CRC Checksum

Applicable to following sensors
SFM3000, SFM3200, SFM3300, SFM3400
Other SFM sensors also support CRC checksum. Details are included directly in the sensor's datasheet.

Key content

- CRC Theory
- Bitwise CRC-8 calculation
- Example C-code

Summary

The SFM3xxx features CRC calculation for data that is read out by the I^{2}C master. After every 16bit data transmission, the CRC checksum is sent, if the master:

- sends an acknowledge (ACK) after each data byte.
- continues to clock the SCL line.

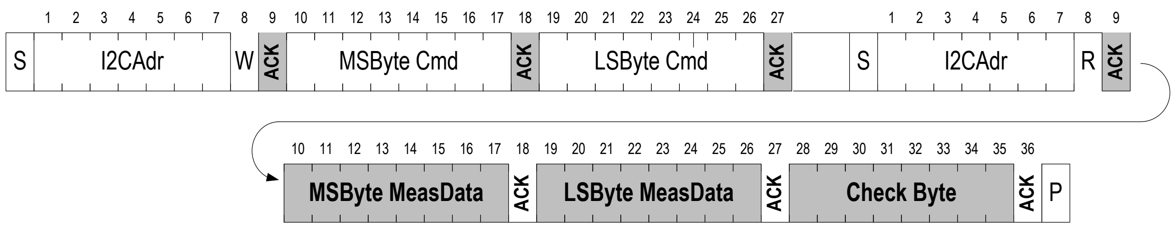
The CRC checksum is calculated over both data bytes. If a CRC mismatch is detected, the sensor should be reset, and the measurement should be repeated.

This document explains how to compare the CRC checksum with the measurement data in order to confirm correct transmission.

1 Measurement Cycle

The measurement cycle of the SFM3000 is illustrated by the following figure. Note that there is no CRC check for the communication from the master to the sensor. The CRC check byte is only sent by the sensor if both data bytes are acknowledged by the master.

I^{2}C Measurement



Dark areas indicate that the sensor controls the SDA (Data) line.

2 Theory

CRC stands for Cyclic Redundancy Check. It is one of the most effective error detection schemes with a minimum amount of hardware.

For in-depth information on CRC we recommend the comprehensive: "A painless guide to CRC error detection algorithms" available at: http://www.repairfaq.org/filipg/LINK/F_crc_v3.html. An online CRC calculator can be found under http://www.zorc.breitbandkatze.de/crc.html (Hint: For hexadecimal data sequences, a % has to be written in front of every byte.)

The polynomial used in the SFM3000 is: $\mathbf{x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1}$ (0x31). The types of errors that are detectable with this polynomial are:

1. Any odd number of errors anywhere within the transmission.
2. All double-bit errors anywhere within the transmission.
3. Any cluster of errors that can be contained within an 8-bit "window" (1-8 bits incorrect).
4. Most larger clusters of errors.

The CRC register initializes with the value "00000000b". It covers a full data transmission (2 bytes) without the acknowledge bits. In other words, the CRC byte is calculated from the "MSByte MeasData" and the "LSByte MeasData" as marked in the above figure.
The receiver can perform the CRC calculation upon the data transmission and then compare the result with the received CRC-8 byte. If a CRC mismatch is detected, the sensor should be reset and the measurement should be repeated.

The sensor system implements the CRC-8 standard with the following parameters:

Name	Width	Polynom	Init	RefIn	RefOut	XorOut	Example
CRC-8	8	0x31 ($x^8+x^5+x^4+1$)	0x00	false	false	0x00	CRC(0x0000) = 0x00 CRC(0xBEEF) = 0x13

In the following chapters, the application note explains how to calculate the CRC sum bitwise.

3 Bitwise CRC-8 calculation

3.1 XOR division

The CRC computation resembles a long division operation in which the quotient is discarded and the remainder becomes the result, with the important distinction that the arithmetic used is the carry-less arithmetic of a GF(2) finite field (binary). The following example shows how to calculate the CRC byte based on XOR division.

Example

1st Byte for calculation	→ 1000 0111 (0x87)
2nd Byte for calculation	→ 0000 0001 (0x01)
Polynom ($x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$)	→ 1 0011 0001 (0x131)

```
1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 : 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
      1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
      0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
        1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
        0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
          1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
          0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1
              1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
              0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
                1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
                  1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                  0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
                    1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                    0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
                      1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                      0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
                        1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                        0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
                          1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
                          0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0     Final CRC Value
```

3.2 Generator model

With the generator model, the receiver copies the structure of the CRC generator in hard- or software.

An algorithm to calculate could look like this:

1. Initialise CRC Register to 0x00 (initial value)
2. Compare each (transmitted and received) bit with bit 7
3. If the same: shift CRC register, bit0='0'
   else: shift CRC register and then invert bit4 and bit5, bit0='1' (see Figure 1)
4. receive new bit and go to 2)

Example:

1st Byte for calculation	→ 1000 0111 (0x87)
2nd Byte for calculation	→ 0000 0001 (0x01)

Input bit's	bit7 … bit0	0x	Comment
	0000 0000	00	Start value
1	0011 0001	31	1st byte (MSB) of measurement
0	0110 0010	62	
0	1100 0100	C4	…
0	1011 1001	B9	
0	0100 0011	43	
1	1011 0111	B7	
1	0110 1110	6E	
1	1110 1101	ED	
0	1110 1011	EB	2nd data byte (MSB)
0	1110 0111	E7	
0	1111 1111	FF	
0	1100 1111	CF	
0	1010 1111	AF	
0	0110 1111	6F	
0	1101 1110	DE	
1	**1011 1100**	**BC**	**Final CRC value**

4 C++ code

For easy implementation to a microcontroller, the following simple C++ routine can be used. Note that this code is not optimized for speed.

```
//CRC
#define POLYNOMIAL 0x131   //P(x)=x^8+x^5+x^4+1 = 100110001

//============================================================
u8t SMF3000_CheckCrc (u8t data[], u8t nbrOfBytes, u8t checksum)
//============================================================
//calculates checksum for n bytes of data
//and compares it with expected checksum
//input:   data[]       checksum is built based on this data
//         nbrOfBytes   checksum is built for n bytes of data
//         checksum     expected checksum
//return:  error:       CHECKSUM_ERROR = checksum does not match
//                      0 = checksum matches
//============================================================

{
u8t crc = 0;
u8t byteCtr;
//calculates 8-Bit checksum with given polynomial
for (byteCtr = 0; byteCtr < nbrOfBytes; ++byteCtr)
{ crc ^= (data[byteCtr]);
  for (u8t bit = 8; bit > 0; --bit)
  { if (crc & 0x80) crc = (crc << 1) ^ POLYNOMIAL;
    else crc = (crc << 1);
  }
}
if (crc != checksum) return CHECKSUM_ERROR;
else return 0;
}
```

With the type definitions:

```
typedef enum{
CHECKSUM_ERROR = 0x04
}etError;

typedef unsigned char u8t;
```

5 Revision history

Date	Author	Version	Changes
July 2013	ANB	1.0	First release
Jan 2020	PSIM	1.1	Added applicable sensors

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