

CRC Generating and Checking

*Authors: Thomas Schmidt
Microchip Technology Inc.*

INTRODUCTION

This application note describes the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) theory and implementation. The CRC check is used to detect errors in a message. Two implementations are shown:

- Table driven CRC calculation
- Loop driven CRC calculation

This application describes the implementation of the CRC-16 polynomial. However, there are several formats for the implementation of CRC such as CRC-CCITT, CRC-32 or other polynomials.

CRC is a common method for detecting errors in transmitted messages or stored data. The CRC is a very powerful, but easily implemented technique to obtain data reliability.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The theory of a CRC calculation is straight forward. The data is treated by the CRC algorithm as a binary number. This number is divided by another binary number called the polynomial. The rest of the division is the CRC checksum, which is appended to the transmitted message. The receiver divides the message (including the calculated CRC), by the same polynomial the transmitter used. If the result of this division is zero, then the transmission was successful. However, if the result is not equal to zero, an error occurred during the transmission.

The CRC-16 polynomial is shown in Equation 1. The polynomial can be translated into a binary value, because the divisor is viewed as a polynomial with binary coefficients. For example, the CRC-16 polynomial translates to 1000000000000101b. All coefficients, like x^2 or x^{15} , are represented by a logical 1 in the binary value.

The division uses the Modulo-2 arithmetic. Modulo-2 calculation is simply realized by XOR'ing two numbers.

EXAMPLE 1: MODULO-2 CALCULATION

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1001100101 \\
 \text{XOR } 0100110111 \\
 \hline
 = 1101010010
 \end{array}$$

X1	X2	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

EQUATION 1: THE CRC-16 POLYNOMIAL

$$P(x) = x^{16} + x^{15} + x^2 + 1$$

Example Calculation

In this example calculation, the message is two bytes long. In general, the message can have any length in bytes. Before we can start calculating the CRC value 1, the message has to be augmented by n-bits, where n is the length of the polynomial. The CRC-16 polynomial has a length of 16-bits, therefore, 16-bits have to be augmented to the original message. In this example calculation, the polynomial has a length of 3-bits, therefore, the message has to be extended by three zeros at the end. An example calculation for a CRC is shown in Example 1. The reverse calculation is shown in Example 2.

EXAMPLE 2: CALCULATION FOR GENERATING A CRC

Message = 110101
Polynomial = 101

11010100 ÷ 101 = 11101

101

111

101

100

101

110

101

110

101

11

← Remainder = CRC checksum

↑
Quotient (has no function in CRC calculation)

Message with CRC = 11010111

EXAMPLE 3: CHECKING A MESSAGE FOR A CRC ERROR

Message with CRC = 11010111
Polynomial = 101

11010111 ÷ 101 = 11101

101

111

101

100

101

111

101

101

101

00

← Checksum is zero, therefore, no transmission error

↑
Quotient

FIGURE 1: HARDWARE CRC-16 GENERATOR

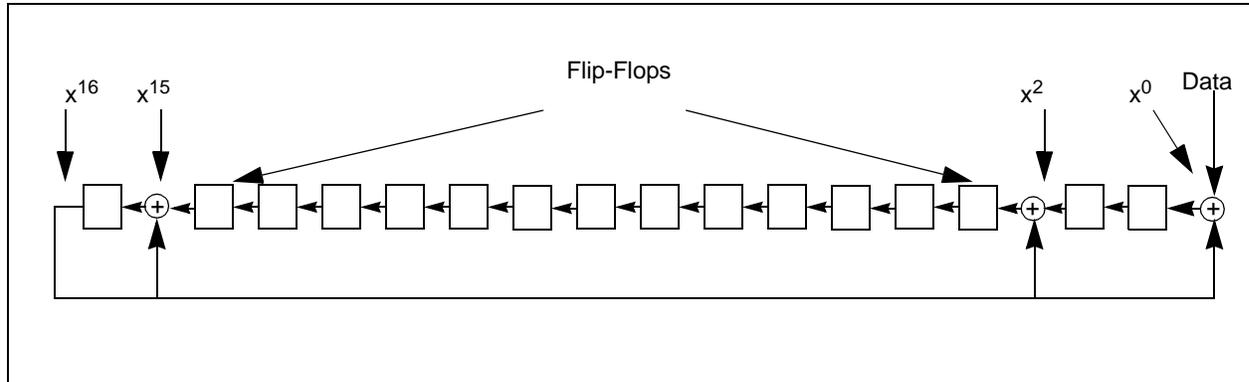
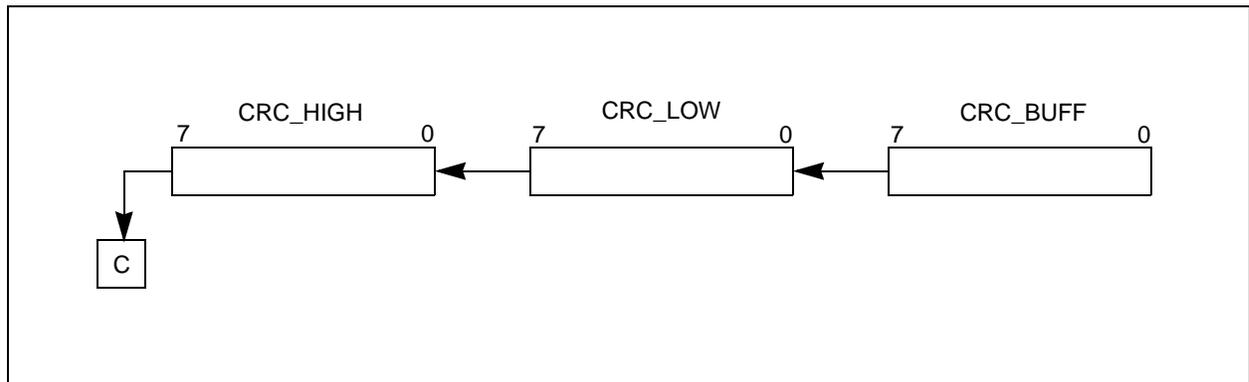


FIGURE 2: LOOP DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION



CRC Hardware Implementation

The CRC calculation is realized with a shift register and XOR gates. Figure 1 shows a CRC generator for the CRC-16 polynomial. Each bit of the data is shifted into the CRC shift register (Flip-Flops) after being XOR'ed with the CRC's most significant bit.

