
**Information technology — Automatic
identification and data capture
techniques —**

**Part 15:
Crypto suite XOR security services for
air interface communications**

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques automatiques
d'identification et de capture de données —*

*Partie 15: Services de sécurité par suite cryptographique XOR pour
communications d'interface radio*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	1
3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms	2
3.2.1 Symbols	2
3.2.2 Abbreviated terms	2
4 Conformance	3
4.1 Claiming conformance	3
4.2 Interrogator conformance and obligations	3
4.3 Tag conformance and obligations	3
5 Cipher introduction	3
6 Parameter definitions	4
7 State diagram	5
8 Initialization and resetting	5
9 Authentication	6
9.1 General	6
9.2 Authentication procedure	6
9.2.1 Protocol requirements	6
9.2.2 Procedure	6
10 Secure communication (optional)	8
11 Key update (optional)	9
Annex A (normative) State transition tables	10
Annex B (normative) Error codes and error handling	11
Annex C (informative) Cipher Description	12
Annex D (informative) Test vectors	13
Annex E (normative) Protocol specific	14
Annex F (normative) Authentication procedure pseudo-code	18
Annex G (informative) Security considerations	21
Bibliography	22

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 29167 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document defines a coding suite based on an exclusive or (XOR) operation for the ISO/IEC 18000 air interfaces standards for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices.

XOR is a type of logical disjunction on two operands that results in a value of true if exactly one of the operands has a value of true. The primary advantage of XOR operation is that it is simple to implement and that the XOR operation is computationally inexpensive for hiding information in cases where either no particular or light security is required. The simple implementation of XOR does not require a cipher and therefore limits the security protection and attacks like eaves dropping are much easier.

The security service tag authentication is a mandatory security service. All other services in this coding suite are optional. Every manufacturer has the liberty to chose which of these services will be implemented on a tag.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning radio-frequency identification technology given in the clauses identified below.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patent rights have assured the ISO and IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with ISO and IEC.

Information on the declared patents may be obtained from:

Patent holder: China IWNCOMM Co., Ltd.

Address: A201, QinFengGe, Xi'an Software Park,
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Xi'an Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone
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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques —

Part 15:

Crypto suite XOR security services for air interface communications

1 Scope

This document defines a coding suite based on an exclusive or (XOR) operation for the ISO/IEC 18000 air interfaces standards for radio frequency identification (RFID) systems. In particular, it specifies the use of XOR as a basic way to hide plain data in the identity authentication and secure communication procedures. The coding suite is defined in alignment with existing air interfaces.

This document defines various authentication methods and methods of use for the XOR. A tag and an interrogator may support one, a subset, or all of the specified options, clearly stating what is supported.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 18000-63, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*

ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts), *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts) and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

command

<message> command that interrogator sends to tag with "Message" as parameter

3.1.2

message

part of the command that is defined by the CS

3.1.3

reply

<response> reply that tag returns to the interrogator with "Response" as parameter

3.1.4

response

part of the reply (stored or sent) that is defined by the CS

3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms

3.2.1 Symbols

$\oplus$ exclusive or

number

xxxx_h hexadecimal notation

|| concatenation

O_n fixed value

+

a + b means a addition b mod 2ⁿ, the length of a and b is n.

–

a – b means binary subtraction operation. Given two binary numbers a and b, the operation a – b outputs the result of subtracting b from a.

NOTE The easiest way to subtract the second binary number from the first one is to make the second number negative and then add it with the first number.

mod modulo operation

3.2.2 Abbreviated terms

CRC cyclic redundancy check

CS coding suite

CSI coding suite identifier

EBV extensive bit vector (see ISO/IEC 18000-63)

ID identifier

MAC message authentication code

PSK pre-shared key

RFID radio frequency identification

RFU reserved for future use

RN random number

SK session key

TRAIS	tag and reader air interface security
TRAIS-X	tag and reader air interface security based on XOR
XOR	exclusive or

4 Conformance

4.1 Claiming conformance

To claim conformance with this document, an interrogator or tag shall comply with all relevant clauses of this document, except those marked as “optional”.

