

USB HID报告描述符教程



李大虾

望天一眼,云烟消散如云烟。

69 人赞同了该文章

原文地址:

Tutorial about USB HID Report Descriptors

USB HID报告描述符是USB主机请求于USB设备的一种描述符。HID设备用报告的形式发送数据到 主机,描述符告诉主机如何解释数据。下面将展示如何写一个描述符。

首先,到USB.org - HID Tools页面找到"Device Class Definition for HID"文档,下面叙述的内容本质上是该文档中的重要部分。

其次,在上述页面获得HID描述符工具,然后读完本教程之后想着如何使用它。手动写HID报告描述符是一件令人头痛不已的事情,本工具可以替代你转换二进制和十六进制,并查找数字代表的意义。

什么是USB HID报告描述符?

HID协议使得设备的实现变得简单,设备会定义数据包为HID描述符发送给主机。HID描述符是描述设备数据包的固定代码字节数组,包括设备支持多少个包,包有多大,以及包中每个字节和比特的含义。比如,带有计算程序按键的键盘告诉主机按键是按下还是松开状态,该信息放在数据包4的第6个字节的第2个比特,注意这个位置是设备指定说明的。设备通常将HID描述符存放在ROM里,不必深入理解或分析HID描述符。今天市场上的一些鼠标和键盘硬件实现仅仅使用一个8比特的CPU。--以上来自维基百科

简单一点开始,做一个标准的鼠标,三个按键,在X轴和Y轴上移动。因此要发送关于按键和移动的数据。每个按键用1个比特表示,每个字节表示移动一个轴上的有符号整型值,数据结构表示如下:



	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
Byte 0	Useless	Useless	Useless	Useless	Useless	Left Button	Middle Button	Right Button	
Byte 1	X Axis Relative Movement as Signed Integer								
Byte 2	Y Axis Relative Movement as Signed Integer								

C语言格式如下:

```
1  struct mouse_report_t
2  {
3     uint8_t buttons;
4     int8_t x;
5     int8_t y;
6  }
```

因此在描述符中,第一个项目必须描述按键,包含三个字段:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Button)
2 USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
3 USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 3)
```

每个按键的状态用1个比特表示,0或1:

```
1 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
2 LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
```

有3个比特来表示:

```
1 REPORT_COUNT (3)
2 REPORT_SIZE (1)
```

发送这些变量数据到电脑:

```
1 | INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
```

最终表述按键的表述如下:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Button)
2 USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
3 USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 3)
4 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
5 LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
6 REPORT_COUNT (3)
7 REPORT_SIZE (1)
8 INPUT (Data, Var, Abs)
```

5个没有用的填充比特:

```
1 | REPORT_COUNT (1)
2 | REPORT_SIZE (5)
3 | INPUT (Cnst,Var,Abs)
```

X轴的移动:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2 USAGE (X)
```

用1个字节的有符号整型,范围设成-127~127(实际上是-127~128,这样做是为了对称),来表示 移动距离:

```
1
```

```
1 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
2 LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
```

使用整个字节来发送:

```
1 | REPORT_SIZE (8)
2 | REPORT_COUNT (1)
```

当作坐标变量发送给电脑:

```
1 INPUT (Data, Var, Rel)
```

因此最终X轴移动的表述如下:

```
1  USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2  USAGE (X)
3  LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
4  LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
5  REPORT_SIZE (8)
6  REPORT_COUNT (1)
7  INPUT (Data, Var, Rel)
```

那么Y轴移动的呢?可以写成这样:

```
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (X)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_COUNT (1)
INPUT (Data,Var,Rel)
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Y)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (127)
REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_COUNT (1)
INPUT (Data,Var,Rel)
```

上述表述虽然没有问题,为了节省内存,可以表述如下:

```
1  USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2  USAGE (X)
3  USAGE (Y)
4  LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
5  LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
6  REPORT_SIZE (8)
7  REPORT_COUNT (2)
8  INPUT (Data, Var, Rel)
```

综上,整个的表述是:

```
1  USAGE_PAGE (Button)
2  USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
3  USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 3)
4  LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
5  LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
6  REPORT_COUNT (3)
7  REPORT_SIZE (1)
8  INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
9  REPORT_COUNT (1)
10  REPORT_SIZE (5)
11  INPUT (Cnst,Var,Abs)
12  USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
13  USAGE (X)
14  USAGE (Y)
15  LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
16  LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
17  REPORT_SIZE (8)
18  REPORT_COUNT (2)
19  INPUT (Data,Var,Rel)
```

但是,这并未结束,为了让电脑知道这个是鼠标设备,必须这样:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2 USAGE (Mouse)
3 COLLECTION (Application)
4 USAGE (Pointer)
5 COLLECTION (Physical)
6
7 ... What we wrote already goes here
8
9 END COLLECTION
10 END COLLECTION
```

