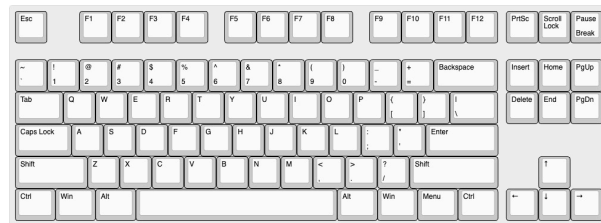


# Wireless Keyboard

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5	LDO Regulator
6	MicroController Unit
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## About Keyboard

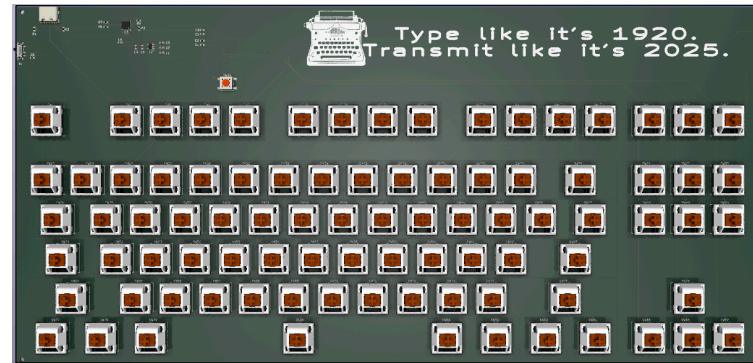


**Keyboard Layout :-**  
We have designed the above layout which is also known as Tenkeyless Keyboard

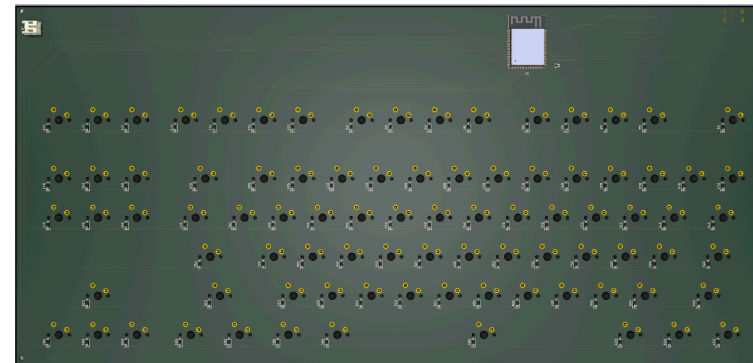
**Keys and Switches:-**  
There are 87 keys in the keyboard and mx switches are being used