Software Implementations

There are two different techniques for implementing a CRC in software. One is a loop driven implementation and the other is a table driven implementation.

The loop driven implementation works like the calculation shown in Figure 2. The data is fed through a shift register. If a one pops out at the MSb, the content is XORed with the polynomial. In the other, the registers are shifted by one position to the left.

Another method to calculate a CRC is to use precalculated values and XOR them to the shift register.

Note: The mathematical details are not given within this application note. The interested reader may refer to the material shown in the Reference section.

LOOP DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes the loop driven CRC implementation. This implementation is derived from the hardware implementation shown in Figure 1. The program for the loop driven CRC generation and CRC checking is shown in Appendix A.

CRC Generation

The implementation of a loop driven CRC generation is shown in Figure 2. In the first step the registers, CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW, are initialized with the first two bytes of data. CRC_BUFF is loaded with the third byte of data. After that, the MSb of CRC_BUFF is shifted into the LSb of CRC_LOW and the MSb of CRC_LOW is shifted into the LSb of CRC_HIGH. The MSb of CRC_HIGH, which is now stored in the Carry flag, is tested to see if it is set. If the bit is set, the registers, CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW, will be XORed with the CRC-16 polynomial. If the bit is not set, the next bit from CRC_BUFF will be shifted into the LSb of CRC_LOW.

This process is repeated until all data from CRC_BUFF is shifted into CRC_LOW. After this, CRC_BUFF is loaded with the next data byte. Then all data bytes are processed, and 16 zeros are appended to the message. The registers, CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW, contain the calculated CRC value. The message can have any length. In this application note, the CRC value for 8 data bytes is calculated.

CRC Checking

The CRC check uses the same technique as the CRC generation, with the only difference being that zeros are not appended to the message.

TABLE DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION

A table driven CRC routine uses a different technique than a loop driven CRC routine. The idea behind a table driven CRC implementation is that instead of calculating the CRC bit by bit, precomputed bytes are XORed to the data. The source code for the table driven implementation is given in Appendix B.

The advantage of the table driven implementation is that it is faster than the loop driven solution. The drawback is that it consumes more program memory because of the size of the look-up table.

CRC Generation

The CRC at the table driven implementation is generated by reading a precomputed value out of a table and XOR, the result with the low and high byte of the CRC shift registers.

In the first step, the registers, CRC_BUFF, CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW, are initialized with the first three bytes of data. After that, the value in CRC_BUFF is used as an offset to get the value for the precomputed CRC value out of the look-up table. Since the CRC-16 is 16 bits long, the look-up table is split up into two separate look-up tables. One for the high byte of the CRC register and one for the low byte of the CRC register (see Figure 3). The result from the look-up table of the high byte is XORed to the content of the CRC_HIGH register. The result for the low byte is XORed to the content of CRC_LOW. The results are stored back in CRC_LOW.

The next step is that the content from CRC_HIGH is shifted into CRC_BUFF and the content from CRC_LOW is shifted into the register, CRC_HIGH. Then the register, CRC_LOW, is loaded with the new data byte.

This process repeats for all data bytes. At the end of the CRC generation, the message has to be appended by 16 zeros. The 16 zeros are treated like the data bytes.

After the calculation is done, the content of the registers, CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW, are appended to the message.

CRC Checking

The CRC check uses the same technique as the CRC generation, with the difference being that zeros are not appended to the message.

COMPARISON

Table 1 shows a comparison between the loop driven implementation and the table driven implementation. For the calculation, 8 data bytes were used.

TABLE 1: CRC-16 COMPARISON TABLE

Implementation	CRC Generation (in cycles)	CRC Check (in cycles)	Program Memory Usage (words)	Data Bytes
Loop Driven	865	870	85	6
Table Driven	348	359	612	5

ADVANTAGES OF CRC VS. SIMPLE SUM TECHNIQUES

The CRC generation has many advantages over simple sum techniques or parity check. CRC error correction allows detection of:

1. single bit errors
2. double bit errors
3. bundled bit errors (bits next to each other)

