Panasonic®

SYSTEM LSI Dual Interface RFID

# MN63Y1208-E1
# Administrator's Manual Ver. 1.1

＜ non NDA type ＞

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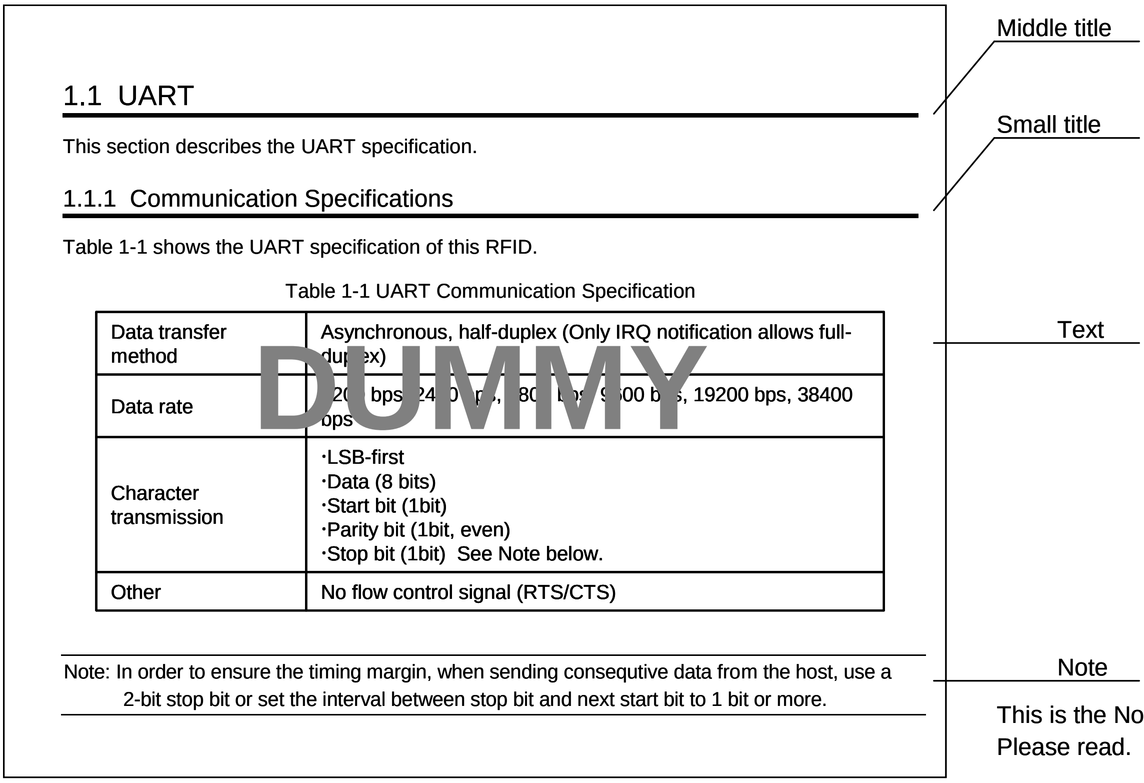
# About this manual

■ Organization

These specifications provide important information for users of the MN63Y1007E1, including an overview and descriptions of functions.

■ Manual Configuration

Each section of this manual consists of a title, main text, and notes. The layout and definition of each section are shown below.



Middle title
Small title
Text
Note

### 1.1 UART

This section describes the UART specification.

#### 1.1.1 Communication Specifications

Table 1-1 shows the UART specification of this RFID.

Table 1-1 UART Communication Specification

| | |
|---|---|
| Data transfer method | Asynchronous, half-duplex (Only IRQ notification allows full-duplex) |
| Data rate | 1200 bps, 2400 bps, 4800 bps, 9600 bps, 19200 bps, 38400 bps |
| Character transmission | ·LSB-first<br>·Data (8 bits)<br>·Start bit (1bit)<br>·Parity bit (1bit, even)<br>·Stop bit (1bit) See Note below. |
| Other | No flow control signal (RTS/CTS) |

Note: In order to ensure the timing margin, when sending consequtive data from the host, use a 2-bit stop bit or set the interval between stop bit and next start bit to 1 bit or more.

