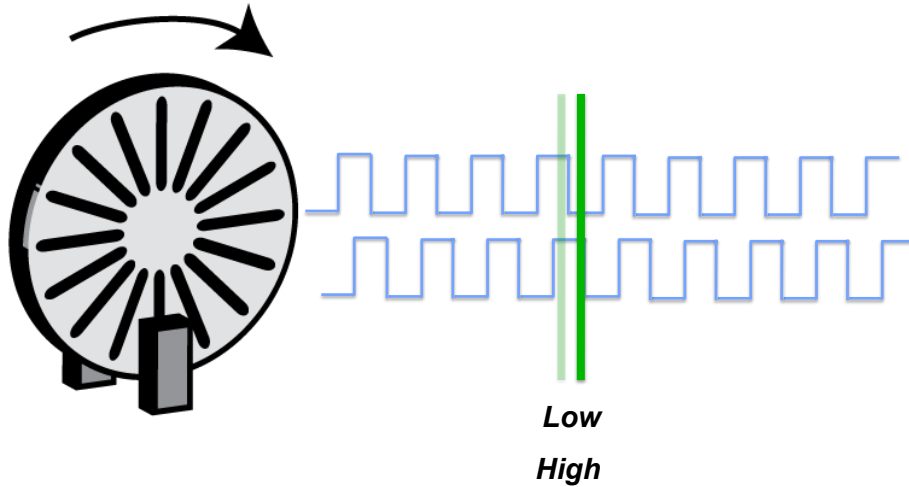


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## Sensing: Rotary Encoder

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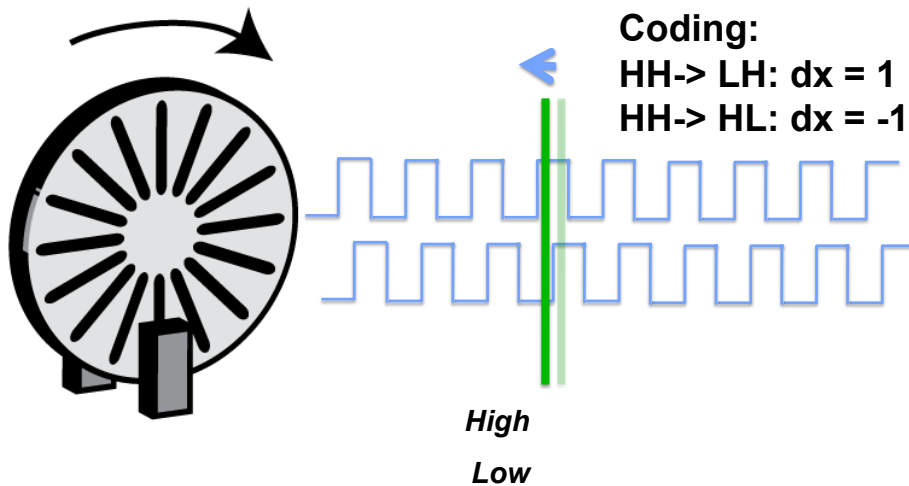


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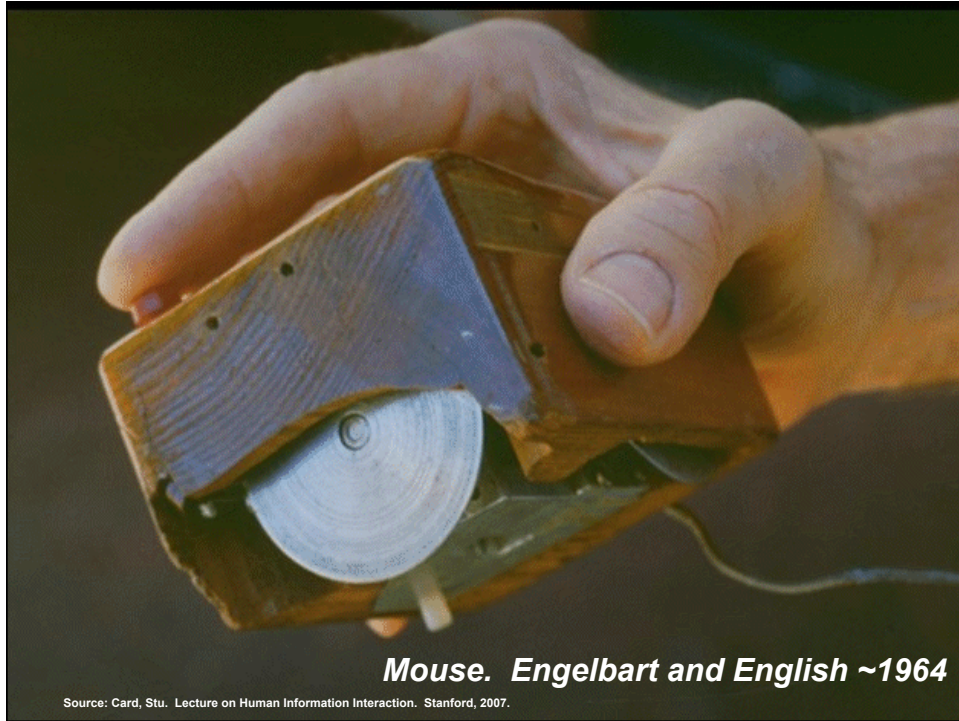
## Sensing: Rotary Encoder