4.2 Interrogator conformance and obligations

To conform to this document, an interrogator shall

- implement the mandatory commands defined in this document, and conform to the relevant part of ISO/IEC 18000.

To conform to this document, an interrogator may

- implement any subset of the optional commands defined in this document.

To conform to this document, the interrogator shall not

- implement any command that conflicts with this document, or
- require the use of an optional, proprietary or custom command to meet the requirements of this document.

4.3 Tag conformance and obligations

To conform to this document, a tag shall

- implement the mandatory commands defined in this document for the supported types and conform to the relevant part of ISO/IEC 18000.

To conform to this document, a tag may

- implement any subset of the optional commands defined in this document.

To conform to this document, a tag shall not

- implement any command that conflicts with this document, or
- require the use of an optional, proprietary or custom command to meet the requirements of this document.

5 Cipher introduction

The logical operation exclusive disjunction, also called eXclusive OR (XOR) is a type of logical disjunction on two operands that results in a value of true if exactly one of the operands has a value of true and often used for bitwise operations or algebra computing. For example:

Bitwise operation:

- $1 \oplus 1 = 0$
- $1 \oplus 0 = 1$
- $0 \oplus 1 = 1$
- $0 \oplus 0 = 0$
- $a \oplus b = a + b \pmod{2}$

The XOR operator is extremely common as a component in complex ciphers. By itself, using a constant repeating key, a simple XOR crypto can trivially be broken using frequency analysis. If the content of any message can be guessed or otherwise known then the key can be revealed (the XOR crypto is vulnerable to a [known-plaintext attack](#), since $\text{plaintext} \oplus \text{ciphertext} = \text{key}$). Its primary advantage is that it is simple to implement and that the XOR operation is computationally inexpensive. A simple repeating XOR crypto is therefore sometimes used for hiding information in cases where either no particular or light security is required. For detailed cipher descriptions, see [Annex C](#). For some security considerations of this coding suite, see [Annex G](#).

6 Parameter definitions

Table 1 — Definition of parameters

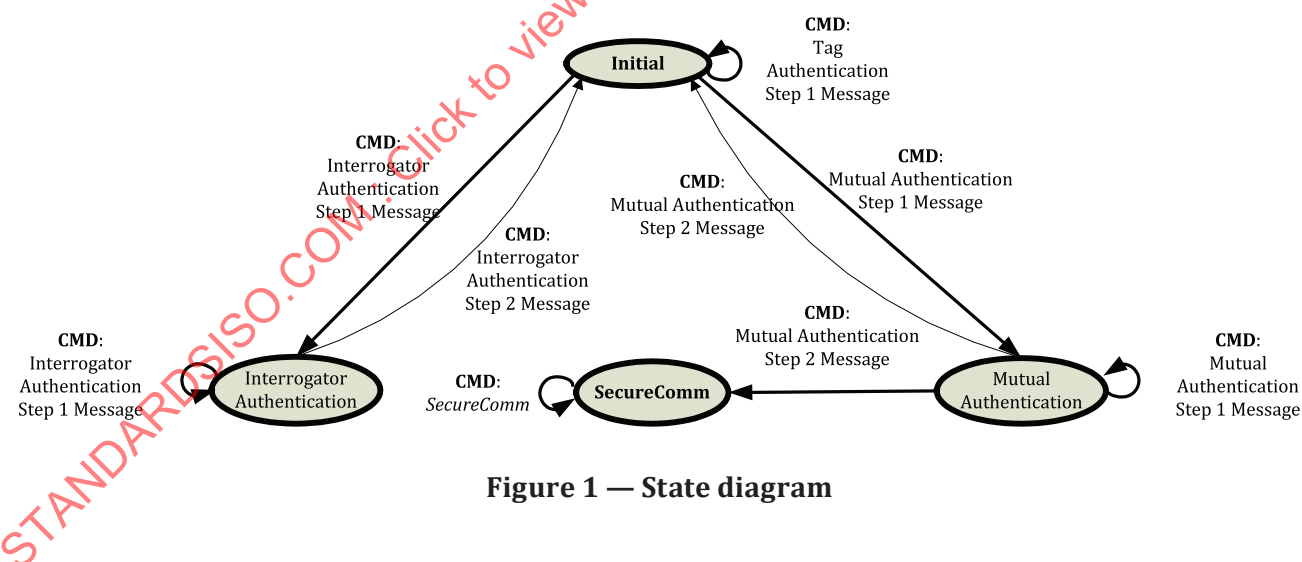
Parameter	Description
Command Code [7:0]	The values of security commands (See 3.1.1 for the definition of Command)
RFU[7:0]	The reserved values for future use
Coding Suite ID [7:0]	CSI: coding suite identifier
Length[Variable]	The length of message with extensive bit vector format
Payload[Variable]	Message data (See 3.1.2 for the definition of Message)
CRC-16[15:0]	The cyclic redundancy check value
Message	See 3.1.2
Reply	See 3.1.3
Response	See 3.1.4
RN[63:0]	64-bit random number
Header[1:0]	The value of header
AuthType[1:0]	This shows the authentication type in the authentication procedure. The values are as follows: — 00: mutual authentication — 01: interrogator authentication — 10: tag authentication — 11: RFU
AuthStep[2:0]	This shows the step number in the authentication procedure. The values are as follows: — 000: RFU — 001: Step 1 of Authenticate command — 010: Step 2 of Authenticate command — 011-111: RFU

