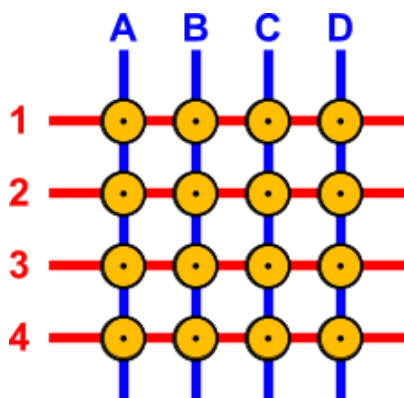


MTK keypad流程

keypad基本原理

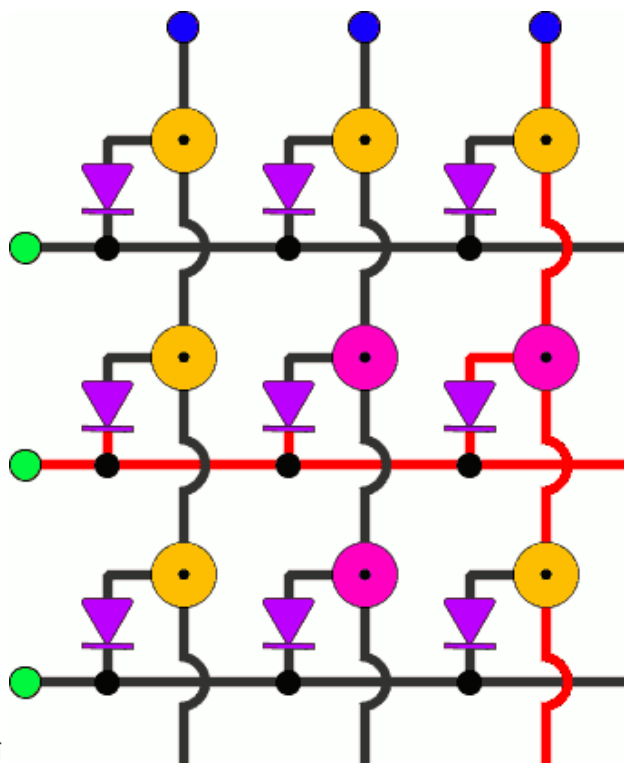


- col作为输出，row作为输入检测，低电平有效
- col A~D轮流输出低电平，通过row 1~4上的低电平可以检测是哪个按键按下了

存在的问题：

A1, A2, B1同时按下，会造成B2按下的假象，称为鬼影（这3个键导通，colB打开，row2处也会检测到低电平）

解决办法：

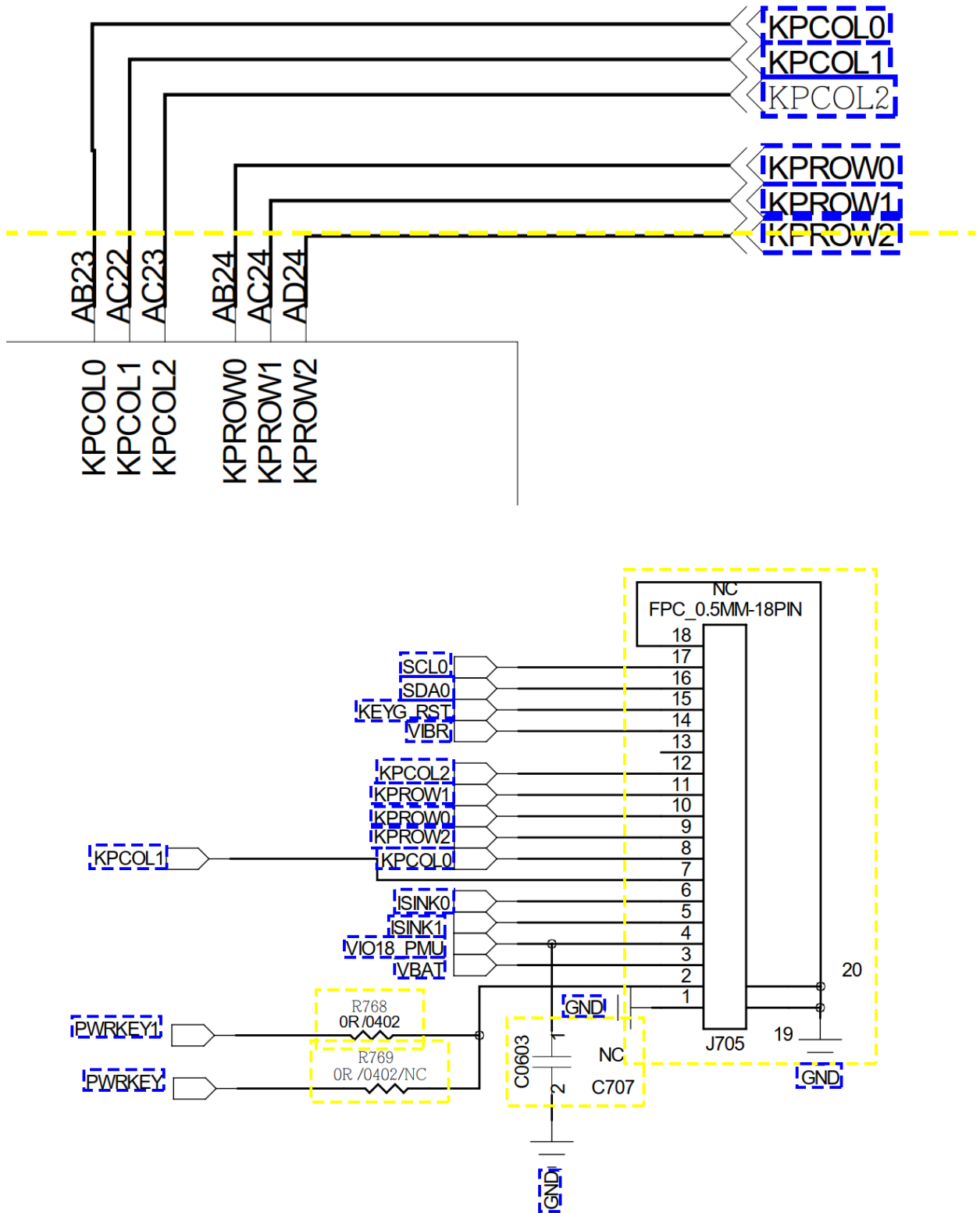


可以通过增加二极管的方式防止鬼影问题

keypad IO口的配置

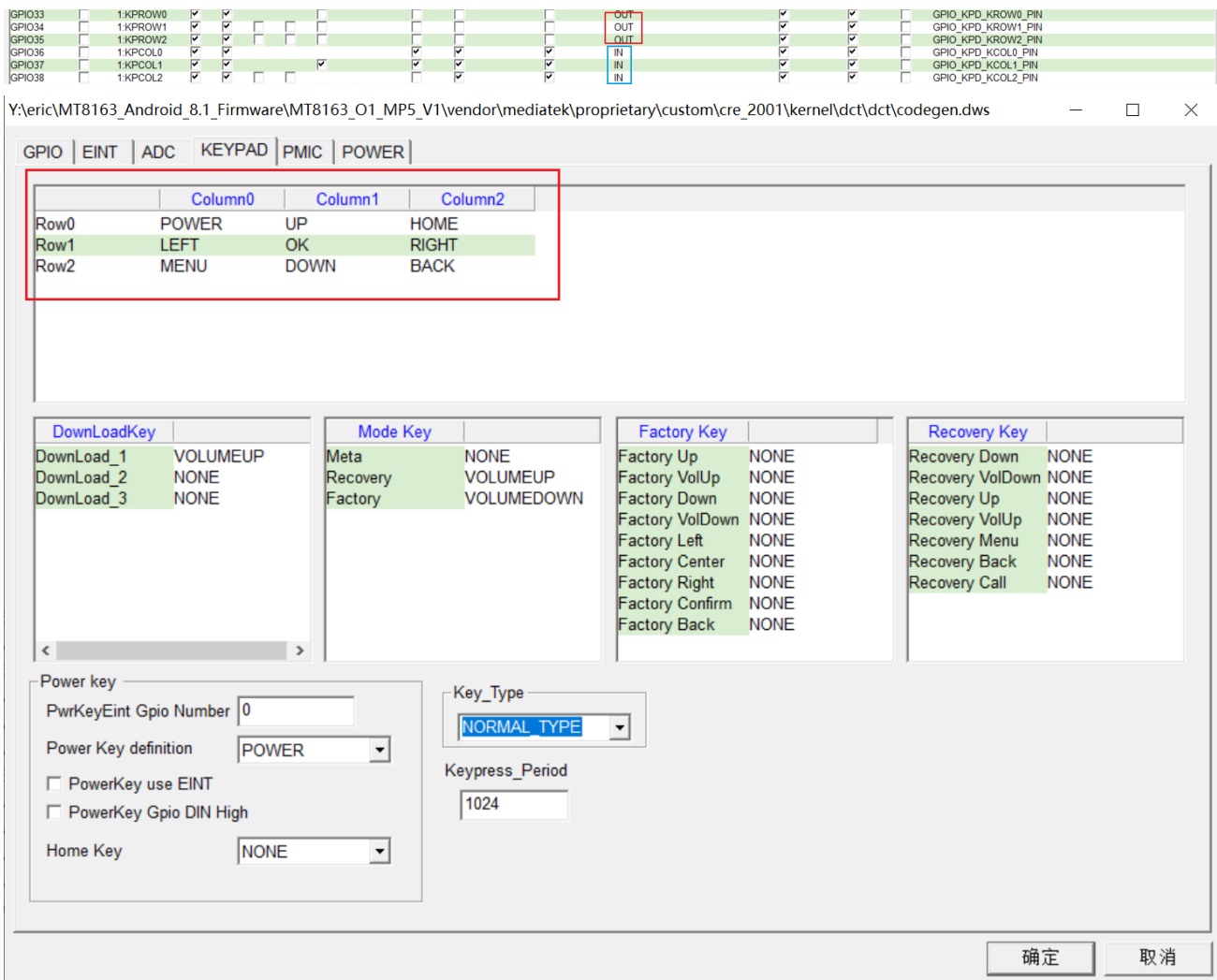
- dws中GPIO设置，mtk将ROW作为输出，COL作为输入检测，preloader的keypad.c文件中对keypad进行了设置

- CPU的三行三列io口,以及按键这边的接口。



- dws中IO的配置要求,以及keypad按键功能的配置, 按键里面的功能是在Keypad_YuSu.cmp中定义的。

KCOL : input + pull enable + pull up
KROW : output + pull disable + pulldown



- keypad.c中对按键进行的初始化

```
for(i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    if (COL_REG[i] != 0)
    {
        /* KCOL: GPIO INPUT + PULL ENABLE + PULL UP */
        mt_set_gpio_mode(COL_REG[i], ((GPIO_MODE[i] >> 4) & 0x0f));
        mt_set_gpio_dir(COL_REG[i], 0);
        mt_set_gpio_pull_enable(COL_REG[i], 1);
        mt_set_gpio_pull_select(COL_REG[i], 1);
    }

    if (ROW_REG[i] != 0)
    {
        /* KROW: GPIO output + pull disable + pull down */
        mt_set_gpio_mode(ROW_REG[i], (GPIO_MODE[i] & 0x0f));
        mt_set_gpio_dir(ROW_REG[i], 1);
        mt_set_gpio_pull_enable(ROW_REG[i], 0);
        mt_set_gpio_pull_select(ROW_REG[i], 0);
    }
}
```