**Mode:-**  
Works as wired and wireless(bluetooth) keyboard

## TOP VIEW



## BACK VIEW

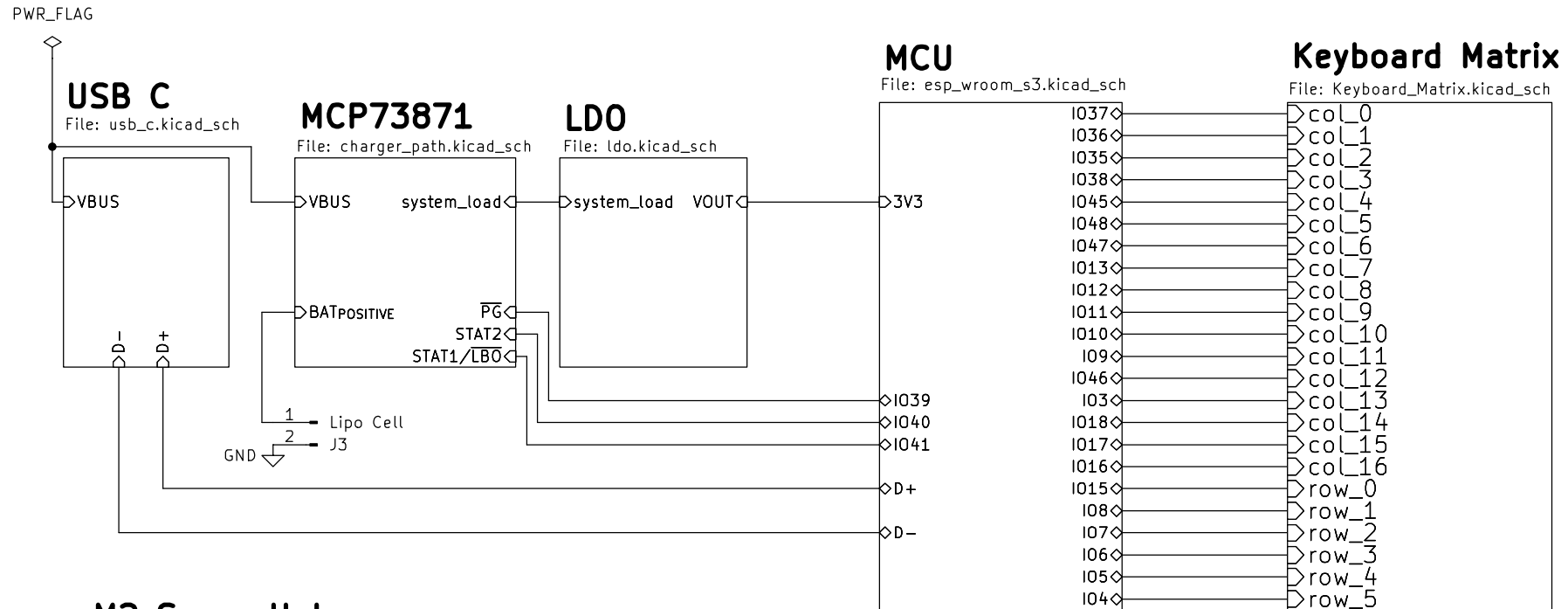


### Block Level Architecture



**TEAM:**  
1) AKASH SRIDHAR  
2) UTKARSH JAIN  
3) SHASHWAT SABARWAL

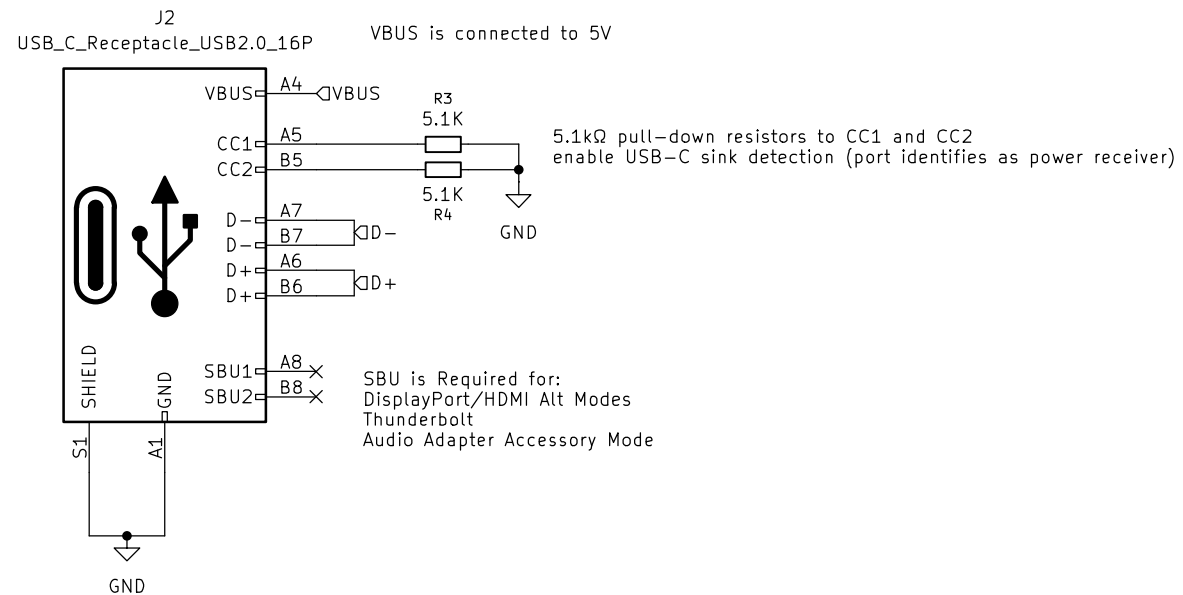
# Block Level Architecture



## M2 Screw Holes

H1	MountingHole
H2	MountingHole