Table 1 (continued)

Parameter	Description
Key ID[4:0]	The key identifier that the tag and interrogator used in the authentication procedure.
AuthData[Variable]	This shows the data computed in the authentication procedure. The values are as follows: — $SORNi = (RNi' + O_n) \oplus PSK'$ — $SORNt = (RNT' + O_n) \oplus PSK'$ — $SRNi = RNi \oplus PSK$ — $SRNt = RNT \oplus PSK$ — NULL where — RNi' : RNi' means bit-wise ROTATE RNi left for n bits, where RNi is a 64-bit random number generated by an interrogator, n is the number of binary value 1 of RNi — RNT : RNT' means bit-wise ROTATE RNT left for n bits, where RNT is a 64-bit random number generated by a tag, n is the number of binary value 1 of RNT — O_n : 5555 5555 5555 5555h — PSK' : PSK' means bit-wise ROTATE PSK left for n bits, PSK is a value of pre-shared key (64-bit), n is the number of binary value 1 of RNi or RNT
MAC[127:0]	The value of message authentication code

7 State diagram

Figure 1 shows the state machine of XOR coding suite. The state diagram for this coding suite consists of four states. For state transition tables, Annex A shall be consulted.



8 Initialization and resetting

This document shall implement an **Initial** state.

After power-up and after a reset of the coding suite the tag moves into the **Initial** state.

Implementations of this suite shall assure that all memory used for intermediate results is cleared after each operation (message-response pair) and after reset.

9 Authentication

9.1 General

This document describes additions to the ISO/IEC 18000 series of standards protocol to support the tag and reader air interface security (TRAIS) based on XOR (TRAIS-X). Specially, it defines

- the use of XOR crypto for mutual, interrogator and tag authentication procedures;
- the use of XOR crypto for secure communication;
- the encoding in the related commands and the processing of those messages.

Figures 2 and 3 shows protocol flows of mutual and interrogator, and tag authentication procedures, respectively.

