



# **MICROCHIP**

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***Regional Training Centers***

**COM3201T<sub>v2.0</sub>**

**Introduction HID Custom Class &  
Windows Application Programming**

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# Objectives

- Understand the basics of USB and HID class.
- Understand the advantages and disadvantages of using the
- HID class.
- Learn what USB examples that Microchip has provided
- To know what's the key point when using Microchip USB stack.
- Gain experience about how we can ...
  - Find the proper firmware example as reference.
  - Modify the hardware profile to accommodate your hardware.
  - Run the example and discover it's result.
  - Handle the running example by proper PC GUI.

# Agenda

- **Part 1**
  - **USB Concepts & Specification Quick Review**
- **Part 2**
  - **Introduction USB HID Class**
- **Part3**
  - **Exercise**
    - **Lab1 Case Study**
    - **Lab2 Command & Response Style**
    - **Lab3 Auto Report Style**





# **MICROCHIP**

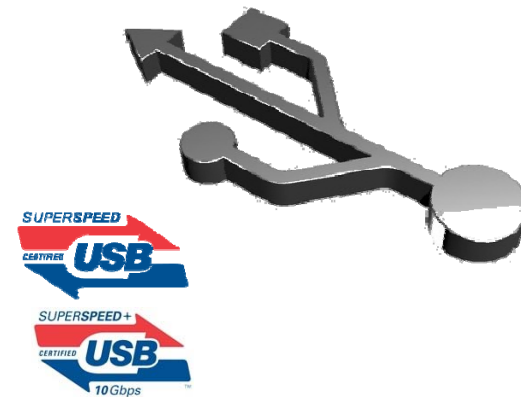
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## **USB Concepts and Specification Quick Review**

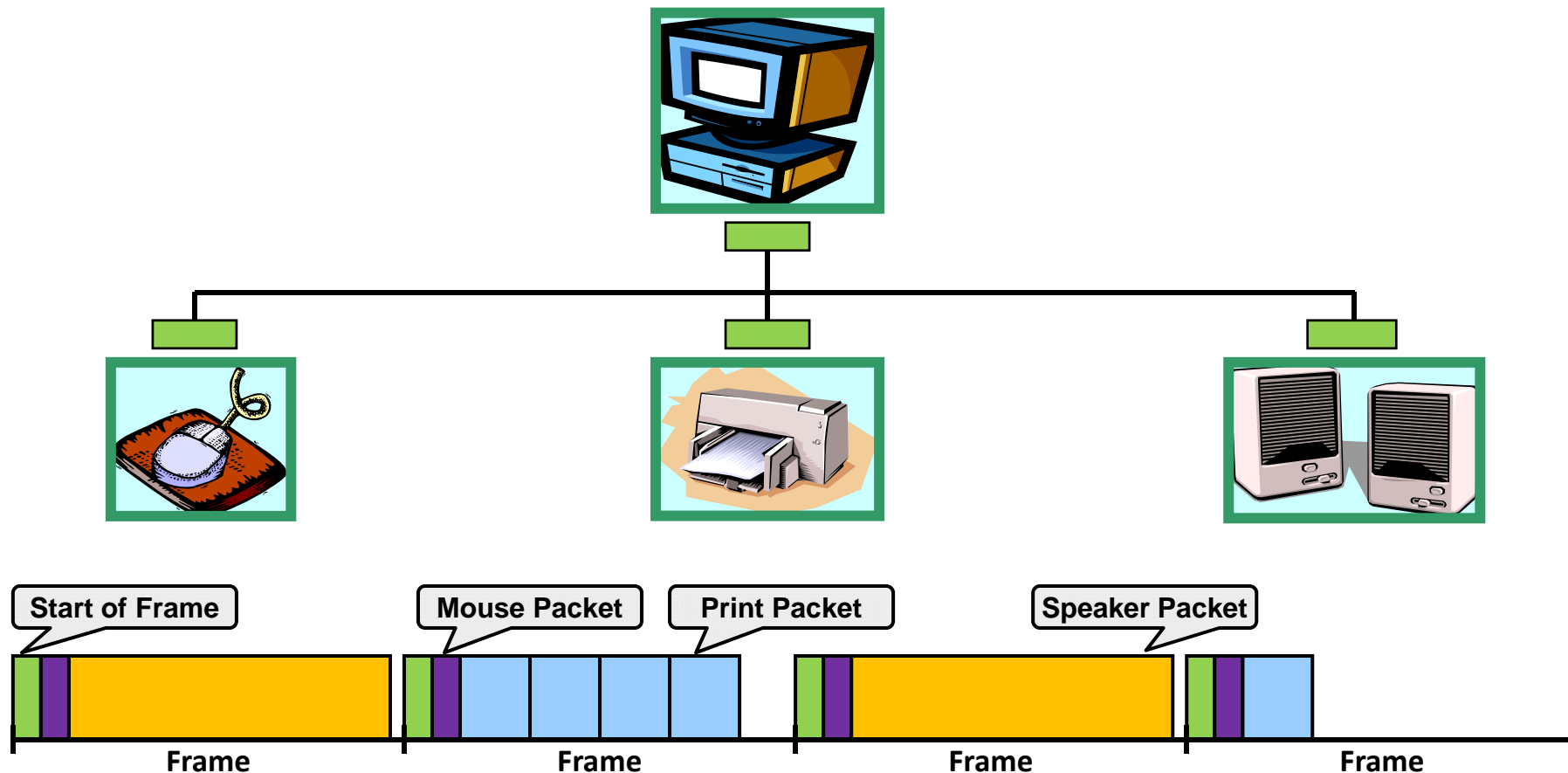
# A Little History about USB

- USB was co-developed by a group of companies....
  - Compaq, Intel, Microsoft, NEC
- Who wanted to make it much easier to add/remove peripheral devices from PCs
- Jan.,1996 - USB 1.0 1.5Mbps,*Low Speed*
- Sep.,1998 - USB 1.1 12Mbps,*Full Speed*
- Apr.,2000 - USB 2.0 480Mbps,*Hi Speed*
- 2001 - USB OTG (USB On The Go)
- Nov. 2008 - USB 3.0 5Gbps,*SuperSpeed*
- Jul. 2013 - USB 3.1 10Gbps,*SuperSpeed+*
  - *Include Power Delivery feature (Max. Power : 100W)*



# Basics

- USB is a “Single Master + Multiple Slaves” polled bus.



# USB Device Types

- **Peripheral (also called “Function”)**
  - Provides a functionality (capability) to the host
  - i.e. data acquisition
- **Hub**
  - Repeats traffic (both directions), manages power
- **Compound Device**
  - Contains a hub and 1 or more peripheral
  - Host treats hub and peripheral function separately (each has its own address)
  - i.e. USB keyboard with 1-port hub
- **Composite Device**
  - Has multiple interfaces active at the same time
  - Host loads a driver for each interface
  - i.e. video camera (both audio & video interfaces active)

# Physical Bus Topology

USB Host  
Controller &  
USB Root HUB

Tier2 USB HUB

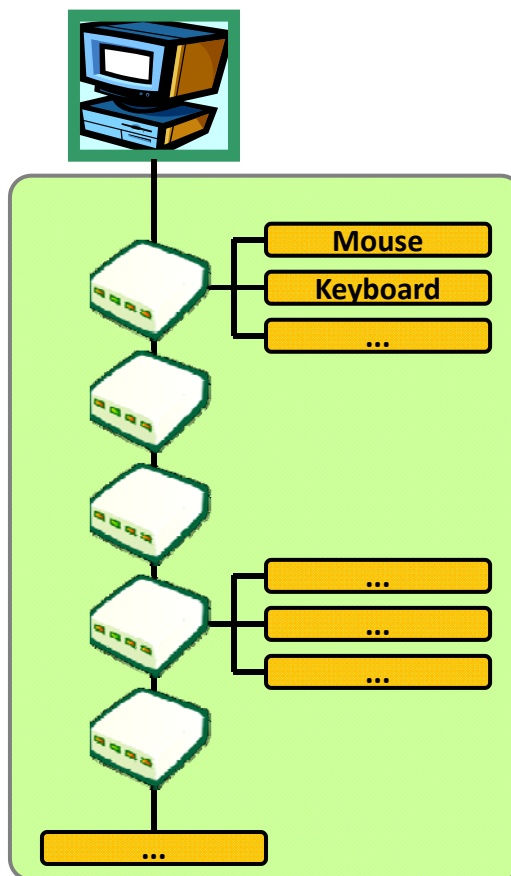
Tier3 USB HUB

Tier4 USB HUB

Tier5 USB HUB

Tier6 USB HUB

Tier7



Hub: Max Chaining = 5

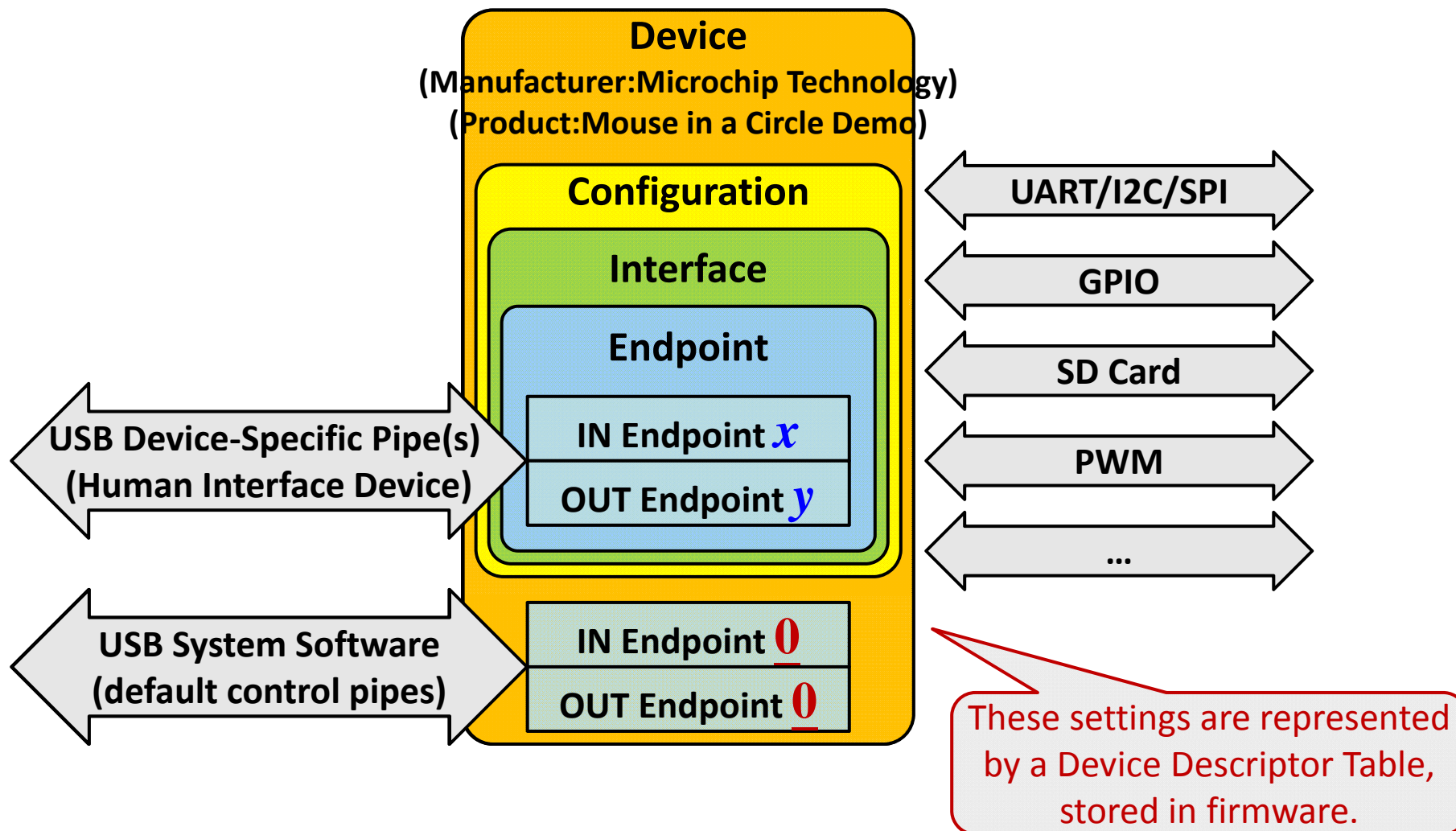
Up to 126 Devices

**Can't** connect HUB or  
Compound Device at Tier 7.

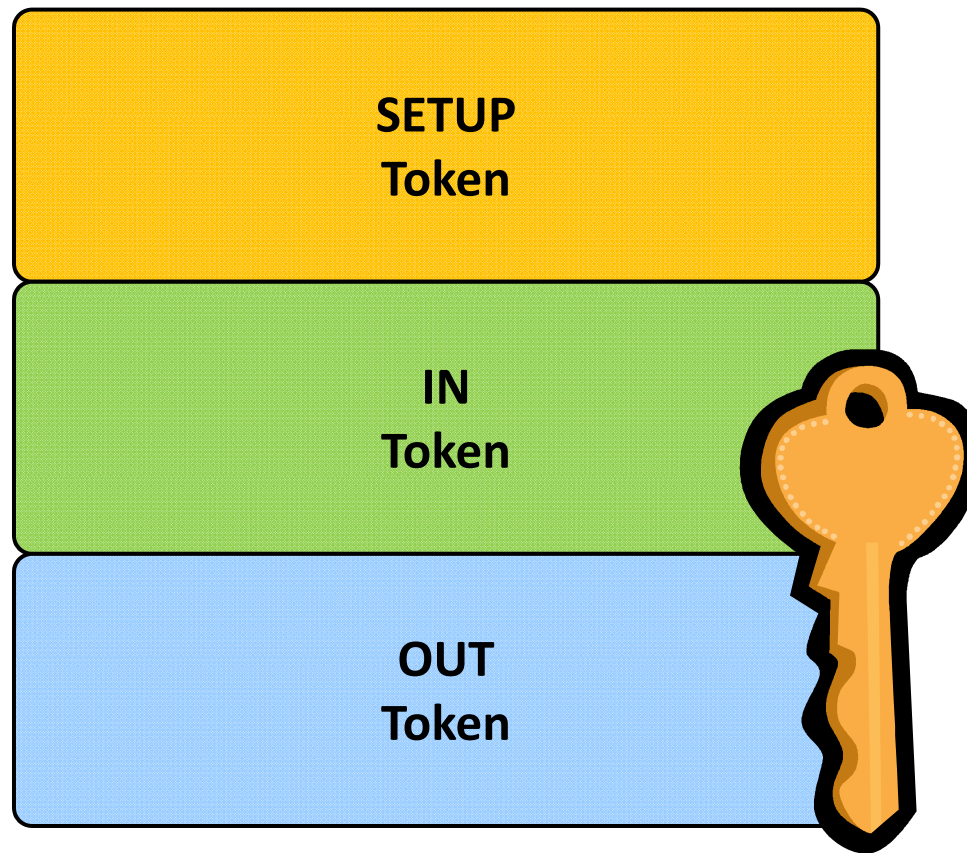
PIC18 USB devices are  
designed to be peripherals.  
PIC24/PIC32 can function as either  
embedded host or peripheral.



