1. Introduction

USB revolutionized the PC peripheral space by making a very simple plug-and-play interface for users. As a result, many modern computers no longer support RS-232 serial COM ports, opting for the slimmer USB alternative. This can be an issue for the developer who needs a COM port for communication between a peripheral and host PC. A subset of the USB Communication Device Class (CDC) can be used to emulate a serial port providing a virtual COM port UART interface. This allows developers to use legacy applications with new products using the same COM port interface as before, with few hardware and software modifications.

![Figure 1. USB CDC Virtual COM Port System](image)

This application note describes the USB communications device class driver (or USB CDC) in detail and includes an implementation example for the Silicon Labs SiM3U1xx MCU.

1.1. Assumptions

This document assumes the following:

- A working knowledge of the C programming language.
- Familiarity with the USB 2.0 specification and terms and abbreviations defined by the USB specification.
- Familiarity with Silicon Labs SiM3U1xx development environment.

1.2. Features and Limitations

The CDC firmware implemented with this application note includes the following features:

- Emulates a serial COM port on PC that supports the CDC Abstract Control Model (ACM).
- Provides an abstract communication interface for data transfers between the host and the device.
- Handles standard Chapter 9 USB device requests.
- Handles CDC-specific requests from USB host.
- Notifies the USB host of status using an interrupt endpoint.
- Provides data communication with the USB host using a bulk endpoint.
- The following baud rates are supported: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800, and 921600 bps.

The example does not implement the following:

- No CTS/RTS control is performed, so flow control must be set to none in the terminal program.
- RTS/DTR control is not implemented.
2. Relevant Documentation

Precision32™ Application Notes are listed on the following website: www.silabs.com/32bit-appnotes.

- AN667: Getting Started with the Silicon Labs Precision32™ IDE—provides a description of the IDE features and environment.
- AN670: Getting Started with the Silicon Labs Precision32™ AppBuilder—provides a description of the AppBuilder features.

3. USB CDC Class

The USB communications device class (CDC) is a composite USB device class, and the class may include more than one interface. The CDC is used primarily for modems, but also for ISDN, fax machines, and telephony applications for performing regular voice calls.

The Abstract Control Model subclass of CDC and bridges the gap between legacy modem devices and USB devices, enabling the use of application programs designed for older modems.

3.1. Class Requests

The class requests and class notifications supported are listed in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SET_LINE_CODING</td>
<td>20h</td>
<td>Configures baud rate, stop-bits, parity, and number-of-character bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_LINE_CODING</td>
<td>21h</td>
<td>Requests current DTE rate, stop-bits, parity, and number-of-character bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_CONTROL_LINE_STATE</td>
<td>22h</td>
<td>RS232 signal used to tell the DCE device the DTE device is now present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These class-specific requests are used for device and call management.

3.1.1. Set Line Coding

This request allows the host to specify typical asynchronous line-character formatting properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bmRequestType</th>
<th>bRequest</th>
<th>wValue</th>
<th>wIndex</th>
<th>wLength</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00100001b</td>
<td>SET_LINE_CODING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>size of structure</td>
<td>line coding structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 defines the line coding properties.
3.1.2. Get Line Coding
This request allows the host to find out the currently configured line coding. Table 2 defines the line coding properties.

![Table 2. Line Coding Format](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>dwDTERate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Data terminal rate, in bits per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>bCharFormat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0: 1 Stop bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: 1.5 Stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: 2 Stop bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>bParityType</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Parity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: Even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3: Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4: Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>bDataBits</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Data bits (5, 6, 7, 8 or 16).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.3. Set Control Line State
This request generates RS-232/V.24 style control signals. Table 3 defines control signal bitmap.