H3	MountingHole
H4	MountingHole

# USB C 2.0

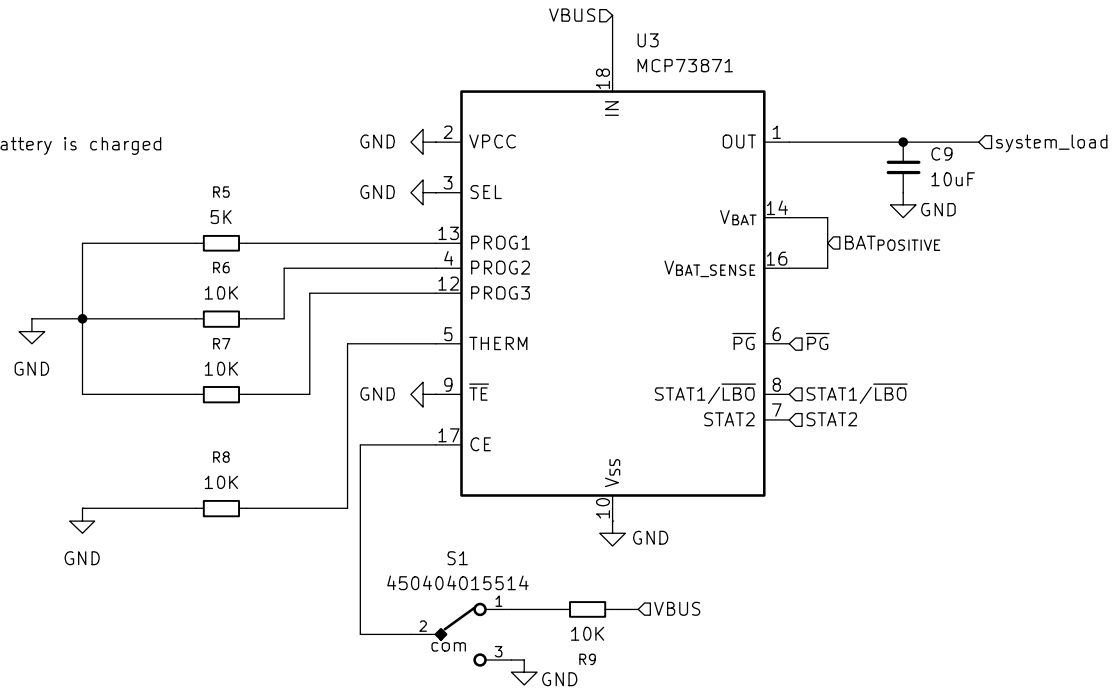


<https://www.mouser.in/ProductDetail/GCT/USB4215-03-A?qs=IKkN%2F947nfBipec8wvDabA%3D%3D>

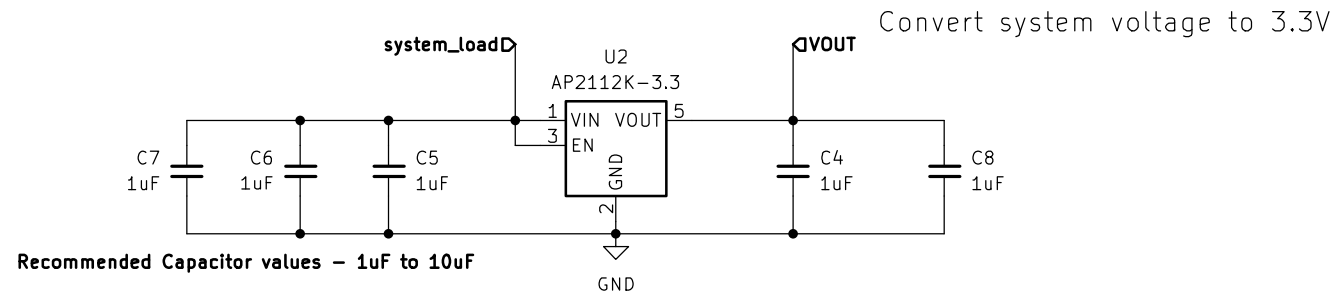
# Power Path Management

$I_{REG} = 1000/R_{PROG1}$   
 $I_{REG}$  - > Current at which battery is charged  
 Current = 200mA

