HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

DIPLOMA PROJECT

EXTERNAL MICROCONTROLLER
INTERFACE WITH THE
UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB)

E. 1717

LOIZOS M., KONOMOU

H.T.I

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

DIPLOMA PROJECT

EXTERNAL MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE WITH THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB)

E.1217

LOIZOS M. KONOMOU

2000

HIGHER PROJECT NO. 1 TECHNICAL 3129

H.T.I

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

DIPLOMA PROJECT

EXTERNAL MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE WITH THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB)

E.1217

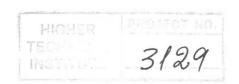
Project report submitted by:

LOIZOS M. KONOMOU

In partial of fulfillment of the requirements of award of Diploma of technician engineer in Electrical Engineering of the HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
NICOSIA CYPRUS

Project supervisor: Mr. Ch. Theopemptou Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, HTI

JUNE 2000



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First I would like to express my sincere thanks to my project supervisor, MR. Ch. Theopemptou for his guidance given throughout the project period.

In addition, I would like to express my deep thanks and appreciation to Mr Th. Loumbas for his useful and helpful advices and assistance.

LOIZOS M. KONOMOU NICOSIA, JUNE 2000

SUMMARY

LOIZOS M. KONOMOU

EXTERNAL MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE WITH THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB)

This project deals with the design, and construction of a USB device that has an 8-bit input and an 8-bit output port. It also deals with the communication of the device with a PC Host software that controls the device.

The device is controlled by a PIC16C62A microcontroller from Microchip, which initializes the USB transceiver, handles the input - output requests to the device from the PC Host, reads the data present at the input port, and writes the output data to the output port.

The USB transceiver is a PDIUSBD11 from Philips. It handles the USB protocol, and interfaces with the microcontroller via the I²C bus, and an Interrupt.

The host software sends an output report at regular intervals with the output value, and gets an input report that contains the input value. Device drivers are also discussed.

First general information about USB is given, and then the design approach into the project is explained in detail.

Table of Contents

1	Introduc	luction		
	1.1 Rati	onale	5	
	1.2 Obje	ectives	5	
2		tion to USB		
		ures of USB		
		ory of USB		
		BUS TOPOLOGY		
	2.3.1	USB Host		
	2.3.2	Hubs		
	2.3.3	USB Devices		
	2.3.4	Device Endpoints		
	2.3.5	Pipes		
		•		
	2.3.6	USB Cable		
		SIGNALLING		
	2.4.1	NRZI ENCODING		
	2.4.2	BIT STUFFING		
		E FUNDAMENTAL PACKET		
	2.5.1	Start		
	2.5.2	Information		
	2.5.3	End		
		erent Packet Types		
	2.6.1	Token Packets		
		kets are used to set up Data Packets		
	2.6.2	Start of Frame Packet		
	2.6.3	Setup, IN and OUT Packets		
	2.6.4	Data Transfer Packets		
	2.6.5	Handshake Packets		
	2.6.6	Special packet		
		lic Redundancy Checks		
	2.8 USB	transactions	22	
	2.8.1	Bulk transactions	23	
	2.8.2	Control transactions	24	
	2.8.3	Interrupt transactions	27	
	2.8.4	Isochronous transactions	28	
3	Enumera	tion process	30	
	3.1 Devi	ice detection	30	
	3.2 USE	B device requests	31	
	3.2.1	bmRequestType	32	
	3.2.2	bRequest	32	
	3.2.3	wValue		
	3.2.4	wIndex		
	3.2.5	wLength		
		B Descriptors		
	3.3.1	Device Descriptors		
	3.3.2	Configuration Descriptors		
	3.3.3	Interface Descriptors		
	3.3.4	Endpoint Descriptors		
	0.0.7	~~~b~~~ ~~~~thex= a		

		4				
	3.3.5					
	3.4	Device Classes4				
4	Har	dware Design4				
	4.1	Transceiver 4				
	4.2	Serial Interface Engine4	3			
	4.3	Microcontroller4	3			
	4.4	Selection of hardware4	4			
	4.4.	Selection of microcontroller4	4			
	4.4.2					
	4.4.3					
	4.4.4	Selection of transceiver4	5			
	4.4.5	Selection of the Pic microcontroller4	6			
	4.5	I/O Ports4	7			
	4.5.1	Input Port4	7			
	4.5.2	2 Output Port 4	7			
	4.6	Crystal Oscilator4	8			
	4.7	I ² C Interface Circuit4	8			
	4.8	Vbus Sensing Pin of PDIUSBD114	9			
	4.9	USB protection4	9			
	4.10	Power Supply5	0			
	4.11	Microcontroller Reset Circuit5	0			
	4.12	Construction of the p.c.b	0			
	4.13	Development of the Assembly Language5	1			
5	Ope	ration of the Device5	2			
6	Test	ing of the Device5	3			
	6.1	Continuity-short circuit test5	3			
	6.2	Vcc, Ground Test5	3			
	6.3	Crystal Oscilator Test5	3			
	6.4	Input - Output Port Test5	3			
	6.5	Testing the I ² C Communications5	5			
	6.6	Initialization of PDIUSBD115	8			
7	PC]	Host Software5	9			
	7.1	USB Drivers5	9			
	7.2	PC Host Software6	0			
8	Con	clusions6	2			
9	Sug	gestions6	2			
1	Bibl	iography 6	3			
11	1 Appendix A					
12	2 Appendix B					
13	3. Appendix C					