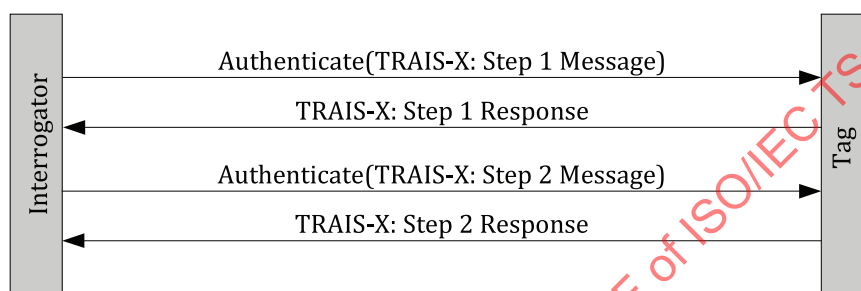


Figure 2 — TRAIS-X mutual and interrogator authentication protocol flows

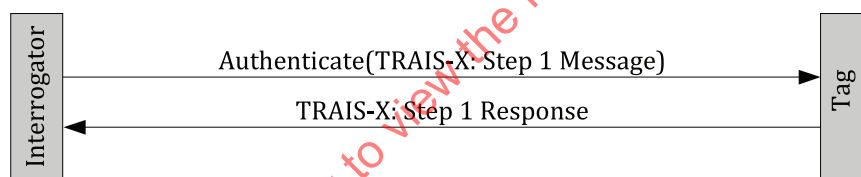


Figure 3 — TRAIS-X tag authentication

The formats of authenticate and response commands are shown in Table E.1 and Table E.2, respectively.

9.2 Authentication procedure

9.2.1 Protocol requirements

The authentication protocol requires that a tag and interrogator should have a PSK before they start the authentication procedure. How to generate and set a high quality PSK is out of the scope of this document. A key update function is supported and described in Clause 11. For error codes and error handling, the process in Annex B shall be followed.

9.2.2 Procedure

9.2.2.1 Mutual authentication

The mutual authentication procedure is as follows.

- a) The interrogator
 - 1) generates a random number RN_i ,

- 2) computes $SRNi = (RNi + O_n) \oplus PSK$, where $O_n = 5555\ 5555\ 5555\ 5555h$, and
 - 3) sends the authenticate command to the tag (see [Table E.3](#)).
- b) On receipt of the authenticate command, the tag
- 1) computes $RNi = (SRNi \oplus PSK) - O_n$,
 - 2) computes $SORNi = (PSK' + O_n) \oplus RNi'$, where PSK' and RNi' means bit-wise ROTATE PSK and RNi left for n bits, respectively (n is the number of binary value 1 of RNi),
 - 3) generates a random number RNt , then computes $SRNt = (RNt + O_n) \oplus PSK$, and
 - 4) returns the response to the interrogator (see [Table E.4](#)).
- c) On receipt of the response from the tag, the interrogator
- 1) computes the value of $(SORNi \oplus RNi')$,
 - 2) computes the value of $(PSK' + O_n)$,
 - 3) compares the value of $(PSK' + O_n)$ with $(SORNi \oplus RNi')$. If this validation fails, the authentication procedure is failed. Otherwise, the tag is legal. Proceeds to the next step,
 - 4) computes $RNt = (SRNt \oplus PSK) - O_n$, and
 - 5) computes $SORNt = (PSK' + O_n) \oplus RNt'$, where RNt' means bit-wise ROTATE RNt left for n bits (n is the number of binary value 1 of RNt), and
 - 6) sends the authenticate command to the tag (see [Table E.5](#)).
- d) On receipt of the authenticate command, the tag
- 1) computes the value of $(SORNt \oplus RNt')$,
 - 2) computes the value of $(PSK' + O_n)$,
 - 3) compares the value of $(PSK' + O_n)$ with $(SORNt \oplus RNt')$. If this validation fails, the authentication procedure is failed. Otherwise, the interrogator is legal. Proceeds to the next step, and
 - 4) returns the response to the interrogator (see [Table E.6](#)).

9.2.2.2 Interrogator authentication

The interrogator authentication procedure is as follows.