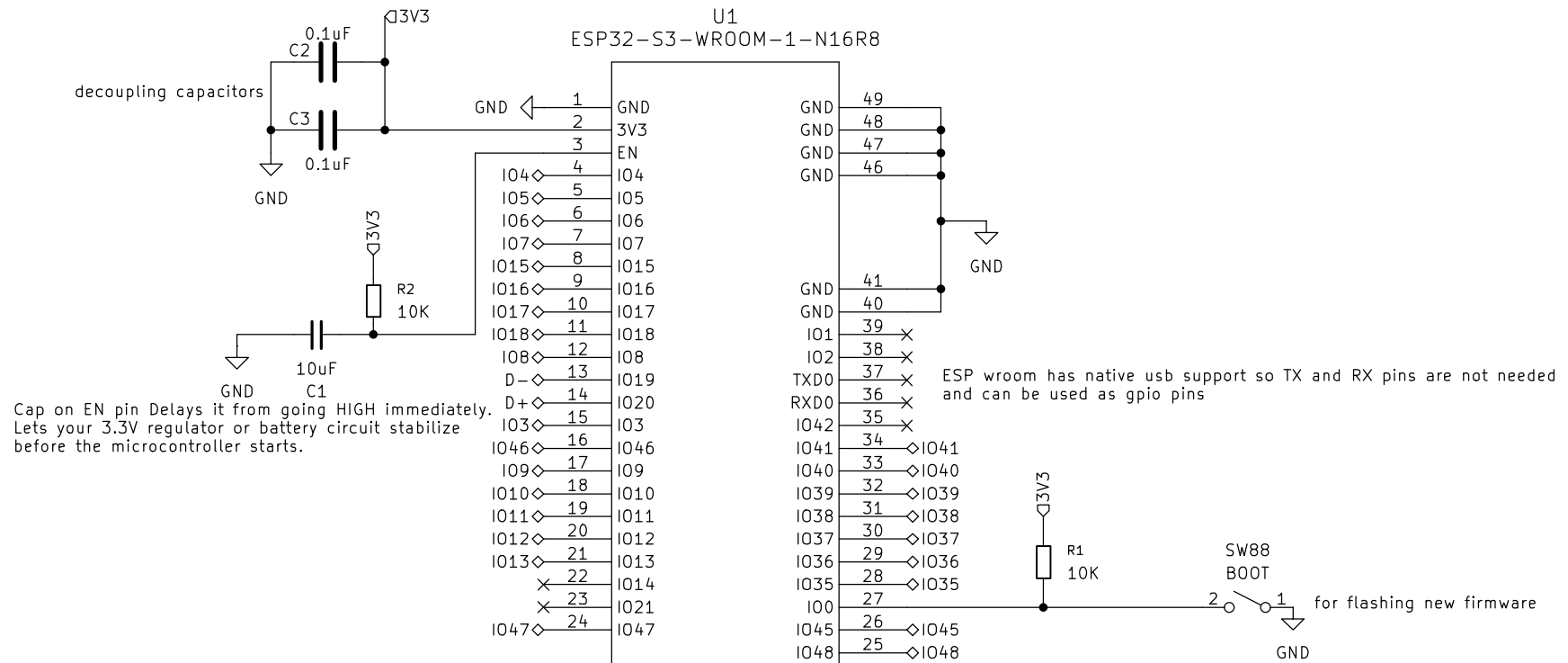
Under ideal condition:-  
 Lipo cell - 1000mah  
 Time for charging = 5 hours



