



# Application Note

## AN\_394

# User Guide for FT260

**Version 1.0**

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The FT260 is a USB device which supports I<sup>2</sup>C and UART communication through the standard USB HID interface. This guide describes the FT260 HID report formats, and is intended for developers who are creating applications, extending FTDI provided applications or implementing FTDI's applications for the FT260.

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## **Table of Contents**

<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.1 Overview</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.2 FT260 HID Interfaces and Endpoints</b>	<b>6</b>
1.2.1 Interfaces	6
1.2.2 Endpoints	6
<b>1.3 Scope</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2 Wiring</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1 I<sup>2</sup>C</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.2 UART</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3 Getting Started</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4 FT260 HID Reports</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4.1 HID Class Requests for Reports</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1.1 Get Report	13
4.1.2 Set Report	14
<b>4.2 HID Report Structure</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4.3 FT260 Report ID List</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4.4 System Status Reports</b>	<b>16</b>
4.4.1 Chip Version	16
4.4.2 Get System Status	16
4.4.3 Set System Clock	18
4.4.4 Set UART Mode	18
4.4.5 Enable Interrupt/Wake up	19
4.4.6 Select GPIO2 Function	19
4.4.7 Enable UART DCD RI	19
4.4.8 Select GPIOA Function	20
4.4.9 Select GPIOG Function	20
4.4.10 Set Interrupt Trigger Condition	21
4.4.11 Set Suspend Out Polarity	21

4.4.12	Enable UART RI Wakeup .....	21
4.4.13	Set UART RI Wakeup Config .....	22
4.4.14	I <sup>2</sup> C Reset .....	22
4.4.15	Set I <sup>2</sup> C Clock Speed.....	22
4.4.16	UART Reset .....	22
4.4.17	Configure UART .....	23
4.4.18	Set UART Baud Rate .....	25
4.4.19	Set UART Data Bit .....	25
4.4.20	Set UART Parity .....	25
4.4.21	Set UART Stop Bit .....	26
4.4.22	Set UART Breaking .....	26
4.4.23	Set UART XON / XOFF .....	26
<b>4.5</b>	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.5.1	Get I <sup>2</sup> C Status .....	28
4.5.2	I <sup>2</sup> C Write Request.....	29
4.5.3	I <sup>2</sup> C Read Request .....	30
4.5.4	I <sup>2</sup> C Input Report .....	30
<b>4.6</b>	<b>UART.....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.6.1	Get UART Settings.....	31
4.6.2	UART Write Request.....	32
4.6.3	UART Input Report.....	32
4.6.4	Get DCD & RI Status.....	33
<b>4.7</b>	<b>GPIO .....</b>	<b>33</b>
4.7.1	GPIO Write Request .....	33
4.7.2	GPIO Read Request .....	33
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Interrupt Report.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Sample Code to perform search with libudev .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Contact Information .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>– References .....</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>Document References .....</b>	<b>42</b>

<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Appendix B – List of Tables &amp; Figures .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix C – Revision History .....</b>	<b>44</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

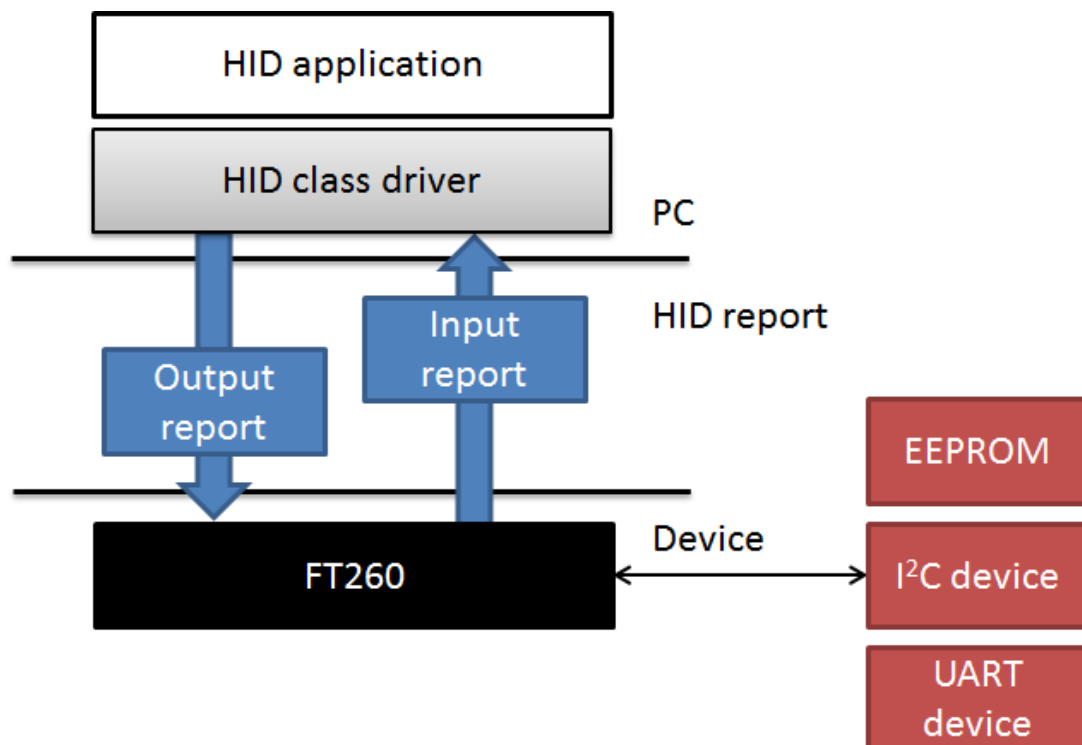
The FT260 is a full speed USB device which supports I<sup>2</sup>C and UART communication through standard USB HID interfaces. The USB HID class is natively supported by most operating systems. A custom driver is not required to be installed for the FT260. By default, the FT260 has two HID interfaces:

- The first HID interface sends and receives data via the **I<sup>2</sup>C** connection.
- The second HID interface sends and receives data via the **UART** connection.
- The HID interface can be configured by the DCFN0 and DCFN1 pins.

The USB HID class exchanges data between a host and a device by reports. There are three types of reports in USB HID:

1. **Feature report:** Configuration data are exchanged between the host and the HID device through a control pipe. The feature report is usually used to turn on/off a device function.
2. **Input report:** Data content that is sent from the HID device to the host.
3. **Output report:** Data content that is sent from the host to the HID device.

The FT260 device receives output reports from the HID application, decodes the requests, and passes the data to the connected I<sup>2</sup>C or UART device. Data received from the I<sup>2</sup>C or UART device is sent to the host by input reports.