- a) The interrogator sends the authenticate command to the tag (see [Table E.7](#)).
- b) On receipt of the authenticate command, the tag
 - 1) generates a random number RNt ,
 - 2) computes $SRNt = (RNt + O_n) \oplus PSK$, where $O_n = 5555\ 5555\ 5555\ 5555h$, and
 - 3) returns the response to the interrogator (see [Table E.8](#)).
- c) On receipt of the response from the tag, the interrogator
 - 1) computes $RNt = (SRNt \oplus PSK) - O_n$,
 - 2) computes $SORNt = (PSK' + O_n) \oplus RNt'$, where PSK' and RNt' means bit-wise ROTATE PSK and RNt left for n bits, respectively (n is the number of binary value 1 of RNt), and

- 3) sends the authenticate command to the tag (see [Table E.9](#)).
- d) On receipt of the authenticate command, the tag
 - 1) computes the value of $(\text{SORNt} \oplus \text{RNt}')$,
 - 2) compares the value of $(\text{PSK}' + \text{O}_n)$ with $(\text{SORNt} \oplus \text{RNt}')$. If this validation fails, the authentication procedure is failed. Otherwise, the interrogator is legal. Proceeds to the next step, and
 - 3) returns the response to the interrogator (see [Table E.10](#)).

9.2.2.3 Tag authentication

The tag authentication procedure is as follows.

- a) The interrogator
 - 1) generates a random number RN_i ,
 - 2) computes $\text{SRN}_i = (\text{RN}_i + \text{O}_n) \oplus \text{PSK}$, where $\text{O}_n = 5555\ 5555\ 5555\ 5555h$, and
 - 3) sends the authenticate command to the tag (see [Table E.11](#)).
- b) On receipt of the authenticate command, the tag
 - 1) computes $\text{RN}_i = (\text{SRN}_i \oplus \text{PSK}) - \text{O}_n$,
 - 2) computes $\text{SORN}_i = (\text{PSK}' + \text{O}_n) \oplus \text{RN}_i'$, where PSK' and RN_i' means bit-wise ROTATE PSK and RN_i left for n bits, respectively (n is the number of binary value 1 of RN_i), and
 - 3) returns the response to the interrogator (see [Table E.12](#)).
- c) On receipt of the response from the tag, the interrogator
 - 1) computes the value of $(\text{SORN}_i \oplus \text{RN}_i')$, and
 - 2) compares the value of $(\text{PSK}' + \text{O}_n)$ with $(\text{SORN}_i \oplus \text{RN}_i')$. If this validation fails, the authentication procedure is failed. Otherwise, the tag is legal.

10 Secure communication (optional)

Interrogators and tags may implement the Secure Communication (SecureComm) command. [Figure 4](#) shows a representative procedure for an interrogator sending or receiving data using secure communications. For an interrogator or a tag that supports secure communication, the session key (SK) used to encrypt the message shall be generated by both a tag and interrogator as following after the successful authentication procedure: $\text{SK} = \text{RNt} \oplus \text{RN}_i \oplus \text{PSK}$. The SecureComm command provides an encrypted payload message generated by $\text{SK} \oplus \text{Command}$ as shown in [Table E.13](#) which encapsulates another command intended for the tag to execute. The encrypted payload message shall be decrypted by $\text{SK} \oplus \text{Message}$ after the tag received the SecureComm command. The SecureComm reply as shown in [Table E.14](#) provides an encrypted payload response generated by $\text{SK} \oplus \text{Reply}$ which encapsulates the reply from the tag regarding the execution of the encapsulated command. The encrypted payload response shall be decrypted by $\text{SK} \oplus \text{Response}$ after the interrogator received the SecureComm reply.

To ensure that the key is distinct for every encrypted payload message, if the length of the encrypted payload is greater than the length of SK, $\text{SK} = \text{SK} \parallel \text{SK}_1 \parallel \text{SK}_2 \parallel \dots \parallel \text{SK}_X$, where, SK_1 means bit-wise ROTATE SK left for n bits, SK_2 means bit-wise ROTATE SK_1 left for n bits and SK_X means bit-wise ROTATE SK_{X-1} left for n bits (n is the number of binary value 1 of SK). The length of SK shall be the same as the length of the encrypted payload.