This is the Note.
Please read.

■ Finding Desired Information

This manual provides two methods for finding desired information quickly and easily.

1. Consult the table of contents at the front of the manual to locate desired titles.
2. Chapter names are located at the top outer corner of each page, and section titles are located at the bottom outer corner of each page.

# Contents

# Chapter 1  Overview

## 1.1 Overview

This is a manual for the administrator of the dual interface RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) LSI MN63Y1208, and describes the following:

■ System area (Chapter 2)

Describes the information on security in the system area of FeRAM, which is omitted in the User's Manual.

■ Cipher functionality (Chapter 3)

Provides the cipher functionality (encryption, authentication) that uses AES.

■ Additional error codes (Chapter 4)

Provides the error codes related to the Administrator's Manual, which are not described in the User's Manual.

■ Annex (Chapter 5)

Describes examples of configuring the system area in the manufacturing process.

# Chapter 2 System Area

## 2.1 Physical Memory Map

Figure 2-1 shows the physical memory map. The part indicated in bold italic is to be defined in this manual.

Blocks 25 and 26 are the user area and can be also used as the area storing secrec key for encryption by a family key to be described in Chapter 4. If family key is not used, the blocks can be used as the user area.

<table>
<tr><th>Block</th><th>Address</th><th>0x0</th><th>0x1</th><th>0x2</th><th>0x3</th><th>0x4</th><th>0x5</th><th>0x6</th><th>0x7</th><th>0x8</th><th>0x9</th><th>0xA</th><th>0xB</th><th>0xC</th><th>0xD</th><th>0xE</th><th>0xF</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0x0000</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0x0010</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>0x0020</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>0x0030</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>0x0040</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>0x0050</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>0x0060</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>0x0070</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>0x0080</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>0x0090</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>0x00A0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>0x00B0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>0x00C0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>0x00D0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>0x00E0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>0x00F0</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>0x0100</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>0x0110</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>0x0120</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>0x0130</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>0x0140</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>0x0150</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>0x0160</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>0x0170</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>0x0180</td><td colspan="16">User Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>0x0190</td><td colspan="16">***User Area (EEFK)***</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>0x01A0</td><td colspan="16">***User Area (EEMK)***</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>0x01B0</td><td colspan="16">***EEK***</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>0x01C0</td><td colspan="16">***EMK***</td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td>0x01D0</td><td colspan="8">***COUNTER***</td><td colspan="4">***CFEN***</td><td colspan="4">***MC***</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>0x01E0</td><td colspan="2">SC</td><td colspan="8">IDM</td><td colspan="2">PMM</td><td>AFI</td><td>FWI</td><td colspan="2">HW1</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>0x01F0</td><td colspan="4">RORF</td><td colspan="4">ROSI</td><td colspan="4">SECURITY</td><td>TNPRM</td><td>HW2</td><td>***SL***</td><td>***BCC***</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 2-1 Physical Memory Map

## 2.2 System Area

This section describes the system area.

### 2.2.1 Parameter Specification

This section provides parameters for security in the system area. For information about other parameters, see the User's Manual.

All addresses and block numbers used in this section correspond to the physical address in Figure 2-1.

■ EEK (16 bytes)

EEK is a secret key used for data encryption or decryption in encrypted communication with private key, and is encrypted by master key and stored in this area.

Reading this area causes all-0 to be read. For more information, see Chapter 4.

When writing data to this parameter, use data for EEK only. For more information, see Table 4-7.

■ EMK (16 bytes)

EMK is a secret key used for MAC (Message Authentication Code) generation and authentication in encrypted communication with private key, and is encrypted by master key and stored in this area.

Reading this area causes all-0 to be read. For more information, see Chapter 4.

Note: When writing data to this parameter, use data for EMK only. For more information, see Table 4-7.

■ COUNTER (8 bytes)

COUNTER is a value used as a part of the initialization vector (16 bytes) in encrypted communication with READ command.

In manufacturing process, when writing the Block 29 data to this area, write all-0 data.

