

Stellaris USB Host Joystick

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This is a sample project showing how to use standard HID Joystick with the Stellaris Evalbot (<http://www.ti.com/tool/ek-evalbot>).

Prerequisites

HID standard allow designing devices with different amount of analog and digital(buttons) inputs. Therefore every HID device will have different report frame that includes all specific inputs. Keyboard and Mouse have fixed report frame size (for example mouse report always consist at least 3 bytes: byte 0 with active buttons, byte 1 with x movement and byte 2 with y movement). As a result keyboard and mouse are easier to handle. Different joystick will have different report frames. There are 2 ways for solving this issue:

1. Reading HID Report Descriptor
2. Writing code for specific joystick

In first case host device is "learning" how report packet look-like using Report Descriptor that host can request after basic USB enumeration. This is how your PC acts. This way is complicated and require detailed study of USB HID documentation (<http://www.usb.org/developers/hidpage/>)

In second case we are omitting Report Descriptor parsing and assuming that connected device has known report packet. Programmer must know what bits are responsible for what function by reverse engineering or manufacturer documentation.

In this project report structure was reverse engineered using PC USB analyser with software HID parser.

Logitech Extreme 3D Pro

<http://www.logitech.com/en-gb/product/extreme-3d-pro?crd=719>

- idVendor: 0x046D
- idProduct: 0xC215

Report descriptor (packet) structure		
Byte.Bit	Function	Description
0.7	X7	analog value X LSB
0.6	X6	
0.5	X5	
0.4	X4	
0.3	X3	
0.2	X2	
0.1	X1	
0.0	X0	
1.7	Y5	analog value Y LSB
1.6	Y4	
1.5	Y3	
1.4	Y2	
1.3	Y1	
1.2	Y0	
1.1	X9	analog value X MSB
1.0	X8	
2[4:7]	H[1:4]	hatswitch buttons
2.3	Y9	analog value Y MSB
2.2	Y8	
2.1	Y7	
2.0	Y6	
3[0:7]	Rz	analog value yaw (rotation)
4[0:7]	B[1:8]	Buttons 1 to 8
5[0:7]	T	analog throttle
6[0:7]	B[9:12]	Buttons 9 to 12

Step 1 - Mouse demo

Mouse and keyboard are most common USB HID (Human Interface Device) devices. Joystick is also HID class device and HID driver from StellarisWare is a good starting point for custom Joystick driver.

There are no USB examples in StellarisWare for Evalbot but we can modify example for board with similar chip.

- Download most recent StellarisWare release (http://www.ti.com/lspds/ti/microcontroller/arm_stellaris/code_examples.page)
- Below you will find sample Evalbot HID mouse host project based on ... \StellarisWare\boards\ek-1m3s9d92\usb_host_mouse
File:Evalbot Mouse.zip
- Build the project. It should compile without any errors or warnings. Resolve any issues with the paths (ex. StellarisWare directory)

If you connect Evalbot to the PC you should be able to open terminal (115200 8N1, DTR on). If you connect mouse to the Evalbot and move it you will see following sequence:

```
Host Mode.

Event Connected

 ^ Mouse Connected

Pos: 1, 0  Buttons: 000
Pos: 11, 0  Buttons: 000
Pos: 11, -3  Buttons: 000
[...]
```

Additionally LEDs on Ethernet socket will toggle on mouse buttons press.

Evalbot can be powered using either batteries or USB device port.

Step 2

With working mouse project user can modify sub-driver (usbhidmouse.c) to get the joystick report data.

- Copy content of linked resource usbhidmouse.c into new file usbhidjoy.c.
- Repeat for header file.
- Replace word mouse to joy in both files.
- In usbhidjoy.c change USBHMS_REPORT_SIZE value to 7. **This is a hardware specific value.**
- In USBHJoyOpen function replace USBH_HID_DEV_MOUSE to USBH_HID_DEV_NONE. Label is a bit misleading and should be USBH_HID_DEV_OTHER. HID Joysticks will respond with HID subclass value of 0 instead of 2 (mouse) or 1 (keyboard).
- Disable boot protocol (simple protocol for mouse and keyboard support in PC BIOS) support by setting boot value to 0 in function USBHIDSetProtocol(pUSBHJoy->ulJoyInstance, 0);. The function is located in USBHJoyInit.