The formats of SecureComm and response commands are shown in [Table E.13](#) and [Table E.14](#), respectively.

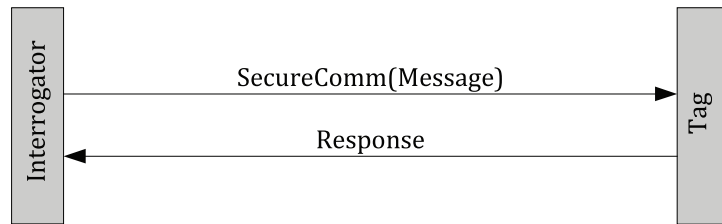


Figure 4 — Secure communication

11 Key update (optional)

[Figure 5](#) shows a representative procedure for an interrogator update a key with tag, it provides a means for an authenticated interrogator to modify a key according to the security concern. The formats of KeyUpdate and response commands are shown in [Table E.15](#) and [Table E.16](#), respectively.

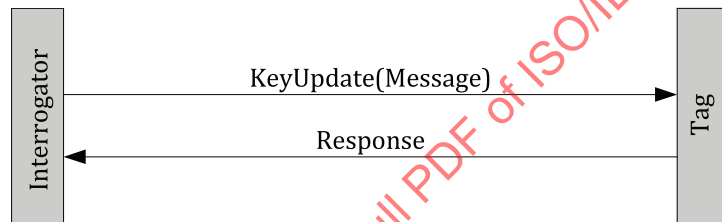


Figure 5 — Key update

Upon receiving a valid KeyUpdate command, a tag shall overwrite its old key with the new key. If the tag does not write the new key successfully, then it shall revert completely to the prior stored key.

Annex A (normative)

State transition tables

A.1 Initial state transition table

Table A.1 — Initial state transition table

Command	Conditions	Next state
Tag Authentication Step 1 Message	All	Initial
Interrogator Authentication Step 1 Message	Success	Interrogator Authentication
Mutual Authentication Step 1 Message	Success	Mutual Authentication

A.2 Interrogator authentication state transition table

Table A.2 — Interrogator authentication state transition table

Command	Conditions	Next state
Interrogator Authentication Step 1 Message	All	Interrogator Authentication
Interrogator Authentication Step 2 Message	Fail	Initial

A.3 Mutual authentication state transition table

Table A.3 — Mutual authentication state transition table

Command	Conditions	Next state
Mutual Authentication Step 1 Message	All	Mutual Authentication
Mutual Authentication Step 2 Message	Fail	Initial
Mutual Authentication Step 2 Message	Success	SecureComm

A.4 SecureComm state transition table

Table A.4 — SecureComm state transition table

Command	Conditions	Next state
SecureComm	All	SecureComm

Annex B (normative)

Error codes and error handling

B.1 Error code format

Table B.1 — Error code format

Error code	Error subcode
8-bit	8-bit

B.2 Error type and error subcode

Table B.2 — Error type and error subcode

Error type code	Description	Error subcode	Description
01 _h	Authentication failed	01 _h	The authentication was failed.
02 _h	Secure communication failed	01 _h	The secure communication between interrogator and tag was failed.

Annex C (informative)

Cipher Description

C.1 General

The logical operation of eXclusive OR (XOR) outputs true whenever both inputs differ (one is true, the other is false). [Table C.1](#) of A XOR B shows that it outputs true whenever the inputs differ.