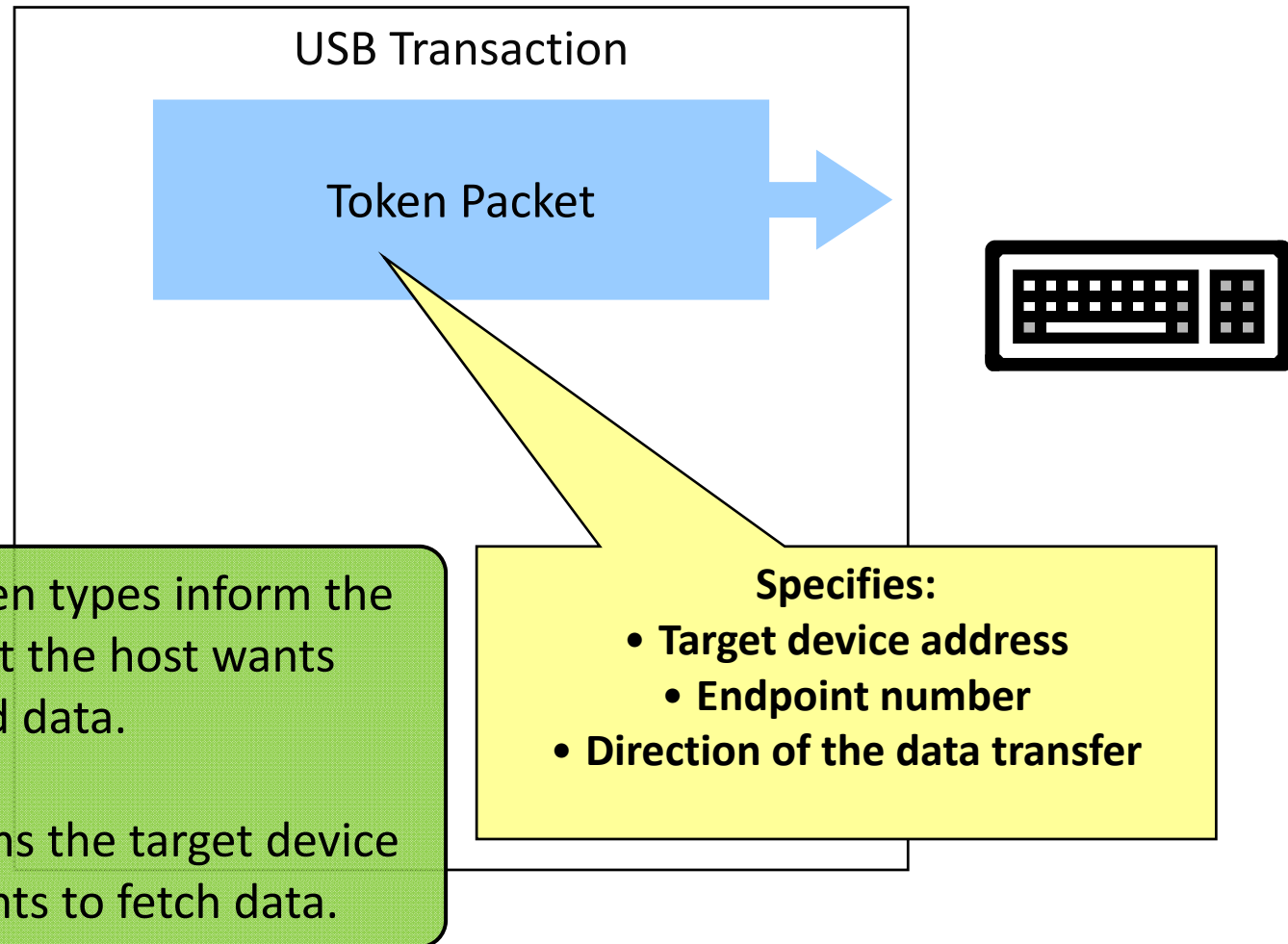
# The “Logical” Device



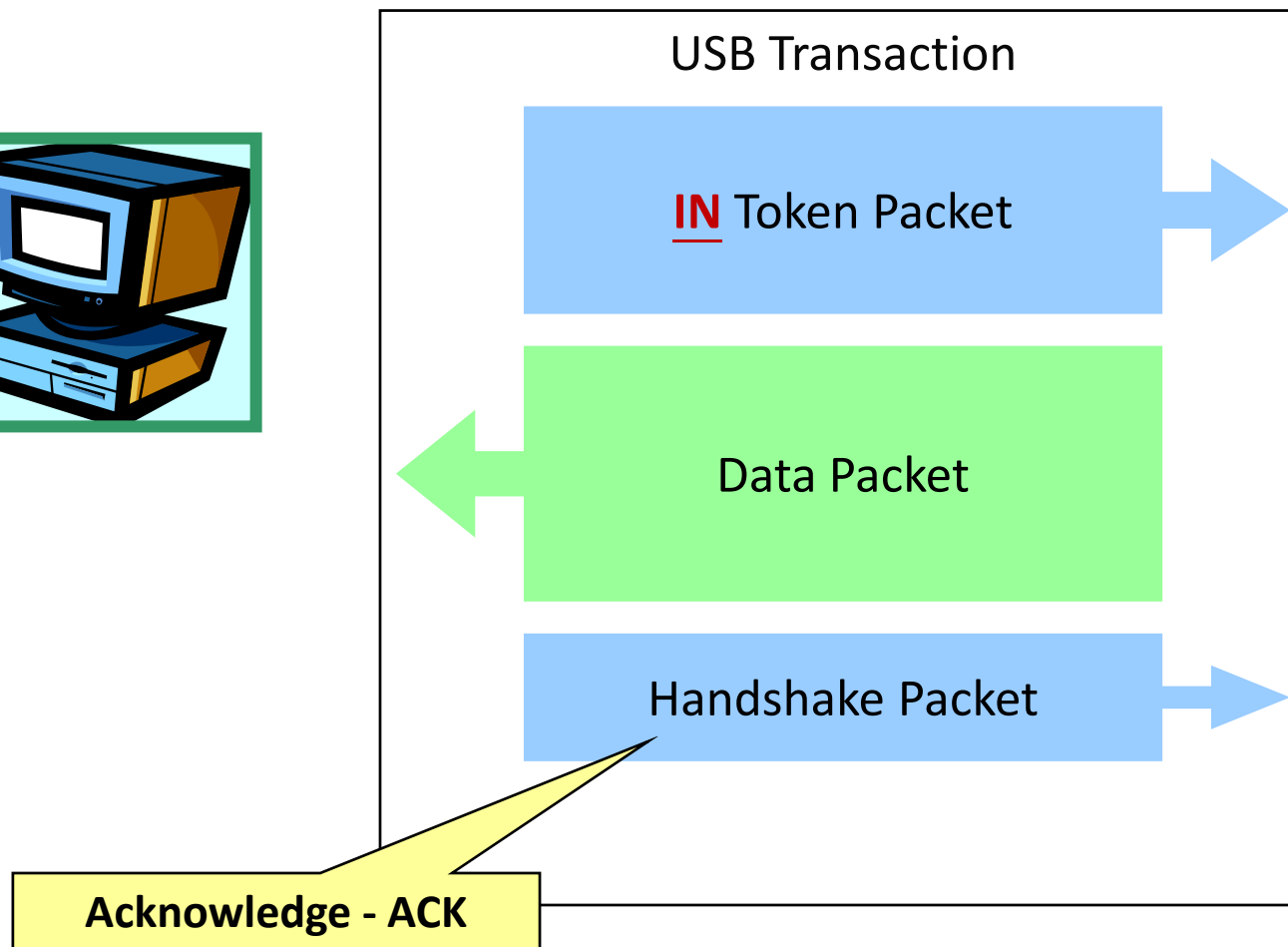
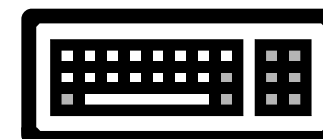
# Key: Token Types



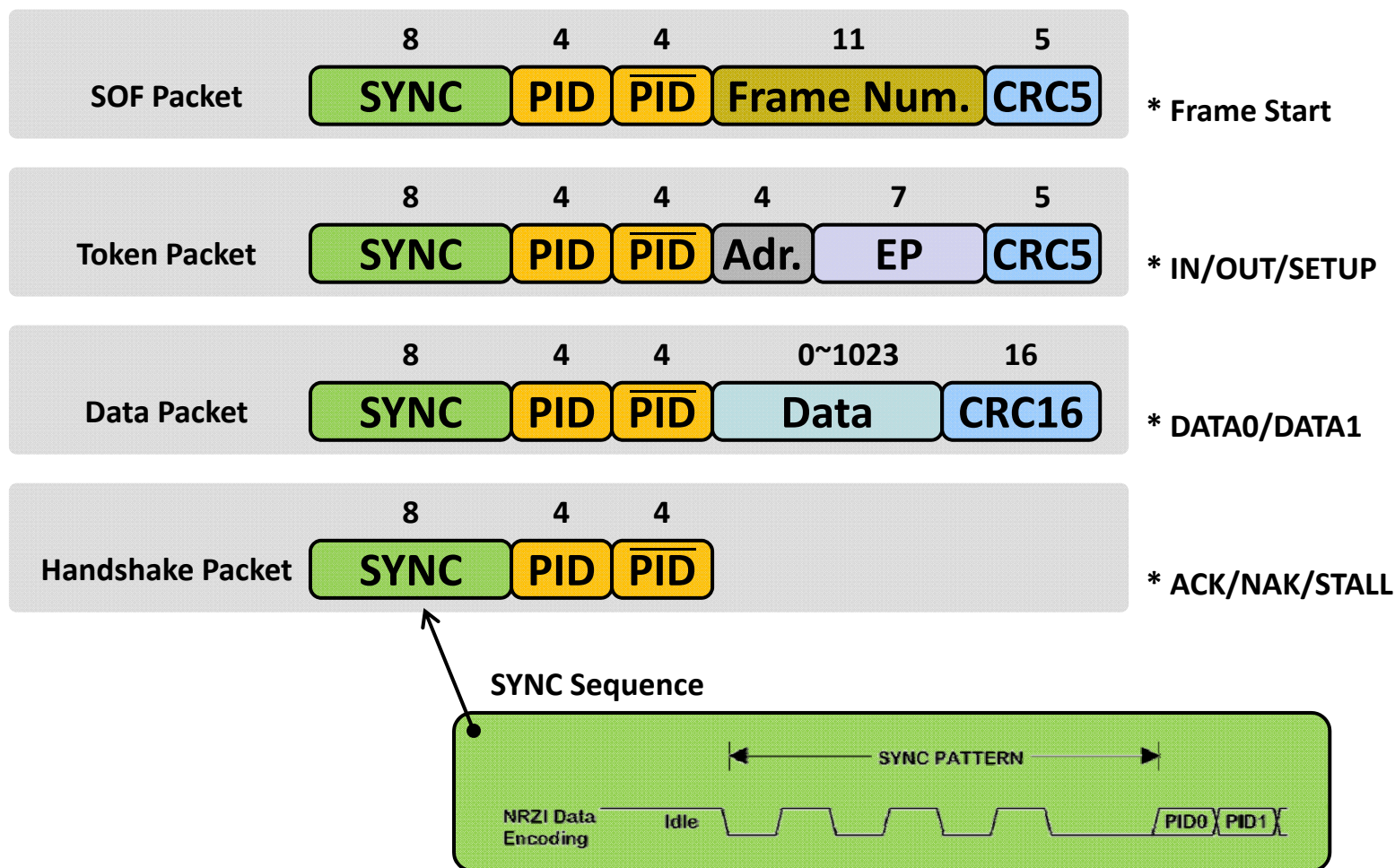
# USB Transaction



# USB Transaction

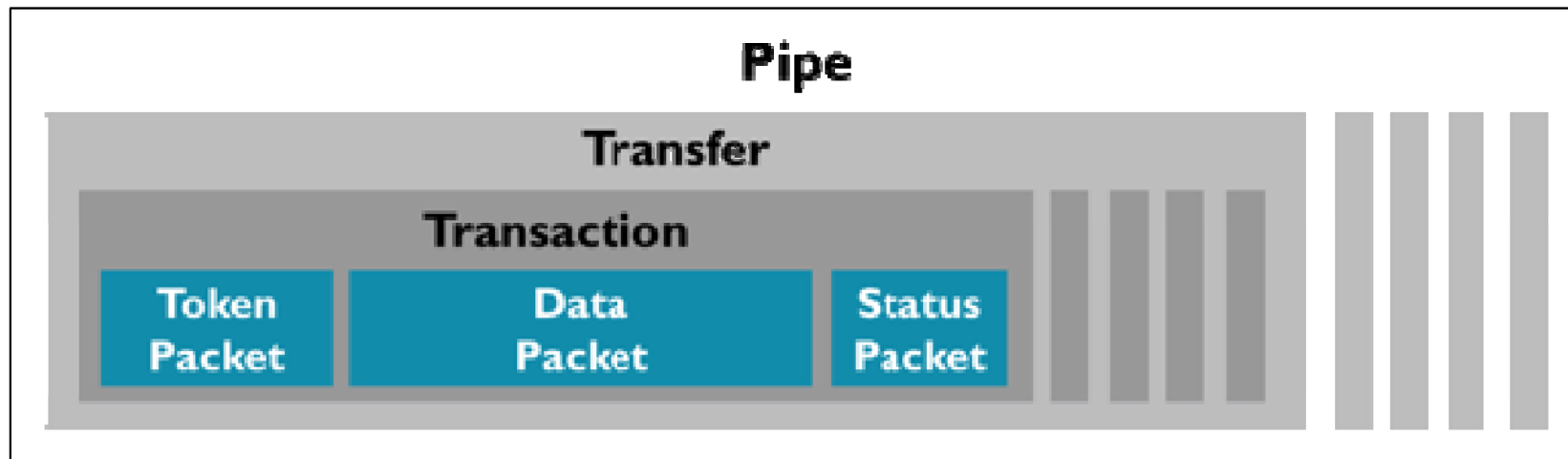


# Format of USB Packets





# Packet, Frame, Transaction, Transfer & Pipe



\* Refer from [http://www.keil.com/pack/doc/mw/USB/html/\\_u\\_s\\_b\\_\\_protocol.html](http://www.keil.com/pack/doc/mw/USB/html/_u_s_b__protocol.html)

# Transfers Types

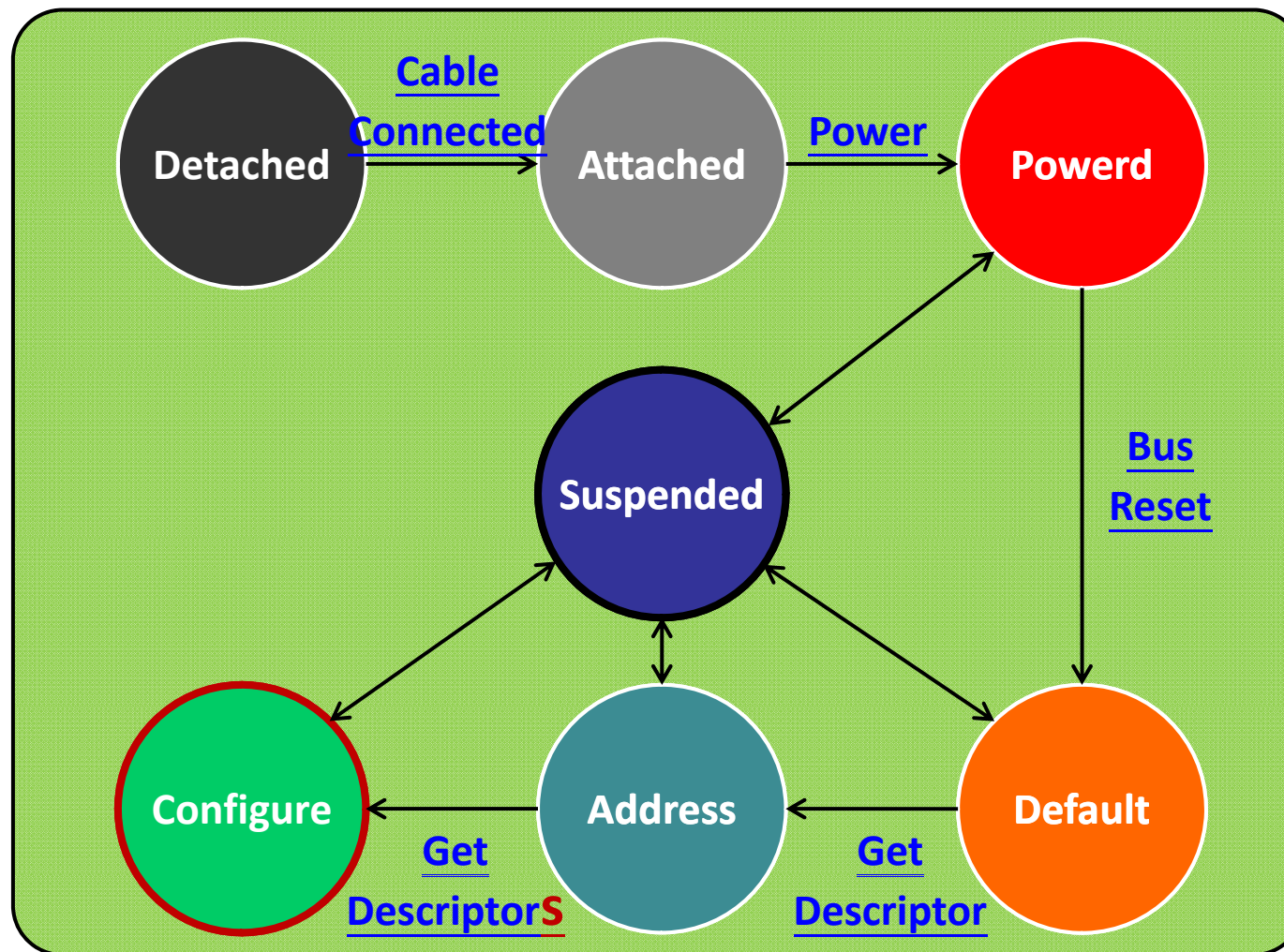
- **Bulk** (MSD, CDC, etc..)
  - Transfers data when there is time
  - Highest throughput, but unbounded latency
- **Interrupt** (HID Class)
  - Transfers a small amount of data with guaranteed latency
  - Low throughput, low latency.
- **Control** (All Class Need)
  - Performs setup and control of the device (Enumeration).
  - Message-based, initiated from the host.
  - Can also transfer data, but requires protocol overhead.
- **Isochronous** (Audio, Video Class)
  - Transfers data quickly but not guaranteed
  - Low latency, high throughput.

# Summary - Data Transfer Types

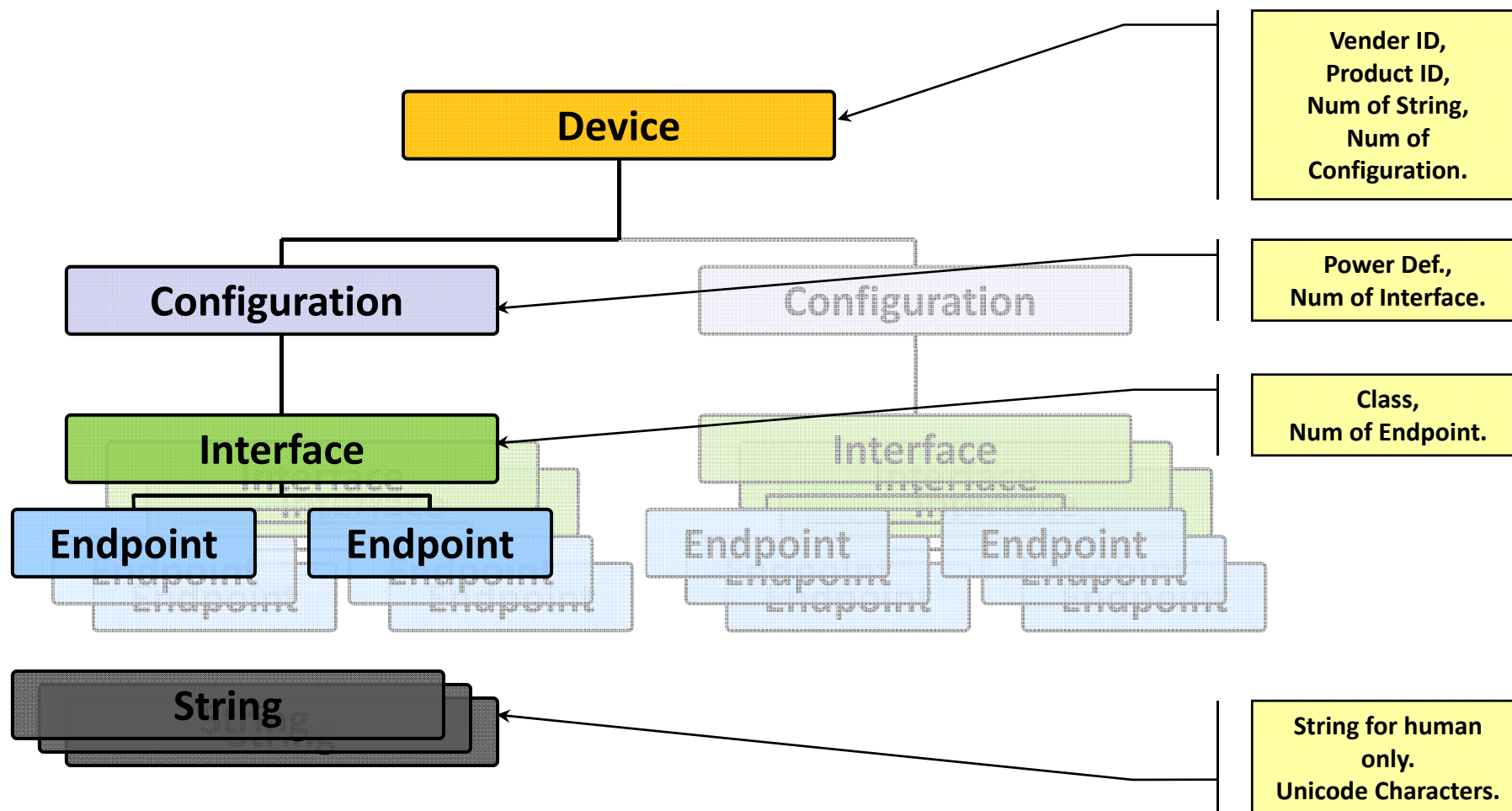
<u>Transfer/ Endpoint Type</u>	<u>Polling Interval</u>	<u>% Reserved BW/Frame for all transfers of this type</u>	<u>Max. # Data Bytes/Frame/Endpoint (Max# transactions per frame @ Max Ep Size)*</u>	<u>Data Integrity</u>
<b>Interrupt</b>	Fixed, Periodic	10	<b>64</b> (1 x 64)	Yes
<b>Isochronous</b>	Fixed, Periodic	90	<b>1,023</b> (1 x 1023)	No
<b>Bulk</b>	Variable, Uses Free Bandwidth	0	<b>1,216</b> (19 x 64)	Yes
<b>Control</b>	Variable	10	<b>832</b> (13 x 64)	Yes

