

## CRC Generating and Checking

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### 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

```

1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1
XOR 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1
=    1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
                        
                        

```

XOR-Function	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

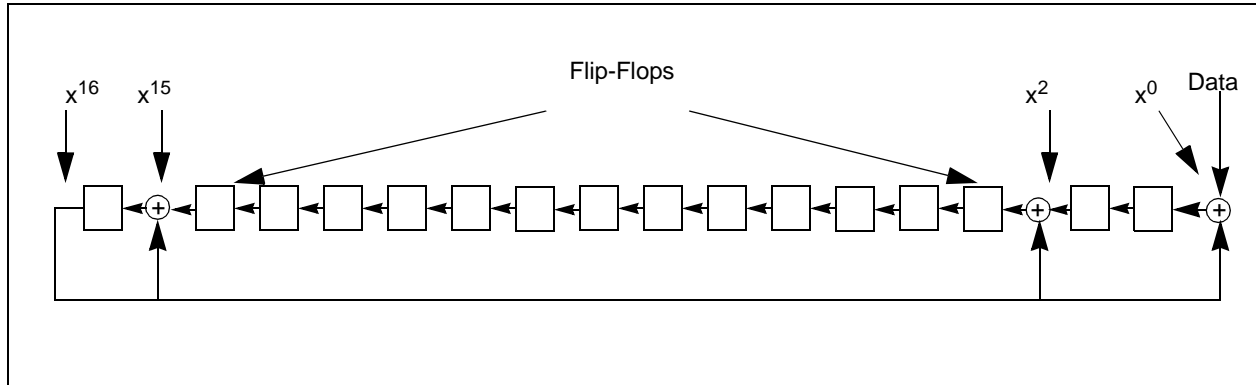
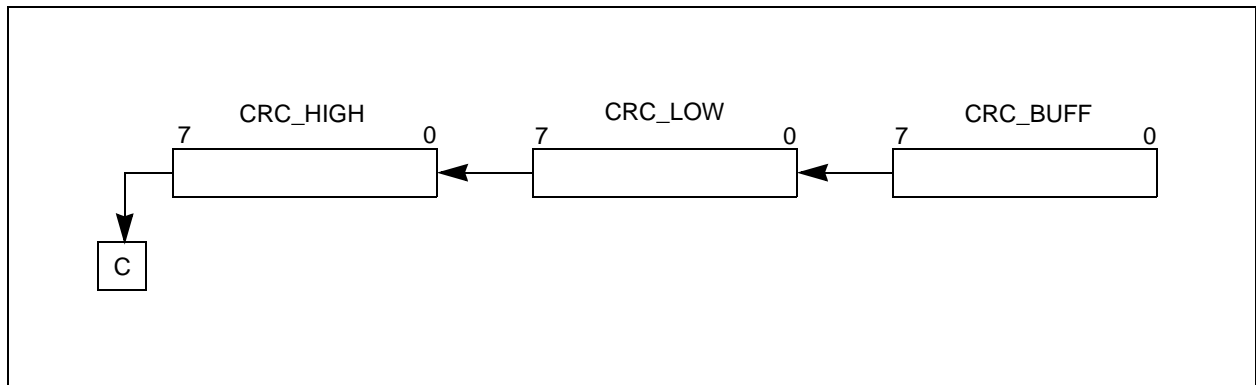