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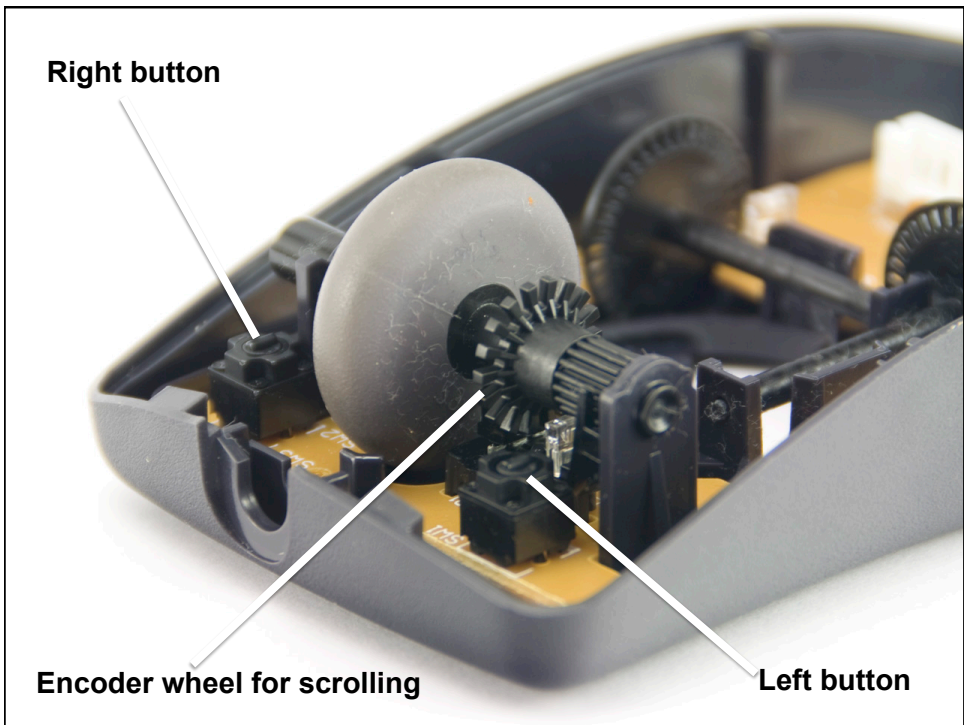
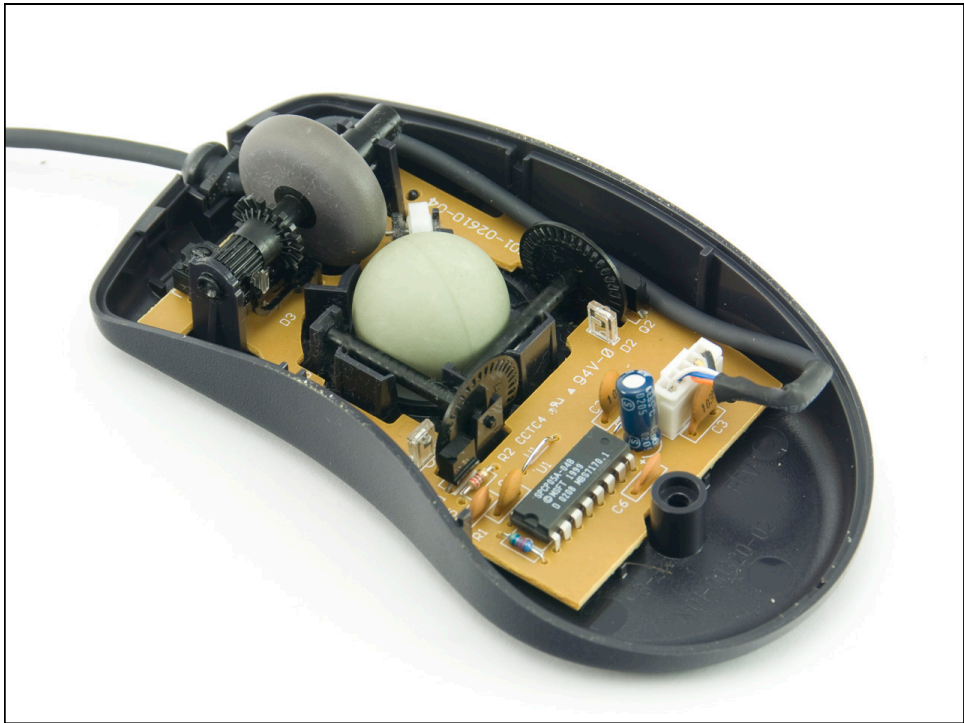
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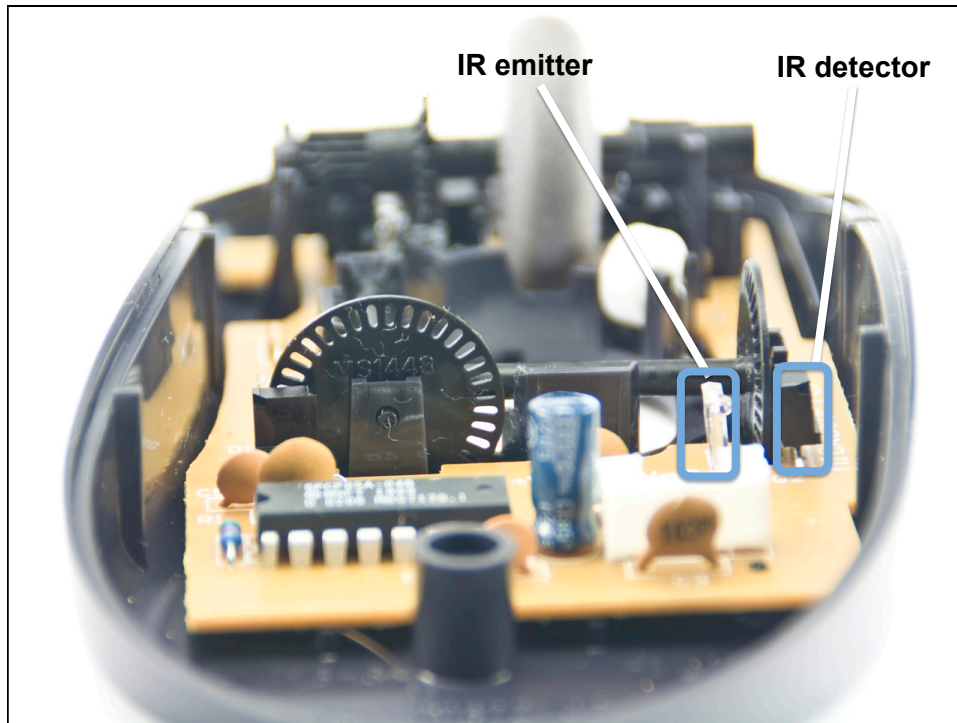