Table C.1 — XOR true table

Input		Output
A	B	
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

C.2 Symbols and programs

It is usually symbolized by the infix operators XOR and $\oplus$. In several programming languages, such as C, C++, C#, Java, Perl, MATLAB and Python, a caret (^) is used to denote the bitwise XOR operator. This is not used outside of programming contexts because it is too easily confused with other uses of the caret. To encrypt a single character you can use `char x = x ^ key`; if you have a key of one byte. To encrypt a string of characters with a longer key, you can use something akin to the following code. The program encrypts each character in the string using the ^ bit operator to XOR, the string value with the key value for each character.

```
#include <iostream.h>

int main()
{
    char string[11]="A nice cat";
    char key[11]="ABCDEFGH IJ";
    for(int x=0; x<10; x++)
    {
        string[x]=string[x]^key[x];
        cout<<string[x];
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Annex D (informative)

Test vectors

D.1 Mutual authentication

The following example uses a 64-bit key and a 64-bit random number.

PSK	d4f625e4	122688af
RNi	1ba58677	7e45a0e7
RNt	680e9b5f	5d7508a1

SRNi	a40cfe28	c1bc7d93
SORNi	204bb61f	654744d0
SRNt	6995d550	a0ecd559
SORNt	7764b3d1	3e5493a1

D.2 Interrogator authentication

The following example uses a 64-bit key and a 64-bit random number.

PSK	d4f625e4	122688af
RNt	680e9b5f	5d7508a1
SRNt	6995d550	a0ecd559
SORNt	7764b3d1	3e5493a1

D.3 Tag authentication

The following example uses a 64-bit key and a 64-bit random number.

PSK	d4f625e4	122688af
RNi	1ba58677	7e45a0e7
SRNi	a40cfe28	c1bc7d93
SORNi	204bb61f	654744d0

Annex E (normative)

Protocol specific

E.1 ISO/IEC 18000-63

This subclause defines protocol specific information for ISO/IEC 18000-63.

For ISO/IEC 18000-63, key properties for encryption keys shall be manufacturer-defined.

E.2 Command

E.2.1 Authenticate command

Interrogators and tags shall implement the Authenticate command as shown in [Table E.1](#). The fast response reply to an Authenticate command is shown in [Table E.2](#). An interrogator shall use Authenticate commands to perform mutual authentication. The CSI specified in the Authenticate command selects a particular coding suite from among those supported by the tag. The number and encoding of the Authenticate commands required to implement the authentication depends on the chosen coding suite.

Table E.1 — Authenticate command

	Command	RFU	CSI	Length	Message	RN	CRC-16
# of bits	8	8	8	EBV	Variable	16	16
description	Command code	00h	CSI	length of message	message (depends on CSI)	handle	CRC-16

Table E.2 — Fast response reply to an Authenticate command

	Header	Length	Response	RN	CRC-16
# of bits	1	EBV	Variable	16	16
description	0	length of response	response (depends on CSI)	handle	CRC-16

E.2.2 Mutual authentication

E.2.2.1 Step 1

The message of Authenticate command and the response of mutual authentication step 1 are as shown in [Table E.3](#) and [Table E.4](#), respectively.

Table E.3 — Message of Authenticate command of mutual authentication step 1

	Message			
	AuthType	AuthStep	Key ID	AuthData
# of bits	2	3	5	variable
description	00	001	key identifier	SRNi

Table E.4 — Response of Authenticate command of mutual authentication step 1

	Response
	AuthData
# of bits	variable
description	SORNi SRNt

E.2.2.2 Step 2

The message of Authenticate command and the response of mutual authentication step 2 are as shown in [Table E.5](#) and [Table E.6](#), respectively.

Table E.5 — Message of Authenticate command of mutual authentication step 2

	Message			
	AuthType	AuthStep	Key ID	AuthData
# of bits	2	3	5	variable
description	00	010	key identifier	SORNt

Table E.6 — Response of Authenticate command of mutual authentication step 2

	Response
	AuthData
# of bits	0
description	NULL

E.2.3 Interrogator authentication**E.2.3.1 Step 1**

The message of Authenticate command and the response of interrogator authentication step 1 are as shown in [Table E.7](#) and [Table E.8](#), respectively.

Table E.7 — Message of Authenticate command of interrogator authentication step 1