**\*Assumes transfers use maximum packet sizes allowed per EP type**

# The Enumeration Process



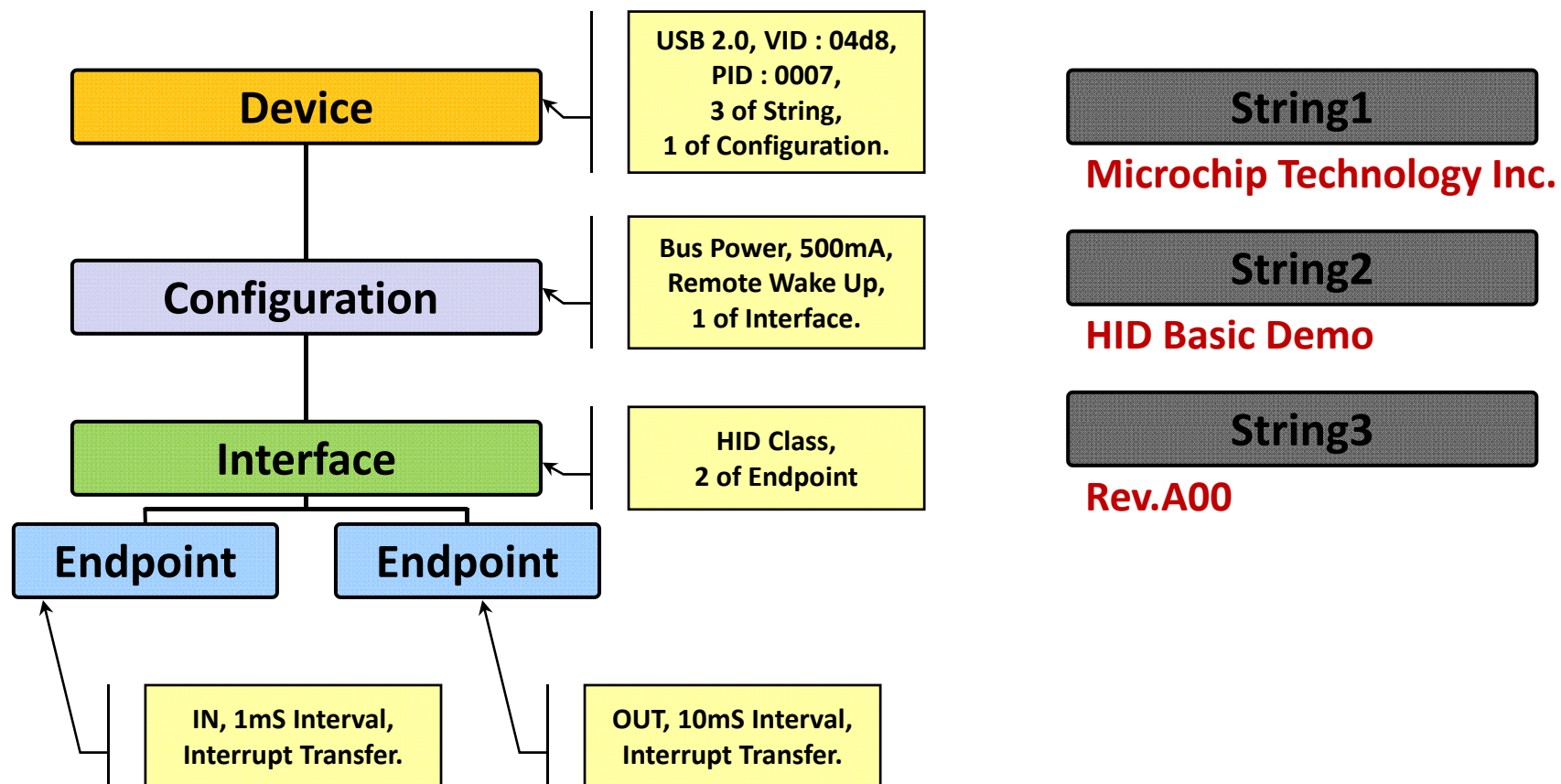
# Descriptors



**\* Descriptors are typically stored in non-volatile/Flash memory**



# Descriptors Example



# MCHPFSUSB Software Framework

## Device Descriptor Table

- **usb\_descriptors.c**

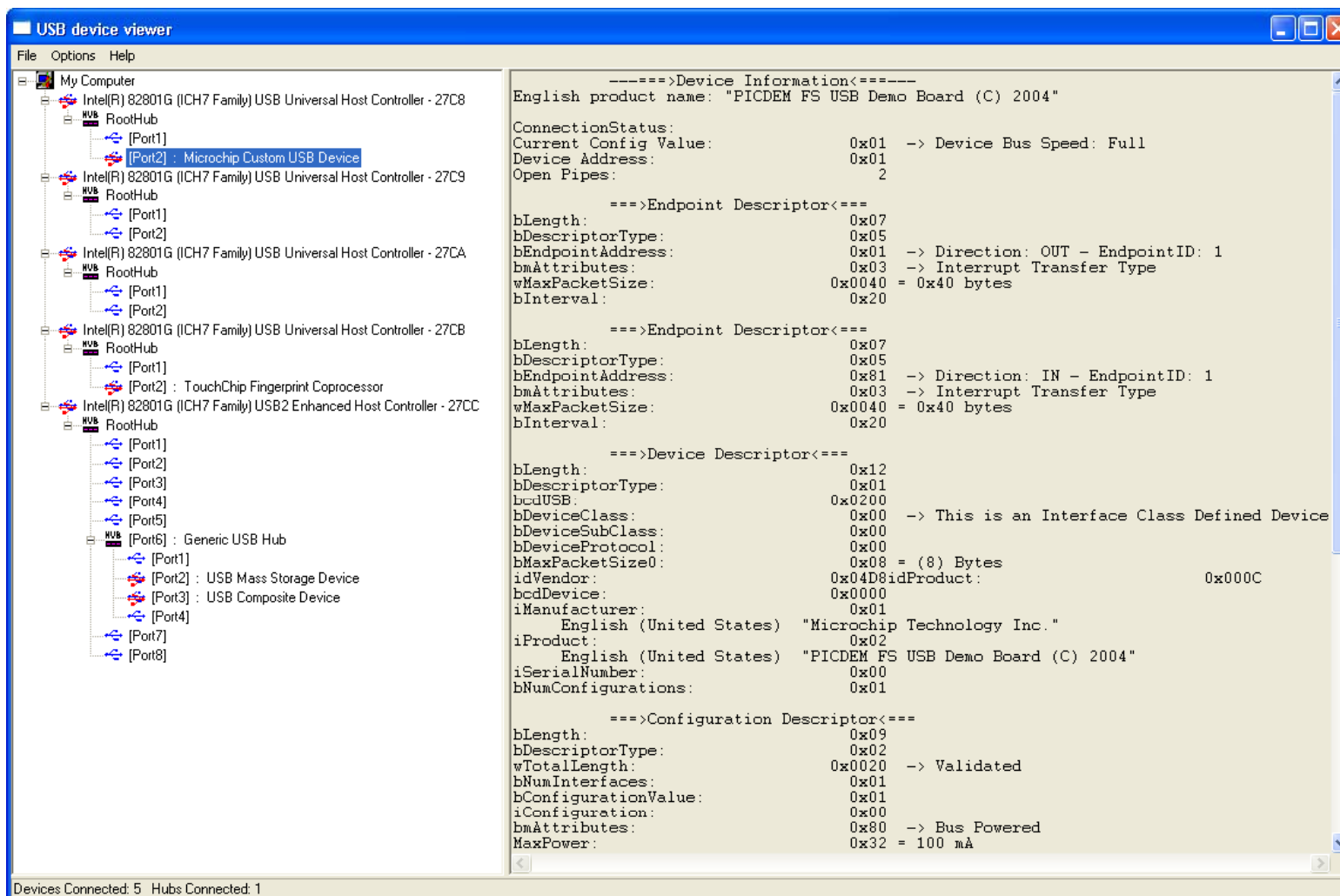
Descriptors :

VID & PID,

Class Specific, etc.

```
/* Device Descriptor */
ROM USB_DEVICE_DESCRIPTOR device_dsc={
    0x12, // Size of this descriptor in bytes
    USB_DESCRIPTOR_DEVICE,
    ...
}
/* Configuration 1 Descriptor */
ROM BYTE configDescriptor1[]={
    /* Configuration Descriptor */
    0x09, // sizeof(USB_CFG_DSC), // Size of this descriptor in bytes
    ...
    /* Interface Descriptor */
    0x09, // sizeof(USB_INTF_DSC), // Size of this descriptor in bytes
    USB_DESCRIPTOR_INTERFACE, // INTERFACE descriptor type
    ...
    /* HID Class-Specific Descriptor */
    0x09, // sizeof(USB_HID_DSC)+3, // Size of this descriptor in bytes
    DSC_HID, // HID descriptor type
    DESC_CONFIG_WORD(0x0111),
    ...
    /* Endpoint Descriptor */
    0x07, // sizeof(USB_EP_DSC) */
    USB_DESCRIPTOR_ENDPOINT, // Endpoint Descriptor
}
```

# Viewing Descriptor Information



The screenshot shows the 'USB device viewer' window. On the left, a tree view shows the USB hierarchy. The 'Microchip Custom USB Device' is selected under the second 'Intel(R) 82801G (ICH7 Family) USB Universal Host Controller - 27C9'. The right pane displays the device's descriptors in a text format.

```

----->Device Information<-----
English product name: "PICDEM FS USB Demo Board (C) 2004"

ConnectionStatus:
Current Config Value:      0x01  -> Device Bus Speed: Full
Device Address:            0x01
Open Pipes:                2

====>Endpoint Descriptor<====
bLength:                   0x07
bDescriptorType:            0x05
bEndpointAddress:          0x01  -> Direction: OUT - EndpointID: 1
bmAttributes:              0x03  -> Interrupt Transfer Type
wMaxPacketSize:            0x0040 = 0x40 bytes
bInterval:                 0x20

====>Endpoint Descriptor<====
bLength:                   0x07
bDescriptorType:            0x05
bEndpointAddress:          0x81  -> Direction: IN - EndpointID: 1
bmAttributes:              0x03  -> Interrupt Transfer Type
wMaxPacketSize:            0x0040 = 0x40 bytes
bInterval:                 0x20

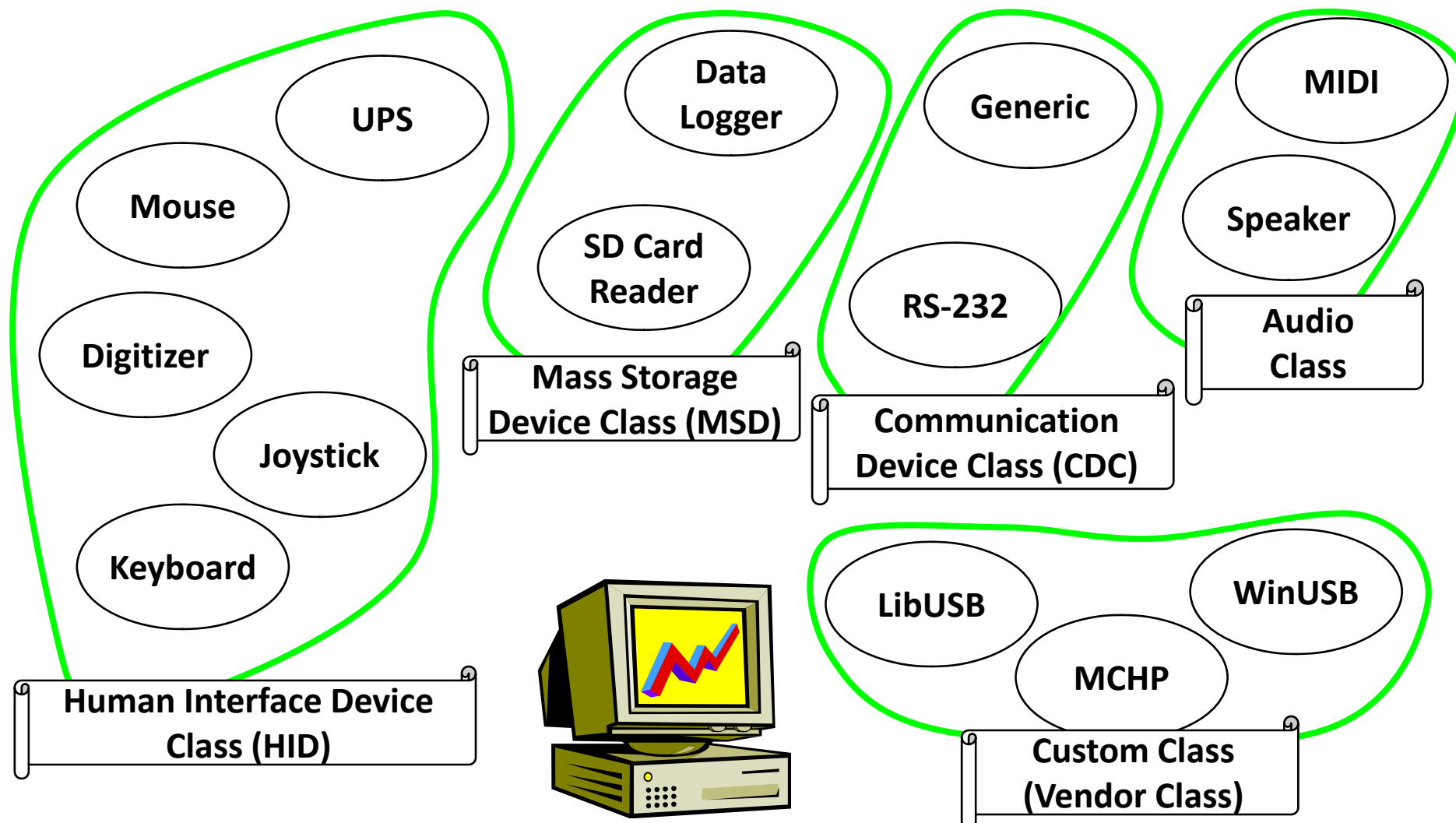
====>Device Descriptor<====
bLength:                   0x12
bDescriptorType:            0x01
bcdUSB:                    0x0200
bDeviceClass:              0x00  -> This is an Interface Class Defined Device
bDeviceSubClass:            0x00
bDeviceProtocol:            0x00
bMaxPacketSize0:           0x08 = (8) Bytes
idVendor:                   0x04D8idProduct: 0x000C
bcdDevice:                  0x0000
iManufacturer:             0x01
    English (United States) "Microchip Technology Inc."
iProduct:                   0x02
    English (United States) "PICDEM FS USB Demo Board (C) 2004"
iSerialNumber:              0x00
bNumConfigurations:         0x01

====>Configuration Descriptor<====
bLength:                   0x09
bDescriptorType:            0x02
wTotalLength:              0x0020 -> Validated
bNumInterfaces:            0x01
bConfigurationValue:        0x01
iConfiguration:            0x00
bmAttributes:              0x80  -> Bus Powered
MaxPower:                  0x32 = 100 mA
  
