by touching an area **562** on the side pad **560** with the hand used to hold the device **530**, and the user can then adjust the value for the selected attribute by touching the area **552** on the bezel **550** with a finger of the other hand. The side pad **560** can be either a large surface for tracking touch inputs or can includes a plurality of small dedicated surfaces, such as touch buttons, for performing dedicated functions. In yet an another alternative, the additional pads **560** can also be force sensitive so that a predetermined amount of force or pressure caused by a user touch is required to invoke the user control associated with the touched areas **562** of the pads **560**.

[**0092**] In additional alternatives shown in **FIG. 12**, a touch sensitive bezel **590** according to the present disclosure can be arranged in a housing **572** around at least a portion of a display **580** of an electronic device **570**. In general, the bezel **590** can include one or more discrete touch sensitive surfaces positioned in the housing **572** adjacent one or more sides of the display **580**. On device **570**A, for example, the bezel **590** has a plurality of discrete touch sensitive surfaces positioned in the housing **572** adjacent each side of the display **580**. On device **570**B, for example, the bezel **590** has a first touch sensitive surface positioned in the housing **572** adjacent three sides of the display **580** and has a second touch sensitive surfaces positioned in the housing **572** adjacent one side of the display **580**. On device **570**C, for example, the bezel **590** has a first and second touch sensitive surfaces positioned in the housing **572** adjacent opposing sides of the display **580**. These and other alternative arrangements are possible for touch sensitive bezels according to the present disclosure.

[**0093**] In the embodiment of **FIG. 5**, the touch sensitive bezel of electronic device **200** has been described as having capacitive sensor array **220** that is used with data acquisition circuitry **230**. As alluded to above, however, a touch sensitive bezel for an electronic device according to the present disclosure can include other forms of touch sensitive circuitry. Referring to **FIG. 13A**, another embodiment of a touch sensitive bezel **620** for an electronic device **600** is illustrated. Only portion of the touch sensitive bezel **620** is illustrated in **FIG. 13A**, and the housing, display, and other components of the electronic device **600** are not shown for illustrative purposes. In the present embodiment, the touch sensitive bezel **620** includes a Printed Circuit Board (PCB) **622** formed into a ring or frame shape and defining an inner opening **624** in which components of the display (not shown) for the electronic device are positioned. A plurality of conductive pads **626** are formed on the PCB **622**, and each pad **626** is interconnected by a resistive element (not shown) according to details discussed below. The PCB **622** in this embodiment can have dimensions of approximately 8 by 10-inches and can have about 100 pads **626** formed around its perimeter.

[**0094**] The touch sensitive bezel **620** also includes a control module **630**, which is housed in the electronic device and is shown here relative to the PCB **622** for illustrative purposes. The control module **630** is connected to the pads **626** of the PCB **622** by connections (not shown). The control module **630** has a plurality of components, including an infrared sensor, communication circuitry, accelerometer/inclinometer sensor, and other components. A suitable infrared sensor is an RE200B pyroelectric passive infrared sensor. A suitable accelerometer/inclinometer sensor is a KXP84 IC.

[**0095**] The electronic device **600** can also have a plurality of ambient light sensors **604** and a plurality of infrared (IR) modules **606**, which are also shown here relative to the control module **630** for illustrative purposes. A suitable ambient light sensor is an ISL29001 light-to-digital sensor. The ambient light sensors **604** can be positioned in various locations on the housing of the electronic device and behind the display. The ambient light sensors **604** detect the level of ambient light near the display so that the electronic device can adjust the contrast, brightness, or backlighting of the display accordingly.

[**0096**] In **FIG. 13B**, a schematic diagram of components **632** comprising portion of the control module **630** of **FIG. 13A** is illustrated. The components **632** in this portion include a QT510 Interacted Circuit **634** available from Quantum Research Group, Ltd. The QT510 IC **634** is connected at three approximately equidistant points **636**A, B, and C on the pad element **620**, which is shown here schematically. Operation and arrangement of QT510 IC **634** and the pad element **620** is similar to that used for the QWheel™ available from Quantum Research Group, Ltd. However, in at least one exception, the QWheel™ has 18 pads formed into a concentric wheel with resistors of about 15K positioned between each pad and a total resistance of about 270 k. In contrast, the present embodiment of the pad element **620** has about 100 pads formed as a frame for the display of the device. The 100 pads are interconnected by about 100 resistors. Each resistor has a resistance of about 2.67 k so that the pad element **620** has a total resistance of about 270 k.

[**0097**] In an additional embodiment, the operation and arrangement of IC **634** and the pad element **620** of the present disclosure can use techniques disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0032680, entitled "A Method of Increasing Spatial Resolution of Touch Sensitive Devices," which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, to expand the detected sensitivity of the pad element **620**.

[**0098**] In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 13A**, the pads **626** are formed on PCB **622**. In an alternative embodiment shown in **FIG. 13C**, pads **628** can be formed as layers on a surface of a display **610** for the electronic device **600**. For example, techniques associated with Indium oxide doped with tin oxide (referred to herein as ITO techniques) can be used to deposit the pads **626** as transparent conductive thin layers on the surface of the display **620**. In this way, the touch sensitive bezel of the device **600** is essentially the perimeter of the display **610**, and the housing **602** is practically consumed by the display **610**. In addition, a touch sensitive wheel **650** having a plurality of pads **652** can also be deposited as on the display **610** using ITO techniques to provide additional user controls of the electronic device **600**.

[**0099**] In **FIG. 14**, an embodiment of an electronic device **700** having a touch sensitive bezel **720** capable of force and location detection is illustrated. Portion of the touch sensitive bezel **720** is illustrated in a detailed cutaway. In this embodiment, the bezel **720** includes a force detector combined with a location detector so that the bezel **720** can provide both location and force detection. The bezel **720** includes a cosmetic layer **730**, a substrate **740**, a dielectric spring layer **750**, and a base or support layer **760**. The substrate **740** has a plurality of conductive drive paths **742**