For more information, see Chapter 4.

Table 2-1 COUNTER Parameter

| Address | 0x01D0 | 0x01D1 | 0x01D2 | 0x01D3 | 0x01D4 | 0x1D5 | 0x1D6 | 0x01D7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTER | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 |

Note: This RFID increases the COUNTER value every time it receives a READ command in encrypted communication.

## ■ CFEN (4 bytes)

As with BCC, CFEN is a flag data to validate the setting values in the system area of FeRAM. Table 2-2 shows the valid setting values for system area. Until valid values are written to CFEN and BCC, default values (implemented in hardware) are used for each parameter. For information about the default values, see Section 3.3 in the User's Manual and the descriptions for each parameter in this section.

Table 2-2 Valid CFEN Setting Values for System Area

| Address | 0x01D8 | 0x01D9 | 0x01DA | 0x01DB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| System area enable setting | 0x01 | 0x23 | 0x45 | 0x67 |

Note: For EEK, EMK, and COUNTER, no default values are provided and the system area values of FeRAM are used regardless of CFEN settings.

Note: In order to enable the written flag data, the RFID's power supplies (both VDDEX and the supply from RF interface) must be turned off once after writes. The data will be enabled after next power-on.

Note: Before writing valid setting values to CFEN, write the given setting values to each parameter in the system area of FeRAM. (Default values for each parameter are implemented in hardware.)

## ■ MC (4 bytes)

MC is a data to control the internal modes of this RFID.

In manufacturing process, when writing the Block 29 data to this area, write the data shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 MC Setting Values

| Address | 0x01DC | 0x01DD | 0x01DE | 0x01DF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| System area enable setting | 0x89 | 0xAB | 0xCD | 0xEF |

■ SL (1 byte)

SL is a flag data to lock the system area. Table 2-4 shows the SL settings and corresponding values. Setting the SL to MODE1 or MODE2 allows to lock the write operation to parameters of the system area.

By default, the SL is set to 0x00 (MODE0).

Table 2-4 SL Settings and Corresponding Values

| Mode | MODE0 | | MODE1 | | MODE2 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Setting value (Address: 0x01FE) | 0x00 | | 0x0F | | 0xFF | |
| Interface to be accessed | RF | Serial | RF | Serial | RF | Serial |
| EEK *) | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| EMK *) | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| COUNTER | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| CFEN | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| MC | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| SC | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| IDM | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| PMM | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| AFI | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| FWI | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| HW1 | R/W | R/W | RO | RO | RO | RO |
| RORF | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| ROSI | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| SECURITY | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| TNPRM | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| HW2 | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| SL | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |
| BCC | R/W | R/W | RO | R/W | RO | RO |

*) All-0 is always read. R/W: Read/Write, RO: Read Only

In addition, Figure 2-2 illustrates the state transition diagram between system lock modes. Writing 0x0F to SL allows to transition from MODE0 to MODE1. Writing 0xFF to SL allows to transition from MODE0 or MODE1 to MODE2. The transition from MODE2 to MODE1 is disabled.

Note: SL is the flag data for locking the system area.

In order to release the system area that was once locked, dedicated command using the serial

The disclosure of this dedicated command, NDA is required.