FIGURE 2: LOOP DRIVEN CRC IMPLEMENTATION



### 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)

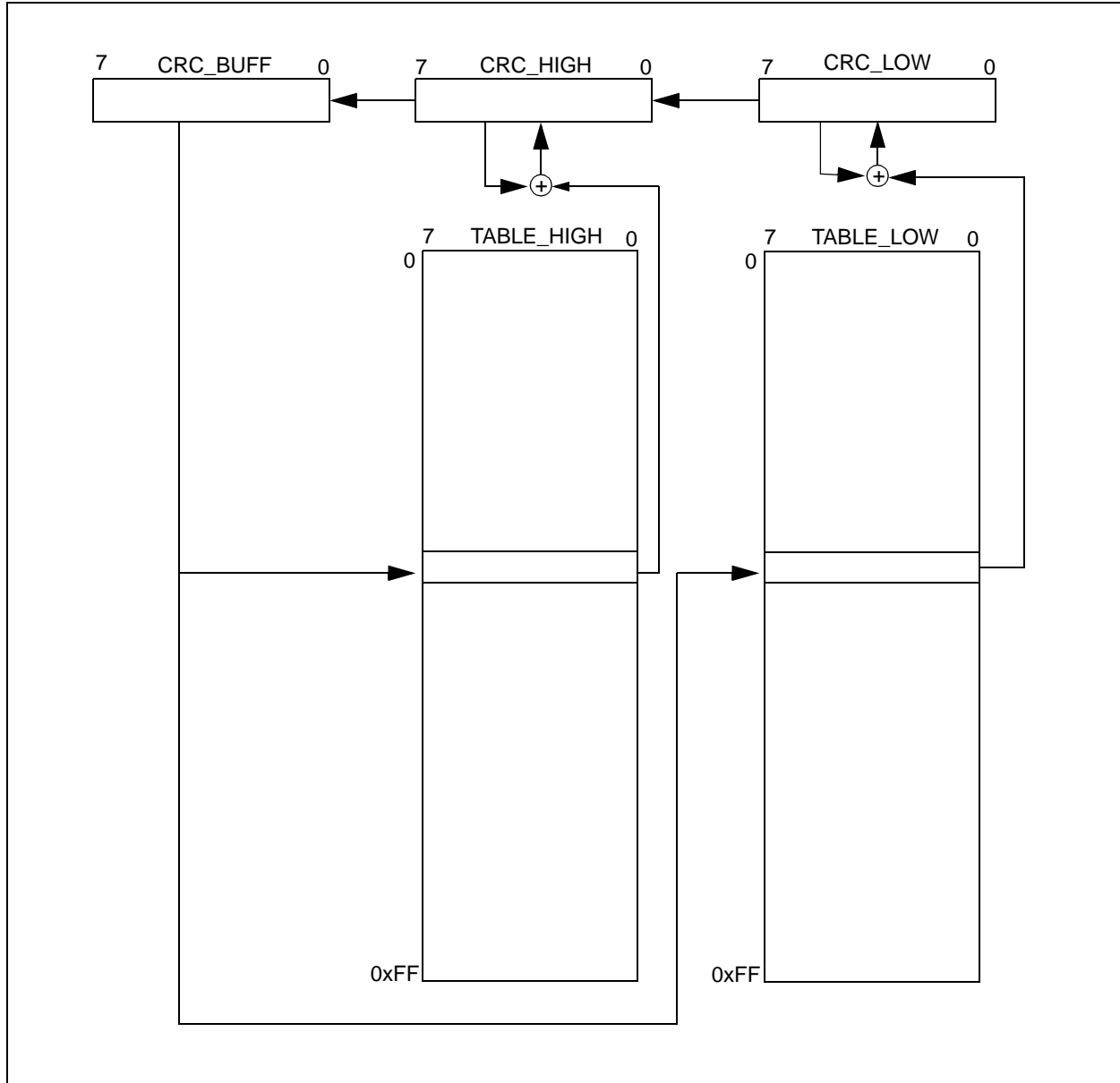
A parity bit check detects only single bit errors. The CRC error correction is mostly used where large data packages are transmitted, for example, in local area networks such as Ethernet.

### 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 ; P16C5X.INC Standard Header File, Version 4.00 Microchip Technology, Inc.
00013 LIST
00030 LIST
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 ; * * Number of data bytes stored in register DATABYTES *
00083 ; * Output: 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

```

