

Title: CCITT CRC16 Calculator Simulation for DS-PHY

Date: March 1, 1995

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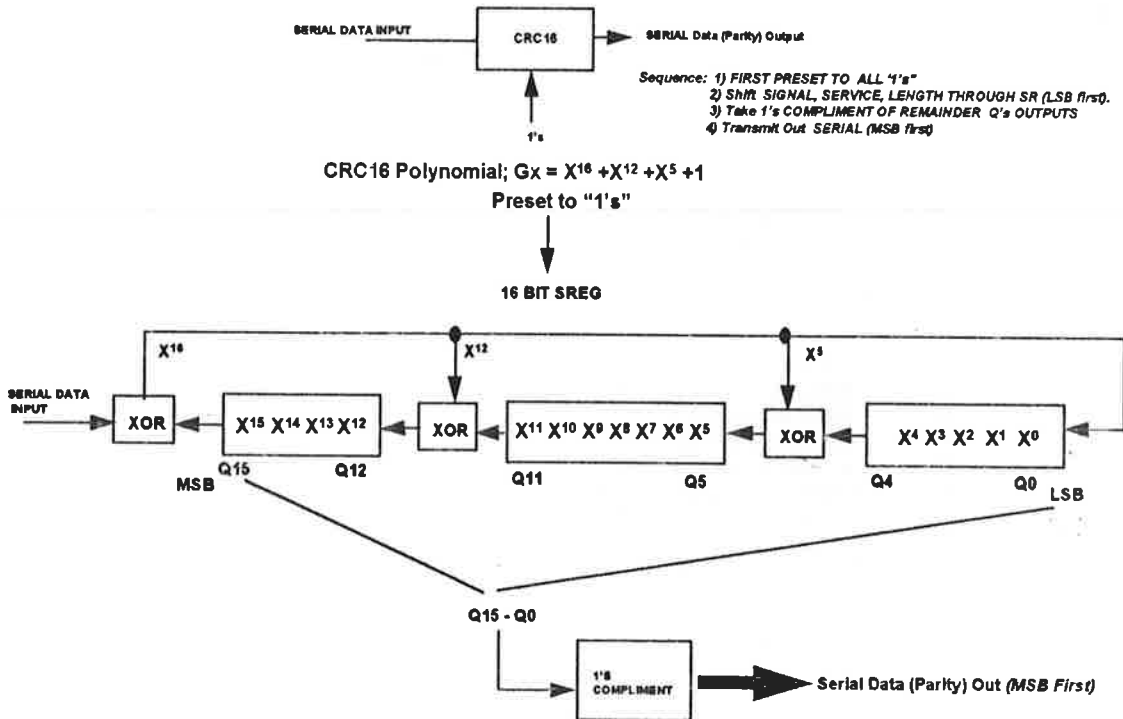
**Introduction**

The following example illustrates a model for the DS-PHY PLCP header CRC16 calculator as described in section 11.2.3.6 of the P802.11/D1 document. The text clearly states a CCITT model be used preset to ALL 1's. It should be noted that the same model could be used as a SDLC CRC16 calculator by simply resetting the model to zeros before shifting in data. For more details describing the mathematical model of the CRC16 refer to the textbook "Technical Aspects of Data Communications" by John E. McNamara.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that this model be adopted into the DS-PHY text of P802.11/D1 section 11.2.3.6 and considered by other PHYs using similar polynomials. It will serve as a vehicle to clear up any differences as compared to the scrambler polynomial model described and illustrated in 11.2.4.

**Transmit and Receive PLCP Header CRC16 Calculator**



Simulation Results: i.e. "C" Program implementing the CRC16 polynomial Using (Signal, Service, Length example)

```
#include <stdio.h>

int data {32}          {0,1,0,1, 0,0,0,0, 0,0,0,0, 0,0,0,0,
                       0,0,0,0 0,0,1,1, 0,0,0,0, 0,0,0,0};

main() {
    int l, residue, fdbk;
    residue = 0xFFFF;
    printf(" ");
    fprintf(stdout, residue,16);          ;binary print function
    printf("\n");
    for l=0; l<32; l++ ) {
        fdbd = (residue >> 15) ^ data[l];
        residue = (2 * residue) & 0xFFFF;
        if (fdbk) residue ^=0x1021;
        printf ("%d ",data[l] );
        fprintf (stdout, residue, 16);
        printf ("\n"); }
    residue ^= 0xFFFF;
    printf ("CRC parity ");
    fprintf (stdout, residue,16);
    printf ("\n"); }
```

Data	Register	MSB	LSB
	1111111111111111		
0	1110111111011111		; Initialize Preset to 1's
1	1101111110111110		
0	1010111101011101		
1	0101111010111010		
0	1011110101110100		
0	0110101011001001		
0	1101010110010010		
0	1011101100000101		
0	0110011000101011		
0	1100110001010110		
0	1000100010001101		
0	0000000100111011		
0	0000001001110110		
0	0000010011101100		
0	0000100111011000		
0	0001001111011000		
0	0010011110110000		
0	0100111011000000		
0	1001110110000000		
0	0010101100100001		
0	0101011001000010		
0	1010110010000100		
1	0101100100001000		
1	1010001000110001		
0	0101010001000011		
0	1010100010000110		
0	0100000100101101		
0	1000001001011010		
0	0001010010010101		
0	0010100100101010		
0	0101001001010100		
0	1010010010101000		
	0101101101010111		; 1's Compliment, Result = CRC16 Parity