**Figure 1.1 The FT260 System Block Diagram**

## 1.2 FT260 HID Interfaces and Endpoints

### 1.2.1 Interfaces

The FT260 interfaces can be configured as:

- I<sup>2</sup>C and UART
- I<sup>2</sup>C only
- UART only

The interfaces can be configured by mode pins: DCNF0 and DCNF1.

DCNF1	DCNF0	HID Interfaces
0	0	The default mode. The FT260 will create two HID interfaces: <b>I<sup>2</sup>C</b> and <b>UART</b> . This mode is the same as mode (1,1).
0	1	The FT260 will create a HID interface which sends and receives data via the <b>I<sup>2</sup>C</b> connection.
1	0	The FT260 will create a HID interface which sends and receives data via the <b>UART</b> connection.
1	1	The FT260 will create two HID interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first HID interface sends and receives data via the <b>I<sup>2</sup>C</b> connection.</li> <li>• The second HID interface sends and receives data via the <b>UART</b> connection.</li> </ul>

**Table 1.1 FT260 interface configuration**

### 1.2.2 Endpoints

An interface of the FT260 is composed of the following endpoints:

Endpoint	Usage
Control In	Input reports, Feature reports sent to the host with a GET_REPORT request
Control Out	Output reports, Feature reports received from the host with a SET_REPORT request
Interrupt In	Input reports
Interrupt Out	Output reports

**Table 1.2 FT260 endpoints**

## 1.3 Scope

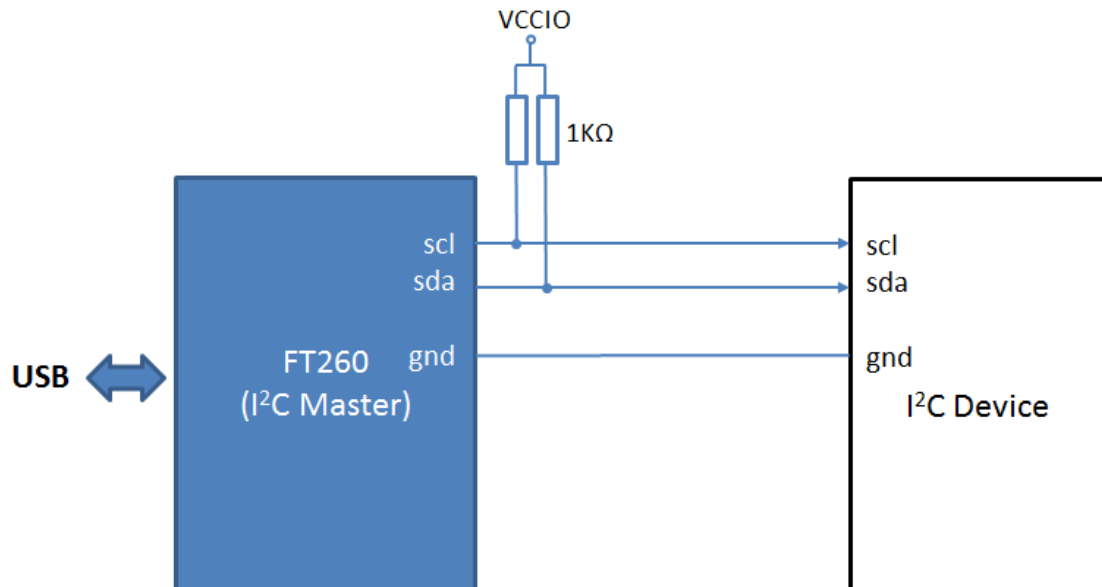
This guide describes the FT260 HID report formats, and is intended for developers who are creating applications, extending FTDI provided applications or implementing FTDI's applications for the FT260.

The sample source code contained in this application note is provided as an example and is neither guaranteed nor supported by FTDI.

## 2 Wiring

### 2.1 I<sup>2</sup>C

The FT260 I<sup>2</sup>C is open-drain architecture. It requires a suitable pull-high resistor on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus.



**Figure 2.1 The FT260 connects with I<sup>2</sup>C bus**

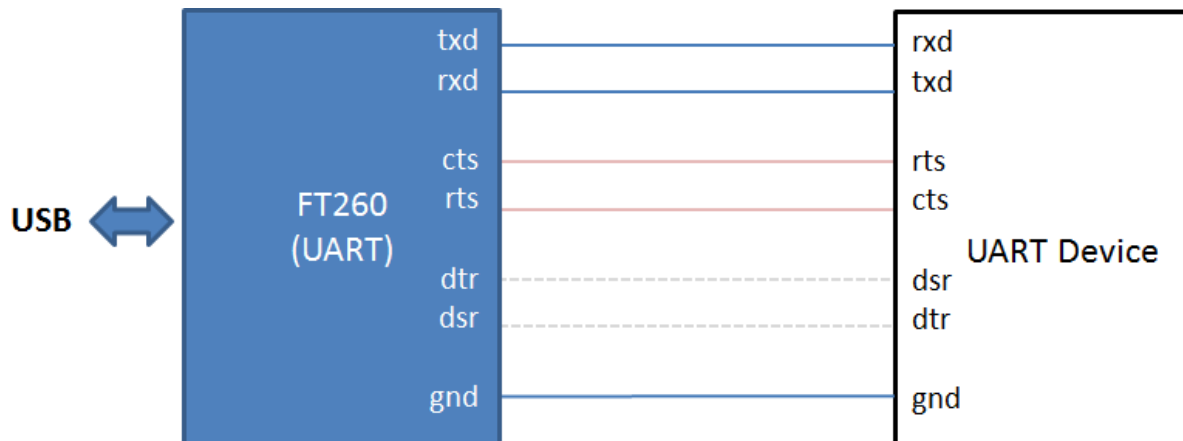
### 2.2 UART

The FT260 UART supports 4 flow control modes:

- Software flow control (default)
- Hardware flow control by CTS and RTS
- Hardware flow control by DTR and DSR
- No Flow Control

Software flow control mode is the default flow control mode of the FT260 and it has the simplest wiring. It only requires connecting TXD, RXD and GND. CTS, RTS, and DTR, DSR are optional for hardware flow control.





**Figure 2.2 The FT260 connects to an UART device**

### 3 Getting Started

This is a simple example which shows how to work with the FT260 on a Linux platform.