	Message			
	AuthType	AuthStep	Key ID	AuthData
# of bits	2	3	5	Variable
description	01	001	key identifier	NULL

Table E.8 — Response of Authenticate command of interrogator authentication step 1

	Response
	AuthData
# of bits	variable
description	SRNt

E.2.3.2 Step 2

The message of Authenticate command and the response of interrogator authentication step 2 are as shown in [Table E.9](#) and [Table E.10](#), respectively.

Table E.9 — Message of Authenticate command of interrogator authentication step 2

	Message			
	AuthType	AuthStep	Key ID	AuthData
# of bits	2	3	5	variable
description	1	010	key identifier	SORNT

Table E.10 — Response of Authenticate command of interrogator authentication step 2

	Response
	AuthData
# of bits	0
description	NULL

E.2.4 Tag authentication

The message of Authenticate command and the response of tag authentication step 1 are as shown in [Table E.11](#) and [Table E.12](#), respectively.

Table E.11 — Message of Authenticate command of tag authentication step 1

	Message			
	AuthType	AuthStep	Key ID	AuthData
# of bits	3	3	5	variable
description	10	001	key identifier 0	SRNi

Table E.12 — Response of Authenticate command of tag authentication step 1

	Response
	AuthData
# of bits	variable
description	SORNi

E.2.5 Secure communication

After a tag has cryptographically authenticated an interrogator, it may accept subsequent commands encapsulated in the SecureComm command shown in [Table E.13](#). The message field in a SecureComm may encapsulate an encrypted tag-supported command. Before encapsulating a command an interrogator shall remove the preamble, handle and CRC from the command. An interrogator does not include a MAC in the SecureComm.

Table E.13 — SecureComm command

	Command	CSI	Length	Message	RN	CRC-16
# of bits	8	8	EBV	Variable	16	16
description	command code	CSI	length of message	encrypted message (depends on CSI)	handle	CRC-16

The response reply to a SecureComm command is shown in [Table E.14](#).

Table E.14 — Response reply to a SecureComm command

	Header	Length	Response	RN	CRC-16
# of bits	1	EBV	Variable	16	16
description	0	length of response	encrypted response (depends on CSI)	handle	CRC-16

SecureComm allows an interrogator to read data from and write data to a tag while preventing an eavesdropper from decrypting the communications. It allows configuring a tag's secure features by writing to a memory location that configures these features. The authenticate communication is not supported.

E.2.6 Key update

Interrogators and tags may implement the KeyUpdate command; if they do, they shall implement it as shown in [Table E.15](#). KeyUpdate allows an interrogator to overwrite a key stored in a tag. A KeyUpdate command shall always be encapsulated in a SecureComm.

Table E.15 — KeyUpdate command

	Command	RFU	Key ID	Length	Message
# of bits	8	8	5	EBV	Variable
description	command code		key identifier	length of Key	Key

The response reply to an KeyUpdate command is shown in [Table E.16](#).

Table E.16 — Response reply to an KeyUpdate command

	Header	RN	CRC-16
# of bits	1	16	16
description	0	handle	CRC-16

Annex F (normative)

Authentication procedure pseudo-code

F.1 Mutual authentication: Interrogator

```
begin
```

```
    Input On, PSK
```

```
    RNr ←GenerateRandom()
```

```
    Register1←RNr+On
```

```
    Register2←Register1^PSK
```

```
    SendToTag (Register2)
```

```
    Register2, Register3←ReceiveFromTag()
```

```
    Register1←Register1- On
```

```
    Counter←GetBit1Counts (Register1)
```

```
    Register4←PSK
```

```
    while Counter>0 do
```

```
        begin
```

```
            Register1←Register1<<<1
```

```
            Register4←Register4<<<1
```

```
            Counter←Counter-1
```

```
        end
```

```
    Register4←Register4+On
```

```
    Register1←Register4^Register1
```

```
    If (Register2!=Register1)
```

```
        begin
```

```
            Failure!
```

```
        end
```

```
    else
```

```
        begin
```

```
            Register1←Register3^PSK
```

```
            Register1←Register1- On
```

```
            Counter←GetBit1Counts (Register1)
```

```
            while Counter>0 do
```

```
                begin
```