因此在最后,下面是标准的鼠标USB HID报告描述符:

```
0x05, 0x01,
                                               // USAGE PAGE (Generic Desktop)
      0x09, 0x02,
      0xa1, 0x01,
                                               // COLLECTION (Application)
                                               // USAGE (Pointer)
// COLLECTION (Physical)
      0x09, 0x01,
      0xa1, 0x00,
                                                      USAGE_PAGÈ (Button)
USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
      0x05, 0x09,
      0x19, 0x01,
      0x29, 0x03,
                                                      USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 3)
                                                      LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
      0x15, 0x00,
10
      0x25, 0x01,
                                                      REPORT_COUNT (3)
REPORT_SIZE (1)
INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
      0x95, 0x03,
      0x75, 0x01,
      0x81, 0x02,
                                                      REPORT_COUNT (1)
REPORT_SIZE (5)
INPUT (Cnst,Var,Abs)
      0x95, 0x01,
14
      0x75, 0x05,
      0x81, 0x03,
                                                       USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (X)
17
      0x05, 0x01,
      0x09, 0x30,
18
      0x09, 0x31,
      0x15, 0x81,
                                                       LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
20
21
      0x25, 0x7f,
      0x75, 0x08,
                                                        REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_COUNT (2)
      0x95, 0x02,
      0x81, 0x06,
      0xc0,
                                                     END COLLECTION
      0xc0
```

这实际上是USB HID文档上的例子,同样也是HID工具提供的例子。

现在有了一些概念,继续研究:

Usage Pages(用例页): 文档中好像解释的不够好,概念包含有USAGE、USAGE_PAGE、USAGE_MINIMUM、USAGE_MAXIMUM。在描述符中,首先设置一个USAGE_PAGE,某些可用的USAGEs。在鼠标的例子中,在USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)允许你使用USAGE (Mouse),当用例页改为USAGE_PAGE (Button),允许在USAGE(X)和USAGE(Y)之前给按键指定USAGE_MINIMUM和USAGE_MAXIMUM,再然后用例页变回到USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)。用例页就像是命名空间一般,改变用例页作用于"usages"是否可用。请阅读文档"HID Usage Tables"获得更多细节。

•

Collections(集合):通过阅读文档关于集合的官方使用方法,用自己的话讲,集合用来组织数据,比如键盘可能內建触摸板,因此键盘数据需要保存在一个应用集合里,触摸板数据则保存在另一个应用集合里。可以给每个集合指定"Report ID",具体将在后面叙述。

可以将USAGE (Mouse)变为USAGE (Gamepad),让电脑知道这是一个带1个操作杆和3个按键的游戏手柄。将PS2控制器变为USB游戏手柄怎么样?控制器有16个按键和两个拇指棒,数据结构如下:

	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 0	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button
Byte 1	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button
Byte 2	Left X Axis as Signed Integer Left Y Axis as Signed Integer							
Byte 3								
Byte 4	Right X Axis as Signed Integer							
Byte 5	Right Y Axis as Signed Integer							

C语言的数据结构如下:

```
1  struct gamepad_report_t
2  {
3     uint16_t buttons;
4     int8_t left_x;
5     int8_t left_y;
6     int8_t right_x;
7     int8_t right_y;
8  }
```

让电脑知道这是一个游戏手柄:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2 USAGE (Game Pad)
3 COLLECTION (Application)
4 COLLECTION (Physical)
5
6 ...
7
8 END COLLECTION
9 END COLLECTION
```

按键的描述如下:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Button)
2 USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
3 USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 16)
4 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
5 LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
6 REPORT_COUNT (16)
7 REPORT_SIZE (1)
8 INPUT (Data, Var, Abs)
```

拇指棒的四个轴:

```
1  USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2  USAGE (X)
3  USAGE (Y)
4  USAGE (Z)
5  USAGE (Rx)
6  LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
7  LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
8  REPORT_SIZE (8)
9  REPORT_COUNT (4)
10  INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
```

注:Z表示右边拇指棒的X轴,Rx表示右边拇指棒的Y轴。这看起来不合理,但是是目前大多数游戏手柄的工作方式。在《战地:叛逆连队2》上测试是可以工作的。

注:用"absolute"表示类似操作杆的东西,"relative"表示类似鼠标的东西。 结果如下:

```
1 USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
2 USAGE (Game Pad)
3 COLLECTION (Application)
4 COLLECTION (Physical)
5 USAGE_PAGE (Button)
6 USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
7 USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 16)
8 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
9 LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (1)
10 REPORT_COUNT (16)
11 REPORT_SIZE (1)
12 INPUT (Data, Var, Abs)
13 USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
14 USAGE (X)
15 USAGE (Y)
16 USAGE (Z)
17 USAGE (Rx)
18 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
19 LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
20 REPORT_SIZE (8)
21 REPORT_SIZE (8)
22 INPUT (Data, Var, Abs)
23 END COLLECTION
END COLLECTION
```