- Open the HID device by device path
- Get the info about the device driver using an ioctl function, which communicates with the underlying device driver to get parameters.
- Send requests to the FT260

#### Example

```
#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/input.h>
#include <linux/hidraw.h>

/*
 * For the systems that don't have the new version of hidraw.h in userspace.
 */
#ifdef HIDIOCSFEATURE
#warning Please have your distro update the userspace kernel headers
#define HIDIOCSFEATURE(len)   _IOC(_IOC_WRITE|_IOC_READ, 'H', 0x06, len)
#define HIDIOCGFEATURE(len)   _IOC(_IOC_WRITE|_IOC_READ, 'H', 0x07, len)
#endif

#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>

const char* bus_type_str(int bus) {
    switch (bus) {
        case BUS_USB:      return "USB";
        case BUS_HIL:      return "HIL";
        case BUS_BLUETOOTH: return "Bluetooth";
        case BUS_VIRTUAL:  return "Virtual";
        default:           return "Other";
    }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int fd;
    int res, desc_size = 0;
    char buf[256];
    struct hidraw_report_descriptor rpt_desc;
    struct hidraw_devinfo info;
    char* device = "/dev/hidraw0";

    if (argc > 1) {
        device = argv[1];
    }
}
```

```
/* Open the Device with non-blocking reads. */
/* It will be better if use libudev instead of hard coded path.
   You can check Appendix A for the example of using libudev */
fd = open(device, O_RDWR|O_NONBLOCK);

if (fd < 0) {
    perror("Unable to open device");
    return 1;
}

memset(&rpt_desc, 0x0, sizeof(rpt_desc));
memset(&info, 0x0, sizeof(info));
memset(buf, 0x0, sizeof(buf));

/* Get Report Descriptor Size */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRDESCSIZE, &desc_size);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRDESCSIZE");
} else {
    printf("Report Descriptor Size: %d\n", desc_size);
}

/* Get Raw Name */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRAWNAME(256), buf);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRAWNAME");
} else {
    printf("Raw Name: %s\n", buf);
}

/* Get Raw Info */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRAWINFO, &info);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRAWINFO");
} else {
    printf("Raw Info:\n");
    printf("\tbustype: %d (%s)\n",
           info.bustype, bus_type_str(info.bustype));
    printf("\tvendor: 0x%04hx\n", info.vendor);
    printf("\tproduct: 0x%04hx\n", info.product);
}

/* Set Feature */
buf[0] = 0xA1; /* SYSTEM_SETTING_ID */
buf[1] = 0x22; /* I2C_SPEED */
buf[2] = 0x01; /* 400Kbps */
buf[3] = 0x90;
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCSFEATURE(4), buf);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCSFEATURE");
} else {
    printf("ioctl HIDIOCSFEATURE returned: %d\n", res);
}

/* Send a Report to the Device */
buf[0] = 0xD0; /* I2C write */
buf[1] = 0x22; /* Slave address */
buf[2] = 0x06; /* Start and Stop */
buf[3] = 0x03; /* data len */
```

```
buf[4] = 'a';
buf[5] = 'b';
buf[6] = 'c';

res = write(fd, buf, 7);
if (res < 0) {
    printf("Error: %d\n", errno);
    perror("write");
} else {
    printf("write() wrote %d bytes\n", res);
}

close(fd);
return 0;
}
```

## 4 FT260 HID Reports

The USB HID class exchanges data between a host and a device by reports, which are the actual data. There are three types of reports:

1. **Feature report:** Configuration data are exchanged between the host and the HID device through a control pipe. The feature report is usually used to turn on/off a device function.
2. **Input report:** Data that is sent from the HID device to the host.
3. **Output report:** Data that is sent from the host to the HID device.

The FT260 device receives output reports from the HID application, decodes the requests, and passes the data to the connected I<sup>2</sup>C or UART device. Or, it receives data from the I<sup>2</sup>C or UART device and sends the data to the host via input reports.

Please note that according to the USB HID spec, only one report is allowed in a single USB transfer and the report size of the FT260 is limited to 64 bytes, including a Report ID. If you have data larger than 64 bytes, including a Report ID and payload header, it must be separated into continuous HID reports for transfer.

### 4.1 HID Class Requests for Reports

The HID class-specific requests allow the host to enquire about the capabilities and state of the FT260 and to set the state of the output and feature items. These transactions are done over the Control pipe. In the FT260, only feature reports can be got or set via the control pipe, i.e. HID class-specific requests.

#### 4.1.1 Get Report

The Get\_Report request allows the host to receive a report via the Control pipe.

##### 4.1.1.1 The setup packet:

Offset	Field	Size	Description
0	bmRequestType	1	Bits specifying characteristics of request. 10100001b
1	bRequest	1	GET_REPORT (0x01)
2	wValue	2	Report Type (high byte) : Feature (0x03) Report ID (low byte)
4	wIndex	2	Interface
6	wLength	2	Report Length

#### 4.1.1.2 The Data stage:

The HID report will be received in the data stage.

### 4.1.2 Set Report

The Set\_Report request allows the host to send a report to the device, possibly setting the state of input, output, or feature controls.

#### 4.1.2.1 The setup packet:

Offset	Field	Size	Description
0	bmRequestType	1	Bits specifying characteristics of request. 00100001b
1	bRequest	1	SET_REPORT (0x09)
2	wValue	2	Report Type (high byte): Feature (0x03) Report ID (low byte)
4	wIndex	2	Interface
6	wLength	2	Report Length

#### 4.1.2.2 The Data stage:

The HID report will be transferred in the data stage.

## 4.2 HID Report Structure

The first byte of a HID report is the Report ID, and it is followed by the data payload.

The USB HID class allows a device to define multiple report structures. In order to indicate which data fields are represented in each report structure, the first byte of report structures is assigned to be a Report ID, a 1-byte identification prefix to each report transfer. The details of the FT260 report structures will be illustrated in the following sections.

### 4.3 FT260 Report ID List

Here is the list of report IDs supported by the FT260. The detailed data structure of each report is described in the following sections.

Report ID	Type	Description
0xA0	Feature	Chip code
0xA1	Feature	System Setting
0xB0	Feature	GPIO
0xB1	Input	Interrupt Status (from UART interface)
0xC0	Feature	I <sup>2</sup> C Status
0xC2	Output	I <sup>2</sup> C Read Request
0xD0 to 0xDE	Input, Output	I <sup>2</sup> C Report
0xE0	Feature	UART Status
0xE2	Feature	UART RI and DCD Status
0xF0 to 0xFE	Input, Output	UART Report

## 4.4 System Status Reports

### 4.4.1 Chip Version

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA0
Bytes 1–4	Chip code	FTDI chip identification code For example, it could be: 0260 0200. 0260 is the chip part number. 0200 is the version control number. The 3rd byte, 02, is the minor version, and 4th byte, 00, is the major version.
Bytes 5–12	Reserved	Reserved