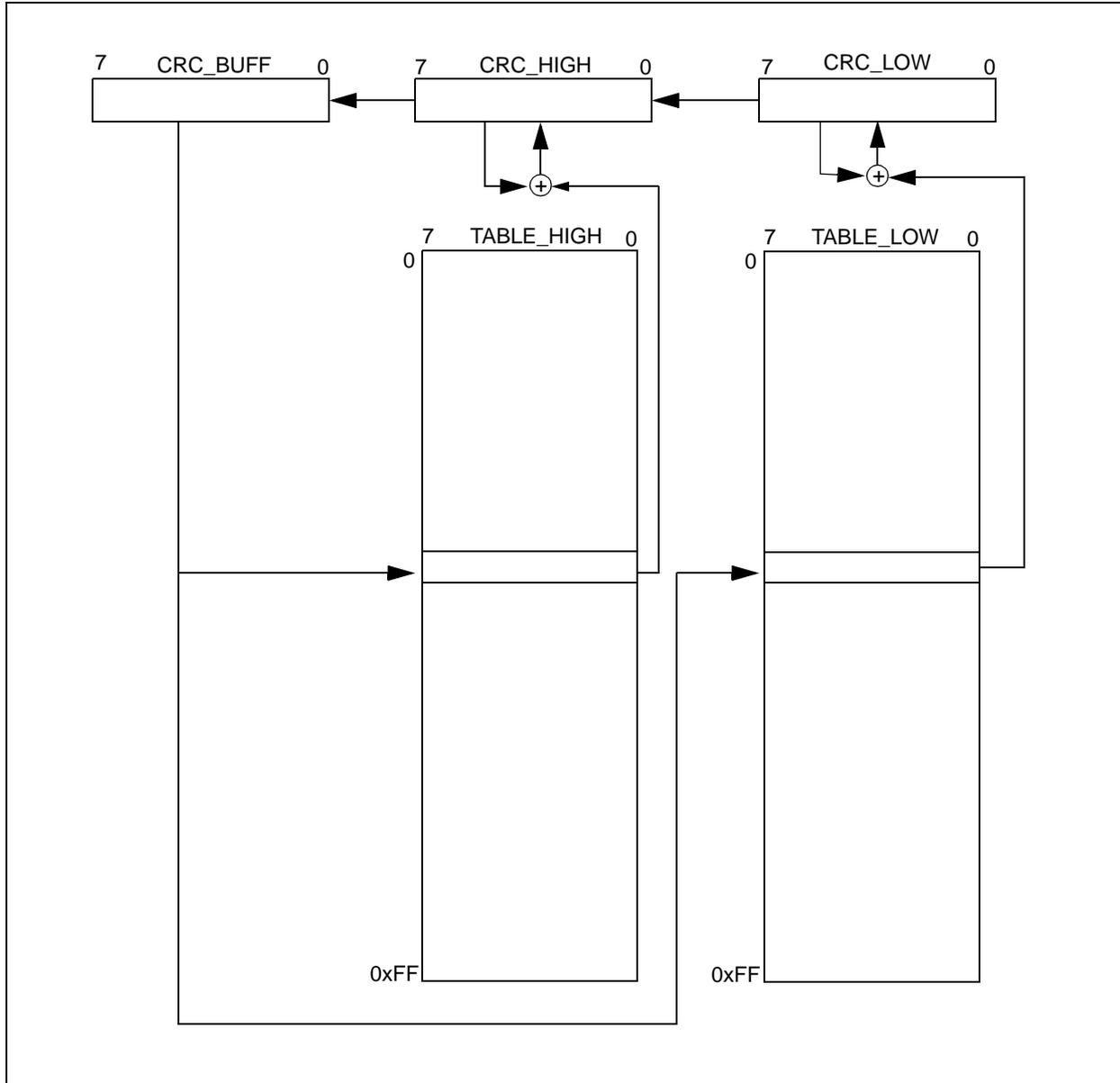
A parity bit check detects only single bit errors. The CRC error correction is mostly used where large data packages are transmitted, for example, in local area networks such as Ethernet.

References

Ross N. Williams - *A Painless Guide to CRC Error Detection Algorithms*

Donald E. Knuth - *The Art of Computer Programming*, Volume 2, Addison Wesley

FIGURE 3: TABLE DRIVEN CRC CALCULATION IMPLEMENTATION



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APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE FOR LOOP DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION

MPASM 02.30.11 Intermediate CRC16_04.ASM 3-9-2000 13:00:00 PAGE 1

```

LOC  OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

00001 ; *****
00002 ; * Title          : CRC16 calculation
00003 ; * Author         : Thomas Schmidt
00004 ; * Date           : 15.04.1999
00005 ; * Revision      : 0.4
00006 ; * Last Modified  : 15.04.1999
00007 ; * Core          : 12-bit, 14-bit (12-bit core tested)
00008 ; * Peripherals used: none
00009 ; * Registers used :
00010 ; * Modifications  : crc16_01.asm Checksum check was added
00011 ; *                : crc16_03.asm Number of data bytes was increased from 2 to 8 bytes
00012 ; *                : crc16_04.asm added revers CRC
00013 ; * Description    :
00014 ; *
00015 ; * This module calculates the checksum for the CRC16 polynom. The CRC16 polynome is defined
00016 ; * as x16+x15+x2+x0. The calculation is done by bitwise checking. The algorithm is designed
00017 ; * for a two byte wide message. The algorithm can easily be modified for longer messages. The
00018 ; * only thing what has to be done is to check after the low byte is shifted into the high byte
00019 ; * that the low byte is loaded with a new data byte. The number of iteration has to be adjusted*
00020 ; * to the number of extra bytes in the data message. The number is calculated as follows:
00021 ; * n=16+x*messagebits. For example if the message is 4 bytes long the number of iterations is
00022 ; * n=16+16bits. The extra iterations have to be done because the message is extended with 16

```

```

00023 ; * zeros at the end of the message.
00024 ; *****
00025
00026
00027 LIST P=16C54B, r=hex
00028
00029 #include "pl6c5x.inc"
00001
00002 LIST
00003 ; P16C5X.INC Standard Header File, Version 4.00 Microchip Technology, Inc.
00013 LIST
00030
00031 #define PolynomLow b'00000101' ; low byte of polynome
00032 #define PolynomHigh b'10000000' ; high byte of polynome
00033 #define PolynomLength 0x10 ; 16-bit polynome length
00034 #define DataLength 0x09 ; Data length in Bits
00035 #define Iterations 0x08 ; number of iterations for CRC calculation
00036
00037 cblock 0x07
00038 CRC_HIGH ; CRC shift registers
00039 CRC_LOW ; second CRC shift register
00040 CRC_BUFFER ; CRC buffer register
00041 BITS ; number of data bits
00042 DATABYTES ; number of bytes of data
00043 TEMP ; temporary register
00044
00045 endc
00046
00047 ORG 0x1ff
00048 goto Begin
00049
00050
00051 ORG 0x00
00052 movlw 0x10 ; Data for CRC generation
00053 movwf FSR ; Set point to begin of data block
00054 movlw 0xAA ; data
00055
00056
00057 ; initialization what has to be done before CRC16 routine can be
00058 ; called. The FSR register contains the pointer to the first byte of
00059 ; data and the register DATABYTES contains the number of data bytes
00060 ; of the message.
00061 movlw 0x10 ; set pointer to first data location
00062 movwf FSR ; initialize FSR register
00063
00064 call CRC16Generate ; calculate CRC16 value
00065
00000007
00000008
00000009
0000000A
0000000B
0000000C
0000
0000 0C10
0001 0024
0002 0CAA
0003 0C10
0004 0024
0005 0910