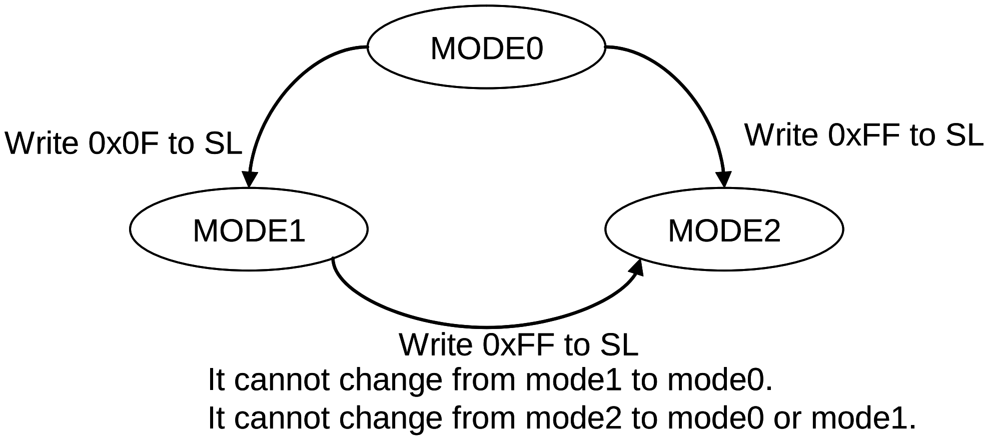

MODE0
Write 0x0F to SL
Write 0xFF to SL
MODE1
MODE2
Write 0xFF to SL
It cannot change from mode1 to mode0.
It cannot change from mode2 to mode0 or mode1.

Figure 2-2 State Transition Diagram between System Lock Modes

■　BCC (1 byte)

BCC is a flag data to validate the setting values in the system area of FeRAM. Table 2-5 shows the valid setting value for system area. Until valid values are written to BCC and CFEN, default values (implemented in hardware) are used for each parameter. For information about the default values, see Section 3.3 in the User's Manual and the descriptions for each parameter in this section.

Table 2-5 Valid BCC Setting Value for System Area

| Address | 0x01FF |
|---|---|
| System area enable setting | BCC setting value |

BCC setting value is obtained by adding the values at 0x01D8 to 0x01EF and 0x01FC to 0x01FE of the system area, byte-by-byte, to the default value 0x00 of 1 byte and subtracting the lower one byte of the calculation result from 0x100.

BCC is calculated by hardware at power-on of this RFID or at a reset.

If the calculation result generates an error, this LSI operates with default values for each parameter and the error state can be read with a response to the RREG command in serial communication.

## 2.2.2 Parameter Application Timing

Table 2-6 lists the setting application timings after rewriting parameters in the system area while CFEN is enabled.

Table 2-6 Parameter Application Timing

| | A timing at which new parameter setting is applied after rewriting parameters while CFEN is enabled. |
|---|---|
| EEK | Apply immediately after rewrites. |
| EMK | Apply immediately after rewrites. |
| COUNTER | Apply immediately after rewrites. |
| CFEN | Apply after turning power ON from OFF following rewrites. |
| MC | Apply after turning power ON from OFF following rewrites. |
| SL | Apply after turning power ON from OFF following rewrites. |
| BCC | Apply after turning power ON from OFF following rewrites. |

Note: Power OFF means power supplies from both VDDEX and RF interface are OFF.

# Chapter 3 Cipher Functionality

# Chapter 4  Error Code

# 4.1 Error Code

This section provides the error codes related to this Administrator's Manual by interface, which are not described in the User's Manual.

## 4.1.1 JISX6319-4

Table 4-1 lists the meanings of statuses for JISX6319-4, which are not described in the User's Manual.

Table 4-1 Status Flag

| Status flag 1 | Status flag 2 | Meaning | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0xFF | 0xA2 | Block count specification error | When writing to EEK and EMK, the data size was other than 16 bytes. |
| 0xFF | 0x60 | Self-diagnosis error | ・ MAC verification error occurred in encryption WRITE command processing.<br>・ Data was written over EEK and EMK.<br>・ Write access to the system area (SL function) was performed while the system is locked. |

## 4.1.2 ISO/IEC14443 TypeB

Table 4-2 lists the meanings of statuses for ISO/IEC14443 TypeB, which are not described in the User's Manual.

Table 4-2 Status Word

| SW1 | SW2 | Meaning | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0x67 | 0x00 | Lc/Le specification error | When writing to EEK and EMK, the data size was other than 16 bytes. |
| 0x6F | 0x00 | Self-diagnosis error | ・ MAC verification error occurred in encryption WRITE command processing.<br>・ Data was written over EEK and EMK.<br>・ Write access to the system area (SL function) was performed while the system is locked. |

## 4.1.3 Serial Interface (I2C)

Table 4-3 lists the meanings of statuses for serial interface (I2C), which are not described in the User's Manual.