### 4.4.2 Get System Status

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	chip_mode	DCNF0 and DCNF1 pin status Bit0: the value of DCNF0 Bit1: the value of DCNF1
Byte 2	clk_ctl	0: 12 MHz 1: 24 MHz 2: 48 MHz
Byte 3	suspend_status	Suspend status 0: the FT260 is not suspended 1: the FT260 is suspended
Byte 4	pwren_status	PWREN status, which indicates the FT260 is ready to use (after USB enumeration) 0: the FT260 is not ready to use, i.e. suspended, or before USB enumeration. 1: the FT260 is ready to use.
Byte 5	i2c_enable	0: I <sup>2</sup> C is disabled 1: I <sup>2</sup> C is enabled
Byte 6	uart_mode	0: OFF; UART pins act as GPIO 1: RTS_CTS mode 2: DTR_DSR mode 3: XON_XOFF (software flow control) 4: No flow control mode



Byte 6	hid_over_i2c_enable	0: The HID-over-I <sup>2</sup> C feature is not configured. 1: The HID-over-I <sup>2</sup> C feature is configured, and the FT260 is operating as a HID-over-I <sup>2</sup> C bridge.
Byte 7	gpio2_function	0: GPIO 1: SUSPOUT 2: PWREN# (active-low) 4: TX_LED
Byte 8	gpioA_function	0: GPIO 3: TX_ACTIVE 4: TX_LED
Byte 9	gpioG_function	0: GPIO 2: PWREN# (active-low) 5: RX_LED 6: BCD_DET
Byte 10	suspend_out_pol	0: Suspend output active-high 1: Suspend output active-low
Byte 11	enable_wakeup_int	0: Disabled. The pin acts as GPIO3. 1: Enabled. The pin acts as wakeup/interrupt.
Byte 12	intr_cond	Bit [1:0] The trigger condition of the interrupt pin 00b: rising edge 01b: level (high) 10b: falling edge 11b: level (low)  Bit [3:2] Interrupt level duration select. When the interrupt level exceeds the trigger level for the specified duration, the interrupt signal will be generated. 01b: 1 ms 10b: 5 ms 11b: 30 ms
Byte 13	enable_power_saving	If power saving mode is enabled and the FT260 is idle for 5 seconds, it will switch the system clock to 30 kHz to save power. 0: disable power saving 1: enable power saving
Byte 14 to byte 17	reserved	reserved

### 4.4.3 Set System Clock

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x01: Set Clock
Byte 2	clk_ctl	0: 12 MHz 1: 24 MHz 2: 48 MHz

### 4.4.4 Set UART Mode

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x03: Set UART Mode
Byte 2	enable_uart_mode	0: OFF, and switch UART pins to GPIO 1: RTS_CTS mode (GPIOB =>RTSN, GPIOE =>CTSN) 2: DTR_DSR mode (GPIOF =>DTRN, GPIOH => DSRN) 3: XON_XOFF (software flow control) 4: No flow control mode

Flow control is used to control the flow of data and prevent buffer overrun if a device cannot accept more data. It is also sometimes termed 'handshaking'. There are 3 main settings for flow control as described below.

#### 4.4.4.1 Hardware flow control (RTS\_CTS, DTR\_DSR)

This setting uses the RTS# and CTS# lines. The RTS# line of one device (A) drives the CTS# line of the other device (B) and vice versa. If the RTS# line of device (A) is active it is stating the device (A) is able to accept more data by driving the CTS# input of the device (B) at the other end of the link active. Otherwise device (B) should stop transmitting.

#### 4.4.4.2 Software flow control (XON\_XOFF)

This setting uses special characters to start and stop data flow. These are termed XON and XOFF (from "transmit on" and "transmit off", respectively). The XON character tells the downstream device to start send data. The XOFF character tells the downstream device to stop sending data. Usually it is possible to define these characters in an application. The default value for XON is 0x11 and for XOFF is 0x13. To change the values, please refer to section 4.4.23.

#### 4.4.4.3 No flow control mode

This setting does not use flow control at all and relies on the application or device being able to move data fast enough to prevent overrun.

#### 4.4.5 Enable Interrupt/Wake up

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x05: Enable Interrupt/Wake up
Byte 2	enable	0: disable wakeup/interrupt and switch pin to GPIO3 1: enable wakeup/interrupt and disable GPIO3

#### 4.4.6 Select GPIO2 Function

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x06: Select GPIO2 Function
Byte 2	function	The active function of the pin GPIO2: 0: GPIO 1: SUSPOUT 2: PWREN# (active-low) 4: TX_LED

The pin GPIO2 can be configured as the following functions:

- **GPIO**, General Purpose I/O.
- **SUSPOUT** is the suspend indicator when the USB enters suspend state. By default it is active low. It can be configured as active high.
- **PWREN** is the power enable indicator when FT260 is USB enumerated. It is active low.
- **TX\_LED** is the LED driving source when data is transmitted on UART TX port.

#### 4.4.7 Enable UART DCD RI

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x07: Enable UART DCD RI
Byte 2	enable	0: disable UART DCD, UART RI, and switch pin to GPIO4, GPIO5 1: enable and switch pin to UART DCD, UART RI

### 4.4.8 Select GPIOA Function

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x08: Select GPIOA Function
Byte 2	function	The active function of the pin GPIOA: 0: GPIO 3: TX_ACTIVE 4: TX_LED

The pin GPIOA can be configured as the following functions:

- **GPIO**, General Purpose I/O.
- **TX\_ACTIVE** is the default function to indicate the UART transmitter is active.
- **TX\_LED** is the LED driving source when data is transmitted on the UART TX port.

### 4.4.9 Select GPIOG Function

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x09: Select GPIOG Function
Byte 2	function	The active function of the pin GPIOG: 0: GPIO 2: PWREN# (active-low) 5: RX_LED 6: BCD_DET

The pin GPIOG can be configured as the following functions:

- **GPIO**, General Purpose I/O.
- **PWREN** is the power enable indicator when FT260 is USB enumerated. It is active low.
- **RX\_LED** is the LED driving source when data is transmitted on the UART RX port.
- **BCD\_DET** is the default function as the battery charger detection indicator output when the device is connected to a dedicated battery charger port.

#### 4.4.10 Set Interrupt Trigger Condition

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x0A: Set Interrupt Trigger Condition
Byte 2	intr_type	Interrupt type: 0: rising edge 1: level (high) 2: falling edge 3: level (low)
Byte 3	delay	Interrupt level width select. When the interrupt level exceeds the trigger level for the specified duration, the interrupt signal will be generated. This setting only takes effect when intr_type = level (high or low). 1: 1ms 2: 5ms 3: 30ms

#### 4.4.11 Set Suspend Out Polarity

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x0B: Set Suspend Out Polarity
Byte 2	polarity	0: Suspend output active-high 1: Suspend output active-low

#### 4.4.12 Enable UART RI Wakeup

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x0C: Enable UART RI Wakeup
Byte 2	enable	0: disable 1: enable UART RI remote wakeup capability.