```

```

00066 ; append CRC to message
00067 incf FSR, f ; point to position behind last data byte
00068 movf CRC_HIGH, w ; copy CRC_HIGH data into w-register
00069 movwf INDF ; copy CRC_HIGH behind last data byte
00070 incf FSR, f ; point to next location
00071 movf CRC_LOW, w ; copy CRC_LOW data into w-register
00072 movwf INDF ; copy data into next location
00073 movlw 0x10 ; set pointer to first data location
00074 movwf FSR ; initialize FSR register
00075 call CRC16Restore ; restore CRC16 value
00076
00077 goto Stop ; do forever
00078
00079 ; ***** CRC16 calculation *****
00080 ; * Title:
00081 ; * Input parameter: Pointer to first data byte (pointer in FSR register) *
00082 ; * Output: Number of data bytes stored in register DATABYTES *
00083 ; * CRC result stored in CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW *
00084 ; *****
00085 CRC16Generate call CRC16Init ; initialize registers
00086 movlw 0x03 ; initialize TEMP register with 2
00087 movwf TEMP ; move 0x02 into TEMP
00088
00089 NextCRC16 call CRC16Engine ; Calculate CRC16 for one byte
00090 decfsz DATABYTES, f ; Decrement the number of data bytes by one
00091 goto Reload ; reload CRC_BUFFER register with new data byte
00092
00093 decfsz TEMP, f ; decrement TEMP register
00094 goto AppendZeros ; Append zeros to message
00095 retlw 0x00 ; return to main
00096 AppendZeros clrf CRC_BUFFER ; append data with zeros
00097 movlw Iterations ; initialize BITS register
00098 movwf BITS ; with 0x08
00099 incf DATABYTES, f ; increment data bytes
00100 goto NextCRC16 ; last iteration
00101
00102
00103 ; Reload CRC buffer register with new data word.
00104 Reload incf FSR, f ; point to next data byte
00105 movf INDF, w ; copy data into w-register
00106 movwf CRC_BUFFER ; move data into CRC_BUFFER register
00107 movlw Iterations ; initialize register BITS with 8
00108 movwf BITS ; move 8 into register BITS
00109 goto NextCRC16 ; calculate next CRC
00110
00111
00112 ; *****

```

```

00113 ; * Titel: Restore CRC function
00114 ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register
00115 ; * Output: w=0 CRC was restore sucessfull
00116 ; * w=1 CRC was not restored sucessfull
00117 ; *****
00118 CRC16Restore call CRC16Init ; initialize CRC registers
00119 movlw 0x02 ; add offset to DATABYTES
00120 addwf DATABYTES, f ; add offset to register DATABYTES
00121
00122 NextCRCRestore call CRC16Engine
00123 defcsw DATABYTES, f ; Decrement the number of data bytes by one
00124 goto ReloadRestore ; reload CRC_BUFF register with new data byte
00125
00126 ; check if CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW equal to zero
00127 movf CRC_HIGH, f ; copy CRC_HIGH onto itself
00128 btfs STATUS, Z ; is content zero?
00129 goto CRCErrror ; no, CRC error occurred
00130 movf CRC_LOW, f ; copy CRC_LOW register onto itself
00131 btfs STATUS, Z ; is content zero?
00132 goto CRCErrror ; no, CRC error occurred
00133 retlw 0x00 ; return to main (0= no error)
00134
00135 CRCErrror retlw 0x01 ; return to main with error code 1
00136
00137
00138 ; Reload CRC buffer register with new data word.
00139 ReloadRestore incf FSR, f ; point to next data byte
00140 movf INDF, w ; copy data into w-register
00141 movwf CRC_BUFF ; move data into CRC_BUFF register
00142 movlw Iterations ; initialize register BITS with 8
00143 movwf BITS ; move 8 into register BITS
00144 goto NextCRCRestore ; calculate next CRC
00145
00146
00147 ; *****
00148 ; * Titel: CRC16 Initialization
00149 ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register
00150 ; * Output: none
00151 ; *****
00152 CRC16Init movf INDF, w ; copy data into W-register
00153 movwf CRC_HIGH ; copy w-register into CRC_HIGH register
00154 incf FSR, f ; set pointer to next location
00155 movf INDF, w ; copy data into w-register
00156
00156 movwf CRC_LOW ; copy w-register into CRC_LOW
00157 incf FSR, f ; set pointer to next location
00158 movf INDF, w ; copy next data into w-register

```


APPENDIX B: SOURCE CODE TABLE DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION

