

**Application Note: 4D-AN-P2003** 

# **Touch Detection on PICASO Modules**

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## **Description**

This Application Note is dedicated to explaining how to use the 4-Wire Resistive Touch functionality on any PICASO 4D module. In order to carry out this application, the following items are required:

- Any 4D PICASO Screen Module
- 4D Programming Cable
- 4DWorkshop4 IDE Software Tool

### **Application Overview**

A dominant standout feature of certain 4D display modules is their ability to enable touch detection. This application note is a step by step procedure that explains the necessary coding practices required to enable and utilise the touch abilities on selected PICASO display modules.



### **Setup Procedure**

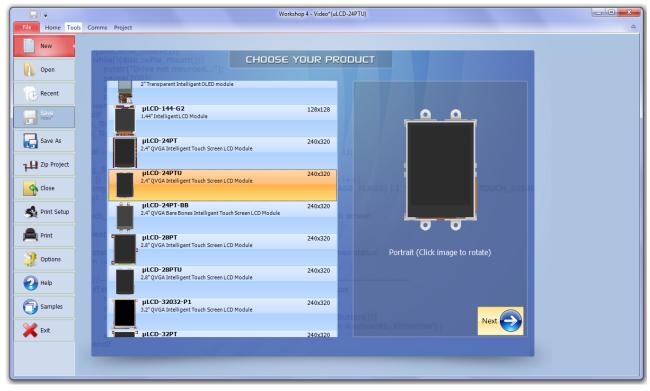
Firstly, you will need to download the 4DWorkshop4 IDE environment. This is where the end user application is developed and can be found from the 4D Systems website below:

http://www.4dsystems.com.au/

## **Simulation Procedure**

### **Initial Setup**

Click "New" in the 4DWorkshop4 IDE, choose the product and Designer Environment,



#### **Enable Touch Detection**

Layout the necessary scaffold for the program, which contains the following essential functions:

```
#platform "uLCD-24PTU"

#inherit "4DGL_16bitColours.fnc"

func main()

    gfx_ScreenMode(PORTRAIT) ; // change manually if orientation change

    print("Hello World") ; // replace with your code

    repeat // maybe replace
    forever // this as well

endfunc
```

At the start of the program, insert the following function to enable the Touch feature:

```
touch_Set(TOUCH_ENABLE);
```

This touch\_Set() function can also be used to disable Touch detection at any stage if required, by changing the inserted variable.

touch\_Set(TOUCH\_DISABLE);

#### **Set a Detection Region**

Now that touch has been enabled, it needs to be refined to a specific area of the screen. Generally speaking, applications will require a different action for a touch in certain areas. If this is not so, the entire screen can be used as the touch detection region. It should be noted that setting a specific touch detection region can be done in one of two ways. The following two sections cover the first approach. To set a specific touch region using an explicit command, use the following code:

touch\_DetectRegion(x1, y1, x2, y2);

Insert the desired parameters for the X and Y coordinates of the screen. For example; if a screen with a resolution of 240x320 is being used, then the X and Y figures must lie within these bounds. The next two lines explicitly show the touch boundaries for detection being set.

touch\_DetectRegion(0, 0, 240, 320); //enable entire area

touch\_DetectRegion(10, 10, 30, 30); //enable a small 20x20 square

An alternative method to enable the entire active area can be done in one command. This method is recommended over manually setting the detection region to the same area as the screen resolution. Use the following command:

touch\_Set(TOUCH\_REGIONDEFAULT);

### **Detect Touch in a Specific Region**

Now that the touch detection area has been set, it needs to be constantly checked for a change in state, or a 'touch'. The status of a touch response is retrieved by using the following command:

touch\_Get(TOUCH\_STATUS);

Using the touch\_Get() function returns a value depending on the current state. Integers 0 to 3 or their MACRO equivalents are returned based on the following results:

```
0 = NOTOUCH
1 = TOUCH_PRESSED
2 = TOUCH_RELEASED
3 = TOUCH_MOVING
```

In this way, it can be determined when there is activity on the screen.