Table 4-3 Status

| Value | Meaning | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 0x26 | Command parameter error | ・ When writing to EEK and EMK, the data size was other than 16 bytes.<br>・ Write access to the system area (SL function) was performed while the system is locked.<br>・ Data was written over EEK and EMK. |

# Chapter 5 Annex

## 5.1 Configuring the System Area

When configuring the system area in the manufacturing process, you must follow some precautions. This section describes the precautions and the setting procedures.

### 5.1.1 Precautions

Precautions are as follows:

- 1: When configuring the system area by using a contactless reader/writer while the contactless reader/writer turns carrier off every time a command is issued, it is necessary to observe the writing unit and order. For example, the parameters (e.g., SC, IDM) related to communication command can change their values when configuring the system area or when writing a valid value to CFEN (*). In this case, when writing a valid value to CFEN, writing data to Blocks 29 to 31 by a single command prevents the system area setting from being complicated.
- 2: Data must be written to EEK (Block 27) and EMK (Block 28) each in units of one block. Use a WRITE command to write a block (16 bytes) of plaintext.
- 3: All-0 is always read from EEK (Block 27) and EMK (Block 28), regardless of the value of written data. When verifying data writes to these blocks, check if the RFID responds normally to the encryption WRITE command.

(*) As an example, we assume that data is written to Blocks 29 and 30 in units of one block while the contactless reader/writer turns carrier off every time a command is issued.

● Description

(1) Writing to Block 29: Write a valid value to CFEN (CFEN has invalid value before executing (1)).

(2) Writing to Block 30: Write a given value to IDM.

When data is written in the order of (1) and (2), the value of IDM changes as follows.

Before executing (1): default value (0x02FE000000000000);

After executing (1): the value of FeRAM that is not written is set since (2) has not yet been executed.

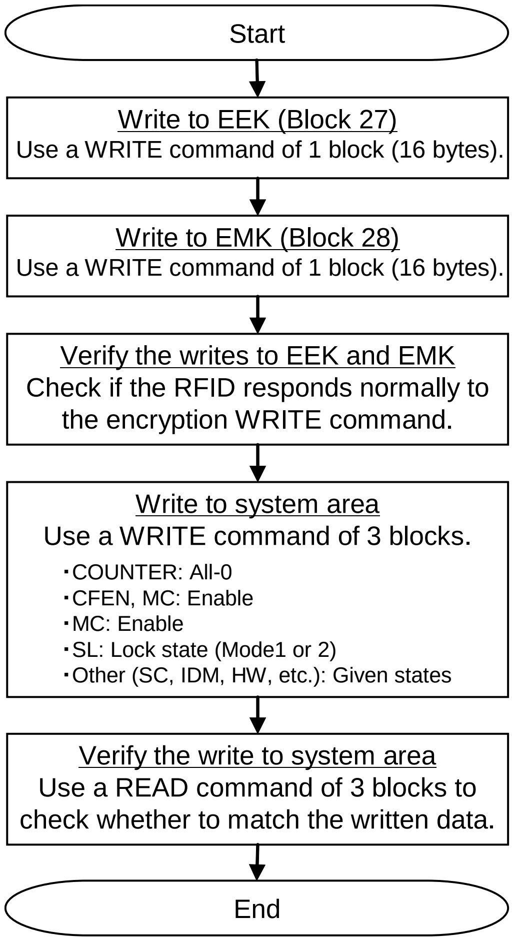
Whe using READ and WRITE commands based on JISX6319-4, IDM must be specified. Although you can acquire the IDM of this RFID using a REQ command, it is necessary to insert a REQ command between (1) and (2) to acquire IDM and set that IDM to the IDM to which a value is to be written by a WRITE command in (2).

When writing a valid value to CFEN, it is recommended to use a single WRITE command for Blocks 29 to 31.

## 5.1.2 Setting Procedures of System Area

This section provides two setting procedures of the system area (Steps 1 and 2).

Figure 5-1 shows Step 1 (writing all data only in one process).