MPASM 02.30.11 Intermediate CRCTAB01.ASM 3-9-2000 13:02:59 PAGE 1

```

LOC OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

00001 ; *****
00002 ; * Title           : CRC16 calculation table driven implementation *
00003 ; * Author          : Thomas Schmidt *
00004 ; * Date            : 22.03.1999 *
00005 ; * Revision       : 0.1 *
00006 ; * Last Modified  : 15.04.1999 *
00007 ; * Core           : 12-bit, 14-bit (12-bit core tested) *
00008 ; * Peripherals used: none *
00009 ; * Registers used : *
00010 ; * Modifications  : crctab01.asm: first program CRC generation *
00011 ; * Description    : *
00012 ; * *
00013 ; * This module calculates the checksum for the CRC16 polynom. The CRC16 polynome is defined *
00014 ; * as x16+x15+x2+x0. The calculation is done by bitwise checking. The algorithm is designed *
00015 ; * for a two byte wide message. The algorithm can easily be modified for longer messages. The *
00016 ; * only thing what has to be done is to check after the low byte is shifted into the high byte *
00017 ; * that the low byte is loaded with a new data byte. The number of iteration has to be adjusted*
00018 ; * to the number of extra bytes in the data message. The number is calculated as follows: *
00019 ; * n=16+x*messagebits. For example if the message is 4 bytes long the number of iterations is *
00020 ; * n=16+16bits. The extra iterations have to be done because the message is extended with 16 *
00021 ; * zeros at the end of the message. *
*
00022 ; *****
00023
00024          LIST P=16C58B, r=hex
00025
00026          #include "p16c5x.inc"
00001          LIST
00002 ; P16C5X.INC Standard Header File, Version 4.00 Microchip Technology, Inc.
00313          LIST
00027
00028          #define DataLength          0x09          ; length of data field
00029          #define LastTableElementHigh 0x2          ; last table element of high byte
00030          #define LastTableElementLow  0x2          ; last table element of low byte
00031
00032          cblock 0x07
00000007          00033          CRC_LOW          ; low byte of CRC register
00000008          00034          CRC_HIGH         ; high byte of CRC register

```

```

00000009          CRC_BUFFER      ; CRC buffer register
0000000A          DATABYTES     ; contains number of data bytes
0000000B          TEMP           ; temporary register

                                endc

07FF             org 0x7ff
07FF             goto Begin

0000             org 0x00

                                ; initialization what has to be done before CRC16 routine can be
00045            ; called. The FSR register contains the pointer to the first byte of
00046            ; data and the register DATABYTES contains the number of data bytes
00047            ; of the message.
00048            movlw 0x10      ; set pointer to first data location
00049            movwf FSR      ; initialize FSR register
00050
00051            call CRC16Generate ; calculate CRC16 value
00052 Main
00053
00054            movf  CRC_HIGH, w  ; copy CRC_HIGH data into w-register
00055            movwf INDF        ; copy CRC_HIGH behind last data byte
00056            incf  FSR, f      ; point to next location
00057            movf  CRC_LOW, w  ; copy CRC_LOW data into w-register
00058            movwf INDF        ; copy data into next location
00059            movlw 0x10        ; set pointer to first data location
00060            movwf FSR        ; initialize FSR register
00061 TestPoint
00062            call  CRC16Restore ; Restore CRC
00063            goto  Stop       ; do forever
00064
00065            ; *****
00066            ; * Title:          CRC16 Table driven calculation
00067            ; * Input parameter: Pointer to first data byte (pointer in FSR register)
00068            ; * Output:       Number of data bytes stored in register DATABYTES
00069            ; * Output:       CRC result stored in CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW
00070            ; *****
00071 CRC16Generate call  CRC16Init  ; initialize CRC registers
00072            movlw 0x03        ; initialize TEMP register
00073            movwf TEMP        ; with 0x02
00074
00075            ; check if last CRC_BUFFER points to last element in table. These elements
00076            ; cannot be read from the look up table, because they are beyond the
00077            ; program memory page.
00078 NextValueGen movf  CRC_BUFFER, w
00079            xorlw 0xff
00080            btfss STATUS, Z
00081            goto  CalculateCRC ; no, calculate CRC

000C             095E
000D             0C03
000E             002B

```

```

0013 0C02 LastTableElementHigh ; yes, get last table element for high byte
0014 01A8 CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR with high byte
0015 0C02 LastTableElementLow ; get last table element for low byte
0016 01A7 CRC_LOW, f ; XOR with low byte
0017 0A22 DecDATABYTES ; goto end of loop
0018 0209 CalculateCRC ; copy high byte of CRC into w-register
0019 04C3 STATUS, PAL ; select page 1
0020 05A3 STATUS, PA0 ; select page 1
0021 01A7 CRC16TableHigh ; get value for high byte
0022 04A3 CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR table element with high byte
0023 04C3 STATUS, PAL ; get value for low byte
0024 02EA DATABYTES, f ; select page 2
0025 0A30 ReloadGen ; select page 2
0026 02EB TEMP, f ; get value out of table
0027 0A29 AppendZeros ; XOR with low byte
0028 0800 retlw ; select page 0
0029 0208 CRC_HIGH, w ; decrement data bytes
002A 0029 CRC_BUFF, w ; reload values
002B 0207 CRC_LOW, w ; append two bytes with zeros
002C 0028 CRC_HIGH ; append zeros to message (do twice)
002D 0067 CRC_LOW ; return to main
002E 02AA DATABYTES, f ; copy high byte into w-register
002F 0A0F NextValueGen ; and from there to CRC_BUFF
0030 0932 Reload ; Copy low byte into w-register
0031 0A0F NextValueGen ; and from there into CRC_HIGH
; ***** ; and from there into CRC_LOW
; * Titel: Reload CRC_HIGH, CRC_LOW and CRC_BUFF register ; increment for additional iteration
; * Input: Pointer to next data byte in FSR register ; calculate CRC for next byte
; * Output: ; *****
0032 0208 Reload ; copy high byte into w-register
0033 0029 CRC_BUFF ; and from there to CRC_BUFF
0034 0207 CRC_LOW, w ; Copy low byte into w-register
0035 0028 CRC_HIGH ; and from there into CRC_HIGH
0036 0200 INDF, w ; copy next data into w-register
0037 0027 CRC_LOW ; and from there into CRC_LOW
0038 02A4 incf FSR, f ; point to next data byte