![Table 3. Control Signal Bitmap](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bmRequestType</th>
<th>bRequest</th>
<th>wValue</th>
<th>wIndex</th>
<th>wLength</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10100001b</td>
<td>GET_LINE_CODING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>size of structure</td>
<td>line coding structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00100001b</td>
<td>SET_LINE_CONTROL_STATE</td>
<td>control signal bitmap</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Control Signal Bitmap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:2</td>
<td>Reserved (Reset to zero).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carrier control for half duplex modems. This signal corresponds to V.24 signal 105 and RS232 signal RTS. 0: Deactivate carrier. 1: Activate carrier. The device ignores the value of this bit when operating in full duplex mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Indicates to DCE if DTE is present or not. This signal corresponds to V.24 signal 108/2 and RS232 signal DTR. 0: DTE is not present. 1: DTE is present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. Class Notifications
Table 4 shows the class notifications supported by the Abstract Control Model.

### Table 4. Abstract Control Model Notifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notification</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERIAL_STATE</td>
<td>20h</td>
<td>Returns the current state of the carrier detects, DSR, break, and ring signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.1. Serial State
This notification sends an asynchronous message containing the current UART status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bmRequestType</th>
<th>bRequest</th>
<th>wValue</th>
<th>wIndex</th>
<th>wLength</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10100001b</td>
<td>SERIAL_STATE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UART state bitmap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data field for this notification is a bitmapped value that contains the current state of detects transmission carrier, break, ring signal, and device overrun error. These signals are typically found on a UART and are used for communication status reporting. A state is considered enabled if its respective bit is set to 1.

**Note:** The firmware example included with this application does not currently support state change.

### Table 5. UART State Bitmap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Position</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:7</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved (future use).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>bOverRun</td>
<td>Received data has been discarded due to overrun in the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>bParity</td>
<td>A parity error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>bFraming</td>
<td>A framing error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>bRingSignal</td>
<td>State of ring signal detection of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bBreak</td>
<td>State of break detection mechanism of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>bTxCarrier</td>
<td>State of transmission carrier. This signal corresponds to V.24 signal 106 and RS232 signal DSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>bRxCarrier</td>
<td>State of receiver carrier detection mechanism of device. This signal corresponds to V.24 signal 109 and RS232 signal DCD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3. Endpoint Configuration

Table 6 illustrates the endpoint configuration for the Abstract Control Model.

**Table 6. UART State Bitmap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Max Packet Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EP0</td>
<td>In/Out</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Standard requests, class requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP1</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Interrupt</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>State notification from device to host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP2</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Data transfer from device to host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP3</td>
<td>Out</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Data transfer from host to device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 shows a standard CDC communication flow.

**Figure 2. USB CDC Communication Flow**
4. Firmware Example Overview

The firmware example included with this application note contains the driver, USB stack for the SiM3U1xx, and PC-side application layer code.

4.1. File Organization

The files included in the USB CDC example are as follows:

- **generated**—directory containing SiM3U1xx hardware initialization files
- **VirtualSerial**—directory containing the virtual COM demo files
  - CDC_ACM.inf—USB CDC INF file
  - Descriptors.c—Virtual COM USB descriptors
  - LUFACfg.h—Project configuration
  - VirtualSerial.c—primary application file
- **LUFA**—SiM3L1xx USB stack firmware
  - Common—common header files
  - Drivers—USB driver files
    - Misc—miscellaneous files
    - USB—USB stack files
      - Class—USB class files
        - Device—USB device class files
          - AudioClassDevice.*—USB audio class implementation
          - CDCClassDevice.*—USB CDC class implementation
          - HIDClassDevice.*—USB HID class implementation
          - MassStorageClassDevice.*—USB mass storage class implementation
          - MIDLClassDevice.*—USB MIDI class implementation
          - RNDISClassDevice.*—USB RNDIS class implementation
        - Host—USB host class files, not implemented by the SiM3U1xx
        - Common—common driver files
      - Core—USB Chapter 9 handler files
        - Sim3U—SiM3U1xx USB hardware control firmware files
          - Device_SIM3U.*—USB device definitions
          - Endpoint_SIM3U.*—USB endpoint transition control
          - EndpointStream_SIM3U.*—USB endpoint stream transition control
          - USBController_SIM3U.*—USB controller definitions
          - USBIInterrupt_SIM3U.*—USB interrupt handler
        - USB.h—USB header file

- main.c

4.2. LUFA USB Stack

The USB CDC firmware example is based on the LUFA open-source project. LUFA is an open-source complete USB stack released under the permissive MIT License. It includes support for many USB classes, both for USB Hosts and USB Devices. For USB Devices, the LUFA stack includes support for Audio Class, CDC Class, HID Class, Mass Storage Class, MIDI Class, and RNDIS Class.