两个玩家呢? 这就显示出集合的方便之处:

```
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Game Pad)
COLLECTION (Application)
COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT_ID (1)

END COLLECTION

SEND COLLECTION
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
COLLECTION (Application)
COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT_ID (2)

REPORT_ID (2)

END COLLECTION
```

填充上数据区域,得到:

```
1
```

```
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Game Pad)
COLLECTION (Application)
COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT ID (1)
USAGE_PAGE (Button)
USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)
USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 16)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (0)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (1)
REPORT_COUNT (16)
REPORT_SIZE (1)
INPUT (Data, Var, Abs)
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (X)
USAGE (Y)
USAGE (Y)
USAGE (Rx)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
LOGICAL_MAXIMUM (127)
REPORT_SIZE (8)
                               USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
 20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
                                                                            REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_COUNT (4)
INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
                           END COLLECTION

END COLLECTION

USAGE PAGE (Generic Desktop)

USAGE (Game Pad)

COLLECTION (Application)

COLLECTION (Physical)

REPORT_ID (2)

USAGE PAGE (Button)

USAGE_MINIMUM (Button 1)

USAGE_MAXIMUM (Button 16)

LOGICAL MINIMUM (4)

LOGICAL MINIMUM (1)

REPORT_COUNT (16)

REPORT_SUZE (1)

INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)

USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)

USAGE (X)
                                                      END COLLECTION
 31
32
  33
34
  35
36
  37
38
39
                                                   USAGE_PAGE (Generic De:
USAGE (X)
USAGE (Y)
USAGE (Z)
USAGE (Z)
USAGE (Rx)
LOGICAL_MINIMUM (-127)
REPORT_SIZE (8)
REPORT_COUNT (4)
INPUT (Data,Var,Abs)
END COLLECTION
 41
42
43
44
  49
                                END COLLECTION
```

这样看起来,在数据结构上加上Report ID真的很重要:

	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 0	Report ID							
Byte 1	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button
Byte 2	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button	Button
Byte 3	Left X Axis as Signed Integer							
Byte 4	Left Y Axis as Signed Integer Right X Axis as Signed Integer							
Byte 5								
Byte 6	Right Y Axis as Signed Integer							

C语言数据结构:

```
1  struct multiplayer_gamepad_report_t
2  {
3     uint8_t report_id;
4     uint16_t buttons;
5     int8_t left_x;
6     int8_t left_y;
7     int8_t right_x;
8     int8_t right_y;
9  }
```

在发送数据到电脑上之前必须手动的设置Report ID,目的是为了让电脑知道数据来自哪个游戏手柄。

```
•
```

```
multiplayer_gamepad_report_t player1_report;
multiplayer_gamepad_report_t player2_report;
player1_report.report_id = 1;
player2_report.report_id = 2;
```

也可以用Collections和Report ID设成综合性设备。因此包含键盘、鼠标和游戏手柄(2)的描述符如下:

```
USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Keyboard)
COLLECTION (Application)
                REPORT_ID (1)
        END COLLECTION
 6
        USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
        USAGE (Mouse)
        COLLECTION (Application)
USAGE (Pointer)
10
               COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT_ID (2)
               END COLLECTION
        END COLLECTION
        USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Game Pad)
COLLECTION (Application)
COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT_ID (3)
17
18
20
                END COLLECTION
22
        END COLLECTION
23
        USAGE_PAGE (Generic Desktop)
USAGE (Game Pad)
COLLECTION (Application)
COLLECTION (Physical)
REPORT_ID (4)
24
25
28
29
                END COLLECTION
30
        END COLLECTION
31
```

当然数据结构也要增加Report ID:

```
struct keyboard_report_t

{
    uint8_t report_id;
    uint8_t reserved;
    uint8_t keycode[6];

}

struct mouse_report_t

{
    uint8_t report_id;
    uint8_t buttons;
    int8_t x;
    int8_t y;

}

struct gamepad_report_t

{
    uint8_t report_id;
    uint8_t report_id;
    uint8_t report_id;
    int8_t y;

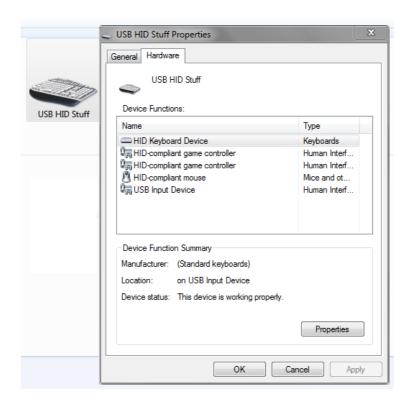
}

struct gamepad_report_t

{
    uint8_t report_id;
    uint16_t buttons;
    int8_t left_x;
    int8_t left_x;
    int8_t left_y;
    int8_t right_x;
    int8_t right_y;
}
```

由于改变了数据结构,设备不再支持启动协议,因此不用定义协议。相应的改变usbconfig.h。想要看到这个效果,USnooBie导入工程示例,Windows的"设备和打印"上显示:





编辑于 2017-07-27 17:35