```

```

00129      ; calculate CRC for next byte
00130      retlw 0x00
00131
00132      ; *****
00133      ; * Titel: Restore CRC function
00134      ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register
00135      ; * Output: w=0 CRC was restore successful
00136      ; *          w=1 CRC was not restored successful
00137      ; *****
00138      call CRC16Init          ; initialize CRC registers
00139      movlw 0x02              ; add two onto
00140      addwf DATABYTES, f      ; register DATABYTES
00141
00142      ; check if last CRC_BUFF points to last element in table. These elements
00143      ; cannot be read from the look up table, because they are beyond the
00144      ; program memory page.
00145      movf CRC_BUFF, w       ; load CRC_BUFF into w-register
00146      xorlw 0xff             ; check if content equals to 0xff
00147      btfss STATUS, Z        ; is result from XOR = 0?
00148      goto CalculateCRCRes   ; no, calculate CRC
00149      movlw LastTableElementHigh ; yes, get last table element for high byte
00150      xorwf CRC_HIGH, f      ; XOR with high byte
00151      movlw LastTableElementLow  ; get last table element for low byte
00152      xorwf CRC_LOW, f       ; XOR with low byte
00153      goto DecDATABYTESRes   ; goto end of loop
00154
00155      CalculateCRCRes        ; copy high byte of CRC into w-register
00156      bcf STATUS, PAL        ; select page 1
00157      bsf STATUS, PA0         ; select page 1
00158      call CRC16TableHigh    ; get value for high byte
00159      xorwf CRC_HIGH, f      ; XOR table element with high byte
00160      movf CRC_BUFF, w       ; get value for low byte
00161      bsf STATUS, PAL        ; select page 2
00162      bcf STATUS, PA0         ; select page 2
00163      call CRC16TableLow     ; get value out of table
00164      xorwf CRC_LOW, f       ; XOR with low byte
00165      DecDATABYTESRes      ; select page 0
00166      bcf STATUS, PAL        ; select page 0
00167      decfsz DATABYTES, f    ; decrement data bytes
00168      goto ReloadRes        ; calculate next CRC16 value
00169
00170      ; check if CRC_HIGH and CRC_LOW equal to zero
00171      movf CRC_HIGH, f       ; copy CRC_HIGH onto itself
00172      btfss STATUS, Z        ; is content zero?
00173      goto CRCErrror         ; no, CRC error occurred
00174      movf CRC_LOW, f        ; copy CRC_LOW register onto itself
00175      btfss STATUS, Z        ; is content zero?

```


0215	0800	0880	0880	00218	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
0219	0800	0880	0880	00219	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
021D	0880	0800	0800	00220	dt	0x80,	0,	0,	0x80
	0880								
0221	0880	0800	0800	00221	dt	0x80,	0,	0,	0x80
	0880								
0225	0800	0880	0880	00222	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
0229	0800	0880	0880	00223	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
022D	0880	0800	0800	00224	dt	0x80,	0,	0,	0x80
	0880								
0231	0800	0880	0880	00225	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
0235	0880	0800	0800	00226	dt	0x80,	0,	0,	0x80
	0880								
0239	0880	0800	0800	00227	dt	0x80,	0,	0,	0x80
	0880								
023D	0800	0880	0880	00228	dt	0,	0x80,	0x80,	0
	0800								
0241	0881	0801	0801	00229	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
0245	0801	0881	0881	00230	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
0249	0801	0881	0881	00231	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
024D	0881	0801	0801	00232	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
0251	0801	0881	0881	00233	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
0255	0881	0801	0801	00234	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
0259	0881	0801	0801	00235	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
025D	0801	0881	0881	00236	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
0261	0801	0881	0881	00237	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
0265	0881	0801	0801	00238	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
0269	0881	0801	0801	00239	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
	0881								
026D	0801	0881	0881	00240	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
	0801								
0271	0881	0801	0801	00241	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81

0275	0881	0801	0881	0881	00242	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
0279	0801	0801	0881	0881	00243	dt	0x1,	0x81,	0x81,	0x1
027D	0881	0881	0801	0801	00244	dt	0x81,	0x1,	0x1,	0x81
0281	0883	0883	0803	0803	00245	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
0285	0803	0803	0883	0883	00246	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
0289	0803	0803	0883	0883	00247	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
028D	0883	0883	0803	0803	00248	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
0291	0803	0803	0883	0883	00249	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
0295	0883	0883	0803	0803	00250	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
0299	0883	0883	0803	0803	00251	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
029D	0803	0803	0883	0883	00252	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
02A1	0803	0803	0883	0883	00253	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
02A5	0883	0883	0803	0803	00254	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
02A9	0883	0883	0803	0803	00255	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
02AD	0803	0803	0883	0883	00256	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
02B1	0883	0883	0803	0803	00257	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
02B5	0803	0803	0883	0883	00258	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
02B9	0803	0803	0883	0883	00259	dt	0x3,	0x83,	0x83,	0x3
02BD	0883	0883	0803	0803	00260	dt	0x83,	0x3,	0x3,	0x83
02C1	0802	0802	0882	0882	00261	dt	0x2,	0x82,	0x82,	0x2
02C5	0882	0882	0802	0802	00262	dt	0x82,	0x2,	0x2,	0x82
02C9	0882	0882	0802	0802	00263	dt	0x82,	0x2,	0x2,	0x82
02CD	0802	0802	0882	0882	00264	dt	0x2,	0x82,	0x82,	0x2

```

02D1 0882 0802 0802 00265 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02D5 0802 0882 0882 00266 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x2
0802
02D9 0802 0882 0882 00267 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x2
0802
02DD 0882 0802 0802 00268 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02E1 0882 0802 0802 00269 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02E5 0802 0882 0882 00270 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x2
0802
02E9 0802 0882 0882 00271 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x2
0802
02ED 0882 0802 0802 00272 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02F1 0802 0882 0882 00273 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x2
0802
02F5 0882 0802 0802 00274 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02F9 0882 0802 0802 00275 dt 0x82, 0x2, 0x2, 0x82
0882
02FD 0802 0882 0882 00276 dt 0x2, 0x82, 0x82, 0x82
00277
; *****
; * Title: CRC16 Table for low byte
; * Input: Pointer to table element in w-register
; * Output: look-up value in w-register
; *****
org 0x400
0400 01E2 00284 CRC16TableLow addwf PCL, f ; add to low byte of PC
0401 0800 0805 080F 00285 dt 0, 0x5, 0xf, 0xa
080A
0405 081B 081E 0814 00286 dt 0x1b, 0x1e, 0x14, 0x11
0811
0409 0833 0836 083C 00287 dt 0x33, 0x36, 0x3c, 0x39
0839
040D 0828 082D 0827 00288 dt 0x28, 0x2d, 0x27, 0x22
0822
0411 0863 0866 086C 00289 dt 0x63, 0x66, 0x6c, 0x69
0869
0415 0878 087D 0877 00290 dt 0x78, 0x7d, 0x77, 0x72
0872
0419 0850 0855 085F 00291 dt 0x50, 0x55, 0x5f, 0x5a
085A
041D 084B 084E 0844 00292 dt 0x4b, 0x4e, 0x44, 0x41