5. Detailed List of Functions

This section discusses the detailed function declarations in the CDC USB stack firmware example.

5.1. CDC Functions

This section focuses on the functions found in the CDCClassDevice.c and CDCClassDevice.h files (AN758_USB_CDC\src\LUFA\Drivers\USB\Class\Device directory). This file implements the USB CDC device class.

5.1.1. CDC_Device_Process_ControlRequest

Handle USB CDC special class request.

Syntax

```c
void CDC_Device_ProcessControlRequest(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

Parameters

- **CDCInterfaceInfo**: Pointer to CDC Class state structure

Return Value

None

Description

This function parses the USB control request to handle different USB CDC special class request. Update CDCInterfaceInfo with data from USB host, or send data in CDCInterfaceInfo to USB host.

Example

```c
USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface = {
    .Config = {
        .ControlInterfaceNumber = 0,
        .DataINEndpoint = {
            .Address = CDC_TX_EPADDR,
            .Size = CDC_TXRX_EPSIZE,
            .Banks = 1,
        },
        .DataOUTEndpoint = {
            .Address = CDC_RX_EPADDR,
            .Size = CDC_TXRX_EPSIZE,
            .Banks = 1,
        },
        .NotificationEndpoint = {
            .Address = CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPADDR,
            .Size = CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPSIZE,
            .Banks = 1,
        },
    },
};
CDC_Device_ProcessControlRequest(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface);
```
5.1.2. CDC_Device_ConfigureEndpoints

USB CDC device endpoint configuration.

**Syntax**

```c
bool CDC_Device_ConfigureEndpoints(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

**Parameters**

CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure

**Return Value**

True: if configuration success
False: if configuration failure

**Description**

This functions set data in/out endpoint as bulk type, and set notification endpoint as interrupt type.

**Example**

```c
bool ConfigSuccess = true;
ConfigSuccess &= CDC_Device_ConfigureEndpoints(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface);
```

5.1.3. CDC_Device_SendData

USB CDC sends data to USB IN FIFO.

**Syntax**

```c
uint8_t CDC_Device_SendData(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo,
const char* const Buffer,const uint16_t Length)
```

**Parameters**

CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure
Buffer: Pointer to data buffer
Length: Transmit length

**Return Value**

Error code: definition can be found in EndpointStream.h

- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_NoError
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_EndpointStalled
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_DeviceDisconnected
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_BusSuspended
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_Timeout
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_IncompleteTransfer

**Description**

This function sends data to USB IN FIFO. Transmit data size specified in Length.

**Note:** Endpoint_ClearIN() must be called to send data to USB host, otherwise, the data will keep in USB device FIFO.

**Example**

```c
uint32_t recv_count;
recv_count = uart_get_data(in_buff);
if(recv_count)
{
    CDC_Device_SendData(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface, (char *)in_buff, recv_count);
    Endpoint_ClearIN();
}
```
5.1.4. CDC_Device_SendByte

USB CDC sends one byte to USB IN FIFO.

Syntax

```
uint8_t CDC_Device_SendByte(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo, 
const uint8_t Data)
```

Parameters

- CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure
- Data: byte data to send

Return Value

Error code: definition can be found in EndpointStream.h

- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_NoError
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_EndpointStalled
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_DeviceDisconnected
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_BusSuspended
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_Timeout
- ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_IncompleteTransfer

Description

This function sends one byte to USB IN FIFO.

Note: Endpoint_ClearIN() must be called to send data to USB host, otherwise, the data will keep in USB device FIFO.

Example

```
CDC_Device_SendByte(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface,0x55);
Endpoint_ClearIN();
```

5.1.5. CDC_Device_BytesReceived

USB CDC number of bytes received.

