



User Name

Password

Log in

Help

Register

☐ Remember Me?

What's New?

Forum

New Posts FAQ Calendar Community

Forum Actions

Quick Links

Advanced Search

[Home](#) [Forum](#) [Main Category](#) [Technical Support & Questions](#)

Gamepad emulation using teensy 4.0

Forum Rule: Always post **complete source code** & details to reproduce any issue!

If this is your first visit, be sure to check out the **FAQ** by clicking the link above. You may have to **register** before you can post: click the register link above to proceed. To start viewing messages, select the forum that you want to visit from the selection below.

Results 1 to 4 of 4

Thread: Gamepad emulation using teensy 4.0

Thread Tools

Search Thread

Display

11-01-2020, 12:52 PM

#1

marcob

Member

Join Date: Sep 2020

Posts: 77

Gamepad emulation using teensy 4.0

Hi guys.

Is it possible to emulate a gamepad using a teensy 4.0 or only a specific teensy model can emulate a gamepad?

I am looking into making xinput controller using the teensy 4.0, same as it has been done here with a different microcontroller

<https://www.partsnotincluded.com/how...rduino-xinput/>

Thanks

Reply With Quote

11-01-2020, 03:16 PM

#2

MichaelMeissner

Senior Member+



Join Date: Nov 2012

Location: Ayer Massachussetts

Posts: 3,897

 Originally Posted by **marcob**

Hi guys.

Is it possible to emulate a gamepad using a teensy 4.0 or only a specific teensy model can emulate a gamepad?

I am looking into making xinput controller using the teensy 4.0, same as it has been done here with a different microcontroller

<https://www.partsnotincluded.com/how...rduino-xinput/>

Thanks

It depends on the code, and what devices the code uses. There are a few things that might prevent it from working on a Teensy 4.0/4.1. Many of things are minor, and can be changed in the code:

- The define for the Teensy 4.0/4.1 processor is different from the older Teensies. So if the code only explicitly checks for a Teensy LC, 3.2, 3.5, or 3.6, it might miss the Teensy 4.0 or 4.1. If it checks the higher level define (**CORE_TEENSY**), it may be fine.
- Only the first serial port is in the same location in all of the Teensy LC, 3.x, or 4.x. If the code uses Serial2 or Serial3, then you would need to use different pins. Given it also runs on AVR processors like the Leonardo that only have one serial port, I suspect it may not be an issue.
- If it uses a DAC (digital -> analog converter) to produce sounds, that will be a problem on the Teensy 4.0/4.1, which does not have a DAC. There are various ways to do sound on the Teensy 4.0/4.1, but it will involve re-coding the parts, and perhaps some trade-offs in terms of pin selection.
- If it uses analog pins A10 and A11 (on the inside of the Teensy LC, 3.x), these pins aren't in that position in the Teensy 4.0/4.1 (and on the 4.0, A10/A11 are on solder pads underneath the Teensy).
- If it uses the analog reference pin (AREF), the Teensy 4.0/4.1 doesn't have an AREF. If you are using AREF, but not setting it to an explicit value, you can generally use 3.3v as AREF.
- The code appears to have its own **boards.txt** file to add options. You would need to add equivalent options for the Teensy 4.0/4.1.

Reply With Quote

11-01-2020, 09:01 PM

#3

marcob 

Member

Join Date: Sep 2020

Posts: 77

 Originally Posted by **MichaelMeissner** 

It depends on the code, and what devices the code uses. There are a few things that might prevent it from working on a Teensy 4.0/4.1. Many of things are minor, and can be changed in the code:

- The define for the Teensy 4.0/4.1 processor is different from the older Teensies. So if the code only explicitly checks for a Teensy LC, 3.2, 3.5, or 3.6, it might miss the Teensy 4.0 or 4.1. If it checks the higher level define (**CORE_TEENSY**), it may be fine.
- Only the first serial port is in the same location in all of the Teensy LC, 3.x, or 4.x. If the code uses Serial2 or Serial3, then you would need to use different pins. Given it also runs on AVR processors like the Leonardo that only have one serial port, I suspect it may not be an issue.