```

Devices Connected: 5 Hubs Connected: 1

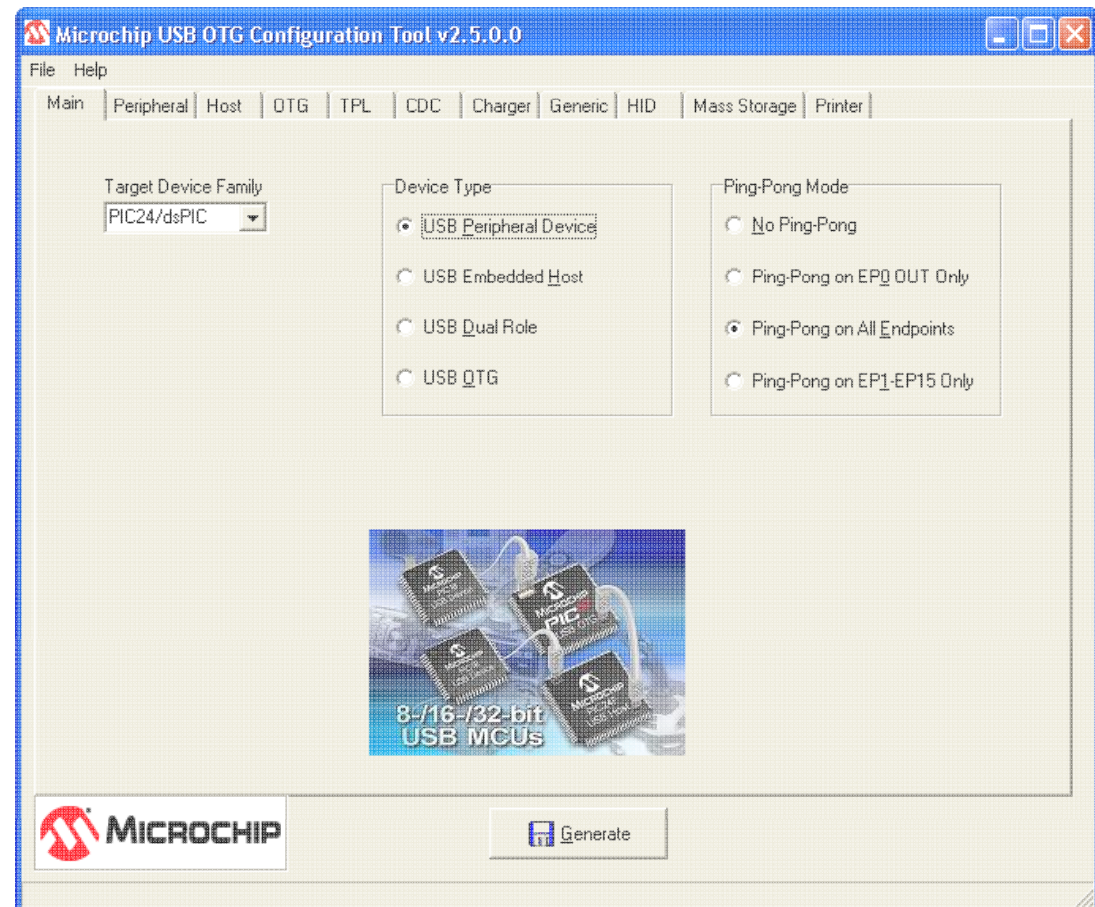
# MCHPFSUSB Software Framework

## Available Device Class



# USB Stack Configuration Tool

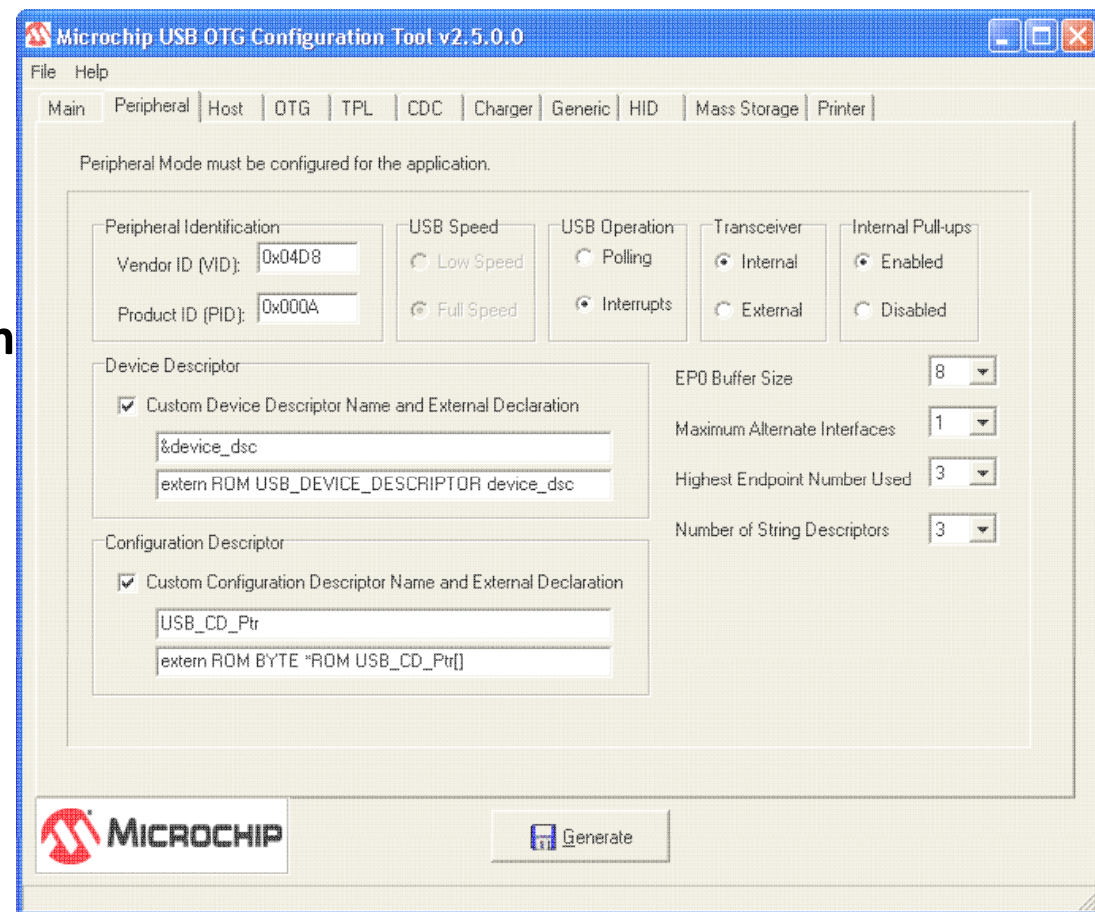
- Main Page:
  - Target Device
  - Device Type
  - Ping-Pong Mode





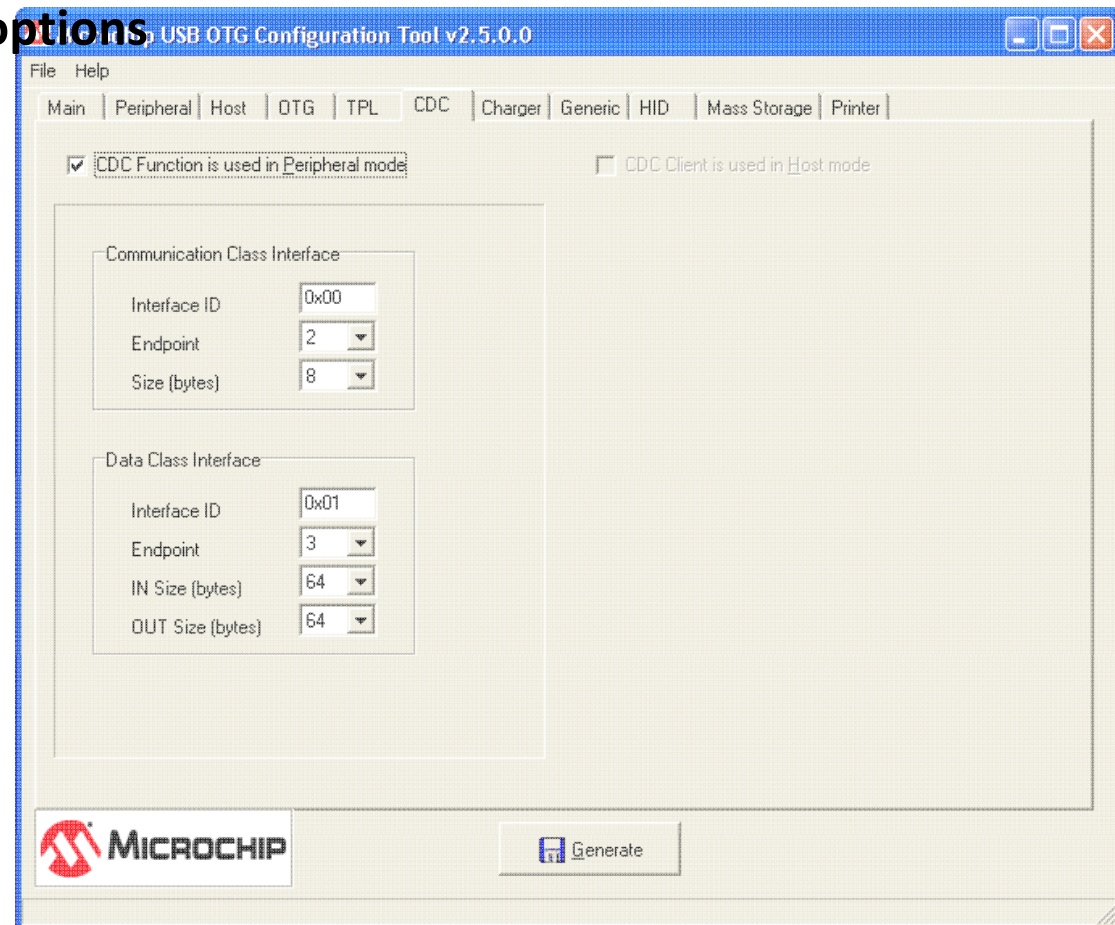
# USB Stack Configuration Tool

- **Peripheral:**
  - **VID &PID**
  - **Speed**
  - **USB operation**
  - **Transceiver options**
  - **Device and configuration**
  - **descriptors pointers**
  - **Endpoint 0 Buffer Size**
  - **# interfaces**
  - **# strings**



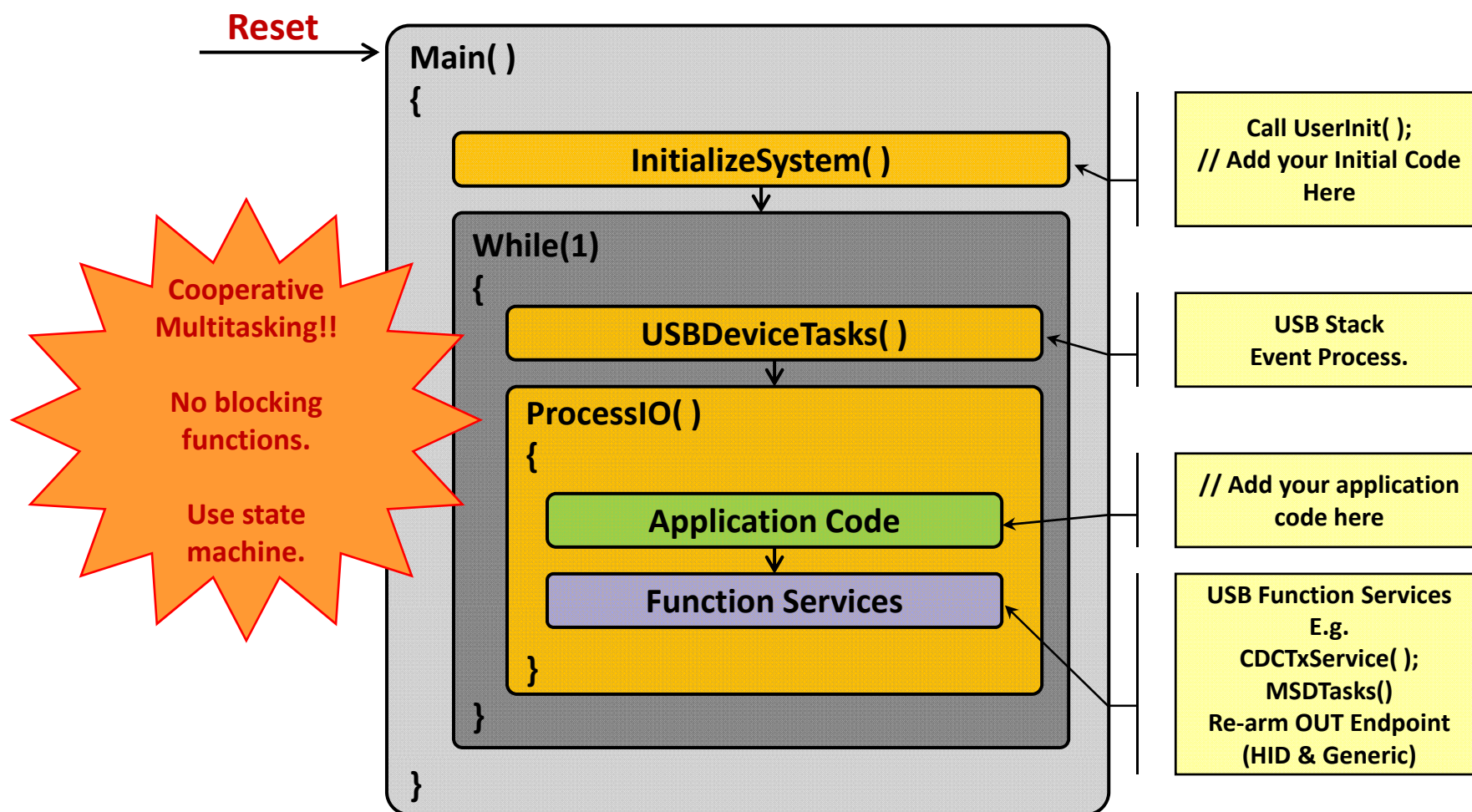
# USB Stack Configuration Tool

- **Function:**
  - Class specific interface options
  - Endpoint used
  - Endpoint configuration



# MCHPFSUSB Framework

## Polled Base Flow



# Polled Base Code Example

- main.c

```
#include "../USB/usb.h"
#include "../USB/usb_function_cdc.h"
#include "HardwareProfile.h"
void main( void )
{
```

```
    InitializeSystem( );
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
    {
        USBDeviceTasks( );
        ProcessIO();
    }
```

// main loop

```
static void InitializeSystem(void)
{
```

```
    ...
    UserInit( );
}
```

// Add your Initial Code Here

```
void ProcessIO(void)
{
```

```
    if((USBDeviceState < CONFIGURED_STATE) || (USBSuspendControl==1))
        return;
```

```
    ...
    CDCTxService();
}
```

// Add your application code here

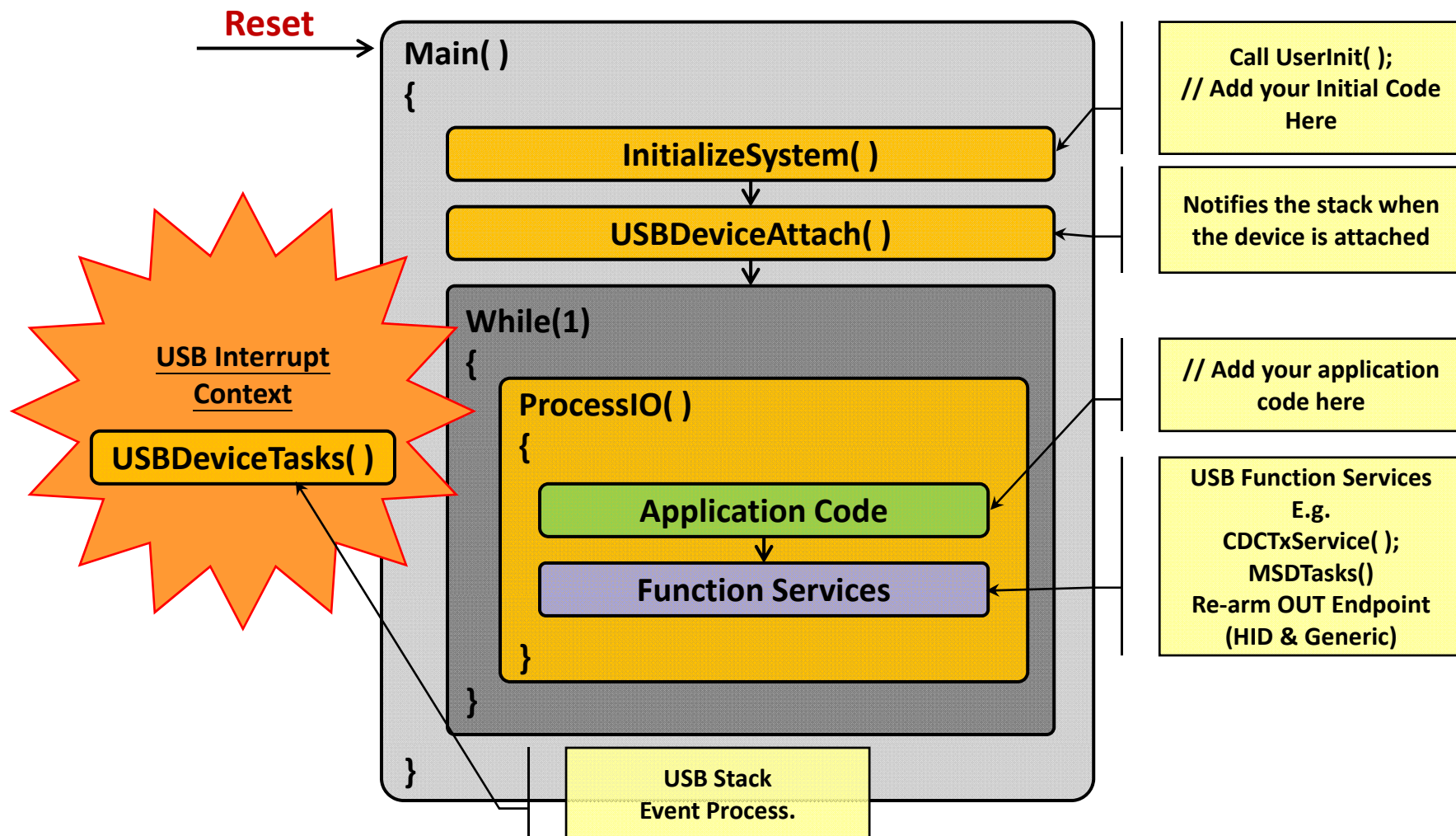
No blocking functions.

Use state machine.