```

0421	08C3	08C6	08CC	00293	dt	0xc3,	0xc6,	0xcc,	0xc9
0425	08D8	08DD	08D7	00294	dt	0xd8,	0xdd,	0xd7,	0xd2
0429	08F0	08F5	08FF	00295	dt	0xf0,	0xf5,	0xff,	0xfa
042D	08EB	08EE	08E4	00296	dt	0xeb,	0xee,	0xe4,	0xe1
0431	08A0	08A5	08AF	00297	dt	0xa0,	0xa5,	0xaf,	0xaa
0435	08BB	08BE	08B4	00298	dt	0xbb,	0xbe,	0xb4,	0xb1
0439	0893	0896	089C	00299	dt	0x93,	0x96,	0x9c,	0x99
043D	0888	088D	0887	00300	dt	0x88,	0x8d,	0x87,	0x82
0441	0883	0886	088C	00301	dt	0x83,	0x86,	0x8c,	0x89
0445	0898	089D	0897	00302	dt	0x98,	0x9d,	0x97,	0x92
0449	08B0	08B5	08BF	00303	dt	0xb0,	0xb5,	0xbf,	0xba
044D	08AB	08AE	08A4	00304	dt	0xab,	0xae,	0xa4,	0xa1
0451	08E0	08E5	08EF	00305	dt	0xe0,	0xe5,	0xef,	0xea
0455	08FB	08FE	08F4	00306	dt	0xfb,	0xfe,	0xf4,	0xf1
0459	08D3	08D6	08DC	00307	dt	0xd3,	0xd6,	0xdc,	0xd9
045D	08C8	08CD	08C7	00308	dt	0xc8,	0xcd,	0xc7,	0xc2
0461	0840	0845	084F	00309	dt	0x40,	0x45,	0x4f,	0x4a
0465	085B	085E	0854	00310	dt	0x5b,	0x5e,	0x54,	0x51
0469	0873	0876	087C	00311	dt	0x73,	0x76,	0x7c,	0x79
046D	0868	086D	0867	00312	dt	0x68,	0x6d,	0x67,	0x62
0471	0823	0826	082C	00313	dt	0x23,	0x26,	0x2c,	0x29
0475	0838	083D	0837	00314	dt	0x38,	0x3d,	0x37,	0x32
0479	0810	0815	081F	00315	dt	0x10,	0x15,	0x1f,	0x1a

047D	080B	080E	0804	00316	dt	0xb,	0xe,	0x4,	0xl
	0801								
0481	0803	0806	080C	00317	dt	0x3,	0x6,	0xc,	0x9
	0809								
0485	0818	081D	0817	00318	dt	0x18,	0x1d,	0x17,	0x12
	0812								
0489	0830	0835	083F	00319	dt	0x30,	0x35,	0x3f,	0x3a
	083A								
048D	082B	082E	0824	00320	dt	0x2b,	0x2e,	0x24,	0x21
	0821								
0491	0860	0865	086F	00321	dt	0x60,	0x65,	0x6f,	0x6a
	086A								
0495	087B	087E	0874	00322	dt	0x7b,	0x7e,	0x74,	0x71
	0871								
0499	0853	0856	085C	00323	dt	0x53,	0x56,	0x5c,	0x59
	0859								
049D	0848	084D	0847	00324	dt	0x48,	0x4d,	0x47,	0x42
	0842								
04A1	08C0	08C5	08CF	00325	dt	0xc0,	0xc5,	0xcf,	0xca
	08CA								
04A5	08DB	08DE	08D4	00326	dt	0xdb,	0xde,	0xd4,	0xd1
	08D1								
04A9	08F3	08F6	08FC	00327	dt	0xf3,	0xf6,	0xfc,	0xf9
	08F9								
04AD	08E8	08ED	08E7	00328	dt	0xe8,	0xed,	0xe7,	0xe2
	08E2								
04B1	08A3	08A6	08AC	00329	dt	0xa3,	0xa6,	0xac,	0xa9
	08A9								
04B5	08B8	08BD	08B7	00330	dt	0xb8,	0xbd,	0xb7,	0xb2
	08B2								
04B9	0890	0895	089F	00331	dt	0x90,	0x95,	0x9f,	0x9a
	089A								
04BD	088B	088E	0884	00332	dt	0x8b,	0x8e,	0x84,	0x81
	0881								
04C1	0880	0885	088F	00333	dt	0x80,	0x85,	0x8f,	0x8a
	088A								
04C5	089B	089E	0894	00334	dt	0x9b,	0x9e,	0x94,	0x91
	0891								
04C9	08B3	08B6	08BC	00335	dt	0xb3,	0xb6,	0xbc,	0xb9
	08B9								
04CD	08A8	08AD	08A7	00336	dt	0xa8,	0xad,	0xa7,	0xa2
	08A2								
04D1	08E3	08E6	08EC	00337	dt	0xe3,	0xe6,	0xec,	0xe9
	08E9								
04D5	08F8	08FD	08F7	00338	dt	0xf8,	0xfd,	0xf7,	0xf2
	08F2								
04D9	08D0	08D5	08DF	00339	dt	0xd0,	0xd5,	0xdf,	0xda

