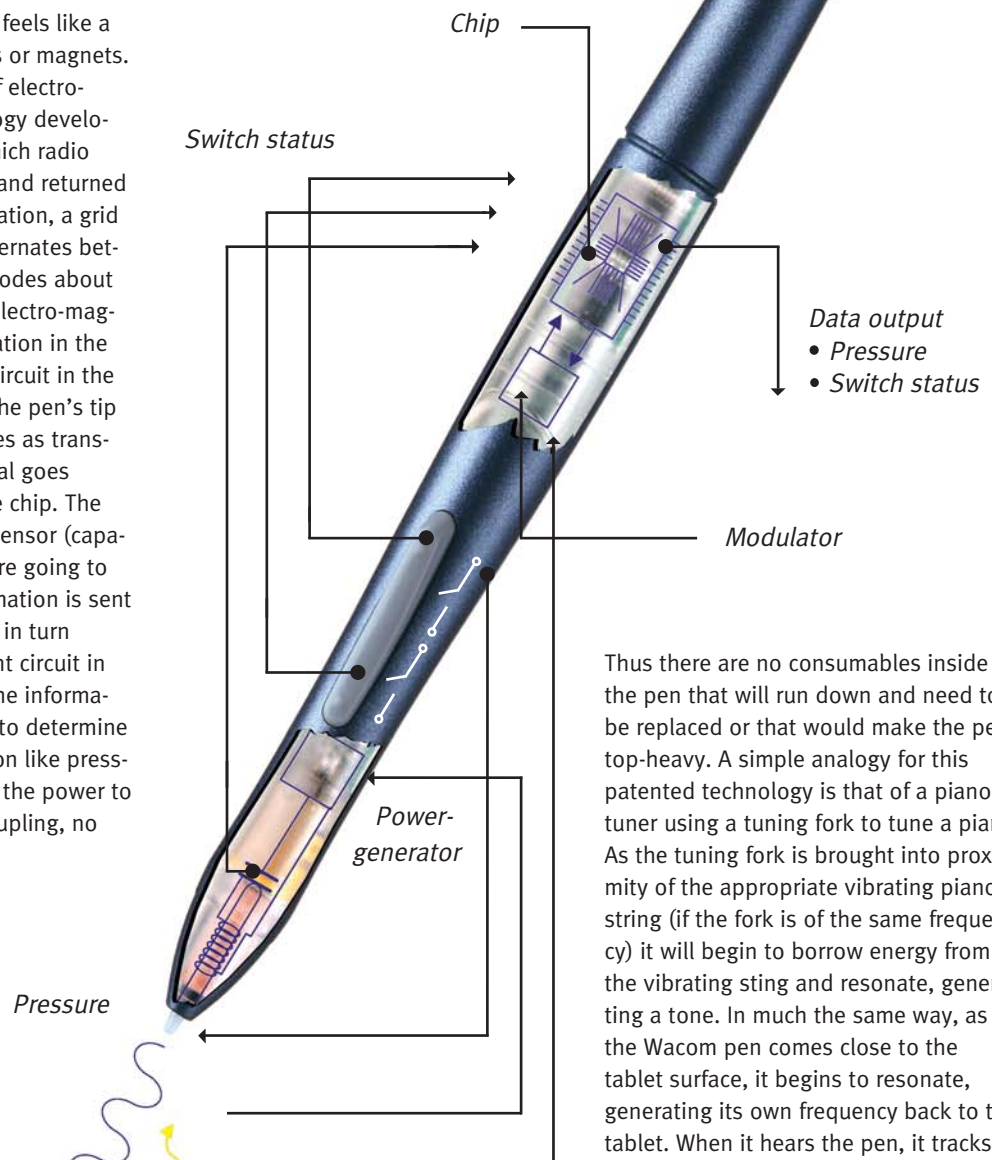




Functionality of the Graphire Pen

The Wacom stylus looks and feels like a pen yet contains no batteries or magnets. Instead it takes advantage of electro-magnetic resonance technology developed by Wacom Co. Ltd. in which radio waves are sent to the stylus and returned for position analysis. In operation, a grid of wires below the screen alternates between transmit and receive modes about every 20 microseconds. The electro-magnetic signal stimulates oscillation in the coil-and-capacitor resonant circuit in the pen. The resonant circuit in the pen's tip supplies the power and serves as transmitter too. The received signal goes through the modulator to the chip. The information of the pressure sensor (capacity) and of the side switch are going to the chip first. Then the information is sent back to the modulator which in turn sends a signal to the resonant circuit in the tip. The tablet picks up the information in the pen's tip in order to determine position and other information like pressure. Since the grid provides the power to the pen through resonant coupling, no batteries are required.



Thus there are no consumables inside the pen that will run down and need to be replaced or that would make the pen top-heavy. A simple analogy for this patented technology is that of a piano tuner using a tuning fork to tune a piano. As the tuning fork is brought into proximity of the appropriate vibrating piano string (if the fork is of the same frequency) it will begin to borrow energy from the vibrating string and resonate, generating a tone. In much the same way, as the Wacom pen comes close to the tablet surface, it begins to resonate, generating its own frequency back to the tablet. When it hears the pen, it tracks the pen's location with unprecedented accuracy. The tablet then sends location and pressure information to the computer along with a signal indicating whether the pen point or the eraser is being used.

Tablet sends and receives