Syntax

```
uint16_t CDC_Device_BytesReceived(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const 
CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

Parameters

- CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure

Return Value

Bytes received in USB endpoint.

Description

This function check how many bytes received in USB data out endpoint

Example

```
uint32_t recv_count;
recv_count = CDC_Device_BytesReceived(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface);
```
5.1.6. CDC_Device_ReceiveByte

USB CDC receive one byte from USB OUT FIFO.

Syntax

```c
int16_t CDC_Device_ReceiveByte(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

Parameters

CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure

Return Value

-1: if no data received

Data: one byte from USB data out FIFO.

Description

This function receives one byte from USB data out FIFO. It returns -1 if no data received.

Example

```c
uint32_t out_buff;
out_buff = CDC_Device_ReceiveByte(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface);
```

5.1.7. CDC_Device_SendControlLineStateChange

USB CDC notification.

Syntax

```c
void CDC_Device_SendControlLineStateChange(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

Parameters

CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to CDC Class state structure

Return Value

None

Description

This function sends state data to notification endpoint.

Example

```c
CDC_Device_SendControlLineStateChange(CDCInterfaceInfo);
```
5.2. UART Functions
This section details the functions found in the gUART0.c file (AN758_USB_CDC\src\generated directory). This file contains the hardware configuration for the SiM3U1xx device.

5.2.1. UART0_enter_default_mode_from_reset
UART0 hardware default configuration.
Syntax
void UART0_enter_default_mode_from_reset(void)
Parameters
None
Return Value
None
Description
This function set UART0 TX/RX default configuration as 115200 bps, 8-bit data width, 1 bit stop bit, no-parity
Example
UART0_enter_default_mode_from_reset();

5.2.2. uart_configuration
UART0 configuration setting.
Syntax
void uart_configuration(uint32_t baud_rate,uint8_t stop_bits,uint8_t parity,uint8_t data_bits)
Parameters
baud_rate: baud rate
stop_bits: 0 - 1 stop bit; 1 - 1.5 stop bits; 2 - 2 stop bits
parity: 0 - none; 1 - odd; 2 - even; 3 - mark; 4 - space
data_bits: data bits(5,6,7,8 or 16)
Return Value
None
Description
This function set UART0 TX/RX baud rate, stop bits, parity and data bits.
Example
uart_configuration(115200,0,0,8);

5.2.3. uart_get_data
UART0 get data.
Syntax
uint32_t uart_get_data(uint8_t * data)
Parameters
data: pointer to receive data buffer
Return Value
The number of bytes received from UART
Description
This function gets data from UART FIFO to data buffer and return number of bytes received.
Example
uint32_t recv_count;
static uint8_t in_buff[64];
recv_count = uart_get_data(in_buff);
5.2.4. uart_send_data
UART0 send data.
Syntax
void uart_send_data(unsigned char *data, unsigned int count)
Parameters
data: pointer to send data buffer
count: Number of bytes to send
Return Value
None
Description
This function send data from data buffer to UART FIFO, transmit data bytes specified in count.
Example
uint32_t send_count = 4;
static uint8_t out_buff[64];
uart_send_data(out_buff, send_count);

5.2.5. uart_send_byte
UART0 send one byte.
Syntax
void uart_send_byte(uint8_t data)
Parameters
data: Byte to send
Return Value
None
Description
This function sends one byte data to UART FIFO
Example
uint8_t out_byte = 0x55;
uart_send_byte(out_byte);

5.2.6. uart_get_byte
UART0 get one byte.
Syntax
uint8_t uart_get_byte()
Parameters
None
Return Value
Byte received
Description
This function gets one byte data from UART FIFO
Example
uint8_t in_byte;
in_byte = uart_get_byte();
5.3. Application Layer

The application layer for the USB CDC firmware example can be found in the VirtualSerial.c and Descriptors.c files in the AN758_USB_CDC\src\VirtualSerial directory.

5.3.1. vcp_main

Virtual COM port entry function.

Syntax
void vcp_main(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function initialize USB stack and execute Echo mode or Bridge mode in endless while loop.

Example
enter_default_mode_from_reset();
vcp_main();

5.3.2. VCOM_echo

It echo input character to USB virtual COM

Syntax
void VCOM_echo(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function get byte from USB virtual COM port and send back to virtual COM. User will see echo character in their serial com tool.

Example
VCOM_echo();

5.3.3. VCOM_bridge

It transfer data between USB virtual COM port and UART hardware COM port.

Syntax
void VCOM_bridge(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function acts as USB to UART bridge function.

Example
VCOM_bridge();
5.3.4. EVENT_USB_Device_ControlRequest

Event handler for control request.

**Syntax**