- If it uses a DAC (digital -> analog converter) to produce sounds, that will be a problem on the Teensy 4.0/4.1, which does not have a DAC. There are various ways to do sound on the Teensy 4.0/4.1, but it will involve re-coding the parts, and perhaps some trade-offs in terms of pin selection.
- If it uses analog pins A10 and A11 (on the inside of the Teensy LC, 3.x), these pins aren't in that position in the Teensy 4.0/4.1 (and on the 4.0, A10/A11 are on solder pads underneath the Teensy).
- If it uses the analog reference pin (AREF), the Teensy 4.0/4.1 doesn't have an AREF. If you are using AREF, but not setting it to an explicit value, you can generally use 3.3v as AREF.
- The code appears to have its own **boards.txt** file to add options. You would need to add equivalent options for the Teensy 4.0/4.1.

Thank you for the reply.

I see. So it would be not that easy for novice like me

The reason why I am asking about the 4.0 is because it has two i2c channels, and I need that for the project I have been doing and shared here on the forum

Reply With Quote

11-01-2020, 10:17 PM

#4

marcob 

Member

Join Date: Sep 2020

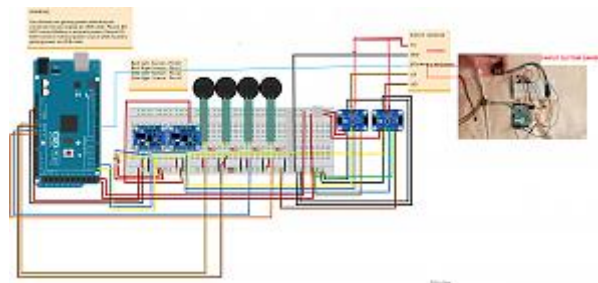
Posts: 77

I would like to share a method I was using when my system was running on the mega.

Maybe I can do the same with the teensy 4.0

I can actually connect the teensy 4.0 to the leonardo by replacing the joystick hooked on the leonardo.

I wish the code of the xinput controller would be updated for the teensy 4.0 of course.



code for the leonardo

Code:

```
// Set left joystick
if (UseLeftJoystick == true) {
  int leftJoyX = analogRead(Pin_LeftJoyX);
  int leftJoyY = analogRead(Pin_LeftJoyY);

  // White lie here... most generic joystick:
  // inverted by default. If the "Invert" var
  // then we need to do this transformation.
```

```

Gamepad emulation using teensy 4.0
if (InvertLeftYAxis == false) {
    leftJoyY = ADC_Max - leftJoyY;
}

XInput.setJoystick(JOY_LEFT, leftJoyX, leftJoyY);

// Set right joystick
if (UseRightJoystick == true) {
    int rightJoyX = analogRead(Pin_RightJoyX);
    int rightJoyY = analogRead(Pin_RightJoyY);

    if (InvertRightYAxis == false) {
        rightJoyY = ADC_Max - rightJoyY;
    }

    XInput.setJoystick(JOY_RIGHT, rightJoyX, rightJoyY);
}

// Send control data to the computer
XInput.send();
}

```

My old Code for the mega

Code:

```

    angle = 70;
    press2 = 1;
}
else {
    //servo1.write(78 , 20);
    ds3502_2.setWiperDefault(50);
    angle = 78;
    press2 = 1;
}
freq++;
runC = 1;
}
else if ((step == 1 || step == 2 && millis() - timer > 1000)) {
    //servo1.write(78 , 20);
    ds3502_2.setWiperDefault(50);
    angle = 78;
    freq = 1;
    press2 = 1;
}
timer = millis();
}

if (press1 == 1 || press2 == 1)
    digitalWrite(Button , LOW);
else
    digitalWrite(Button , HIGH);

Serial.println("Button: " + String(digitalRead(Button)));
laststep = steps;
delay(80);
}

```

and I also made the xinput controller wireless using a minirouter and virtualhere, same as i did for this psaim controller that I made wireless connected to the pc

<https://streamable.com/t4599>

Reply With Quote

Quick Navigation

Technical Support & Questions

Top

« Previous Thread | Next Thread »

Posting Permissions



You may not post new threads.

You may not post replies.

You may not post new threads

You may not post replies

You may not post attachments

You may not edit your posts

BB code is On

Smilies are On

[IMG] code is On

[VIDEO] code is On

HTML code is Off

Forum Rules

-- Default Style

▼

PJRC Electronic Projects Archive Top

All times are GMT. The time now is 07:43 PM.

Powered by vBulletin® Version 4.2.2
Copyright © 2020 vBulletin Solutions, Inc. All rights reserved.