# MCHPFSUSB Framework

## Interrupt Base Flow





# Interrupt Base Code Example

- main.c

```
#include "../USB/usb.h"
#include "../USB/usb_function_cdc.h"
#include "HardwareProfile.h"
void main( void )
{
```

```
    InitializeSystem( );
    USBDeviceAttach();
```

```
    while(1)
    {
        ProcessIO();
    }
```

// main loop

```
static void InitializeSystem(void)
{
```

```
    ...
    UserInit( );
}
```

// Add your Initial Code Here

```
void ProcessIO(void)
{
```

```
    if((USBDeviceState < CONFIGURED_STATE) || (USBSuspendControl==1))
        return;
```

```
    ...
    CDCTxService();
}
```

// Add your application code here

```
void USBISR( void )
{
    USBDeviceTasks( );
}
```

**USB  
Interrupt  
Context**



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**The HID Device Class**

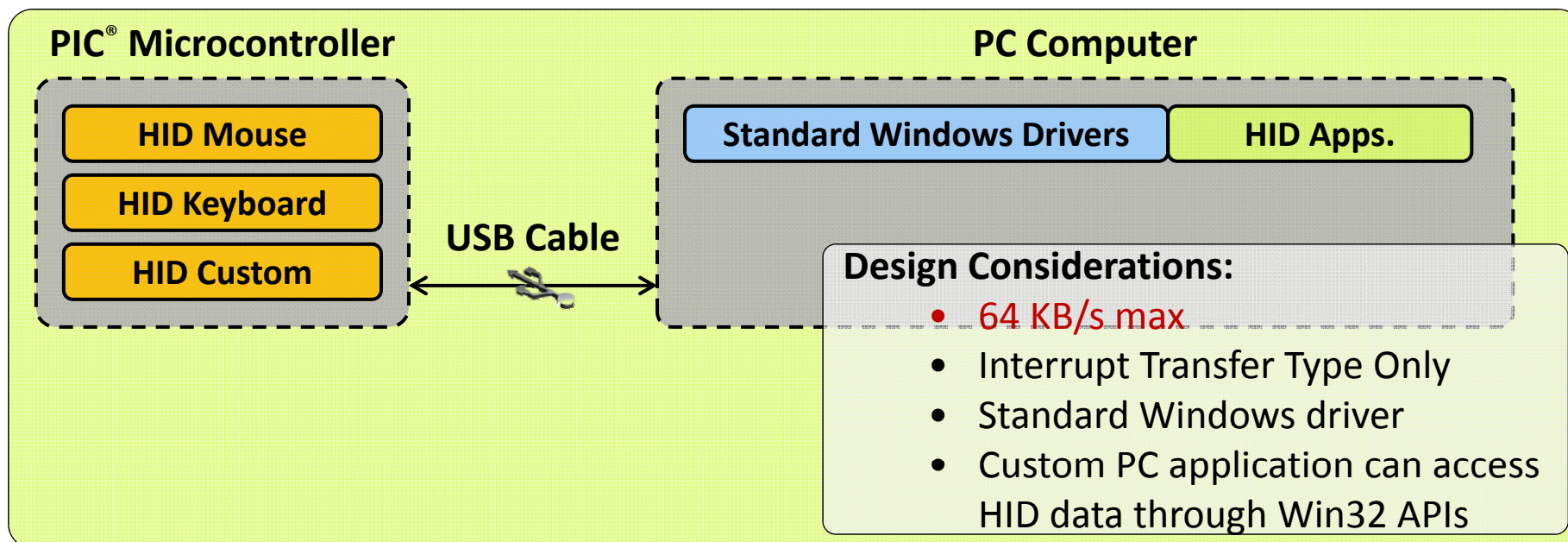
# HID Device Class

- **HID : Human Interface Device**
  - Specification defined by USB-IF  
<http://www.usb.org/developers/hidpage/>
- **Designed for anything a human interacts with which might be connected to a computer**
  - keyboards, mice, joysticks, buttons/LEDs, digitizers.
- **Designed for devices that operate in “human time”**
  - Low rate data (64 kB/Sec), Limited latency (1 ms)
  - Devices can be of a standard type or of a vendor (Custom) defined type.
  - Devices can have standard data fields and vendor-defined data fields in the same report.



# HID Device Class

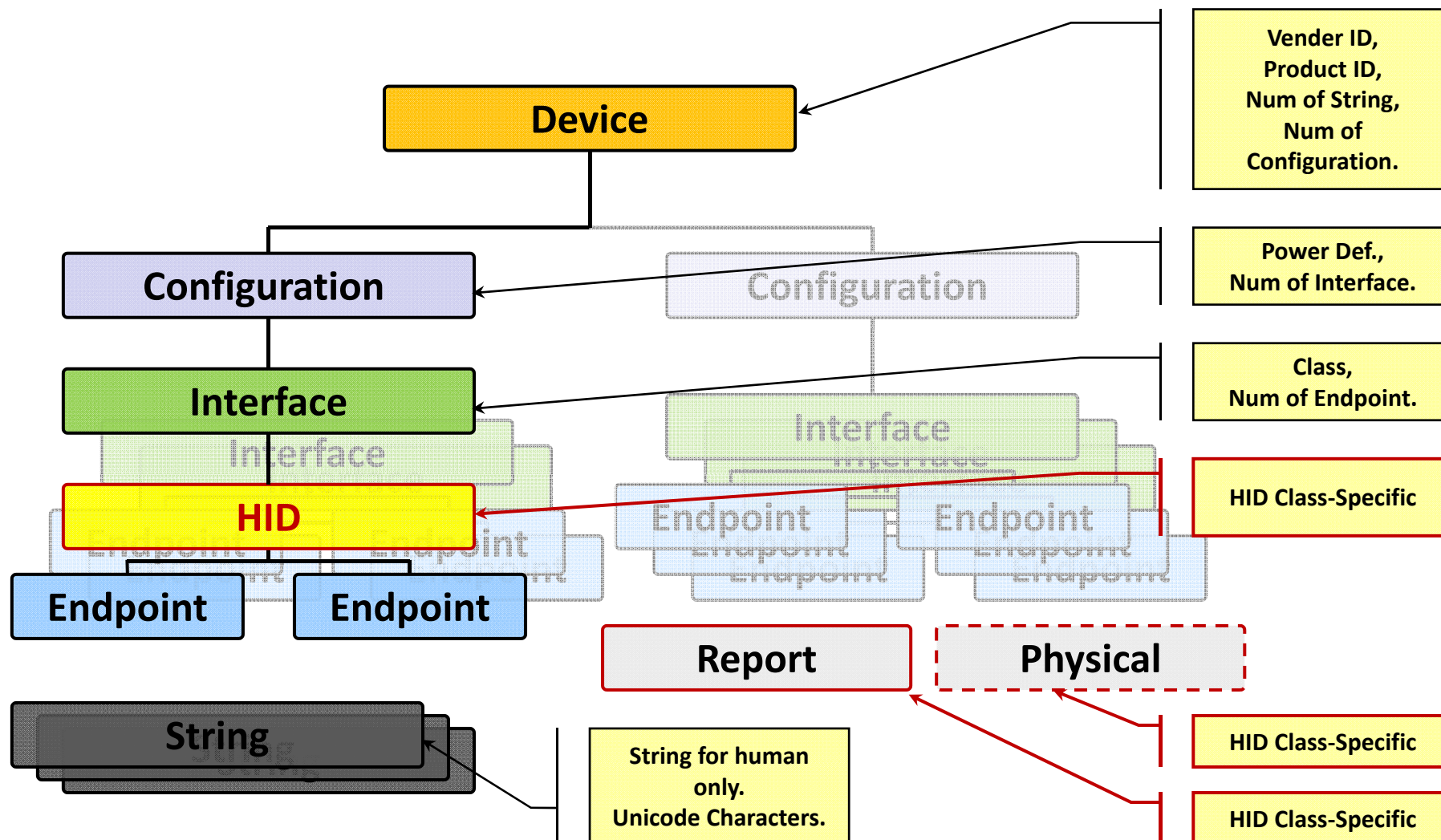
- HID is an interface-level class
  - Devices can have a HID interface along with other class interfaces (or even vendor-defined interfaces)
- **Devices can have multiple HID interfaces**
  - For example : Keyboard + Mouse (Composite Device)



# HID Device Class

- **HID devices have Below Endpoint:**
  - Control endpoint (SETUP)
  - Interrupt IN endpoint
  - Interrupt OUT endpoint (Optional)
- **Remember, interrupt endpoints are 64k Bytes/Sec**
  - One 64 bytes transaction per 1ms frame.(Full Speed)
  - Theoretical maximum, less often in practice.
  - Plenty of bandwidth for human interaction.

# HID Class Descriptors



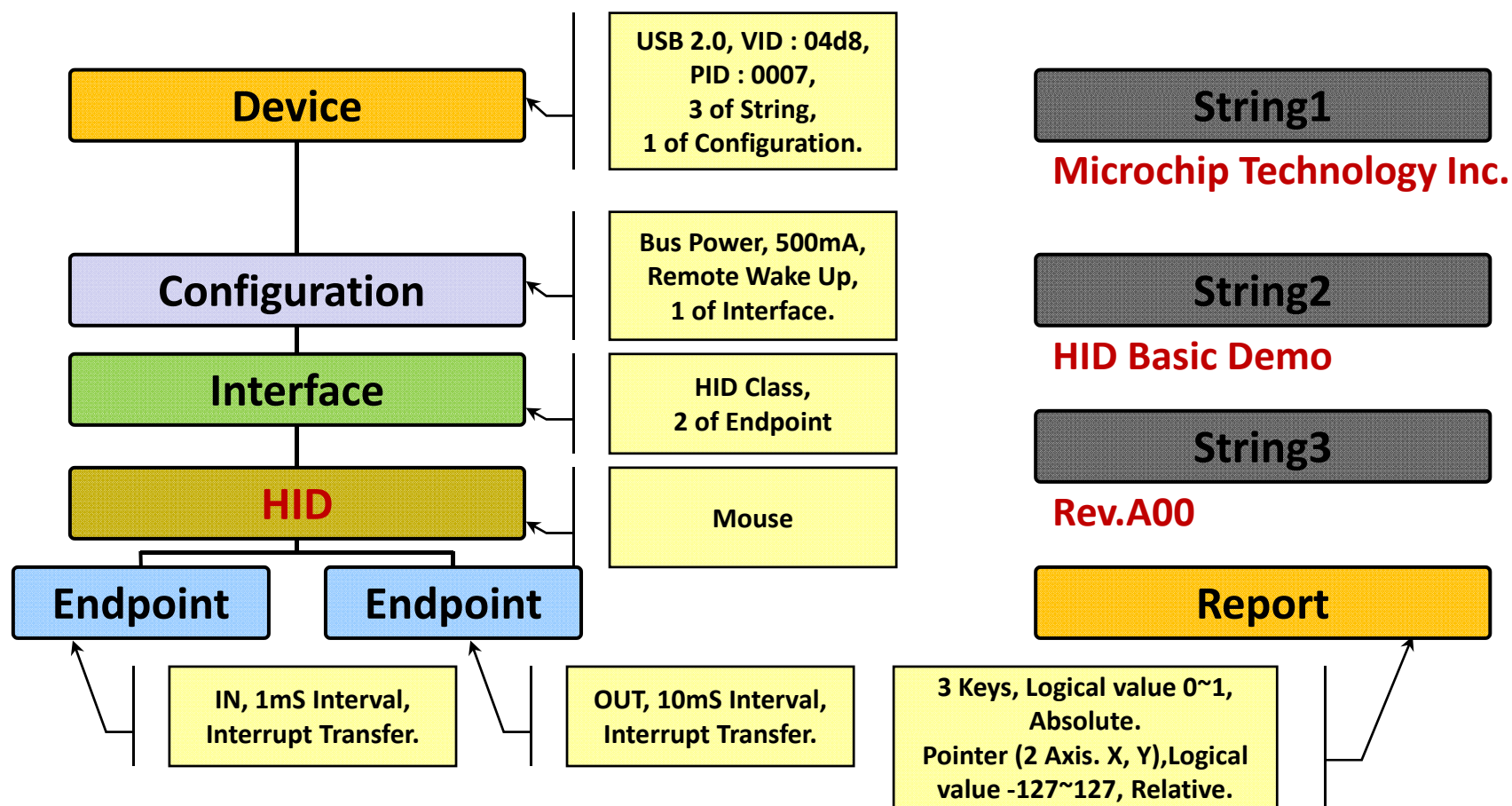


# HID Device Class

## Report Descriptor

- **HID devices contain a HID Report Descriptor which describes the format of the data transferred between the device and host.**
- **The host uses the Report Descriptor to determine how to parse data received from the device. Describes the format of reports that the device expects or will send.**
- **Uses constants which come from the HID Usage Tables (HUT) document. See USB-IF HID page at <http://USB.org>**
- **E.g.:**
  - The Report descriptor defines that bit 0 of byte 1 of the INPUT report represents a left mouse button state.
  - The host uses the Report Descriptor to know how to format data to send to the device.
  - The Report descriptor defines that bit 0 of byte 1 of the OUTPUT report represents caps lock LED state.

# Descriptors Example (Mouse)



# HID Device Class

## Report Descriptor

- **Reports Descriptor**
  - Data is transferred to and from HID devices using reports.
  - Devices can have multiple reports of each type if desired.
- **3 Types of Reports:**
  - **Input**  
Device to Host on Interrupt **IN** endpoint. Used for normal data.  
E.g. : Key press, button click.
  - **Output**  
Host to Device on Interrupt **OUT** endpoint or control endpoint.  
Used for normal data.  
E.g. : Caps lock LED.
  - **Feature**  
Sent or Requested by the Host using Control endpoint Bi-directional,  
Used for configuration data.  
Many devices do not have feature reports, but use input and output reports for everything.

# MCHPFSUSB Software Framework

## Report Descriptor Table

- `usb_descriptors.c` // HID Mouse

```
//Class specific descriptor - HID
ROM struct{BYTE report[HID_RPT01_SIZE];}hid_rpt01={
{
    0x05, 0x01, /* Usage Page (Generic Desktop)      */
    0x09, 0x02, /* Usage (Mouse)                                     */
    0xA1, 0x01, /* Collection (Application)                         */
    0x09, 0x01, /* Usage (Pointer)                                   */
    0xA1, 0x00, /* Collection (Physical)                             */
    0x05, 0x09, /* Usage Page (Buttons)                             */
    0x19, 0x01, /* Usage Minimum (01)                               */
    0x29, 0x03, /* Usage Maximum (03)                               */
    0x15, 0x00, /* Logical Minimum (0)                              */
    0x25, 0x01, /* Logical Maximum (1)                              */
    0x95, 0x03, /* Report Count (3)                                  */
    0x75, 0x01, /* Report Size (1)                                   */
    0x81, 0x02, /* Input (Data, Variable, Absolute)                 */
    0x95, 0x01, /* Report Count (1)                                  */
    0x75, 0x05, /* Report Size (5)                                   */
    0x81, 0x01, /* Input (Constant) ;5 bit padding                  */
    0x05, 0x01, /* Usage Page (Generic Desktop)                     */
    0x09, 0x30, /* Usage (X)                                          */
    0x09, 0x31, /* Usage (Y)                                          */
    ...
}};
```

# Subclass

- **Subclass** (Device Descriptor Level)
  - subclasses were intended to be used to identify the specific protocols of different types of HID class.
  - current HID class does not use subclass to define most protocol.
  - **HID class device identifies it's data protocol and type of data provided within its report descriptor.**
  - Report descriptor is loaded and parsed by the HID class driver.

# Subclass

- The parser for Report descriptor requires a significant amount of code!
- A simpler method needed for device requiring BIOS support (Boot device).
- HID class device use the subclass part to indicate devices that support a predefined protocol.
- For either mouse devices or keyboards

**The *bInterfaceSubClass* number of Interface Descriptor declares whether a device support a boot interface.**

<u>Subclass</u> Codes	Description
0	No Subclass
1	Boot Interface
2~255	Reserved



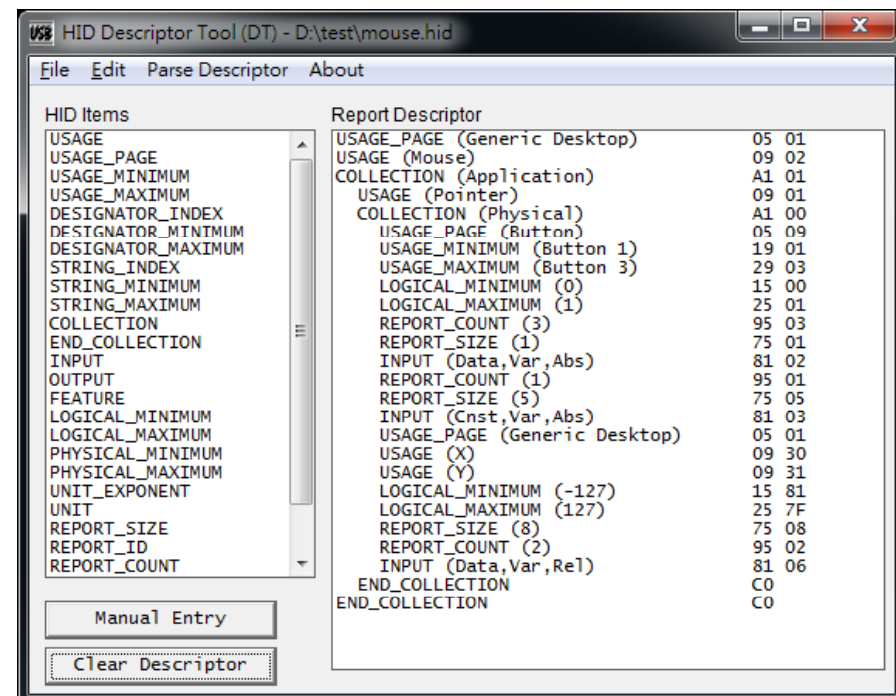
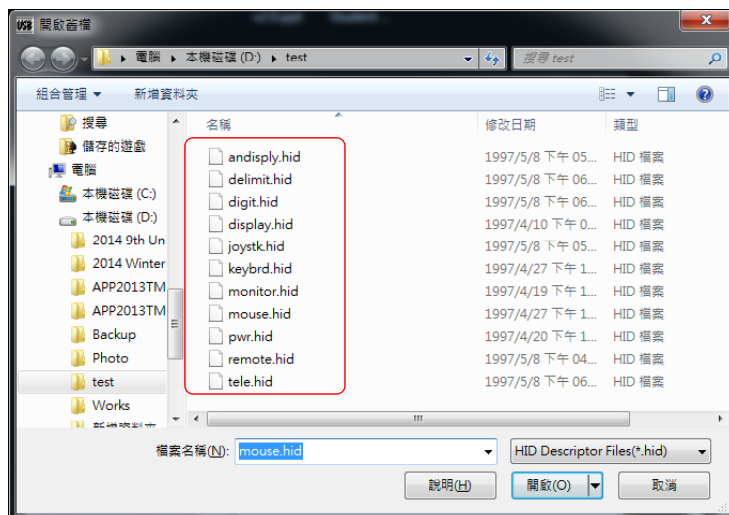
# Protocols

- **Protocol (Device Descriptor Level)**
  - A variety of protocols are supported HID device  
The *bInterfaceProtocol* value at Interface Descriptor only has meaning. **if The *bInterfaceSubClass* member of Interface Descriptor declares that the device supports a boot interface Otherwise , it's 0.**