#### 4.4.13 Set UART RI Wakeup Config

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x0D: Set UART RI Wakeup Config
Byte 2	config	Set UART RI remote wake up type. 0 : rising edge 1 : falling edge (default)

#### 4.4.14 I<sup>2</sup>C Reset

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x20: I <sup>2</sup> C Reset

The request will reset the I<sup>2</sup>C master controller.

#### 4.4.15 Set I<sup>2</sup>C Clock Speed

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x22: Set I <sup>2</sup> C Clock Speed
Byte 2	speed_LSB	The speed of I <sup>2</sup> C clock, whose range is from 60K bps to 3400K bps.
Byte 3	speed_MSB	

Clock Speed is the frequency of the I<sup>2</sup>C bus clock in kilohertz (KHz). It's a two-byte number. For example, if the target clock speed is 100K, the LSB will be 0x64 and the MSB will be 0x00. If the target clock speed is 1000K (1M), the LSB will be 0xE8 and the MSB will be 0x03. If the given clock speed is not supported, the clock speed will fallback to 100K.

#### 4.4.16 UART Reset

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x40: UART Reset

The request will reset the FT260 UART controller.

#### 4.4.17 Configure UART

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x41: Configure UART
Byte 2	flow_ctrl	0: OFF, and switch UART pins to GPIO 1: RTS_CTS mode (GPIOB =>RTSN, GPIOE =>CTSN) 2: DTR_DSR mode (GPIOF =>DTRN, GPIOH => DSRN) 3: XON_XOFF (software flow control) 4: No flow control mode
Byte 3 to byte 6	baud_rate	UART baud rate, which is unsigned int, little-endian. e.g. 9600 = 0x2580 => [0x80, 0x25, 0x00, 0x00] 19200 = 0x4B00 => [0x00, 0x4B, 0x00, 0x00] The FT260 UART supports baud rate range from 1200 to 12M.
Byte 7	data_bit	The number of data bits: 0x07: 7 data bits 0x08: 8 data bits
Byte 8	parity	0: No parity 1: <b>Odd</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an odd number of 1's are sent 2: <b>Even</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an even number of 1's are sent 3: <b>High</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always High 4: <b>Low</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always Low
Byte 9	stop_bit	The number of stop bits: 0: one stop bit 2: two stop bits
Byte 10	breaking	When active the TXD line goes into 'spacing' state which causes a break in the receiving UART. 0: no break 1: break

#### 4.4.17.1 UART Baud Rate Calculation

The UART can support baud rates from 1.2 Kbaud to 12 Mbaud defined by the following function.

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{\text{Operating Clock Frequency}}{\text{Baud Divisor}}$$

The baud divisor is used to divide the operating clock frequency to the desired baud rate. It can take any value between 4 and 40000 with the added option of adding a fractional component in the order of 1/8ths.

Example: To generate an 115200 baud rate in the FT260, the operating clock frequency to the UART controller equals to 48MHz. The baud divisor can be calculated as shown in the below equation.

$$\text{Baud Divisor} = \frac{48\text{MHz}}{115200\text{Hz}} = 416.667$$

Due to the fractional component is the order of 1/8ths, the baud divisor must be selected as 416.625. It is obvious that the difference of baud divisors will produce a percentage error. A comparison of standard baud rates and the divisor values can be seen in table below. This shows the baud rate required, followed by the divisor value needed to achieve this if the UART is running off a 48MHz clock. Then it lists the actual baud rate achieved and finally the percentage error this produces.

Target Baud Rate	Ideal Baud Divisor	Actual Baud Divisor	Actual Baud Rate	Baud Error Rate
12,000,000	4	4	12,000,000	0.00%±0.25% *Note
9,600,000	5	5	9,600,000	0.00%±0.25%
8,000,000	6	6	8,000,000	0.00%±0.25%
6,000,000	8	8	6,000,000	0.00%±0.25%
3,000,000	16	16	3,000,000	0.00%±0.25%
2,000,000	24	24	2,000,000	0.00%±0.25%
1,500,000	32	32	1,500,000	0.00%±0.25%
1,000,000	48	48	1,000,000	0.00%±0.25%
921,600	52.08 $\bar{3}$	52	923,076.9231	0.16%±0.25%
460,800	104.1 $\bar{6}$	104.125	460,984.3938	0.04%±0.25%
230,400	208. $\bar{3}$	208.250	230,492.1969	0.04%±0.25%
115,200	416. $\bar{6}$	416.625	115,211.5212	0.01%±0.25%
57,600	833. $\bar{3}$	833.250	57,605.7606	0.01%±0.25%
38,400	1,250	1250	38,400	0.00%±0.25%



19,200	2,500	2500	19,200	0.00%±0.25%
9,600	5,000	5000	9,600	0.00%±0.25%
4,800	10,000	10000	4,800	0.00%±0.25%
2,400	20,000	20000	2,400	0.00%±0.25%
1,200	40,000	40000	1,200	0.00%±0.25%

**Table 4.1 Baud Rate Comparison**

\*Note that the baud error rate with ±0.25% is from the internal oscpll.

#### 4.4.18 Set UART Baud Rate

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x42: Set UART Baud Rate
Byte 2 to byte 5	baud_rate	UART baud rate, which is unsigned int, little-endian. e.g. 9600 = 0x2580 => [0x80, 0x25, 0x00, 0x00] 19200 = 0x4B00 => [0x00, 0x4B, 0x00, 0x00] The FT260 UART supports baud rate range from 1200 to 12M.

#### 4.4.19 Set UART Data Bit

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x43: Set UART Data Bit
Byte 2	data_bit	The number of UART data bits: 0x07: 7 data bits 0x08: 8 data bits

#### 4.4.20 Set UART Parity

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x44: Set UART Parity
Byte 2	parity	0: No parity

		<p>1: <b>Odd</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an odd number of 1's are sent</p> <p>2: <b>Even</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an even number of 1's are sent</p> <p>3: <b>High</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always High</p> <p>4: <b>Low</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always Low</p>
--	--	---

#### 4.4.21 Set UART Stop Bit

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x45: Set UART Stop Bit
Byte 2	stop_bit	The number of stop bits: 0: one stop bit 2: two stop bits

#### 4.4.22 Set UART Breaking

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x46: Set UART Breaking
Byte 2	breaking	When active the TXD line goes into 'spacing' state which causes a break in the receiving UART. 0: no break 1: break