# LDO Regulator

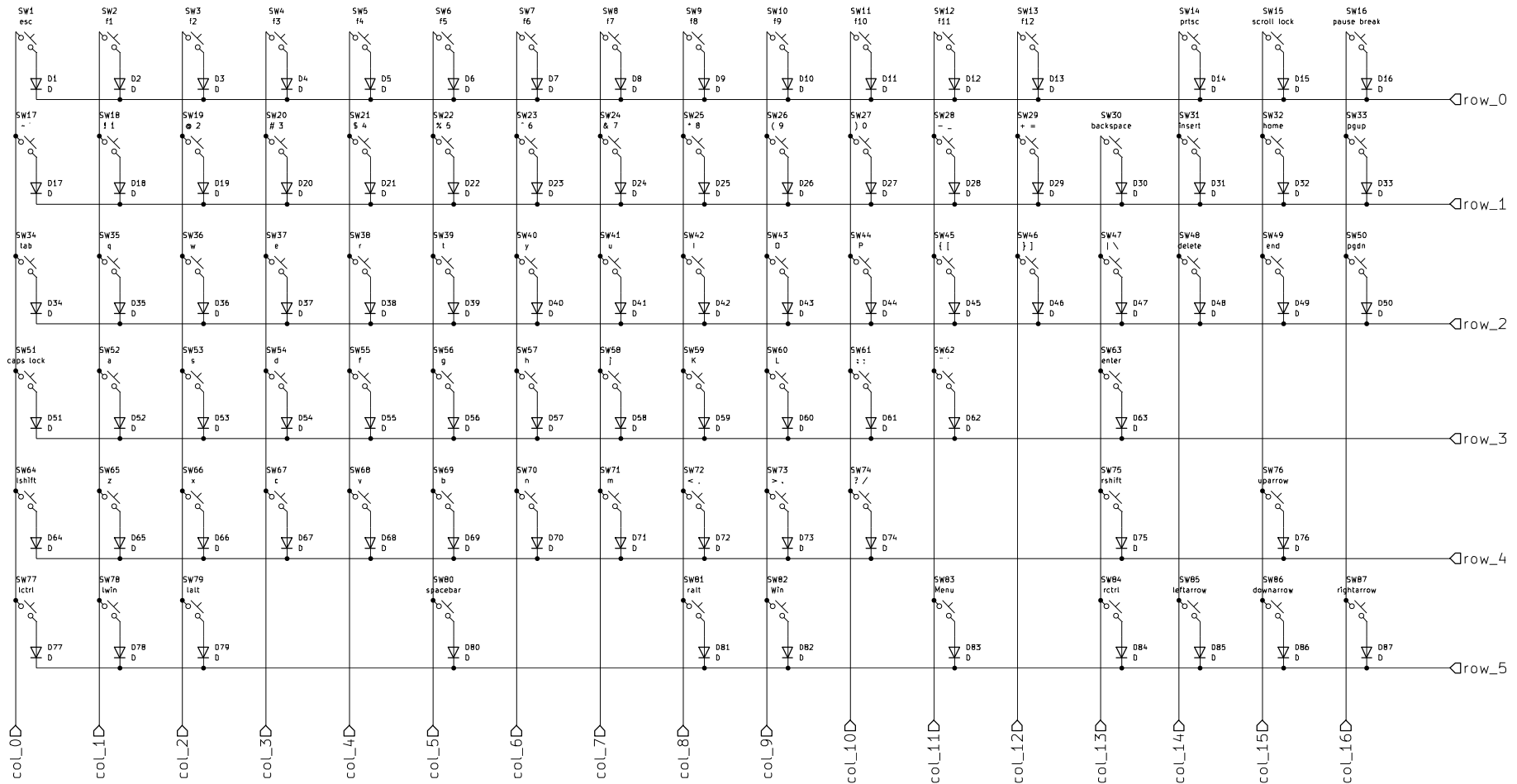


# Microcontroller Unit



# Keyboard Matrix

Choice for diode is 1N4148. Its 1s cheap and widely available



Connecting each key to a separate GPIO pin is impractical for large keyboards, as it quickly exceeds available pins and complicates design. A keyboard matrix arranges keys in a grid of rows and columns. Each key connects a row to a column, allowing the microcontroller to scan keys using far fewer GPIOs—typically  $R + C$  instead of one per key.