<u>Protocol Codes</u>	Description
0	None
1	Keyboard
2	Mouse
3~255	Reserved

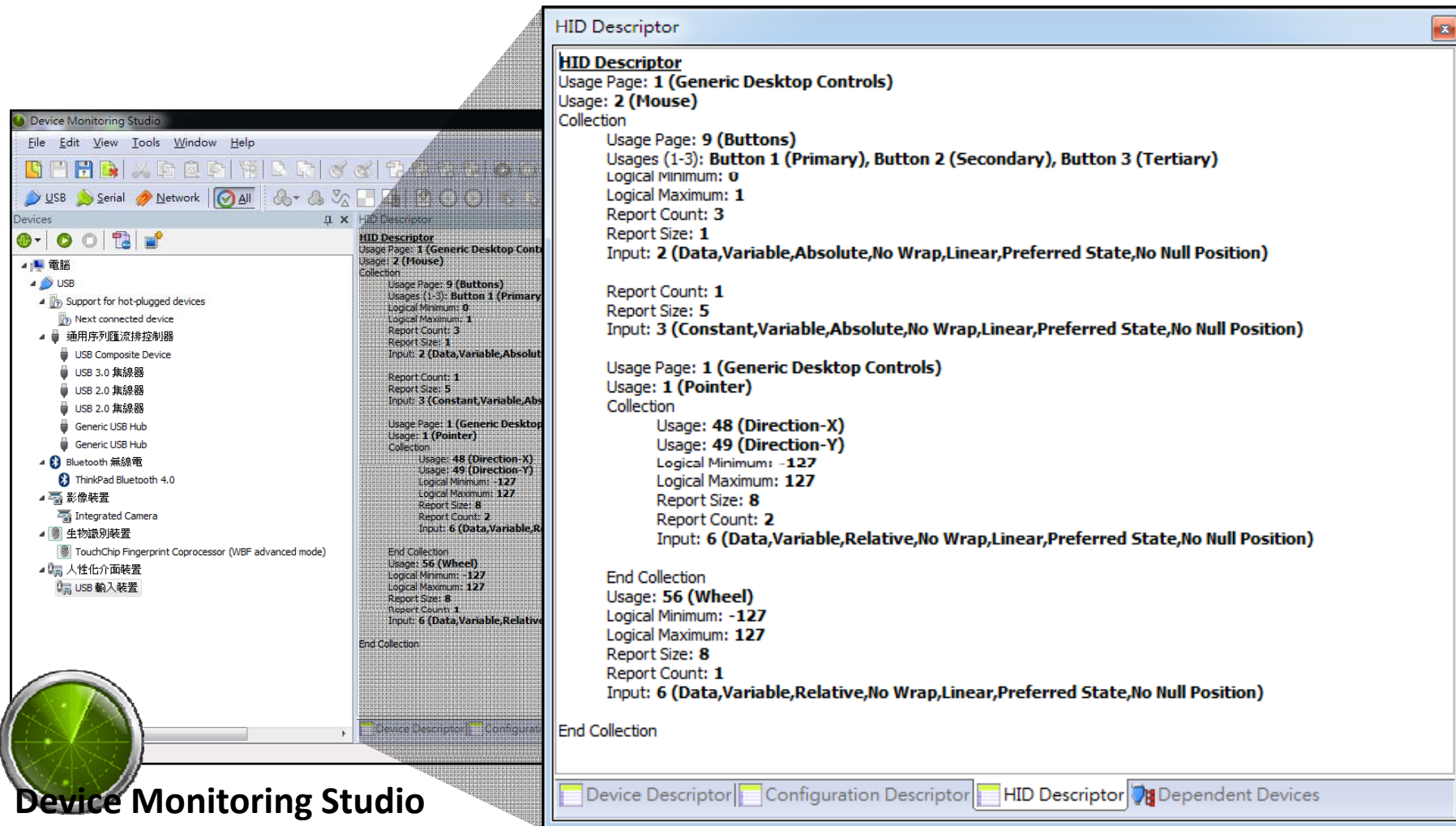
# HID Report Descriptor Tool

- Make HID descriptors, View example HID descriptors !
- Parse Descriptors & Shows some errors!
- Export as C and ASM structures
- Some trivial modification to the generated code is needed to work with Microchip MLA.



# Reference form other product

## Example : Mouse



**Device Monitoring Studio**

**HID Descriptor**

Usage Page: 1 (Generic Desktop Controls)  
Usage: 2 (Mouse)  
Collection

Usage Page: 9 (Buttons)  
Usages (1-3): Button 1 (Primary), Button 2 (Secondary), Button 3 (Tertiary)  
Logical Minimum: 0  
Logical Maximum: 1  
Report Count: 3  
Report Size: 1  
Input: 2 (Data, Variable, Absolute, No Wrap, Linear, Preferred State, No Null Position)

Report Count: 1  
Report Size: 5  
Input: 3 (Constant, Variable, Absolute, No Wrap, Linear, Preferred State, No Null Position)

Usage Page: 1 (Generic Desktop Controls)  
Usage: 1 (Pointer)  
Collection

Usage: 48 (Direction-X)  
Usage: 49 (Direction-Y)  
Logical Minimum: -127  
Logical Maximum: 127  
Report Size: 8  
Report Count: 2  
Input: 6 (Data, Variable, Relative, No Wrap, Linear, Preferred State, No Null Position)

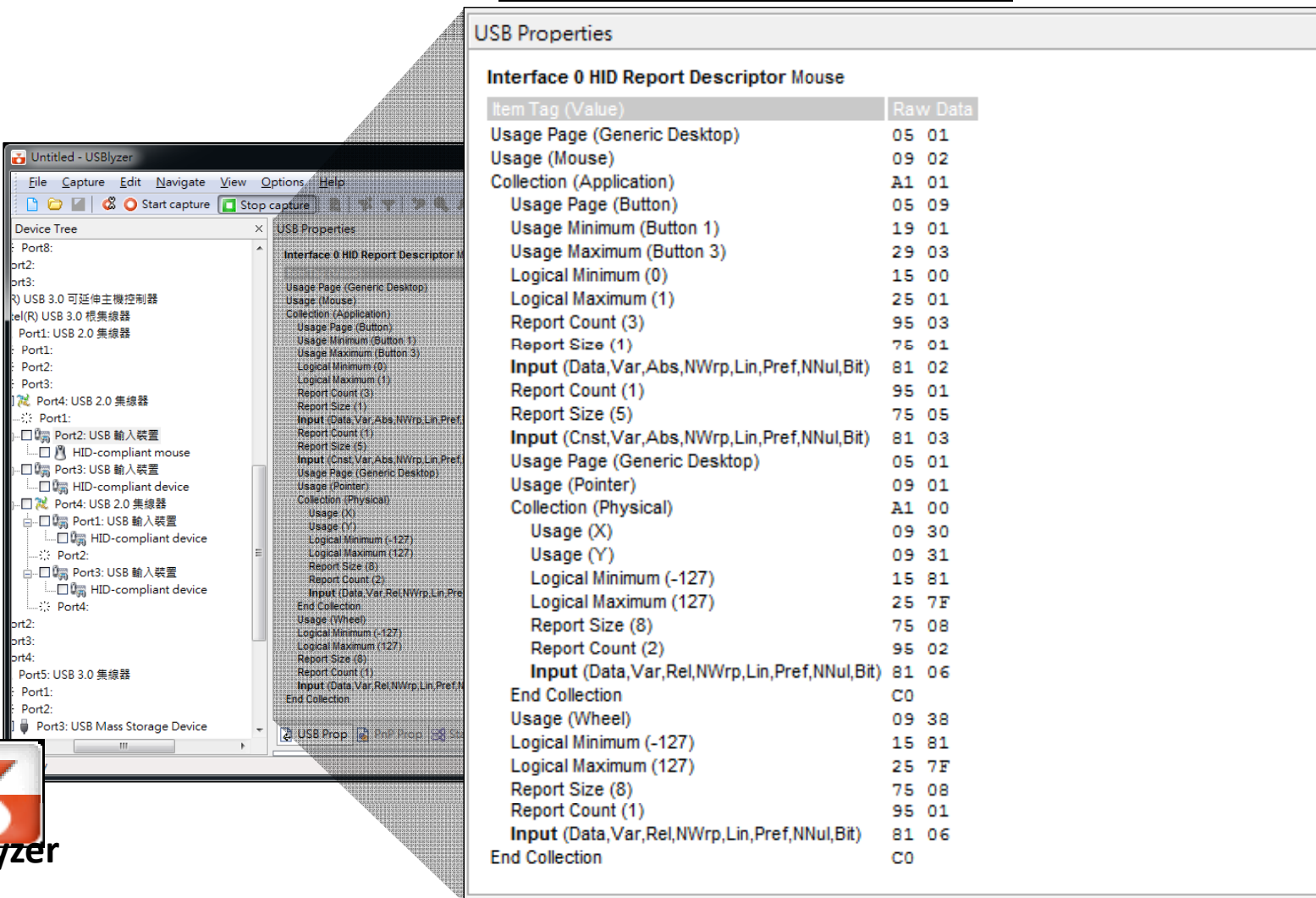
End Collection  
Usage: 56 (Wheel)  
Logical Minimum: -127  
Logical Maximum: 127  
Report Size: 8  
Report Count: 1  
Input: 6 (Data, Variable, Relative, No Wrap, Linear, Preferred State, No Null Position)

End Collection

Device Descriptor | Configuration Descriptor | HID Descriptor | Dependent Devices

# Reference form other product

## Example : Mouse



The image shows the USBlyzer software interface. On the left is the 'Device Tree' pane, and on the right is the 'USB Properties' pane. The 'Device Tree' shows a list of USB devices connected to various ports. The 'USB Properties' pane is currently displaying the 'Interface 0 HID Report Descriptor Mouse'.

**USB Properties**

**Interface 0 HID Report Descriptor Mouse**

Item Tag (Value)	Raw Data
Usage Page (Generic Desktop)	05 01
Usage (Mouse)	09 02
Collection (Application)	A1 01
Usage Page (Button)	05 09
Usage Minimum (Button 1)	19 01
Usage Maximum (Button 3)	29 03
Logical Minimum (0)	15 00
Logical Maximum (1)	25 01
Report Count (3)	95 03
Report Size (1)	75 01
Input (Data,Var,Abs,NWrp,Lin,Pref,NNul,Bit)	81 02
Report Count (1)	95 01
Report Size (5)	75 05
Input (Cnst,Var,Abs,NWrp,Lin,Pref,NNul,Bit)	81 03
Usage Page (Generic Desktop)	05 01
Usage (Pointer)	09 01
Collection (Physical)	A1 00
Usage (X)	09 30
Usage (Y)	09 31
Logical Minimum (-127)	15 81
Logical Maximum (127)	25 7F
Report Size (8)	75 08
Report Count (2)	95 02
Input (Data,Var,Rel,NWrp,Lin,Pref,NNul,Bit)	81 06
End Collection	C0
Usage (Wheel)	09 38
Logical Minimum (-127)	15 81
Logical Maximum (127)	25 7F
Report Size (8)	75 08
Report Count (1)	95 01
Input (Data,Var,Rel,NWrp,Lin,Pref,NNul,Bit)	81 06
End Collection	C0

# Quiz !

- **The HID protocol is defined at what level?**
  - Device
  - Configuration
  - Interface
  - Endpoint
- **Which type of endpoints are used in HID devices?**
  - Bulk
  - Interrupt
  - Control
  - Isochronous

# Answer !

- The HID protocol is defined at what level?
  - Device
  - Configuration
  - Interface
  - Endpoint
- Which type of endpoints are used in HID devices?
  - Bulk
  - Interrupt
  - Control
  - Isochronous





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**The Custom HID Device**

# Custom Class USB Devices

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- **Why a custom class device?**
  - Sometimes devices need to transfer arbitrary data to a custom host application.
  - This data may not fit into a standard USB class such as Mass Storage, HID, or CDC.
- **This is what custom-class USB devices are for :**
  - Device Descriptor: bDeviceClass: 0x00 or 0xff
  - Interface Descriptor: bInterfaceClass 0xff: Vendor Defined
  - On Linux/Mac/FreeBSD, user-space programs have direct access to these types of devices using libusb.

# Custom Class USB Devices

- **Why not a custom class device?**
  - On Windows it's not so simple:  
Until recently, custom-class devices have required a driver to be written on Windows.
  - Currently, one can use WinUSB out of the box on Vista, 7, and 8. Windows XP requires a manual Install of WinUSB.
  - Additionally, on Windows XP (and on un-patched vista and 7), an INF file must be created for your device and "installed."
  - This INF file requires signing by Microsoft in order to avoid annoying popups when a user installs it.

# Custom Class USB Devices

---

- **Why not a custom class device?**
  - With Windows 8, Microsoft has introduced a WinUSB Descriptor which binds the WinUSB driver to your device automatically, with no INF file required.
  - The WinUSB descriptor goes in your USB device.
  - Non-standard extension
  - It's about time they at least made this possible.
  - A better solution would have been to allow WinUSB to talk to ANY device, much like Linux/BSD/Mac.  
This would have required a permissions model for devices.
  - Recently, WinUSB descriptor support has been pushed to
  - some older OS's through service packs. Consult Microsoft documentation for specifics.

# Custom HID Devices

- Since WinUSB support is still difficult to deploy on some Windows versions, there is another option:  
Custom HID devices.
- Windows (for all currently supported versions) provides a user DLL which can send and receive raw data to and from HID devices.
  - No driver required
  - No INF file required
- **HID devices can contain reports which only have user-defined data fields in them.** These things together provide a way for normally-privileged user applications to communicate custom, vendor-defined data over a USB interface.



# HID Device Class

## Custom HID Device

- For Custom HID Device  
*bInterfaceSubClass* = 0  
*bInterfaceProtocol* = 0  
Usage Page at Report  
Descriptor = Vendor Defined
- Host IN/OUT the data base  
on interval at endpoint  
descriptor.

```
//Class specific descriptor - HID
ROM struct{BYTE report[HID_RPT01_SIZE];}hid_rpt01={
{
    0x06, 0x00, 0xFF, // Usage Page = 0xFF00 (Vendor Defined)
    0x09, 0x01,      // Usage (Vendor Usage 1)
    0xA1, 0x01,      // Collection (Application)
    0x19, 0x01,      //   Usage Minimum
    0x29, 0x40,      //   Usage Maximum   (64 input usages)
    0x15, 0x00,      //   Logical Minimum
    0x26, 0xFF, 0x00, //   Logical Maximum 255 (16-bit field)
    0x75, 0x08,      //   Report Size: 8-bit field size
    0x95, 0x40,      //   Report Count: 64 of Report Size
    0x81, 0x00,      //   Input (Data, Array, Abs)
    0x19, 0x01,      //   Usage Minimum: 1
    0x29, 0x40,      //   Usage Maximum: (64 output usages)
    0x91, 0x00,      //   Output (Data, Array, Abs)
    0xC0}           // End Collection
};
```

# Lab Prepare

- **Install MPLAB X IDE (v3.26) or MPLAB IDE( v8.92)**
- **Install MPLAB C18 Lite (v3.47)**
- **Install Microchip Application Libraries (v2013-06-15)**
- **Install Microsoft Visual C++ 2008/2010 Express**

# Microsoft Visual Studio

- Download from  
<http://www.visualstudio.com/>



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Visual Studio', 'MSDN 訂閱', '登入', '產品', '探索', '下載', '開始使用', '新聞', and '支援'. A green button labeled '免費開始使用' is on the right. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is 'Visual Studio 下載'. To the right of this heading are two promotional boxes: 'Visual Studio Ultimate 2013 90 天免費試用版' and 'Team Foundation Server 90 天免費試用版'. Below the heading, there's a paragraph of text in Chinese. Underneath, there's a horizontal menu with links: '免費試用版', 'Express', '其他軟體', '2010 Express', and '2013 更新'. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section is titled 'Visual Studio 2013 90 天免費試用版' and contains a list of products: 'Visual Studio Ultimate 2013', 'Visual Studio Premium 2013', 'Visual Studio Professional 2013', 'Visual Studio Test Professional 2013', and 'Visual Studio Team Foundation Server 2013'. The second section is titled 'Visual Studio Express' and contains a list of products: 'Visual Studio Express 2013 for Web', 'Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows', 'Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows Desktop', 'Visual Studio Team Foundation Server Express 2013', and 'Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Phone'. At the bottom, there's a purple box with the text '學生免付費 : Visual Studio Professional 2013 !' and a link to '馬上到 DreamSpark.com 下載'.



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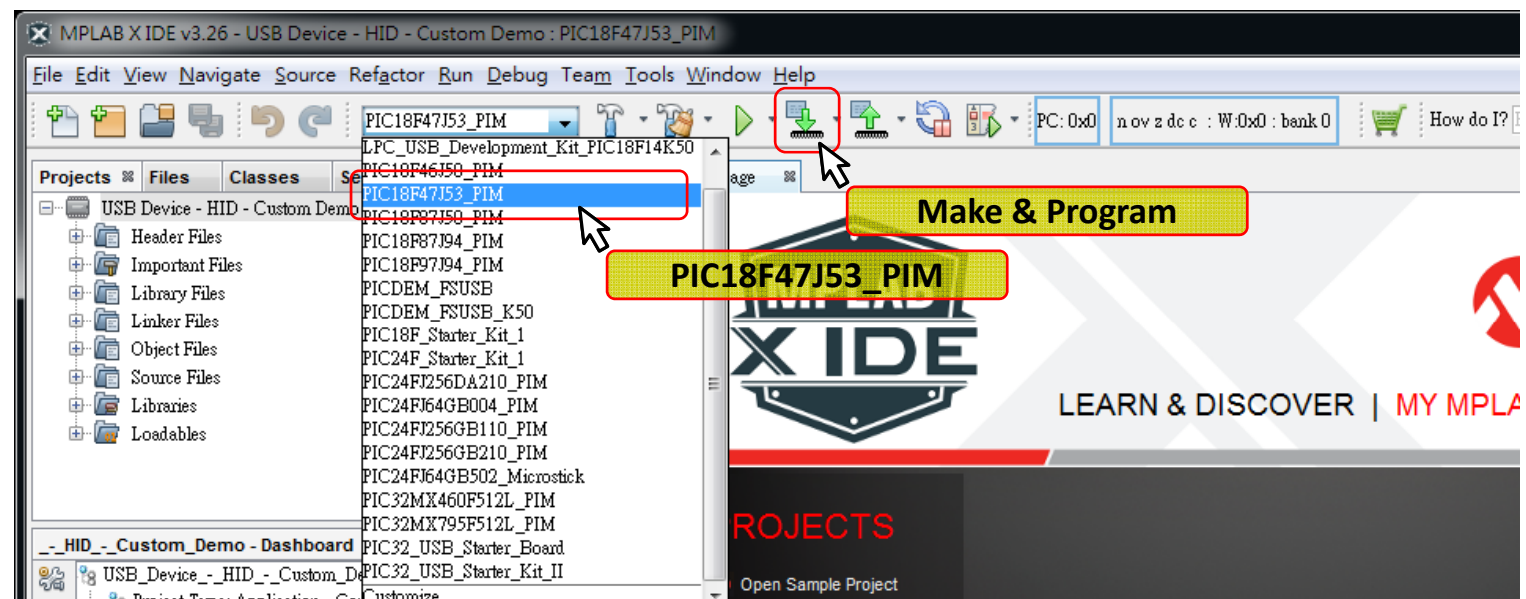
**Lab1**