keypad代码分析

- dts的配置分析

```
&keypad {
    mediatek,kpd-key-debounce = <1024>;
    mediatek,kpd-sw-pwrkey = <116>;//电源键
    mediatek,kpd-hw-pwrkey = <8>;
    mediatek,kpd-sw-rstkey = <114>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-rstkey = <17>;
    mediatek,kpd-use-extend-type = <0>;
    /*HW Keycode [0~71] -> Linux Keycode*/
    mediatek,kpd-hw-map-num = <72>;
    /*按键的映射 从第0位开始，对应不同的功能，可以从kpd_keymap_handler中读取hw keycode,sw的配置则
    可以查看mtk-kpd.kl*/
    mediatek,kpd-hw-init-map = <139 105 102 0 0 0 0 0 0 108 28 103 0 0 0 0 0 0 158 106 0 0 0
0
        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 >;
    mediatek,kpd-pwrkey-eint-gpio = <0>;
    mediatek,kpd-pwkey-gpio-din = <0>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-dl-key0 = <0>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-dl-key1 = <17>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-dl-key2 = <8>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-recovery-key = <17>;
    mediatek,kpd-hw-factory-key = <0>;
};
```

- 在kpd.c中按键的初始化probe()

```
static int kpd_pdrv_probe(struct platform_device *pdev)
{
    int i, r;
    int err = 0;
    struct clk *kpd_clk = NULL;
    //获取clk, 这里kpd_clk是通过ccf设置的
    kpd_clk = devm_clk_get(&pdev->dev, "kpd-clk");
    if (!IS_ERR(kpd_clk)) {
        int ret_prepare, ret_enable;

        ret_prepare = clk_prepare(kpd_clk);
        if (ret_prepare)
            kpd_print("clk_prepare returned %d\n", ret_prepare);
        ret_enable = clk_enable(kpd_clk);
        if (ret_enable)
            kpd_print("clk_enable returned %d\n", ret_prepare);
    } else {
        kpd_print("get kpd-clk fail, but not return, maybe kpd-clk is set by ccf.\n");
    }
    //reg重映射
    kp_base = of_iomap(pdev->dev.of_node, 0);
    if (!kp_base) {
        kpd_info("KP iomap failed\n");
        return -ENODEV;
    };
    //irq映射
    kp_irqnr = irq_of_parse_and_map(pdev->dev.of_node, 0);
    if (!kp_irqnr) {
        kpd_info("KP get irqnr failed\n");
        return -ENODEV;
    }
}
```

```

//申请input设备
kpd_input_dev = input_allocate_device();
if (!kpd_input_dev) {
    kpd_print("input allocate device fail.\n");
    return -ENOMEM;
}
//input设备初始化
kpd_input_dev->name = KPD_NAME;
kpd_input_dev->id.bustype = BUS_HOST;
kpd_input_dev->id.vendor = 0x2454;
kpd_input_dev->id.product = 0x6500;
kpd_input_dev->id.version = 0x0010;
kpd_input_dev->open = kpd_open;
//解析dts中keypad节点的信息，赋值给kpd_dts_data结构体
kpd_get_dts_info(pdev->dev.of_node);
//分配内存空间，用于存放键值和按键状态寄存器
kpd_memory_setting();
//input设备支持EV_KEY事件
__set_bit(EV_KEY, kpd_input_dev->evbit);
//powerkey连接PMIC，kpd_keymap[8]设置为空
#if defined(CONFIG_KPD_PWRKEY_USE_EINT) || defined(CONFIG_KPD_PWRKEY_USE_PMIC)
    __set_bit(kpd_dts_data.kpd_sw_pwrkey, kpd_input_dev->keybit);
    kpd_keymap[8] = 0;
#endif
//powerkey列除[8]外，其余都清空
if (!kpd_dts_data.kpd_use_extend_type) {
    for (i = 17; i < KPD_NUM_KEYS; i += 9)
        /* only [8] works for Power key */
        kpd_keymap[i] = 0;
}
//设置设备支持的键值
for (i = 0; i < KPD_NUM_KEYS; i++) {
    if (kpd_keymap[i] != 0)
        __set_bit(kpd_keymap[i], kpd_input_dev->keybit);
}
//reset按键
if (kpd_dts_data.kpd_sw_rstkey)
    __set_bit(kpd_dts_data.kpd_sw_rstkey, kpd_input_dev->keybit);

kpd_input_dev->dev.parent = &pdev->dev;//注册input设备
r = input_register_device(kpd_input_dev);
if (r) {
    kpd_info("register input device failed (%d)\n", r);
    input_free_device(kpd_input_dev);
    return r;
}

/* register device (/dev/mt6575-kpd) */
kpd_dev.parent = &pdev->dev;
r = misc_register(&kpd_dev);
if (r) {
    kpd_info("register device failed (%d)\n", r);
    input_unregister_device(kpd_input_dev);
    return r;
}
//初始化wake_lock
wake_lock_init(&kpd_suspend_lock, WAKE_LOCK_SUSPEND, "kpd wakelock");

//设置按键消抖并申请中断处理
kpd_set_debounce(kpd_dts_data.kpd_key_debounce);

