

Example 1: RH Measurement

In the following example a measurement of relative humidity is performed. The address plus command for issuing such measurement is '0000'0101', see Datasheet SHT1x, Sect. 3.2. In the example we calculate the CRC checksum with a sensor output '0000'1001''0011'0001', which corresponds to a humidity value (non temperature compensated) of 79.65%RH.

For the start value in the register (bit7 ... bit0) the actual values in the User Register are taken [S7S6S5S4'S3S2S1S0], order inverted and the last byte is set to '0000' [S0S1S2S3'0000]. In the example all bits of the User Register are default and hence the start value is '0000'0000'.

Input bit's	bit7 ... bit0	hex	dec	Comment
	0000 ' 0000			'S3S2S1S0'0000'
0	0000 ' 0000	00	0	1 st bit of address
0	0000 ' 0000			2 nd bit of address
0	0000 ' 0000			3 rd bit of address
0	0000 ' 0000			1 st bit of command
0	0000 ' 0000			...
1	0011 ' 0001			CRC XOR polynom
0	0110 ' 0010			
1	1111 ' 0101	F5	245	CRC after command
0	1101 ' 1011			1 st byte (MSB) of measurement
0	1000 ' 0111			
0	0011 ' 1111			
0	0111 ' 1110			
1	1100 ' 1101			
0	1010 ' 1011			
0	0110 ' 0111			
1	1111 ' 1111	FF	255	CRC value 1st byte
0	1100 ' 1111			2 nd byte (LSB) of measurement
0	1010 ' 1111			
1	0101 ' 1110			
1	1000 ' 1101			
0	0010 ' 1011			
0	0101 ' 0110			
0	1010 ' 1100			
1	0101 ' 1000	58	88	Final CRC value

If there was not transmission error the CRC checksum output of the sensor is 88. There are two ways for proof the successful transmission:

1. Very simple, compare final value of above calculation with CRC checksum out put of the sensor. If the deviation is 0 then the transmission was successful. This method

requires enough register on the microcontroller and is the faster method.

2. The above calculation can be continued by inserting the CRC checksum, generated by the sensor. The final result must be '0000'0000' for proof of successful transmission. Here the example:

Input bit's	bit7 ... bit0	hex	dec	Comment
1	0101 ' 1000	58	88	Final CRC value
0	1011 ' 0000			1 st bit of sensor checksum output
1	0110 ' 0000			
0	1100 ' 0000			
1	1000 ' 0000			
1	0000 ' 0000			
0	0000 ' 0000			
0	0000 ' 0000			
0	0000 ' 0000	00	0	Final Output

Example 2: Read Out of User Register

In this example we check the transmission of the read out of the User Register with the value 0x01 or '0000'0001' for illustration of the start condition:

Input bit's	bit7 ... bit0	hex	dec	Comment
	1000 ' 0000			Start value see below
0	0011 ' 0001	00	0	1 st bit of address
0	0110 ' 0010			2 nd bit of address
0	1100 ' 0100			3 rd bit of address
0	1011 ' 1001			1 st bit of command
0	0100 ' 0011			...
1	1011 ' 0111			
1	0110 ' 1110			
1	1110 ' 1101	ED	237	CRC after command
0	1110 ' 1011			1 st byte (MSB) of measurement
0	1110 ' 0111			
0	1111 ' 1111			
0	1100 ' 1111			
1	1010 ' 1111			
0	0110 ' 1111			
0	1101 ' 1110			
1	1011 ' 1100	BC	188	CRC value

Again, we have the two options to check for proper transmission: Either comparing with the actual value of the CRC checksum provided by the sensor or by continuing the calculation with the CRC checksum out put of the sensor:

Input bit's	bit7 ... bit0	hex	dec	Comment
1	1011'1100	58	88	Final CRC value
1	0111'1000			1 st bit of sensor checksum output
0	1111'0000			
1	1110'0000			
1	1100'0000			
1	1000'0000			
0	0000'0000			
0	0000'0000	00	0	Final Output

Byte-wise Calculation

As alternative, the checksum proof may be done by byte-wise XOR division using a look-up table. Please recall that XOR division compares two bytes bitwise and in case the digits differ ('0' - '1' and '1' - '0') the result is '1' while for equal digits ('0' - '0' and '1' - '1') the result is '0'. See the following example:

'0011'1010'
 '0011'0101'
'0000'1111'

The algorithm for calculating byte-wise looks like this:

1. Initialize the CRC register with the value of the lower nibble of the value of the status register (reversed 's₁s₂s₃'0000' (default '00000000' = 0)
2. XOR each transmitted and received byte with the previous CRC value. Address and command first, then MSB, LSB
3. After each XOR division the result is compared with the look-up table and the resulting value in binary format is used as the new starting value for next XOR division
4. Repeat steps 2. and 3. until last transmitted byte is used. The last byte retrieved from the table is the final CRC value.