#### 4.4.23 Set UART XON / XOFF

Direction: Feature Out

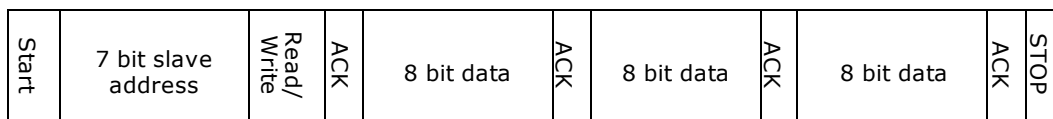
Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xA1
Byte 1	request	0x49: Set UART XON / XOFF
Byte 2	XON char	Character to be used for XON flow control
Byte 3	XOFF char	Character to be used for XOFF flow control

## 4.5 I<sup>2</sup>C

I<sup>2</sup>C (Inter Integrated Circuit) is a multi-master serial bus invented by Philips. I<sup>2</sup>C uses two bi-directional open-drain wires called serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL). Common I<sup>2</sup>C bus speeds are the 100 kbit/s standard mode (SM), 400 kbit/s fast mode (FM), 1 Mbit/s Fast mode plus (FM+), and 3.4 Mbit/s High Speed mode (HS).

### I<sup>2</sup>C transaction

All I<sup>2</sup>C transactions begin with a START condition, a slave address, a single bit representing write (0) or read (1), and are terminated by a STOP condition. All transactions are controlled by the master.



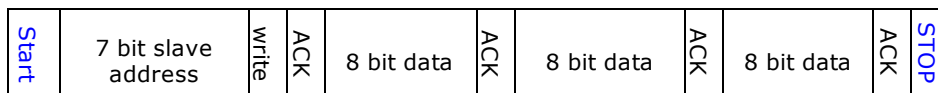
I<sup>2</sup>C defines three basic types of message:

- Single message where a master writes data to a slave;
- Single message where a master reads data from a slave;
- Combined messages, where a master issues at least two reads and/or writes to one or more slaves

For more information on the protocol, refer to the I<sup>2</sup>C specification.

The FT260 provides flexibility to allow users to decide when to send START and STOP conditions. Here are some examples. The following scenarios are supported by the FT260.

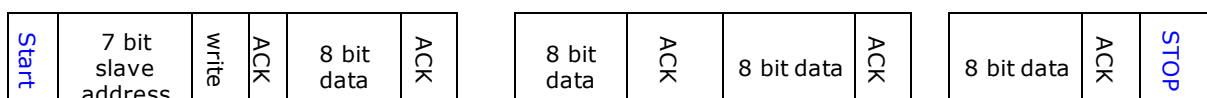
Send data with START\_AND\_STOP conditions



Send the first packet with START condition, and then send remaining data in the other packet with STOP condition.

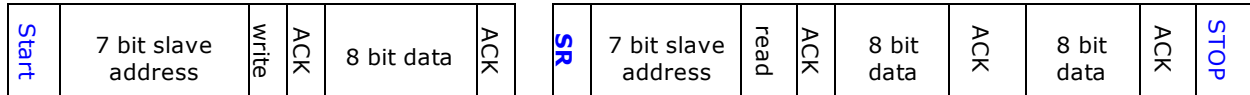


Separate data into three packets.



## I<sup>2</sup>C combined message

In a combined message, each read or write begins with a START and the slave address. After the first START, these are also called repeated START bits; repeated START bits are not preceded by STOP bits, which is how slaves know the next transfer is part of the same message.



SR = repeated START condition

### 4.5.1 Get I<sup>2</sup>C Status

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xC0
Byte 1	bus status	I2C bus status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bit 0 = controller busy: all other status bits invalid</li> <li>• bit 1 = error condition</li> <li>• bit 2 = slave address was not acknowledged during last operation</li> <li>• bit 3 = data not acknowledged during last operation</li> <li>• bit 4 = arbitration lost during last operation</li> <li>• bit 5 = controller idle</li> <li>• bit 6 = bus busy</li> </ul>
Byte 2	speed_LSB	The speed of I <sup>2</sup> C transmission. It ranges from 60K bps to 3400K bps. Clock Speed is the frequency of the I <sup>2</sup> C bus clock in kilohertz (kHz). It's a two-byte number
Byte 3	speed_MSB	
Byte 4	reserved	reserved

## 4.5.2 I<sup>2</sup>C Write Request

Direction: Interrupt Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xD0 – 0xDE The report ID determines the length of the data payload, in multiples of 4 bytes. 0xD0 : maximum data size is 4 bytes 0xD1 : maximum data size is 8 bytes 0xD2 : maximum data size is 12 bytes ... 0xDE : maximum data size is 60 bytes
Byte 1	slaveAddr	The address (7-bit) of the I <sup>2</sup> C slave device
Byte 2	flag	The I <sup>2</sup> C condition to be sent with this I <sup>2</sup> C transaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: None</li> <li>• 0x02: START</li> <li>• 0x03: Repeated_START                Repeated_START will not send master code in HS mode</li> <li>• 0x04: STOP</li> <li>• 0x06: START_AND_STOP</li> </ul>
Byte 3	length	The length of valid data of payload.
Byte 4 to Byte 63	data	The data payload. The maximum size of the data payload is determined by the report ID: (Report ID - 0xD0 + 1) * 4

### Maximum Data Payload Size

The packet size of a HID report is fixed, the FT260 defines a series of report IDs for sending I<sup>2</sup>C write request with different packet size.

For example, the report ID 0xDE defines a 64 bytes packet, which is composed of 4 bytes header and 60 bytes data payload.

If the data is larger than 60 bytes, it cannot be sent in one packet. The data must be divided and sent in continuous packets.

However, if the data to be sent is only a few bytes, 60 bytes payload seems wasteful.

The FT260 defines a series of report IDs with data payload sizes in multiples of 4. Starting from report ID 0xD0, which defines 4 bytes data payload, the next report ID 0xD1 defines 8 bytes data payload, until report ID 0xDE which defines 60 bytes data payload.

The length field indicates the number of valid bytes in the data payload. For example, if you have 5 bytes to send, you can choose report ID 0xD1, which has 8 bytes payload, and set the length field to 5.

### 4.5.3 I<sup>2</sup>C Read Request

Direction: Interrupt Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xC2
Byte 1	slaveAddr	The address (7-bit) of the I <sup>2</sup> C slave device
Byte 2	flag	The I <sup>2</sup> C condition will be sent with this I <sup>2</sup> C transaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: None</li> <li>• 0x02: START</li> <li>• 0x03: Repeated_START Repeated_START will not send master code in HS mode</li> <li>• 0x04: STOP</li> <li>• 0x06: START_AND_STOP</li> </ul>
Byte 3 and byte 4	length	The number of bytes requested from the slave device. The byte order is little endian.