**Mouse. Engelbart and English ~1964**

Source: Card, Stu. Lecture on Human Information Interaction. Stanford, 2007.







## Mouse Interface (PS/2)

---

### Specifications

- Rate: 100 samples per second
- Resolution: 4 counts per mm

### Encoding method

- Microcontroller tracks total movement between samples
- Sends x movement and y movement

	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 1	Y overflow	X overflow	Y sign bit	X sign bit	Always 1	Middle Btn	Right Btn	Left Btn
Byte 2	X Movement							
Byte 3	Y Movement							

## Optical Mouse

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### 1st generation (Xerox)

- Led + photosensor over a grid of lines

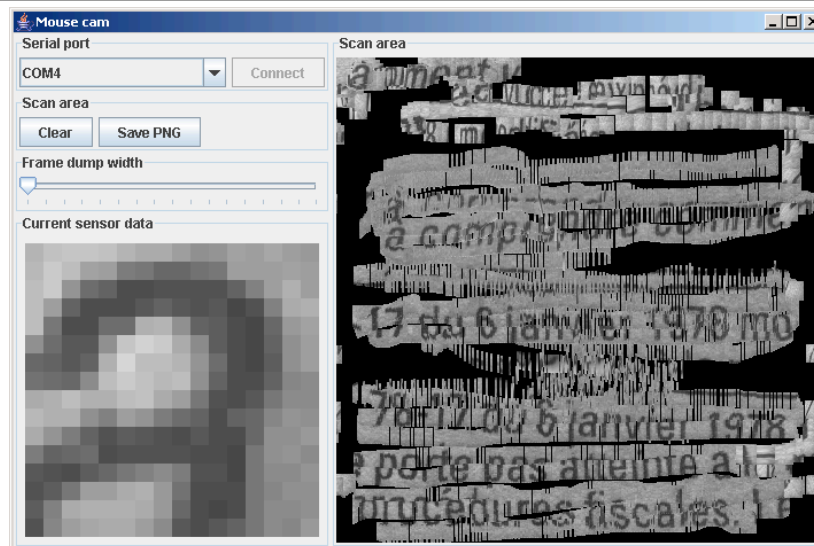
### 2nd generation (Agilent)