```c
void EVENT_USB_Device_ControlRequest(void)
```

**Parameters**

None

**Return Value**

None

**Description**

This function is event handler for the library USB Control Request reception event. It handlers USB CDC special class request from USB host.

**Example**

```c
if(Endpoint_IsSETUPReceived())
{
    uint8_t* RequestHeader = (uint8_t*)&USB_ControlRequest;
    for (uint8_t RequestHeaderByte = 0; RequestHeaderByte < sizeof(USB_Request_Header_t); RequestHeaderByte++)
    { *(RequestHeader++) = Endpoint_Read_8();
    }
    EVENT_USB_Device_ControlRequest();
}
```

5.3.5. EVENT_CDC_Device_LineEncodingChanged

Event handler for the CDC Class driver Line Encoding Changed event.

**Syntax**

```c
void EVENT_CDC_Device_LineEncodingChanged(USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t* const CDCInterfaceInfo)
```

**Parameters**

CDCInterfaceInfo: Pointer to the CDC class interface configuration structure

**Return Value**

None

**Description**

This function change UART configuration according CDC class interface configuration.

**Example**

```c
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.BaudRateBPS = Endpoint_Read_32_LE();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.CharFormat  = Endpoint_Read_8();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.ParityType  = Endpoint_Read_8();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.DataBits    = Endpoint_Read_8();

Endpoint_ClearOUT();
Endpoint_ClearStatusStage();

EVENT_CDC_Device_LineEncodingChanged(CDCInterfaceInfo);
```
5.3.6. EVENT_USB_Device_ConfigurationChanged
Event handler for the library USB Configuration changed event.
Syntax
void EVENT_USB_Device_ConfigurationChanged(void)
Parameters
None
Return Value
None
Description
This function configures endpoint according USB CDC class interface configuration structure.
Example
EVENT_USB_Device_ConfigurationChanged();

5.3.7. CALLBACK_USB_GetDescriptor
Send back descriptor per Get Descriptor request.
Syntax
uint16_t CALLBACK_USB_GetDescriptor(const uint16_t wValue,
                                        const uint8_t wIndex,
                                        const void** const DescriptorAddress)
Parameters
None
Return Value
Descriptor size
Description
When the device receives a Get Descriptor request on the control endpoint, this function is called so that the
descriptor details can be passed back and the appropriate descriptor sent back to the USB host.
Example
const void* DescriptorPointer;
uint16_t    DescriptorSize;

if ((DescriptorSize = CALLBACK_USB_GetDescriptor(USB_ControlRequest.wValue,
                                                      USB_ControlRequest.wIndex,&DescriptorPointer )) == NO_DESCRIPTOR)
{
    return;
}
Endpoint_ClearSETUP();
Endpoint_Write_Control_Stream_LE(DescriptorPointer, DescriptorSize);
5.3.8. Macros

```c
#define ENDPOINT_DIR_IN     0x80
#define ENDPOINT_DIR_OUT    0x00

/** Endpoint address of the CDC device-to-host notification IN endpoint. */
#define CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPADDR        (ENDPOINT_DIR_IN | 1)
/** Endpoint address of the CDC device-to-host data IN endpoint. */
#define CDC_TX_EPADDR                  (ENDPOINT_DIR_IN | 2)
/** Endpoint address of the CDC host-to-device data OUT endpoint. */
#define CDC_RX_EPADDR                  (ENDPOINT_DIR_OUT | 3)
/** Size in bytes of the CDC device-to-host notification IN endpoint*/
#define CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPSIZE        16
/** Size in bytes of the CDC data IN and OUT endpoints. */
#define CDC_TXRX_EPSIZE                64
```

5.3.9. USB CDC Class Interface Structure