**Case Study**

**Device HID Custom Demos**

# Lab1 Exercise

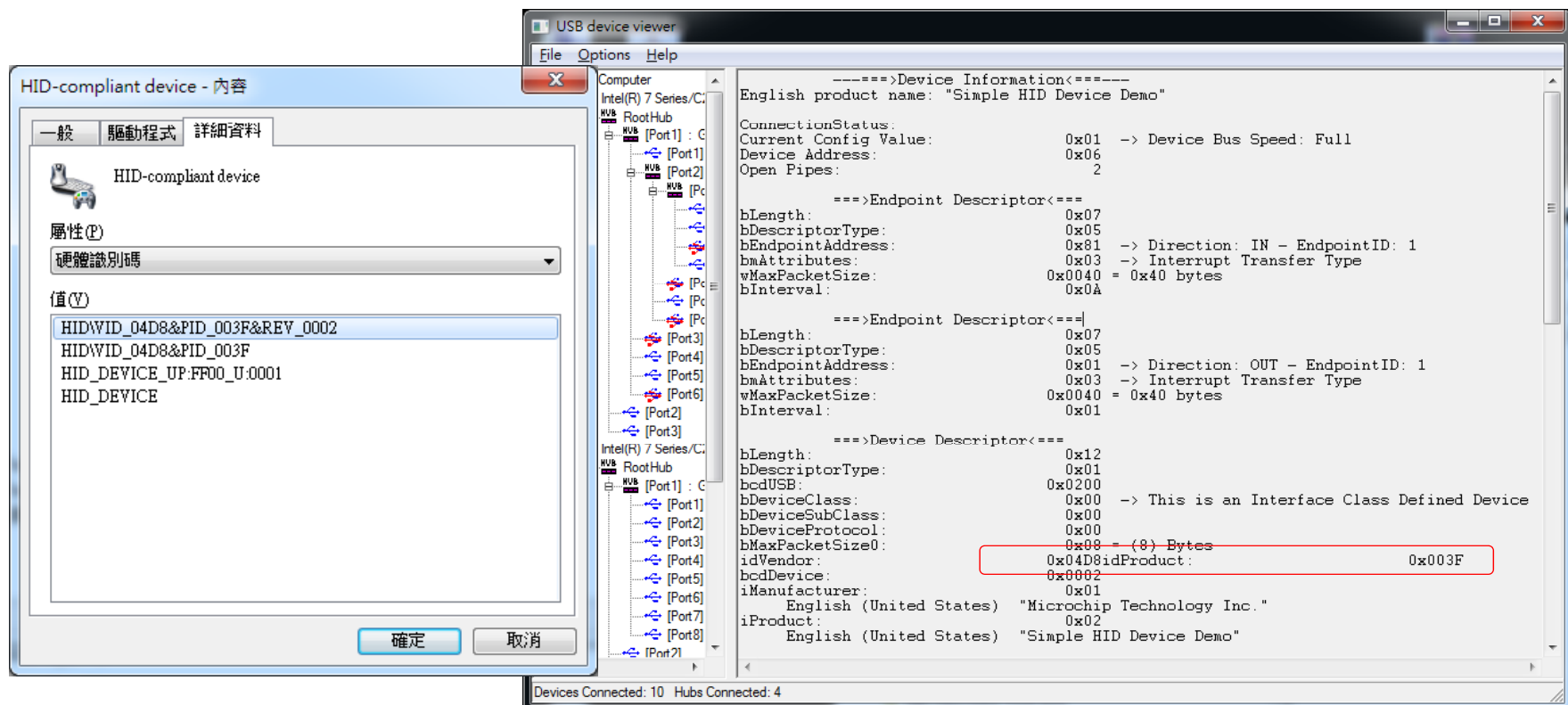
- Open Firmware Project
  - C:\microchip\_solutions\_v2013-06-15\USB\Device - HID - Custom Demos\Firmware\MPLAB.X
  - Configuration Select : **PIC18F47J53\_PIM**
- Make & Program





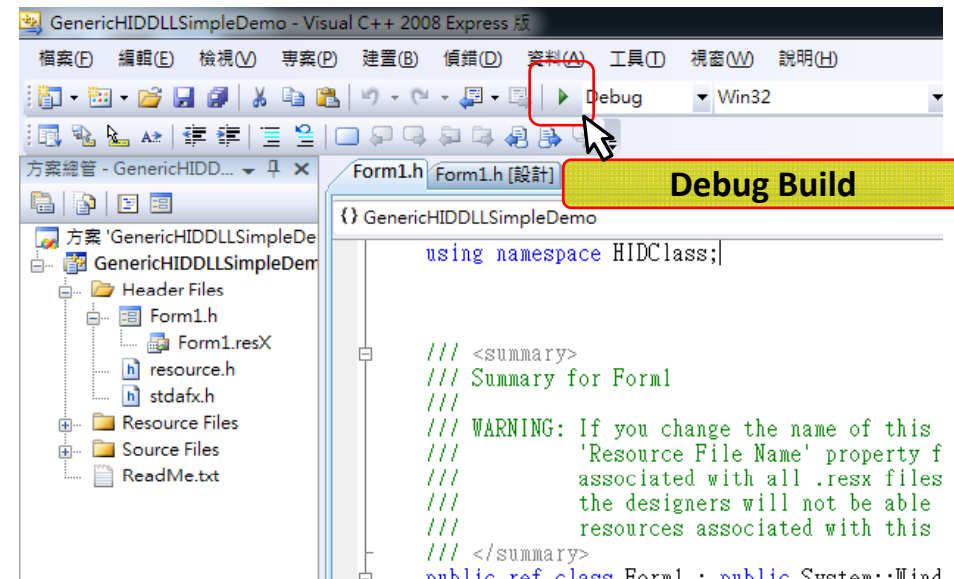
# Lab1 Exercise

- Find The HID Device From Device Manager
- Check VID & PID (0x04d8, 0x003f)
- Use USB Device Viewer for detail



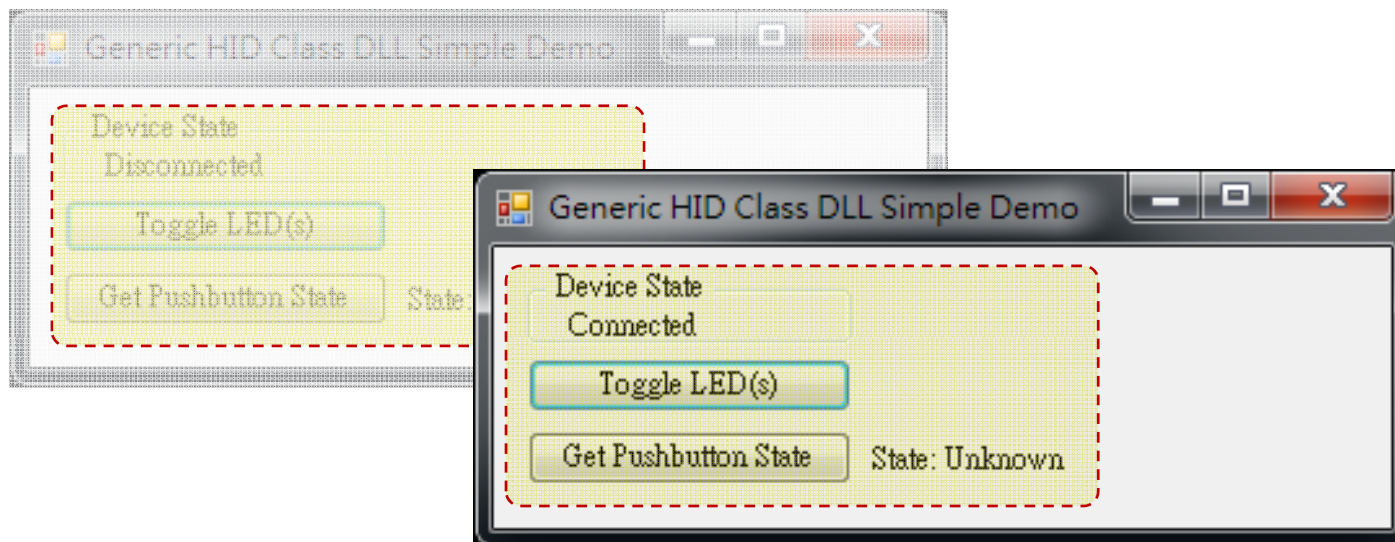
# Lab1 Exercise

- Open PC Application Project
  - C:\microchip\_solutions\_v2013-06-15\USB\  
Device - HID - Custom Demos\HID DLL - PC Software\  
Microsoft Visual C++ 2008 Express\  
GenericHIDDLLSimpleDemo.vcproj
- Press Debug Build



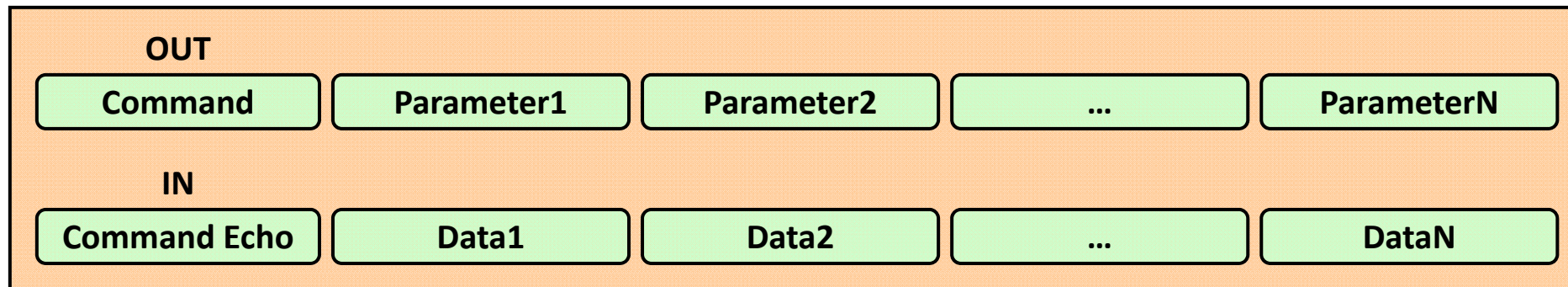
# Lab1 Exercise

- Test App's Function & Observation
  - Device State – OK
  - Toggle LED(s) – OK
  - Get Push button State – OK, **But Not Real Time !**



# Command Response Base

- The example (Device - HID - Custom Demos) use [command & response mode](#) for data communication.
- Default command:
  - 0x80 : Toggle LEDs
  - 0x81 : Read Push Button Status
  - 0x37 : Read VR Value (**Not Ready!**)



# Command Response Base

## PIC Microcontroller

```
//Check if we have received an OUT data packet from the host
if(!HIDRxHandleBusy(USBOutHandle))
{
    //We just received a packet of data from the USB host.
    //Check the first byte of the packet to see what command the host
    //application software wants us to fulfill.
    switch(ReceivedDataBuffer[0])
    {
        case 0x80: //Toggle LEDs command
            blinkStatusValid = FALSE;
            if(mGetLED_1() == mGetLED_2())
            {
                mLED_1_Toggle();
                mLED_2_Toggle();
            }
            else
            {
                if(mGetLED_1())
                {
                    mLED_2_On();
                }
                else
                {
                    mLED_2_Off();
                }
            }
            break;
    }
    //Look at the data the host sent, to see what kind of application specific command it sent.
    //Stop blinking the LEDs automatically, going to manually control them now.
```

## PC Application

```
private: System::Void ToggleLED_btn_Click(System::Object^ sender, System::EventArgs^ e) {
    unsigned char OutputPacketBuffer[64]; //Allocate a memory buffer equal to our report size

    OutputPacketBuffer[0] = 0x80; //0x80 is the "Toggle LED(s)" command in the firmware
    if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDWriteReport (OutputPacketBuffer, 1) == true)
    {
        lblDeviceState->Text = "Connected";
    }
    else
    {
        lblDeviceState->Text = "Disconnected";
    }
}
```



# HID Class APIs & Functions

- **Windows Sides APIs** PC Application
  - void *USBHIDClassInit* (VID, PID, Size);
  - bool *USBHIDWriteReport* (buffer, len);
  - bool *USBHIDReadReport* (buffer);
  - Bool *USBHIDIsConnected* ( );
- **Firmware Functions** PIC Microcontroller
  - bool *HIDTxHandleBusy* (USB\_HANDLE handle);
  - bool *HIDRxHandleBusy* (USB\_HANDLE handle);
  - USB\_HANDLE *HIDTxPacket* (BYTE ep , BYTE\* data , WORD len);
  - USB\_HANDLE *HIDRxPacket* (BYTE ep , BYTE\* data , WORD len);

# USB HID Class DLL

- Microchip provide 4 USB HID function for HID operation.
  - .NET Assembly “HID class.dll”
  - Encapsulates the Win32 HID Data transfer APIs
  - Namespace HIDClass::MCHPHIDClass
- **Functions:**
  - void *USBHIDClassInit* (VID, PID, Size);  
Initial Device.
  - bool *USBHIDWriteReport* (buffer, len);  
Send a buffer to Device.
  - bool *USBHIDReadReport* (buffer);  
Read a packet from Device and return it to buffer.
  - Bool *USBHIDIsConnected* ( );  
Check with the OS to see if Device is connected.

# API Example

**// Initial Device**

```
MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDClassInit (0x4D8, 0x000A, 64);
```

**// Connect Status**

```
if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDIsConnected () == true)
{
    lblDeviceState->Text = "Connected";
}
```

**// Send OutBuffer to Device**

```
if ( MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDIsConnected () == true)
    MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDWriteReport (OutBuffer, 5);
```

**// Send OutBuffer to Device and return data to InBuffer**

```
if(MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDWriteReport (OutBuffer, 5) == true)
{
    MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDReadReport (InputBuffer);
}
```

# HID Receive Usage

```
/* Arm the OUT endpoint for Out packet */
```

```
USBOutHandle = HIDRxPacket(HID_EP, RxBuf, sizeof(RxBuf));
```

```
if (!HIDRxHandleBusy(USBOutHandle))
```

```
{
```

```
    /* Data has been received */
```

```
    Data = RxBuf[0];
```

```
    /* Re-arm the OUT endpoint for next packet */
```

```
    USBOutHandle = HIDRxPacket(HID_EP, RxBuf, sizeof(RxBuf));
```

```
}
```

# HID Transmit Usage

```
/* Pack data buffer */
```

```
TxBuf[0] = Data;
```

```
if (!HIDTxHandleBusy(USBOutHandle))
```

```
{
```

```
    /* Send data */
```

```
    USBInHandle = HIDTxPacket(HID_EP, TxBuf, sizeof(TxBuf));
```

```
}
```



# Hardware Porting

## HardwareProfile - PIC18F47J53 PIM.h

```
#define DEMO_BOARD      PIC18F47J53_PIM
#define PIC18F47J53_PIM
#define CLOCK_FREQ      48000000
#define GetSystemClock()  CLOCK_FREQ
...
#define mInitAllLEDs()   LATE &= 0xFC; TRISE &= 0xFC;
#define mLED_1           LATEbits.LATE0
#define mLED_2           LATEbits.LATE1
...
#define mInitSwitch2()   RISBbits.TRISB2=1;
#define mInitSwitch3()   mInitSwitch2();
#define mInitAllSwitches() mInitSwitch2();
...
```

## main.c

```
Void main( void )
{
    #if defined(PIC18F47J53_PIM)
        #pragma config OSC = HSPLL
        #pragma config PLLDIV = 3
        ...
    #endif
    ...
}

static void InitializeSystem(void)
{
    #if defined(PIC18F47J53_PIM)
        unsigned int pll_startup_counter = 600;
        OSCTUNEbits.PLLEN = 1;
        while(pll_startup_counter--);
        ....
    #endif
    ...
}
```



# **MICROCHIP**

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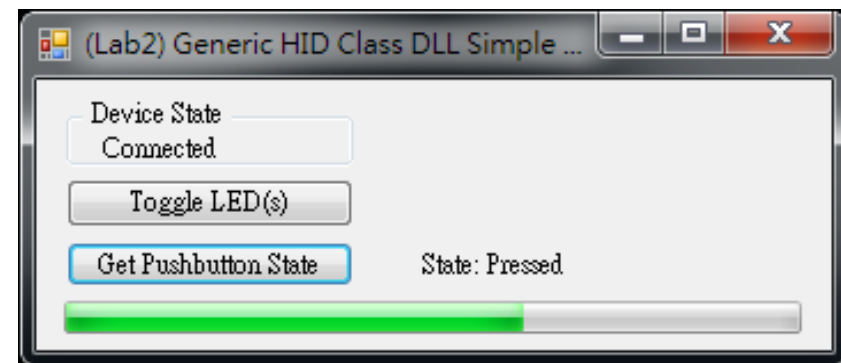
**Lab2**

**HID Custom Class Communication**

**Use Command Response Base**

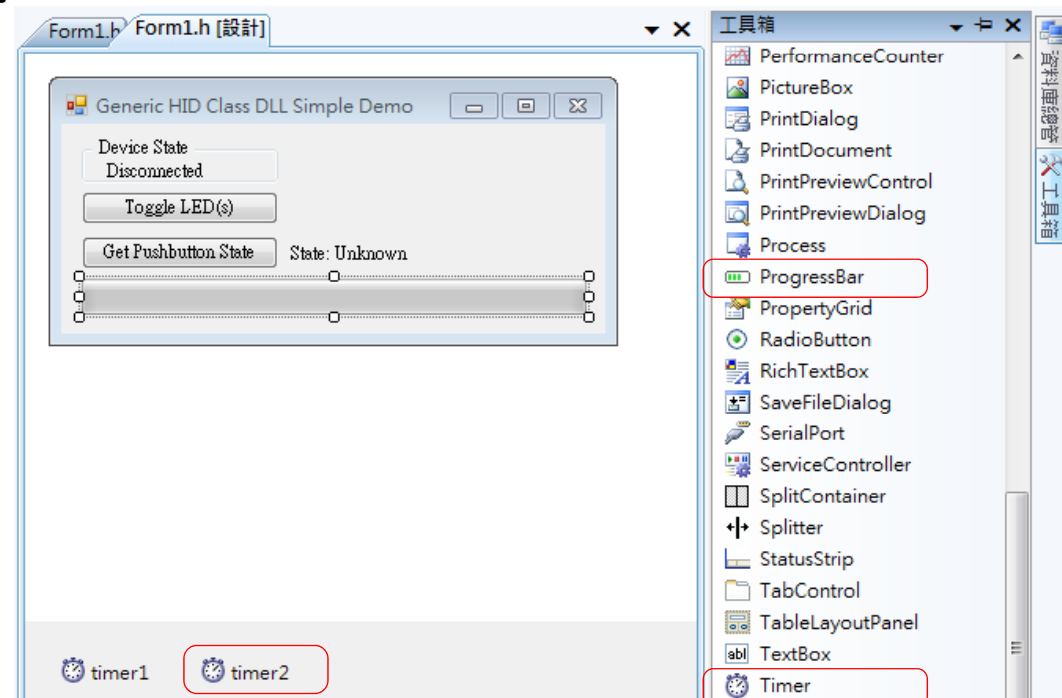
## Lab2 Exercise

- Modify the project. Add new feature (Read VR Value) to the project.
  - 0x80 : Toggle LEDs
  - 0x81 : Read Push Button Status
  - 0x37 : Read VR Value
- Follow Command Response Base
- Use ProgressBar or TrackBar to Show VR Value
- Update the VR Value per 50mS (Add Timer)
- Firmware ready,  
Only need modify  
PC Application.