```

```

    r = request_irq(kp_irqnr, kpd_irq_handler, IRQF_TRIGGER_NONE, KPD_NAME, NULL);
    if (r) {
        kpd_info("register IRQ failed (%d)\n", r);
        misc_deregister(&kpd_dev);
        input_unregister_device(kpd_input_dev);
        return r;
    }

#ifdef KPD_EARLY_PORTING
    /*add for avoid early porting build err the macro is defined in custom file */
    long_press_reboot_function_setting();
    /* /API 4 for kpd long press reboot function setting */
#endif
    hrtimer_init(&aee_timer, CLOCK_MONOTONIC, HRTIMER_MODE_REL);
    aee_timer.function = aee_timer_func;
    //添加文件属性
    err = kpd_create_attr(&kpd_pdrv.driver);
    if (err) {
        kpd_info("create attr file fail\n");
        kpd_delete_attr(&kpd_pdrv.driver);
        return err;
    }
    kpd_info("%s Done\n", __func__);
    return 0;
}

```

• 中断按键的代码

```

static irqreturn_t kpd_irq_handler(int irq, void *dev_id)
{
    //禁止中断，无需进行同步，防止死锁
    disable_irq_nosync(kp_irqnr);
    //调度tasklet
    tasklet_schedule(&kpd_keymap_tasklet);
    return IRQ_HANDLED;
}
//定义tasklet，执行kpd_keymap_handler函数
static DECLARE_TASKLET(kpd_keymap_tasklet, kpd_keymap_handler, 0);

static void kpd_keymap_handler(unsigned long data)
{
    int i, j;
    bool pressed;
    u16 new_state[KPD_NUM_MEMS], change, mask;
    u16 hw_keycode, linux_keycode;
    //mtk通过5组寄存器来保存按键的状态，这里回读寄存器并保存为new_state
    kpd_get_keymap_state(new_state);
    //激活锁唤醒系统，500ms后就释放掉
    wake_lock_timeout(&kpd_suspend_lock, HZ / 2);

    for (i = 0; i < KPD_NUM_MEMS; i++) {
        //每组中按键状态未改变则对比下一组，按位处理
        change = new_state[i] ^ kpd_keymap_state[i];
        if (!change)
            continue;

        for (j = 0; j < 16; j++) {
            //每组（16位）中对比按位查看是否状态发生改变
            mask = 1U << j;

```

```

        if (!(change & mask))
            continue;

        hw_keycode = (i << 4) + j;
        /* bit is 1: not pressed, 0: pressed */
        // 按键是否按下，寄存器中0表示按键处于按下状态
        pressed = !(new_state[i] & mask);
        if (kpd_show_hw_keycode)
            kpd_print("(%) HW keycode = %u\n", pressed ? "pressed" : "released",
hw_keycode);
        BUG_ON(hw_keycode >= KPD_NUM_KEYS);
        linux_keycode = kpd_keymap[hw_keycode];
        if (unlikely(linux_keycode == 0)) {
            kpd_print("Linux keycode = 0\n");
            continue;
        }
        kpd_aee_handler(linux_keycode, pressed);
        // 上报键值
        input_report_key(kpd_input_dev, linux_keycode, pressed);
        input_sync(kpd_input_dev);
        kpd_print("report Linux keycode = %u\n", linux_keycode);
    }
}
// kpd_keymap_state 保存 new_state，用于下轮对比
memcpy(kpd_keymap_state, new_state, sizeof(new_state));
kpd_print("save new keymap state\n"); // 按键处理完毕，打开中断
enable_irq(kp_irqnr);
}

```