```c
USB_ClassInfo_CDC_Device_t VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface =
{
    .Config =
    {
        .ControlInterfaceNumber   = 0,
        .DataINEndpoint           =
        {
            .Address          = CDC_TX_EPADDR,
            .Size             = CDC_TXRX_EPSIZE,
            .Banks            = 1,
        },
        .DataOUTEndpoint =
        {
            .Address          = CDC_RX_EPADDR,
            .Size             = CDC_TXRX_EPSIZE,
            .Banks            = 1,
        },
        .NotificationEndpoint =
        {
            .Address          = CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPADDR,
            .Size             = CDC_NOTIFICATION_EPSIZE,
            .Banks            = 1,
        },
    },
};
```
5.3.10. USB CDC Descriptors

Device descriptor structure, this descriptor, located in flash memory, describes the overall device characteristics, including the supported USB version, control endpoint size and the number of device configurations. The descriptor is read out by the USB host when the enumeration process begins.

```c
const USB_Descriptor_Device_t PROGMEM DeviceDescriptor = {
    .Header = {.Size = sizeof(USB_Descriptor_Device_t), .Type = DTYPE_Device},
    .USBSpecification = VERSION_BCD(01.10),
    .Class = CDC_CSCP_CDCClass,
    .SubClass = CDC_CSCP_NoSpecificSubclass,
    .Protocol = CDC_CSCP_NoSpecificProtocol,
    .Endpoint0Size = ENDPOINT_CONTROLEP_DEFAULT_SIZE,
    .VendorID = 0x10C4,
    .ProductID = 0xA003,
    .ReleaseNumber = VERSION_BCD(00.01),
    .ManufacturerStrIndex = 0x01,
    .ProductStrIndex = 0x02,
    .SerialNumStrIndex = USE_INTERNAL_SERIAL,
    .NumberOfConfigurations = 1
};
```

Type defines for the device configuration descriptor structure. As the configuration descriptor contains several sub-descriptors which vary between devices, and which describe the device's usage to the host. Detail definition can be found in Descriptors.c.

typedef struct
{
    USB_Descriptor_Configuration_Header_t Config;

    // CDC Control Interface
    USB_Descriptor_Interface_t CDC_CCI_Interface;
    USB_CDC_Descriptor_FunctionalHeader_t CDC_Functional_Header;
    USB_CDC_Descriptor_FunctionalACM_t CDC_Functional_ACM;
    USB_CDC_Descriptor_FunctionalUnion_t CDC_Functional_Union;
    USB_Descriptor_Endpoint_t CDC_NotificationEndpoint;

    // CDC Data Interface
    USB_Descriptor_Interface_t CDC_DCI_Interface;
    USB_Descriptor_Endpoint_t CDC_DataOutEndpoint;
    USB_Descriptor_Endpoint_t CDC_DataInEndpoint;
} USB_Descriptor_Configuration_t;
Example:

```c
const USB_Descriptor_Configuration_t ConfigurationDescriptor;