04DD	08DA	08CB	08CE	08C4	00340	dt	0xcb,	0xce,	0xc4,	0xc1
04E1	0843	0846	084C	00341	0849	dt	0x43,	0x46,	0x4c,	0x49
04E5	0858	085D	0857	00342	0852	dt	0x58,	0x5d,	0x57,	0x52
04E9	0870	0875	087F	00343	087A	dt	0x70,	0x75,	0x7f,	0x7a
04ED	086B	086E	0864	00344	0861	dt	0x6b,	0x6e,	0x64,	0x61
04F1	0820	0825	082F	00345	082A	dt	0x20,	0x25,	0x2f,	0x2a
04F5	083B	083E	0834	00346	0831	dt	0x3b,	0x3e,	0x34,	0x31
04F9	0813	0816	081C	00347	0819	dt	0x13,	0x16,	0x1c,	0x19
04FD	0808	080D	0807	00348		dt	0x8,	0xd,	0x7	
				00349						
				00350						
						END				

Program Memory Words Used: 621
Program Memory Words Free: 1427

Errors : 0
Warnings : 0 reported, 0 suppressed
Messages : 5 reported, 0 suppressed

NOTES:



MICROCHIP

WORLDWIDE SALES AND SERVICE

AMERICAS

Corporate Office

Microchip Technology Inc.
2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
Tel: 480-786-7200 Fax: 480-786-7277
Technical Support: 480-786-7627
Web Address: <http://www.microchip.com>

Atlanta

Microchip Technology Inc.
500 Sugar Mill Road, Suite 200B
Atlanta, GA 30350
Tel: 770-640-0034 Fax: 770-640-0307

Boston

Microchip Technology Inc.
5 Mount Royal Avenue
Marlborough, MA 01752
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Chicago

Microchip Technology Inc.
333 Pierce Road, Suite 180
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Tel: 630-285-0071 Fax: 630-285-0075

Dallas

Microchip Technology Inc.
4570 Westgrove Drive, Suite 160
Addison, TX 75248
Tel: 972-818-7423 Fax: 972-818-2924

Dayton

Microchip Technology Inc.
Two Prestige Place, Suite 150
Miamisburg, OH 45342
Tel: 937-291-1654 Fax: 937-291-9175

Detroit

Microchip Technology Inc.
Tri-Atria Office Building
32255 Northwestern Highway, Suite 190
Farmington Hills, MI 48334
Tel: 248-538-2250 Fax: 248-538-2260

Los Angeles

Microchip Technology Inc.
18201 Von Karman, Suite 1090
Irvine, CA 92612
Tel: 949-263-1888 Fax: 949-263-1338

New York

Microchip Technology Inc.
150 Motor Parkway, Suite 202
Hauppauge, NY 11788
Tel: 631-273-5305 Fax: 631-273-5335

San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc.
2107 North First Street, Suite 590
San Jose, CA 95131
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

AMERICAS (continued)

Toronto

Microchip Technology Inc.
5925 Airport Road, Suite 200
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1W1, Canada
Tel: 905-405-6279 Fax: 905-405-6253

ASIA/PACIFIC

China - Beijing

Microchip Technology, Beijing
Unit 915, 6 Chaoyangmen Bei Dajie
Dong Erhuan Road, Dongcheng District
New China Hong Kong Manhattan Building
Beijing, 100027, P.R.C.
Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

China - Shanghai

Microchip Technology
Unit B701, Far East International Plaza,
No. 317, Xianxia Road
Shanghai, 200051, P.R.C.
Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86-21-6275-5060

Hong Kong

Microchip Asia Pacific
Unit 2101, Tower 2
Metroplaza
223 Hing Fong Road
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong
Tel: 852-2-401-1200 Fax: 852-2-401-3431

India

Microchip Technology Inc.
India Liaison Office
No. 6, Legacy, Convent Road
Bangalore, 560 025, India
Tel: 91-80-229-0061 Fax: 91-80-229-0062

Japan

Microchip Technology Intl. Inc.
Benex S-1 6F
3-18-20, Shinyokohama
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi
Kanagawa, 222-0033, Japan
Tel: 81-45-471-6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

Korea

Microchip Technology Korea
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku
Seoul, Korea
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

ASIA/PACIFIC (continued)

Singapore

Microchip Technology Singapore Pte Ltd.
200 Middle Road
#07-02 Prime Centre
Singapore, 188980
Tel: 65-334-8870 Fax: 65-334-8850

Taiwan

Microchip Technology Taiwan
10F-1C 207
Tung Hua North Road
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: 886-2-2717-7175 Fax: 886-2-2545-0139

EUROPE

Denmark

Microchip Technology Denmark ApS
Regus Business Centre
Lautrup høj 1-3
Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark
Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910

France

Arizona Microchip Technology SARL
Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy
43 Rue du Saule Trapu
Batiment A - 1er Etage
91300 Massy, France
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany

Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH
Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 125
D-81739 München, Germany
Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

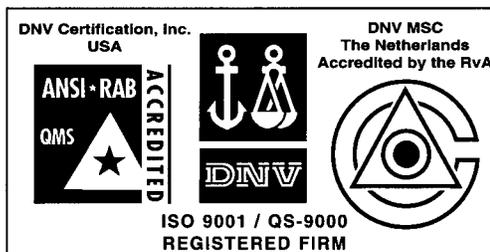
Italy

Arizona Microchip Technology SRL
Centro Direzionale Colleoni
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1
20041 Agrate Brianza
Milan, Italy
Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.
505 Eskdale Road
Winnersh Triangle
Wokingham
Berkshire, England RG41 5TU
Tel: 44 118 921 5858 Fax: 44-118 921-5835

03/23/00



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