Reading data from an I<sup>2</sup>C slave device will be completed in two steps:

1. Send an I<sup>2</sup>C read request.
2. Receive data in one or more I<sup>2</sup>C input reports.

After receiving the read request, the FT260 I<sup>2</sup>C master controller will query data from the given slave, and send the data back to the host via interrupt in and I<sup>2</sup>C input reports.

### 4.5.4 I<sup>2</sup>C Input Report

Direction: Interrupt In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xD0 – 0xDE The actual value depends on the length of the data payload.
Byte 1	length	The length of valid data of payload.
Byte 2 to Byte 63	data	The data payload

The FT260 will send the data from an I<sup>2</sup>C slave back to the host via the I<sup>2</sup>C input reports when it receives an I<sup>2</sup>C read request. As with the write request, the different report IDs define different packet sizes. For input requests, application code may ignore the report ID, but must check the length field to get the valid data size.

## 4.6 UART

UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) is a commonly used interface to transfer serial data. Being asynchronous there is no clock signal but the structure of the transmitted data provides for a start and an end to a message. It is also important that both ends of the link decide to operate with the same pulse width defined as the baud rate. The UART of a micro-controller will normally operate at 3V3 or 5V TTL levels. The UART will only connect to one other device in the chain.

### 4.6.1 Get UART Settings

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xE0
Byte 1	flow_ctrl	0: OFF, and switch UART pins to GPIO 1: RTS_CTS mode (GPIOB =>RTSN, GPIOE =>CTSN) 2: DTR_DSR mode (GPIOF =>DTRN, GPIOH => DSRN) 3: XON_XOFF (software flow control) 4: No flow control mode
Bytes 2-5	baud_rate	UART baud rate, which is unsigned int, little-endian. e.g.: 9600 = 0x2580 => [0x80, 0x25, 0x00, 0x00] 19200 = 0x4B00 => [0x00, 0x4B, 0x00, 0x00] The FT260 UART supports baud rate range from 1200 to 12M.
Byte 6	data_bit	The number of data bits: 0x07: 7 data bits 0x08: 8 data bits
Byte 7	parity	0: No parity 1: <b>Odd</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an odd number of 1's are sent 2: <b>Even</b> parity. This means that the parity bit is set to either '1' or '0' so that an even number of 1's are sent 3: <b>High</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always High 4: <b>Low</b> parity. This simply means that the parity bit is always Low
Byte 8	stop_bit	The number of stop bits: 0: one stop bit 2: two stop bits
Byte 9	breaking	When active the TXD line goes into 'spacing' state which causes a break in the receiving UART. 0: no break 1: break

## 4.6.2 UART Write Request

Direction: Interrupt Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xF0 – 0xFE The actual value determines the maximum size of the data payload, in multiples of 4 bytes. 0xF0 means 4 bytes of data; 0xF1 means 8 bytes, and so on. 0xFE means a maximum of 60 bytes of data.
Byte 1	length	The length of valid data.
Byte 2 to Byte 61	data	The data payload

### Maximum Data Payload Size

Because the packet size of a HID report is fixed, the FT260 defines a series of report IDs for sending UART write requests with different packet sizes. For example, the report ID 0xFE defines a 62 bytes packet, which is composed of 2 bytes header and 60 bytes data payload. If the data is larger than 60 bytes, it cannot be sent in one packet. The data must be divided and sent in continuous packets. However, if the data to be sent is just a few bytes, 60 bytes payload seems wasteful. The FT260 defines a series of report IDs with data payload sizes in multiples of 4. Starting from report ID 0xF0, which defines 4 bytes data payload, and the next report ID 0xF1 defines 8 bytes data payload, until report ID 0xFE which defines 60 bytes data payload.

The length field indicates the number of valid bytes in the data payload. For example, if you have 5 bytes to send, you can choose report ID 0xF1, which has 8 bytes payload, and set the length field to 5.

## 4.6.3 UART Input Report

Direction: Interrupt In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xF0 – 0xFE The actual value depends on the length of the data payload.
Byte 1	length	The length of valid data
Byte 2 to Byte 63	data	The data payload

The FT260 will send the data from UART RXD back to the host via the UART input reports. As with write requests, the different report IDs define different packet sizes. For input requests, application code may ignore the report ID, but must check the length field to get the valid data size.



#### 4.6.4 Get DCD & RI Status

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xE2
Byte 1	status	Bit0 : status of UART DCD Bit1 : status of UART RI

### 4.7 GPIO

#### 4.7.1 GPIO Write Request

Direction: Feature Out

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xB0
Byte 1	gpio value	GPIO0–5 values GPIO0: bit[0], GPIO1: bit[1], GPIO2: bit[2], GPIO3: bit[3], GPIO2: bit[4], GPIO3: bit[5]
Byte 2	gpio dir	GPIO0–5 directions: 0b: input 1b: output
Byte 3	gpioEx value	GPIOA–H values GPIOA: bit[0], GPIOB: bit[1], GPIOC: bit[2], GPIOD: bit[3], GPIOE: bit[4], GPIOF: bit[5], GPIOG: bit[6], GPIOH: bit[7]
Byte 4	gpioEx dir	GPIOA–H directions: 0b: input 1b: output

#### 4.7.2 GPIO Read Request

Direction: Feature In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xB0
Byte 1	gpio value	GPIO0–5 values: GPIO0: bit[0], GPIO1: bit[1], GPIO2: bit[2], GPIO3: bit[3], GPIO2: bit[4], GPIO3: bit[5]
Byte 2	gpio dir	GPIO0–5 directions: 0b: input

		1b: output
Byte 3	gpioEx value	GPIOA–H values: GPIOA: bit[0], GPIOB: bit[1], GPIOC: bit[2], GPIOD: bit[3], GPIOE: bit[4], GPIOF: bit[5], GPIOG: bit[6], GPIOH: bit[7]
Byte 4	gpioEx dir	GPIOA–H directions: 0b: input 1b: output

## 4.8 Interrupt Report

Direction: Interrupt In

Offset	Field	Description
Byte 0	Report ID	0xB1
Byte 1	interrupt	Bit0 : status of interrupt
Byte 2	DCD & RI	Bit0 : status of UART DCD Bit1 : status of UART RI

When the external interrupt, UART DCD, or UART RI happens, the FT260 will send this interrupt report to the host via the UART interrupt in pipe.

## 5 Sample Code to perform search with libudev

Here is an example which demonstrates how to use libudev to search and find the device path of the FT260.