String Descriptors
#define STR0LEN 4
static uint8_t const String0Desc[STR0LEN] =
{
    STR0LEN, DTYPE_String, 0x09, 0x04
};
#define STR1LEN sizeof("SILICON LABORATORIES INC.")*2
static uint8_t const String1Desc[STR1LEN] = (...)
#define STR2LEN sizeof("SiM3U1xx CDC Class")*2
static uint8_t const String2Desc[STR2LEN] = (...)
```
5.4. USB Low-Level Functions

The USB hardware access layer functions are in the AN758_USB_CDC\src\LUFA\Drivers\USB\Core\SIM3U directory.

5.4.1. USB_Device_GetFrameNumber

Returns the current USB frame number.

Syntax

static inline uint16_t USB_Device_GetFrameNumber(void)

Parameters

None

Return Value

Current USB frame number from the USB controller

Description

This function returns the current USB frame number, when in device mode. Every millisecond the USB bus is active.

Example

uint16_t PreviousFrameNumber = USB_Device_GetFrameNumber();

5.4.2. USB_Device_SetLowSpeed

Set USB device as low speed.

Syntax

static inline void USB_Device_SetLowSpeed(void)

Parameters

None

Return Value

None

Description

This function set USB device as low speed.

Example

if (USB_Options & USB_DEVICE_OPT_LOWSPEED)
{
    USB_Device_SetLowSpeed();
}
else
{
    USB_Device_SetFullSpeed();
}
5.4.3. USB_Device_SetFullSpeed
Set USB device as full speed.

Syntax
static inline void USB_Device_SetFullSpeed(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function set USB device as Full speed.

Example
if (USB_Options & USB_DEVICE_OPT_LOWSPEED)
{
    USB_Device_SetLowSpeed();
}
else
{
    USB_Device_SetFullSpeed();
}

5.4.4. USB_Device_SetDeviceAddress
Set USB device address.

Syntax
static inline void USB_Device_SetDeviceAddress(const uint8_t Address)

Parameters
Address: USB address

Return Value
None

Description
This function set USB device address assigned from USB host.

Example
uint8_t DeviceAddress = (USB_ControlRequest.wValue & 0x7F);
USB_Device_SetDeviceAddress(DeviceAddress);

5.4.5. USB_Device_IsAddressSet
Check USB device address assigned or not.

Syntax
static inline bool USB_Device_IsAddressSet(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
USB device address

Description
This function USB device address assigned or not.

Example
USB_DeviceState = (USB_Device_IsAddressSet()) ? DEVICE_STATE_Configured : DEVICE_STATE_Powered;
5.4.6. USB_Init

USB hardware initialization.

Syntax
void USB_Init(const uint8_t Options)

Parameters
Options: USB Device Mode Option

Return Value
None

Description
This function initializes USB hardware. Set full or low speed. Turn on USB 48 MHz oscillators. Enable USB interrupt. Configure Endpoint to default state. Enable internal pull up resistor to attach USB device.

Example
USB_Init(USB_DEVICE_OPT_FULLSPEED);

5.4.7. USB0_IRQHandler

USB interrupt handler.

Syntax
void USB0_IRQHandler(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function handles all enabled USB device interrupt. Clear interrupt flag. Execute handler function.

Example
When USB interrupt happened, PC will jump to vector table and then jump into this function.

5.4.8. USB0_ep0_handler

Handle endpoint 0 request.

Syntax
void USB0_ep0_handler(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function handles all endpoint 0 request.

Example
if (usbEpInterruptMask & SI32_USB_A_IOINT_EP0I_MASK)
{
    USB0_ep0_handler();
    return;
}
5.4.9. **USB0_epn_handler**  
Handle endpoint n request.  
**Syntax**  
void USB0_epn_handler(void)  
**Parameters**  
None  
**Return Value**  
None  
**Description**  
This function handles all endpoint n request.  
**Example**  
if (usbEpInterruptMask & (SI32_USB_A_IOINT_IN1I_MASK | SI32_USB_A_IOINT_OUT1I_MASK))  
{  
    Endpoint_SelectEndpoint(1);  
    USB0_epn_handler();  
}  
if (usbEpInterruptMask & (SI32_USB_A_IOINT_IN2I_MASK | SI32_USB_A_IOINT_OUT2I_MASK))  
{  
    Endpoint_SelectEndpoint(2);  
    USB0_epn_handler();  
}

5.4.10. **Endpoint_WaitUntilReady**  
Wait for endpoint ready.  
**Syntax**  
uint8_t Endpoint_WaitUntilReady(void)  
**Parameters**  
None  
**Return Value**  
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_NoError,  
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_EndpointStalled,  
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_DeviceDisconnected,  
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_BusSuspended,  
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_Timeout  
**Description**  
This function will check endpoint ready status. It set 100ms timeout with counting frame number.  
**Example**  
if ((ErrorCode = Endpoint_WaitUntilReady()) != ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_NoError)  
    return ErrorCode;
5.4.11. Endpoint_ConfigureEndpointTable

Configure endpoint.

**Syntax**

```c
bool Endpoint_ConfigureEndpointTable(
    const USB_Endpoint_Table_t* const Table,
    const uint8_t Entries)
```

**Parameters**

- `Table`: pointer to endpoint table
- `Entries`: no use in this software

**Return Value**

- `True`: if configure successful.
- `False`: if configure failure.

**Description**

This function configures endpoint.

**Example**