### **Simple Example**

The example program below sets a detection region right in the middle of the screen that is a 20x20 square region. This means that all other areas of the screen are disabled.

```
#platform "uLCD-24PTU"
* Filename: TouchDetectRegion.4dg
* Created: 9th November 2011
Author: 4D team
* Description: detect a touch for a defined area
#inherit "4DGL_16bitColours.fnc"
func main()
    touch_Set(TOUCH_ENABLE);
   repeat
    touch_DetectRegion(110,150,130,170); // 20x20 square centre screen
    if(touch_Get(TOUCH_STATUS) == TOUCH_PRESSED)
       gfx_Cls();
       print("There is a Touch!");
        pause(1000);
        gfx_Cls();
        pause(1000);
    endif
    forever
endfunc
```

#### Multiple Touch Zones on a Single Display Screen

It can be difficult to use the above method of specifying explicit touch coordinates for a given area if there are multiple points on a screen that require a different action from a touch response. To scan for touch in multiple areas, the entire active area should be enabled and used in conjunction with a series of 'if' statements that each check for touch according to certain coordinates. The following example illustrates this concept. Five targets are drawn on the screen. Touch is then scanned in their locations, which upon activity will display the appropriate message verification.

```
#platform "uLCD-24PTU"
* Filename: MultiTouchDetect.4dg
* Created: 9th November 2011
Author: 4D team
* Description: detect a touch for a defined area
#inherit "4DGL 16bitColours.fnc"
var x,y;
func main()
    touch_Set(TOUCH_ENABLE);
    repeat
    if(touch_Get(TOUCH_STATUS) == TOUCH_PRESSED)
        x := touch_Get(TOUCH_GETX);
        y := touch_Get(TOUCH_GETY);
        if( (x \ge 105 \&\& x \le 135) \&\& (y \ge 145 \&\& y \le 175))
            gfx_Cls();
            print("There is a Touch in the centre target!");
            pause(1000);
            gfx_Cls();
        endif
    endif
    forever
endfunc
```

#### **Complete Example Application**

A fully developed application below illustrates detecting touch in multiple regions on the screen using a switch statement for control flow. There are associated print statements and targets displayed on the screen to assist with experimenting with touch coordinate detection.

```
#platform "uLCD-24PTU"
* Filename: TouchDetect.4dg
* Created: 9th November 2011
 Author: 4D team
* Description: detect a touch for a defined area
#inherit "4DGL_16bitColours.fnc"
var x,y;
func main()
    touch_Set(TOUCH_ENABLE);
    repeat
    gfx_Hline(30,30-12,30+12,WHITE);
                                      //target #1 top left
    gfx_Vline(30,30-12,30+12,WHITE);
    gfx_CircleFilled(30,30,3,WHITE);
    gfx_Circle(30,30,12,WHITE);
    gfx_Hline(30,210-12,210+12,WHITE);
                                         //target #2 top right
    gfx_Vline(210,30-12,30+12,WHITE);
    gfx_CircleFilled(210,30,3,WHITE);
    gfx_Circle(210,30,12,WHITE);
    gfx_Hline(160,120-12,120+12,WHITE);
                                         //target #3 centre
    gfx_Vline(120,160-12,160+12,WHITE);
    gfx_CircleFilled(120,160,3,WHITE);
    gfx_Circle(120,160,12,WHITE);
    gfx_Hline(290,30-12,30+12,WHITE); //target #4 bottom left
        gfx_Vline(30,290-12,290+12,WHITE);
        gfx CircleFilled(30,290,3,WHITE);
        gfx_Circle(30,290,12,WHITE);
        gfx Hline(290,210-12,210+12,WHITE);
                                              //target #5 bottom right
        gfx_Vline(210,290-12,290+12,WHITE);
        gfx_CircleFilled(210,290,3,WHITE);
        gfx_Circle(210,290,12,WHITE);
        if(touch_Get(TOUCH_STATUS) == TOUCH_PRESSED)
            x := touch_Get(TOUCH_GETX);
            y := touch_Get(TOUCH_GETY);
            switch
                case( (x >= 10 \&\& x <= 40) \&\& (y >= 10 \&\& y <= 40) )
                        qfx Cls();
                       print("There is a Touch in the top left hand target!");
```

```
pause(1000);
                         gfx_Cls();
                break;
                 case( (x \ge 200 \& x \le 230) \& (y \ge 10 \& y \le 40))
                        gfx_Cls();
                         print("There is a Touch in the top right hand target!");
                         pause(1000);
                         gfx_Cls();
                break;
                 case( (x >= 105 \&\& x <= 135) \&\& (y >= 145 \&\& y <= 175) )
                         gfx_Cls();
                         print("There is a Touch in the centre target!");
                         pause(1000);
                         gfx_Cls();
                break;
                 case( (x \ge 10 \&\& x \le 40) \&\& (y \ge 280 \&\& y \le 310))
                         gfx_Cls();
                         print("There is a Touch in the bottom left hand
target!");
                         pause(1000);
                         gfx_Cls();
                break;
                 case( (x \ge 200 \& x \le 230) \& (y \ge 280 \& y \le 310))
                         gfx_Cls();
                         print("There is a Touch in the bottom right hand
target!");
                         pause(1000);
                         gfx_Cls();
                break;
            endswitch
        endif
    forever
endfunc
```

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