### Example

```
#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/input.h>
#include <linux/hidraw.h>
#include <libudev.h>
#include <string.h>

/*
 * For the systems that don't have the new version of hidraw.h in userspace.
 */
#ifndef HIDIOCSFEATURE
#warning Please have your distro update the userspace kernel headers
#define HIDIOCSFEATURE(len)    _IOC(_IOC_WRITE|_IOC_READ, 'H', 0x06, len)
#define HIDIOCGFEATURE(len)    _IOC(_IOC_WRITE|_IOC_READ, 'H', 0x07, len)
#endif

#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>

const char* bus_type_str(int bus) {
    switch (bus) {
        case BUS_USB:        return "USB";
        case BUS_HIL:        return "HIL";
        case BUS_BLUETOOTH:  return "Bluetooth";
        case BUS_VIRTUAL:    return "Virtual";
        default:              return "Other";
    }
}
```

```
    }  
}  
  
char* get_hid_path(unsigned short vendor_id, unsigned short product_id, unsigned short  
interface_id)  
{  
    struct udev* udev;  
    struct udev_enumerate* enumerate;  
    struct udev_list_entry *devices, *dev_list_entry;  
    struct udev_device* dev;  
    struct udev_device* usb_dev;  
    struct udev_device* intf_dev;  
    char* ret_path = NULL;  
  
    /* Create the udev object */  
    udev = udev_new();  
    if (!udev)  
    {  
        printf("Can't create udev\n");  
        return NULL;  
    }  
  
    /* Create a list of the devices in the 'hidraw' subsystem. */  
    enumerate = udev_enumerate_new(udev);  
    udev_enumerate_add_match_subsystem(enumerate, "hidraw");  
    udev_enumerate_scan_devices(enumerate);  
    devices = udev_enumerate_get_list_entry(enumerate);  
  
    /* udev_list_entry_foreach is a macro which expands to a loop. */  
    udev_list_entry_foreach(dev_list_entry, devices)  
    {  
        const char* path;  
        const char* dev_path;  
        const char* str;  
        unsigned short cur_vid;  
        unsigned short cur_pid;  
        unsigned short cur_interface_id;
```

```
path = udev_list_entry_get_name(dev_list_entry);
dev = udev_device_new_from_syspath(udev, path);
dev_path = udev_device_get_devnode(dev);

/* Find the next parent device, with matching
   subsystem "usb" and devtype value "usb_device" */
usb_dev = udev_device_get_parent_with_subsystem_devtype(
    dev, "usb", "usb_device");
if (!usb_dev)
{
    printf("Unable to find parent usb device.");
    return NULL;
}

str = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(usb_dev, "idVendor");
cur_vid = (str)? strtol(str, NULL, 16): -1;
str = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(usb_dev, "idProduct");
cur_pid = (str)? strtol(str, NULL, 16): -1;

intf_dev = udev_device_get_parent_with_subsystem_devtype(
    dev, "usb", "usb_interface");
if (!intf_dev)
{
    printf("Unable to find parent usb interface.");
    return NULL;
}

str = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(intf_dev, "bInterfaceNumber");
cur_interface_id = (str)? strtol(str, NULL, 16): -1;

printf("vid=%x pid=%x interface=%d\n", cur_vid, cur_pid, cur_interface_id);

if(cur_vid == vendor_id
    && cur_pid == product_id
    && cur_interface_id == interface_id)
{
    ret_path = strdup(dev_path);
    udev_device_unref(dev);
    break;
}
```

---

```
    }

    udev_device_unref(dev);
}

/* Free the enumerator object */
udev_enumerate_unref(enumerate);
udev_unref(udev);

return ret_path;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    int fd;
    int res, desc_size = 0;
    char buf[256];
    struct hidraw_report_descriptor rpt_desc;
    struct hidraw_devinfo info;
    char* device_path = NULL;

    if (argc > 1)
    {
        device_path = malloc(100);
        strcpy(device_path, argv[1]);
    }
    else
    {
        /* remember to free device_path */
        device_path = get_hid_path(0x0403, 0x6030, 0);
    }

    if(!device_path)
    {
        perror("Can not find the device path");
        return 1;
    }

    /* Open the Device with non-blocking reads. */
```

```
fd = open(device, O_RDWR|O_NONBLOCK);

if (fd < 0) {
    perror("Unable to open device");
    return 1;
}

memset(&rpt_desc, 0x0, sizeof(rpt_desc));
memset(&info, 0x0, sizeof(info));
memset(buf, 0x0, sizeof(buf));

/* Get Report Descriptor Size */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRDESCSIZE, &desc_size);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRDESCSIZE");
} else {
    printf("Report Descriptor Size: %d\n", desc_size);
}

/* Get Raw Name */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRAWNAME(256), buf);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRAWNAME");
} else {
    printf("Raw Name: %s\n", buf);
}

/* Get Raw Info */
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCGRAWINFO, &info);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCGRAWINFO");
} else {
    printf("Raw Info:\n");
    printf("\tbustype: %d (%s)\n",
           info.bustype, bus_type_str(info.bustype));
    printf("\tvendor: 0x%04hx\n", info.vendor);
    printf("\tproduct: 0x%04hx\n", info.product);
}
}
```

```
/* Set Feature */
buf[0] = 0xA1; /* SYSTEM_SETTING_ID */
buf[1] = 0x22; /* I2C_SPEED */
buf[2] = 0x01; /* 400Kbps */
buf[3] = 0x90;
res = ioctl(fd, HIDIOCSFEATURE(4), buf);
if (res < 0) {
    perror("HIDIOCSFEATURE");
} else {
    printf("ioctl HIDIOCGFEATURE returned: %d\n", res);
}

/* Send a Report to the Device */
buf[0] = 0xD0; /* I2C write */
buf[1] = 0x22; /* Slave address */
buf[2] = 0x06; /* Start and Stop */
buf[3] = 0x03; /* data len */
buf[4] = 'a';
buf[5] = 'b';
buf[6] = 'c';

res = write(fd, buf, 7);
if (res < 0) {
    printf("Error: %d\n", errno);
    perror("write");
} else {
    printf("write() wrote %d bytes\n", res);
}

free(device_path);
close(fd);
return 0;
}
```



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## Appendix A – References

### Document References

[DS\\_FT260](#)

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

Terms	Description
GPIO	General-purpose input/output
HID	Human Interface Device
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USB-IF	USB Implementers Forum

## Appendix B – List of Tables & Figures

### List of Tables

Table 1.1 FT260 interface configuration .....	6
Table 1.2 FT260 endpoints .....	6
Table 4.1 Baud Rate Comparison.....	25

### List of Figures

Figure 1.1 The FT260 System Block Diagram.....	5
Figure 2.1 The FT260 connects with I <sup>2</sup> C bus .....	8
Figure 2.2 The FT260 connects to an UART device .....	9

## Appendix C – Revision History

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