```c
if (!(Endpoint_ConfigureEndpointTable(&CDCInterfaceInfo->Config.DataINEndpoint, 1)))
    return false;
```

5.4.12. Endpoint_Write_Control_Stream_LE

Write stream data to control endpoint

**Syntax**

```c
uint8_t Endpoint_Write_Control_Stream_LE(const void* const Buffer,
                                         uint16_t Length)
```

**Parameters**

- `Buffer`: pointer to data buffer
- `Length`: Transmit length

**Return Value**

- `ENDPOINT_RWCSTREAM_NoError`

**Description**

This function writes stream data to control endpoint.

**Example**

```c
Endpoint_Write_Control_Stream_LE(DescriptorPointer, DescriptorSize);
```
5.4.13. Endpoint_Write_Stream_LE

Write stream data to correspond endpoint.

Syntax
uint8_t Endpoint_Write_Stream_LE(const void* const Buffer,
                                  uint16_t Length,
                                  uint16_t* const BytesProcessed)

Parameters
Buffer: pointer to data buffer
Length: Transmit length

Return Value
ENDPOINT_RWSTREAM_NoError,
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_EndpointStalled,
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_DeviceDisconnected,
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_BusSuspended,
ENDPOINT_READYWAIT_Timeout

Description
This function writes stream data to correspond endpoint according usb_ep_selected.

Example
Endpoint_SelectEndpoint(CDCInterfaceInfo->Config.DataINEndpoint.Address);
return Endpoint_Write_Stream_LE(Buffer, Length, NULL);

5.4.14. Endpoint_ClearIN

Sends an IN packet to the host on the currently selected endpoint.

Syntax
static inline void Endpoint_ClearIN(void)

Parameters
None

Return Value
None

Description
This function Sends an IN packet to the host on the currently selected endpoint. It set IPRDYI = 1 to start USB IN transmits.

Example
CDC_Device_SendData(&VirtualSerial_CDC_Interface, (char *)in_buff, recv_count);
Endpoint_ClearIN();
5.4.15. Endpoint_ClearOUT

Acknowledges an OUT packet to the host on the currently selected endpoint

**Syntax**

```c
static inline void Endpoint_ClearOUT(void)
```

**Parameters**

None

**Return Value**

None

**Description**

This function acknowledges an OUT packet to the host on the currently selected endpoint.

**Example**

```c
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.BaudRateBPS  = Endpoint_Read_32_LE();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.CharFormat  = Endpoint_Read_8();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.ParityType  = Endpoint_Read_8();
CDCInterfaceInfo->State.LineEncoding.DataBits    = Endpoint_Read_8();

Endpoint_ClearOUT();
```
6. CDC Driver

The CDC class is implemented in all releases of Windows, and the operating system needs an INF file for the CDC driver. This INF file contains the Vendor ID and Product ID. If the VID/PID of the USB devices matches the INF file, Windows will load the driver described in the file. The CDC_ACM INF file can be found in the AN758_USB_CDC\src\VirtualSerial directory.

6.1. Installing the Driver

To install the driver on Windows 7:

1. Build the project and download firmware to the SiM3U1xx MCU card.
2. Connect the USB cable between the Device USB connector (J13) and the PC.
3. Open Device Manager. The device will appear under Other devices as the SiM3U1xx CDC Class device.
4. Right-click on the SiM3U1xx CDC Class device and select Update Driver Software.
5. Select **Browse my computer for driver software**.
6. Enter the directory path of the **CDC_ACM.inf** file (AN758_USB_CDC\src\VirtualSerial directory). If the **Include subfolders** option is checked, entering the main **sim3u1xx_USB_CDC** directory in the workspace is sufficient.

![Image of Update Driver Software - Sim3Uxx CDC Class](image)

7. Windows will display a warning. Select **Install this driver software anyway**.

![Image of Windows Security](image)

8. When the driver finishes installing, Windows will report the installation results.
9. Open Device Manager and observe the device. It will now appear under **Ports (COM & LPT)** with an assigned COM port number.
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