Respective Look-Up Table (LUT) is given in the following. Bold figures are input figures while plain figures are the output figures to be transformed in binary state and be used as divisor for next XOR division.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	49	98	83	196	245	166	151	185	136	219	234	125	76	31	46
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
67	114	33	16	135	182	229	212	250	203	152	169	62	15	92	109
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
134	183	228	213	66	115	32	17	63	14	93	108	251	202	153	168
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
197	244	167	150	1	48	99	82	124	77	30	47	184	137	218	235
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
61	12	95	110	249	200	155	170	132	181	230	215	64	113	34	19
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
126	79	28	45	186	139	216	233	199	246	165	148	3	50	97	80
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	100	111
187	138	217	232	127	78	29	44	2	51	96	81	198	247	164	149
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
248	201	154	171	60	13	94	111	65	112	35	18	133	180	231	214
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
122	75	24	41	190	143	220	237	195	242	161	144	7	54	101	84
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
57	8	91	106	253	204	159	174	128	177	226	211	68	117	38	23
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
252	205	158	175	56	9	90	107	69	116	39	22	129	176	227	210
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
191	142	221	236	123	74	25	40	6	55	100	85	194	243	160	145
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
71	118	37	20	131	178	225	208	254	207	156	173	58	11	88	105
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
4	53	102	87	192	241	162	147	189	140	223	238	121	72	27	42
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
193	240	163	146	5	52	103	86	120	73	26	43	188	141	222	239
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
130	179	224	209	70	119	36	21	59	10	89	104	255	206	157	172

Figure 2: Look up table for byte-wise CRC calculation. Bold figures are input figures and plain figures are output figures.

Example 1: RH Measurement

For illustration we will calculate CRC checksum of example 1 from the previous Section – measurement of relative humidity with sensor output '0000'1001''0011'0001', which corresponds to a humidity value (non temperature compensated) of 79.65%RH.

bit7 ... bit0	dec	LUT	Comment
0000'0000			Register ('s ₃ s ₂ s ₁ s ₀ '0000')
0000'0101			Address & command
0000'0101	5	245	
1111'1100	245		
0000'1001			Data output MSB
1111'1100	252	255	
1111'1111	255		
0011'0001			Data output LSB
1100'1110	206	88	
0101'1000	88		Final CRC value

Example 2: Read Out of User Register

Here we repeat the read out of the User Register with the value 0x01 or '0000'0001' for illustration of the start condition:

bit7 ... bit0	dec	LUT	Comment
1000'0000			Register ('s3s2s1s0'0000')
0000'0111			Address & command
1000'0111	135	237	
1110'1101	237		
0000'0001			Data output MSB
1110'1100	236	188	
1011'1100	188		Final CRC value

Sample Code for Byte-Wise Calculation

```

Var
CRC : Byte;
Procedure calc_CRC(X: Byte);

Const
CRC_Table: Array[0..255] of Byte = (0, 49,
98, 83, 196, 245, 166, 151, 185, 136, 219,
234, 125, 76, 31, 46, 67, 114, 33, 16, 135,
182, 229, 212, 250, 203, 152, 169, 62, 15,
92, 109, 134, 183, 228, 213, 66, 115, 32,
17, 63, 14, 93,108, 251, 202, 153, 168,
197, 244, 167, 150, 1, 48, 99, 82, 124, 77,
30, 47, 184, 137, 218, 235, 61, 12, 95,
110, 249, 200, 155, 170, 132, 181, 230,
215, 64, 113, 34, 19, 126, 79, 28, 45, 186,
139, 216, 233, 199, 246, 165, 148, 3, 50,
97, 80, 187, 138, 217, 232, 127, 78, 29,
44, 2, 51, 96, 81, 198, 247, 164, 149, 248,
201, 154, 171, 60, 13, 94, 111, 65, 112,
35, 18, 133, 180, 231, 214, 122, 75, 24,
41, 190, 143, 220, 237, 195, 242, 161, 144,
7, 54, 101, 84, 57, 8, 91, 106, 253, 204,
159, 174, 128, 177, 226, 211, 68, 117, 38,
23, 252, 205, 158, 175, 56, 9, 90, 107, 69,
116, 39, 22, 129, 176, 227, 210, 191, 142,
221, 236, 123, 74, 25, 40, 6, 55, 100, 85,
194, 243, 160, 145, 71, 118, 37, 20, 131,
178, 225, 208, 254, 207, 156, 173, 58, 11,
88, 105, 4, 53, 102, 87, 192, 241, 162,
147, 189, 140, 223, 238, 121, 72, 27, 42,
193, 240, 163, 146, 5, 52, 103, 86, 120,
73, 26, 43, 188, 141, 222, 239, 130, 179,
224, 209, 70, 119, 36, 21, 59, 10, 89, 104,
255, 206, 157, 172);

Begin
CRC := CRC_Table[X xor CRC];
End;
    
```

Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
30 December 2001	0.9 (Preliminary)	Initial revision
5 May 2008	1.08	Improved Generator polynomial and explained more detailed CRC calculation
23 October 2008	1.1	Revised format
5 May 2010	1.2	Adapted to the new Sensirion format, rearrangement of text. Sensirion China added.
8 July 2010	1.21	Figure 2 "LUT for bitwise CRC-calculation" – value byte 8 corrected Version number corrected Descriptive text in example calculation corrected

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