- CMOS imager + DSP
  - 1500 frames per second
  - 16 x 16 pixel resolution
  - 300 counts per inch

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## Mouse Cam



<http://www.bidouille.org/hack/mousecam/index.php>

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# Gamepads

## Analog Joystick



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## Gamepads

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SONY Playstation 3



Microsoft XBOX 360

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## New Input Technologies

# Nintendo Wii Controller

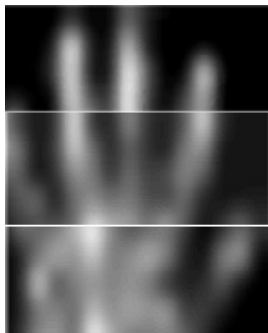
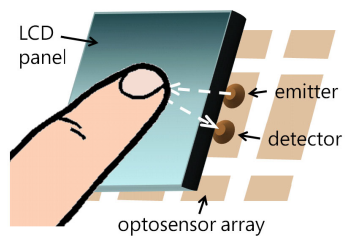


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**Sensors**  
**Accelerometers**  
**IR sensor**

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# Thinsight



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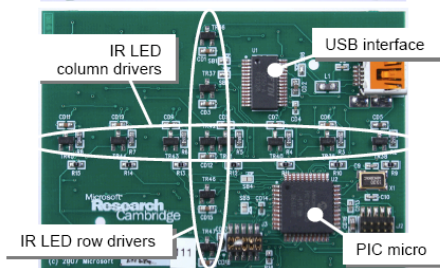
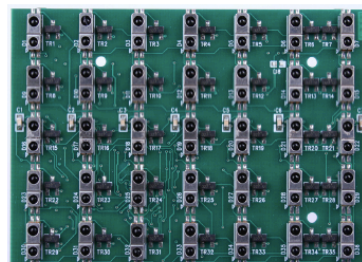
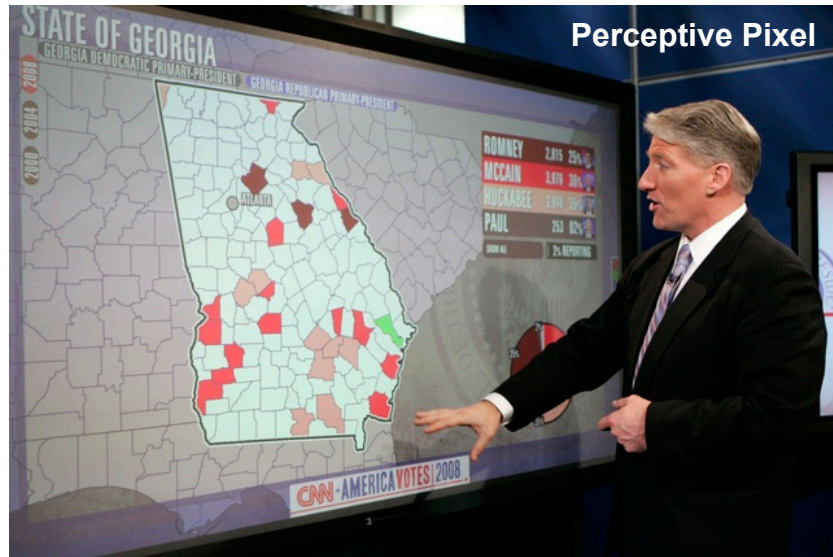


Figure 4: Top: the front side of the sensor PCB showing the 7x5 array of IR optosensors. The transistors that enable each detector are visible to the right of each optosensor. Bottom: the back of the sensor PCB has little more than a PIC microcontroller, a USB interface and the FETs that drive the rows and columns of IR emitting LEDs. Three such PCBs are used in our ThinSight prototype.

## Multitouch Wall Displays



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## iPhone



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## Things to Remember

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### Keys and keyboards

- Just switches
- Keys are not ASCII
- Keyboard event model
- D-pad and digital joysticks are just switches

### Position

- Quadrature encoding
- Mechanical mice and trackballs

Emerging devices: Wii, iPhone, Multitouch, ...