Table of Figures

Figure 2-1: Typical USB configuration	
Figure 2-2: Devices can be nested five hubs levels deep	9
Figure 2-3: PC Host Software Layers for USB	
Figure 2-4:A Typical USB Hub	
Figure 2-5: USB Communication Flow	. 12
Figure 2-6: USB Cable	
Figure 2-7: Packet Voltage Levels	.14
Figure 2-8: NRZI Encoding	.15
Figure 2-9: Bit Stuffing	. 16
Figure 2-10: USB Fundamental Packet	. 16
Figure 2-11: PID Format	.17
Table 2-1:PID Types	.17
Figure 2-12: Start Of Frame PID	. 18
Figure 2-13: Setup, In and Out Packets	. 19
Figure 2-14: Data Transfer Packets	. 20
Figure 2-15: Data Field Format	. 20
Figure 2-16: Handshake Packets	. 20
Figure 2-17: Bulk Transactions	. 23
Figure 2-18: Control SETUP Transaction	. 24
Figure 2-19: Control Read and Write Sequences	. 25
Table 2-2: Status stage responses	. 26
Figure 2-20: Interrupt Transaction	
Figure 2-21: Bulk Reads and Writes	
Figure 2-22: Isochronous Transactions	. 29
Figure 3-1: USB Connection	.30
Table 3-1: Data0 SETUP Format	
Figure 3-2: wIndex format when specifying an Endpoint	.32
Figure 3-3:wIndex format when specifying an Interface	
Table 3-2: Standard Device Requests	
Table 3-3: Standard PC Host Requeste and Required Device Action	
Table 3-4: Standard Request Codes	.34
Table 3-5: Descriptor Types	.35
Table 3-6: Standard Device Requests	
Table 3-7: Standard Configuration Descriptor	
Table 3-8: Inerface Descriptor	
Table 3-9: Standard Endpoint Descriptor	
Table 3-10: Codes Representing Languages Supported by the Device	. 41
Table 3-11: UNICODE string Descriptor	
Table 3-12: HID Descriptor	
	13
Figure 4-1: Essential Elements of a USB Device	. 73
Figure 4-2: Input Port	. 47
Figure 4-2: Input PortFigure 4-3: Output Port	. 47 . 48
Figure 4-2: Input PortFigure 4-3: Output PortFigure 4-4: Crystal Oscilator Circuit	. 47 . 48 . 48
Figure 4-2: Input Port	. 47 . 48 . 48 . 49
Figure 4-2: Input Port	. 47 . 48 . 48 . 49
Figure 4-2: Input Port	. 47 . 48 . 48 . 49 . 49

Figure 4-9: Microcontroller Reset Circuit	50
Figure 6-1: Test Programs 1&2 Flowcharts	54
Figure 6-2: Delay Subroutine Flowchart	55
Figure 6-3: 1st I2C Test Program Flowchart	55
Figure 6-4: 3rd I2C Test Program Flowchart	56
Figure 6-5: Waveforms Obtained from Oscilloscope with Data 55H	57
Figure 6-6: Waveforms obtain from Oscilloscope with data AAH	57
Figure 6-7: PDIUSBD11 Initialization Test Flowchart	58
Figure 7-1: USB Driver Interface	59
Figure 7-2: IO Program Window Form During Development	61
Figure 7-3: IO Program Window Form During Run Time	

1 Introduction

1.1 Rationale

Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a new technology that was surfaced in 1996, in order to improve the expandability of personal computers, thought overcoming the limits of the traditional serial and parallel port. USB is considered to be a revolution in the computer industry. USB peripheral devices are very popular nowadays. USB devices range from: Keyboards, mice, joysticks, cameras, cd roms, cd writers, hard disks, zip drives, modems, network adapters, printers, scanners, monitors, speakers, microphones, mp3 players and generally all the peripherals that can be connected to a PC. At least two USB ports are found on every new computer, and up to 127 USB devices can be connected to a host, using external USB hubs. It can be forecasted that in a few years time, the traditional serial and parallel ports will cease to exist. USB version 1.1 defines the bandwidth to be 12Mbps for a full speed device, and 1.5Mbps for a low speed device. The forthcoming USB version 2 defines the bandwidth to be 480 Mbps!!!

1.2 Objectives

USB is a very interesting subject. The purpose of this project is to make a simple input output USB device, as well as its interface to the PC Host. The device will have an 8-bit input port and an 8-bit output port. A microcontroller will control the device. On the PC Host side, the software will indicate the value present at the input port of the device, and send an output value to the output port of the device.

This project is going to give the basics of a USB device, so that in the future, somebody else can expand it and build on it. It is the first time that a project on USB is undertaken at the HTI.