```

003F      0029      CRC_BUFFER      ; copy data into CRC buffer register
0040      0C08      Iterations      ; initialize register BITS with
0041      002A      BITS            ; length of polynomial for iteration
0042      0C09      DataLength     ; copy number of data bytes
0043      002B      DATABYTES     ; into register DataBytes
0044      0C03      0x03           ; decrement three from the number
0045      00AB      DATABYTES, f   ; of data bytes, because three register
                                ; are now initialized
                                ; return from subroutine
                                ;
                                ; *****
                                ; * Titel: CRC16 Engine *
                                ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register *
                                ; * Output: none *
                                ; *****
                                ;
0047      0403      bcf STATUS, C   ; clear carry flag
0048      0369      rlf CRC_BUFFER, f ; shift bit7 of CRC_BUFFER into carry flag
0049      0368      rlf CRC_LOW, f  ; shift bit7 of CRC_LOW into carry flag
                                ; and shift 0 into bit7 of CRC_LOW
004A      0367      rlf CRC_HIGH, f ; rotate carry flag into bit0 of CRC_HIGH
                                ; and rotate bit7 of CRC_HIGH into carry
                                ; flag
                                ;
004B      0703      btfs STATUS, C  ; is carry flag set?
004C      0A51      goto NextBitEngine ; carry flag is clear there next rotation
004D      0C80      movlw PolynomHigh ; carry flag is set therefore XOR CRCSHIFT
                                ; registers
004E      01A7      xorwf CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR CRC_HIGH register
004F      0C05      movlw PolynomLow ; load w-register with low byte of polynomial
0050      01A8      xorwf CRC_LOW, f ; XOR CRC_LOW register
0051      02EA      defsz BITS, f   ; do for all bits
0052      0A47      goto CRC16Engine ; calculate CRC for next bit
0053      0800      retlw 0x00      ; return from Subroutine
                                ;
                                ; *****
                                ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register *
                                ; * Output: none *
                                ; *****
                                ;
                                ; *****
                                ; * Titel: CRC16 Engine *
                                ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register *
                                ; * Output: none *
                                ; *****
                                ;
00159     003F      movwf CRC_BUFFER
00160     0016      movlw Iterations
00161     0016A    movwf BITS
00162     00162    movlw DataLength
00163     00163    movwf DATABYTES
00164     00164    movlw 0x03
00165     00165    subwf DATABYTES, f
00166     00166    retlw 0x00
00167     00167    ;
00168     00168    ;
00169     00169    ;
00170     00170    ;
00171     00171    ; *****
00172     00172    ; * Titel: CRC16 Engine *
00173     00173    ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register *
00174     00174    ; * Output: none *
00175     00175    ; *****
00176     00176    bcf STATUS, C   ; clear carry flag
00177     00177    rlf CRC_BUFFER, f ; shift bit7 of CRC_BUFFER into carry flag
00178     00178    rlf CRC_LOW, f  ; shift bit7 of CRC_LOW into carry flag
00179     00179    ; and shift 0 into bit7 of CRC_LOW
00180     00180    rlf CRC_HIGH, f ; rotate carry flag into bit0 of CRC_HIGH
00181     00181    ; and rotate bit7 of CRC_HIGH into carry
00182     00182    ; flag
00183     00183    btfs STATUS, C  ; is carry flag set?
00184     00184    goto NextBitEngine ; carry flag is clear there next rotation
00185     00185    movlw PolynomHigh ; carry flag is set therefore XOR CRCSHIFT
00186     00186    ; registers
00187     00187    xorwf CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR CRC_HIGH register
00188     00188    movlw PolynomLow ; load w-register with low byte of polynomial
00189     00189    xorwf CRC_LOW, f ; XOR CRC_LOW register
00190     00190    NextBitEngine ; do for all bits
00191     00191    goto CRC16Engine ; calculate CRC for next bit
00192     00192    retlw 0x00      ; return from Subroutine
00193     00193    ;
00194     00194    END

```

```

Program Memory Words Used: 85
Program Memory Words Free: 427

```

```

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

```

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            ; *                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

000F             0209
0010             0FFF
0011             0743
0012             0A18

```

```

0013 0C02 movlw LastTableElementHigh ; yes, get last table element for high byte
0014 01A8 xorwf CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR with high byte
0015 0C02 movlw LastTableElementLow ; get last table element for low byte
0016 01A7 xorwf CRC_LOW, f ; XOR with low byte
0017 0A22 goto DecDATABYTES ; goto end of loop

0018 0209 CalculateCRC ; copy high byte of CRC into w-register
0019 04C3 bcf STATUS, PAL ; select page 1
0020 05A3 bsf STATUS, PA0 ; select page 1
0021 0900 call CRC16TableHigh ; get value for high byte
0022 01A8 xorwf CRC_HIGH, f ; XOR table element with high byte
0023 0209 movf CRC_BUFF, w ; get value for low byte
0024 05C3 bsf STATUS, PAL ; select page 2
0025 04A3 bcf STATUS, PA0 ; select page 2
0026 0900 call CRC16TableLow ; get value out of table
0027 01A7 xorwf CRC_LOW, f ; XOR with low byte
0028 04A3 bcf STATUS, PA0 ; select page 0
0029 04C3 bcf STATUS, PAL ; select page 0
0030 02EA decfsz DATABYTES, f ; decrement data bytes
0031 0A30 goto ReloadGen ; reload values

0032 02EB decfsz TEMP, f ; append two bytes with zeros
0033 0A29 goto AppendZeros ; append zeros to message (do twice)
0034 0800 retlw 0x00 ; return to main
0035 0208 movf CRC_HIGH, w ; copy high byte into w-register
0036 022A movwf CRC_BUFF ; and from there to CRC_BUFF
0037 0207 movf CRC_LOW, w ; Copy low byte into w-register
0038 0208 movwf CRC_HIGH ; and from there into CRC_HIGH
0039 022D clrf CRC_LOW ; and from there into CRC_LOW
0040 02EA incf DATABYTES, f ; increment for additional iteration
0041 0A0F goto NextValueGen ; calculate CRC for next byte

0042 0932 call Reload ; reload registers
0043 0A0F goto NextValueGen ; calculate next CRC value

0044 ***** ; *****
0045 ; * Titel: Reload CRC_HIGH, CRC_LOW and CRC_BUFF register ; *****
0046 ; * Input: Pointer to next data byte in FSR register ; *****
0047 ; * Output: ; *****
0048 ; ***** ; *****

0049 0208 movf CRC_HIGH, w ; copy high byte into w-register
0050 0329 movwf CRC_BUFF ; and from there to CRC_BUFF
0051 0207 movf CRC_LOW, w ; Copy low byte into w-register
0052 0325 movwf CRC_HIGH ; and from there into CRC_HIGH
0053 0208 movf INDF, w ; copy next data into w-register
0054 0327 movwf CRC_LOW ; and from there into CRC_LOW
0055 02A4 incf FSR, f ; point to next data byte