# Lab2 Exercise

- Add Timer and ProgressBar control to Form1.h
- Set Timer : Interval (100), Enable(True).
- Set ProgressBar : Name(progressBar\_VR),  
Min/Max Value(0/1023).



# Lab2 Exercise

- Add some code to Timer2\_Tick

```
private: System::Void timer2_Tick(System::Object^ sender, System::EventArgs^ e)
{
    unsigned char OutputPacketBuffer[64];
    unsigned char InputPacketBuffer[64];

    OutputPacketBuffer[0] = ??;

    if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDWriteReport (OutputPacketBuffer, 1) == true)
    {

        /* Add Your Code Here */

    }
}
```



# Lab2 Exercise

- add some code to Timer2\_Tick

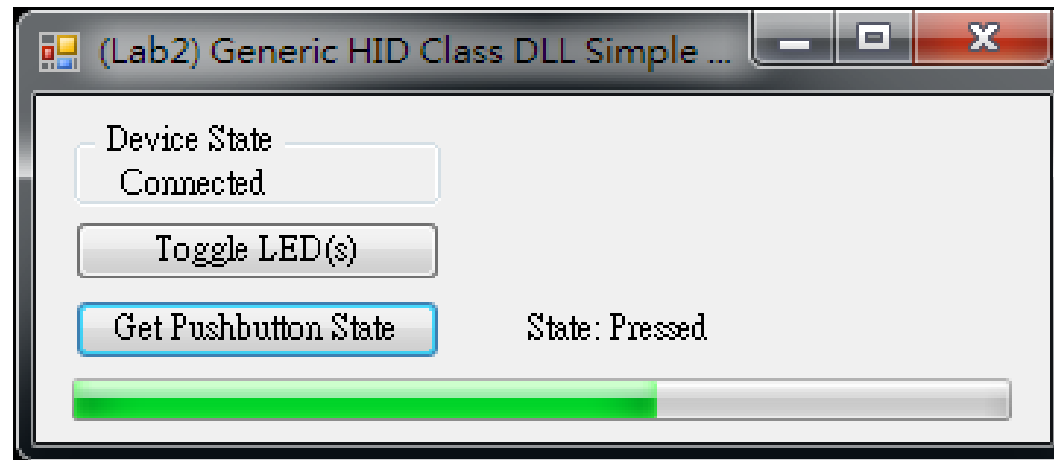
```
private: System::Void timer2_Tick(System::Object^ sender, System::EventArgs^ e)
{
    unsigned char OutputPacketBuffer[64];
    unsigned char InputPacketBuffer[64];
    unsigned long VRValue;

    OutputPacketBuffer[0] = 0x37;

    if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDWriteReport (OutputPacketBuffer, 1) == true)
    {
        MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDReadReport (InputPacketBuffer);
        VRValue = InputPacketBuffer[2] * 255 + InputPacketBuffer[1];
        if( VRValue >= 0 && VRValue <= 1023 )
            progressBar_VR->Value = VRValue;
    }
    else
    {
        lblDeviceState->Text = "Disconnected";
    }
}
```

# Lab2 Exercise

- Test App's Function & Observation
  - Device State – OK
  - Toggle LED(s) – OK
  - Get Pushbutton State – OK, **Not Real Time !**
  - Get VR Value – OK, **Real Time Update !**





# **MICROCHIP**

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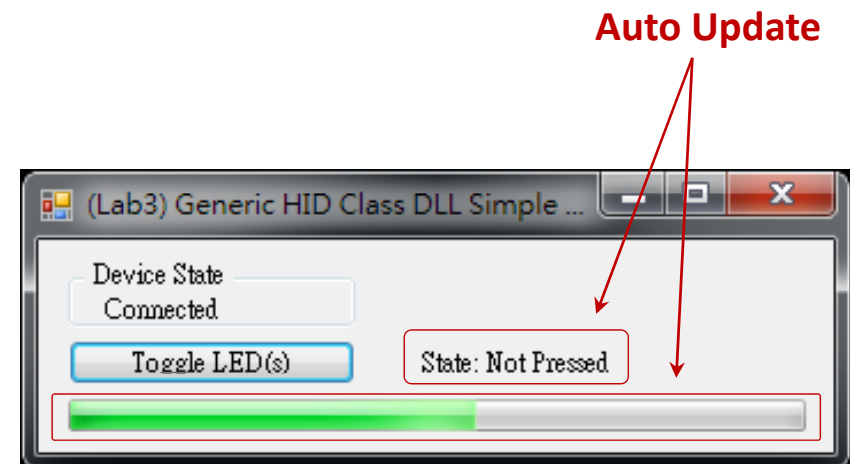
**Lab3**

**HID Custom Class Communication**

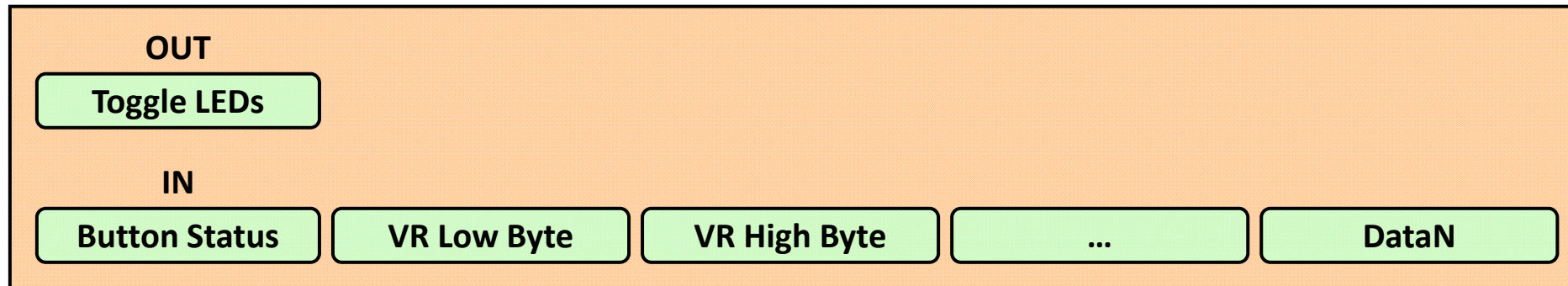
**Use Auto Report**

# Lab3 Exercise

- Modify the project. ( Command Response Base -> Auto Report)
  - HID Class have Interrupt transfer
  - Pack all data to Interrupt **IN** transfer
- Update the VR Value and Push Button Status per **50mS**
- Both firmware and PC Application need to modify



# Interrupt IN & OUT transfer Pack



# Lab3 Exercise

- add some code to Timer2\_Tick

```
private: System::Void timer2_Tick(System::Object^ sender, System::EventArgs^ e)
{
    unsigned char InputPacketBuffer[64];
    unsigned long VRValue;

    if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDReadReport (InputPacketBuffer) == true)
    {

        /* Add Code Here */

    }
}
```



# Lab3 Exercise

- add some code to ProcessIO( );

```
void ProcessIO(void)
{
```

```
    ...
    if(!HIDTxHandleBusy(USBInHandle))
    {
```

*/\* Add Code Here \*/*

```
    }
    ...
}
```

# Lab3 Exercise

- add some code to Timer2\_Tick

```
private: System::Void timer2_Tick(System::Object^ sender, System::EventArgs^ e)
{
    unsigned char InputPacketBuffer[64];
    unsigned long VRValue;

    if (MCHPHIDClass::USBHIDReadReport (InputPacketBuffer) == true)
    {
        lblDeviceState->Text = "Connected";

        if(InputPacketBuffer[0] == 0x01)
            StateLabel->Text = "State: Not Pressed";
        else
            StateLabel->Text = "State: Pressed";

        VRValue = InputPacketBuffer[2] * 255 + InputPacketBuffer[1];
        if( VRValue >= 0 && VRValue <= 1023 )
            progressBar_VR->Value = VRValue;
    }
}
```

# Lab3 Exercise

- add some code to ProcessIO( );

```
void ProcessIO(void)
{
    ...
    if(!HIDTxHandleBusy(USBInHandle))
    {
        WORD_VAL w;
        w = ReadPOT();

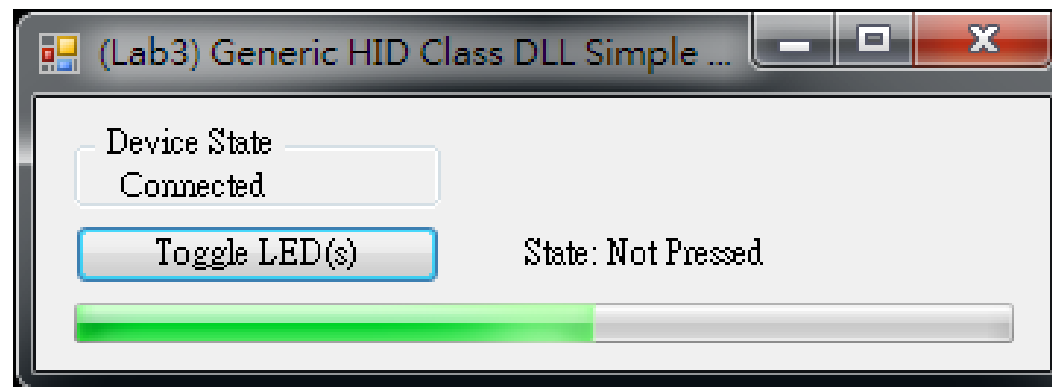
        ToSendDataBuffer[1] = w.v[0];
        ToSendDataBuffer[2] = w.v[1];

        if(sw3)
            ToSendDataBuffer[0] = 0x01;
        else
            ToSendDataBuffer[0] = 0x00;

        USBInHandle =
            HIDTxPacket(HID_EP,(BYTE*)&ToSendDataBuffer[0],64);
    }
    ...
}
```

# Lab3 Exercise

- Test App's Function & Observation
  - Device State – OK
  - Toggle LED(s) – OK
  - Get Pushbutton State – OK, **Real Time Update!**
  - Get VR Value – OK, **Real Time Update!**



# Quiz !

- It is safe to call HIDTxPacket() at any time.
  - True
  - False
- Calling HIDTxPacket() blocks until the packet is successfully sent.
  - True
  - False

# Answer !

- It is safe to call HIDTxPacket() at any time.
  - True
  - False

False.  
Only call HIDTxPacket( ) after determining that the endpoint is not busy by calling HIDTxHandleBusy().
- Calling HIDTxPacket() blocks until the packet is successfully sent.
  - True
  - False

False.  
HIDTxPacket( ) schedules the packet to be sent the next time the host polls the endpoint.  
The buffer passed in must remain valid until that time.



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**Thank you !**





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## **Development Tools**

# Microchip Full Speed USB 2.0 Demo Boards for other PIC18

## PIC18F46J50 USB Plug-in Module (PIM)



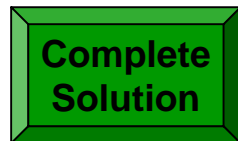
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**FS USB PIM**

**MA180024**

**\$45**

**PIC18F46J50**

**Use Stand Alone or with PIC18 Explorer**

## Low Pin Count USB Development Kit



**DV164126**

**\$45**

**PIC18F13K50 / 14K50**

**Getting started with USB lab**

# PICDEM™ Full-Speed USB Demo Kit

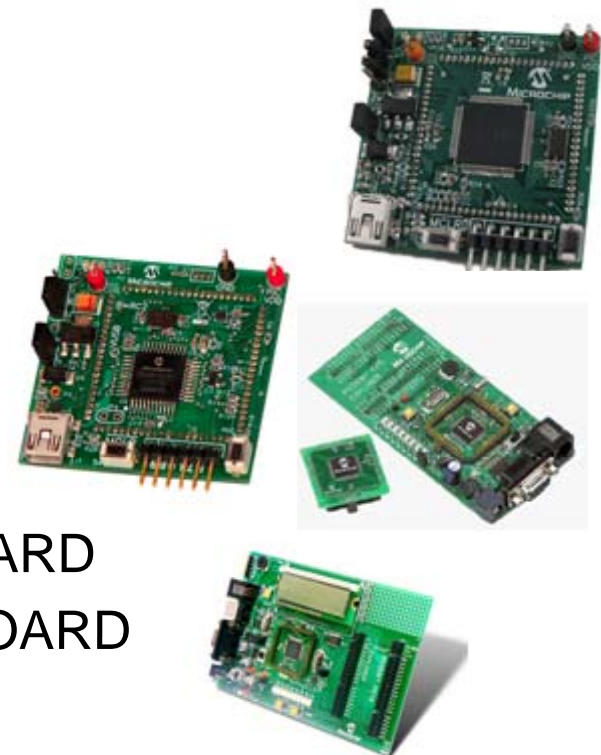
- Contains everything you need to get started quickly
  - Use with any of the PIC18F4550 family microcontrollers
- Includes self-directed class and lab material
- The Demo Kit provides all of the hardware and software needed to demonstrate and develop a complete USB communication solution
- Priced from \$59.99
- Part Numbers
  - DM163025
- Available Now





# PIC18FXXJ50 Full-Speed USB Plug-In Module (PIM)

- Contains everything you need to get started quickly
  - Use with any of the PIC18F87J50 or PIC18F46J50 family microcontrollers
- Can be plugged into PICDEM™ HPC Explorer Board or PICDEM PIC18 Explorer Board
- Can be operated as a stand-alone board
- Priced from \$40.00
- Part Numbers
  - MA180021 - PIC18F87J50 FS USB PIM
  - MA180024 - PIC18F46J50 FS USB PIM
  - DM183022 - PICDEM HPC EXPLORER BOARD
  - DM183032 - PICDEM PIC18 EXPLORER BOARD
- Available Now





# PIC18 Starter Kit

- Functions as a USB mouse, joystick or mass storage device all using the on-board capacitive touch sense pads
- Includes a MicroSD™ memory card, potentiometer, acceleration sensor, and OLED display
- On-board debugger/programming
- Completely USB-powered
- Demonstrates PIC18 Family
  - USB communication
- Priced from \$59.98
- Part Numbers
  - DM180021
- Available Now



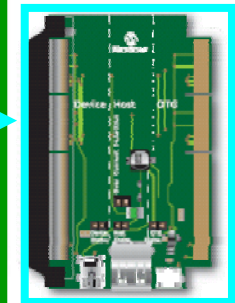
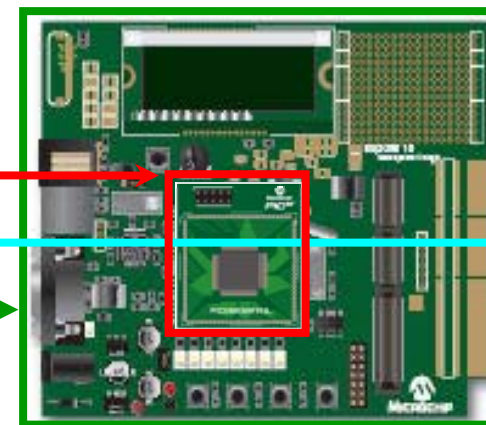
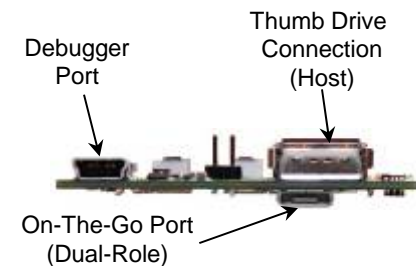
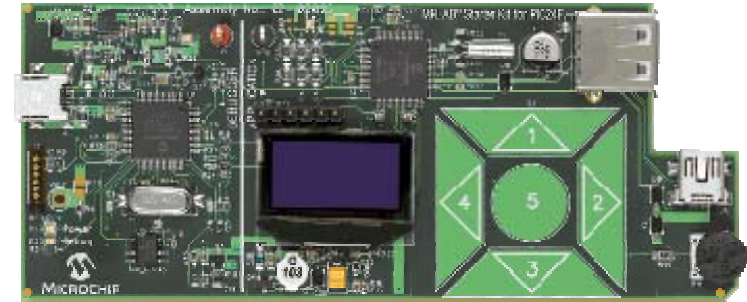
# Low Pin Count USB Development Kit

- Contains everything you need to get started quickly
  - Use with new 20-pin PIC18F USB microcontrollers – PIC18F13K50, PIC18F14K50
- Includes self-directed class and lab material
- Quickly implement common USB functions:
  - RS-232 to Serial
  - Keyboard/Mouse, etc...
- Priced from \$39.99
- Part Numbers
  - DV164126 (w/PICkit™ 2)
  - DM164127
- Available Now



# 16-/32-bit USB Development Boards

- PIC24F Starter Kit 1
  - Part #: DM240011
  - PIC24FJ256GB110
 Priced from \$59.99
- PIC32 USB Starter Board II
  - Part #: DM320003-2
  - PIC32MX795F512L
 Priced from \$55.00
- Explorer 16 + USB PICtail™ Plus Daughter Board + USB PIMs
  - Part #: MA320002/MA240014
  - Part #: AC164131
  - Part #: DM240001
 Priced from \$214.99
- All Available Now





# APP013

- APP013相容於DM163025, 但新增許多功能 (CAN, LCD Module and ICSP)



# APP013 Hobby Kit(停售)

- Hobby Kit為APP013的子版, 可以透過子版跟新不同系列之MCU.





# EDF09 & APP1618-SD

## ■ EDF09 與 APP1618-SD

搭載

**PIC18F46J50(EDF09)**

**PIC18F47J53(APP1618-SD)**

可透過**USB**供電, 獨立操作