```

```

00129      0800      003A      095E      retlw    0x00      ; calculate CRC for next byte
00130
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      addw   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      movf   CRC_BUFF, w    ; 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      bcf    STATUS, PA0    ; 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?

```

```

0059 0A5B          goto   CRCError      ; no, CRC error occurred
005A 0800          retlw  0x00         ; return to main (0= no error)
005B 0801          retlw  0x01         ; return to main with error code 1
005C 0932          call   Reload       ; reload register
005D 0A3D          goto   NextValueRes ; calculate next value
00176 0A5B          goto   CRCError
00177 0800          retlw  0x00
00178 0801          retlw  0x01
00179 CRCError      ; *****
00180 0180          call   Reload       ; reload register
00181 ReloadRes   ; * Titel: CRC16 Initialization
00182 0A3D          goto   NextValueRes ; calculate next value
00183 0183          ; *****
00184 0184          ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register
00185 0185          ; * Output: none
00186 0186          ; *****
00187 0187          ; * Titel: CRC16 Initialization
00188 0188          ; * Input: Pointer to first data byte in FSR register
00189 0189          ; * Output: none
00190 CRC16Init   ; *****
00191 0200          movf   INDF, w      ; copy data into W-register
00192 0029          movwf CRC_BUFF     ; copy w-register into CRC_BUFF register
00193 02A4          incf  FSR, f        ; set pointer to next location
00194 0200          movf   INDF, w      ; copy data into W-register
00195 0028          movwf CRC_HIGH     ; copy w-register into CRC_HIGH register
00196 02A4          incf  FSR, f        ; set pointer to next location
00197 0200          movf   INDF, w      ; copy data into w-register
00198 0027          movwf CRC_LOW      ; copy w-register into CRC_LOW
00199 02A4          incf  FSR, f        ; point to next location
00200 0C09          movlw  DataLength   ; copy number of data bytes
00201 002A          movwf DATABYTES    ; into register DataBytes
00202 0C03          movlw  0x03         ; decrement three from the number
00203 00AA          subwf  DATABYTES, f ; of data bytes, because three register
00204 0800          retlw  0x00         ; are now initialized
00205 0205          ; return from subroutine
00206 0206          ; *****
00207 0207          ; * Titel: CRC16 Table for High byte
00208 0208          ; * Input: Pointer to table element in w-register
00209 0209          ; * Output: look-up value in w-register
00210 0210          ; *****
00211 0211          org 0x200
00212 CRC16TableHigh  addwf  PCL, f      ; add to low byte of PC
00213 0800 0880 0213  dt  0, 0x80, 0x80, 0
00214 0800 0800 0214  dt  0x80, 0, 0, 0x80
00215 0880 0800 0215  dt  0x80, 0, 0, 0x80
00216 0800 0880 0216  dt  0, 0x80, 0x80, 0
00217 0800 0800 0217  dt  0x80, 0, 0, 0x80
00218 0880

```



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, 0x2
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,	0x1
	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 dt 0x43, 0x46, 0x4c, 0x49
04E5 0858 085D 0857 00342 dt 0x58, 0x5d, 0x57, 0x52
04E9 0870 0875 087F 00343 dt 0x70, 0x75, 0x7f, 0x7a
04ED 086B 086E 0864 00344 dt 0x6b, 0x6e, 0x64, 0x61
04F1 0820 0825 082F 00345 dt 0x20, 0x25, 0x2f, 0x2a
04F5 083B 083E 0834 00346 dt 0x3b, 0x3e, 0x34, 0x31
04F9 0813 0816 081C 00347 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:**



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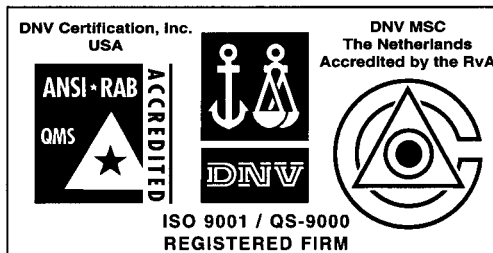
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03/23/00



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