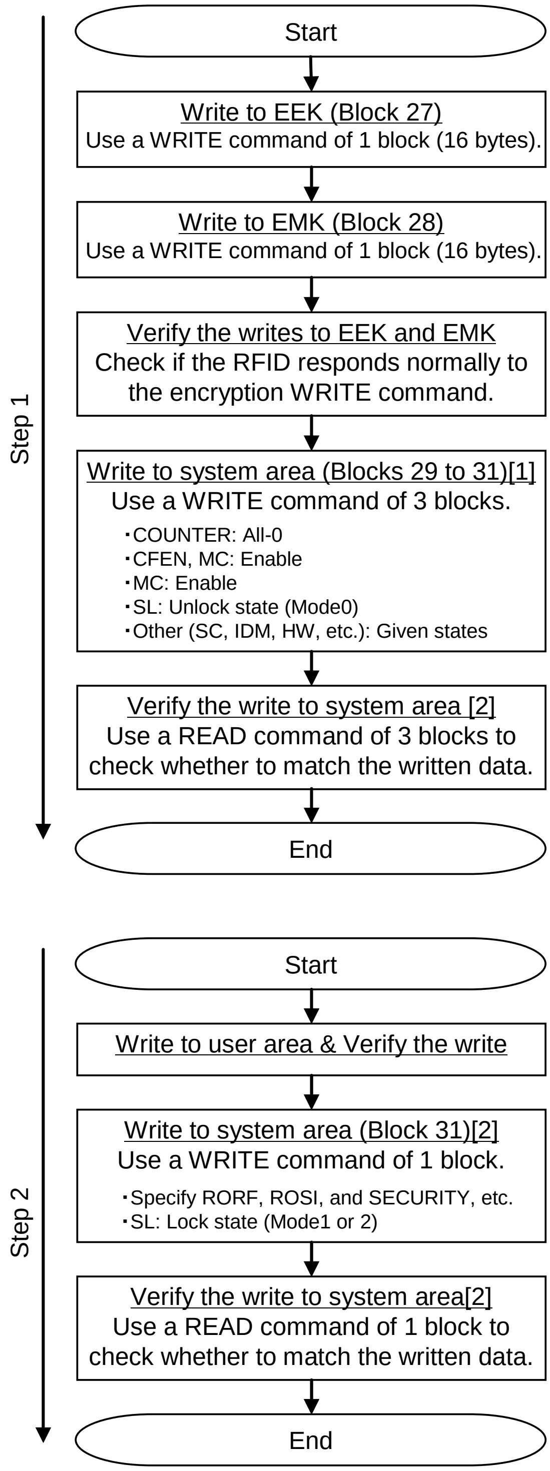

Start
Write to EEK (Block 27)
Use a WRITE command of 1 block (16 bytes).
Write to EMK (Block 28)
Use a WRITE command of 1 block (16 bytes).
Verify the writes to EEK and EMK
Check if the RFID responds normally to the encryption WRITE command.
Write to system area
Use a WRITE command of 3 blocks.
・COUNTER: All-0
・CFEN, MC: Enable
・MC: Enable
・SL: Lock state (Mode1 or 2)
・Other (SC, IDM, HW, etc.): Given states
Verify the write to system area
Use a READ command of 3 blocks to check whether to match the written data.
End

Notes

CFEN, BCC, and system area settings are enabled
from next power-on after power-off (that means
power supplies from both VDDEX and RF interface are off).

Figure 5-1 System Area Setting Procedure (Step 1)

Figure 5-2 shows Step 2 (writing all data in two processes). This step, for example, can be applied to the case in which first you configure the system area and then configure the user area in another process.


Step 1
Start
Write to EEK (Block 27)
Use a WRITE command of 1 block (16 bytes).
Write to EMK (Block 28)
Use a WRITE command of 1 block (16 bytes).
Verify the writes to EEK and EMK
Check if the RFID responds normally to the encryption WRITE command.
Write to system area (Blocks 29 to 31)[1]
Use a WRITE command of 3 blocks.
・COUNTER: All-0
・CFEN, MC: Enable
・MC: Enable
・SL: Unlock state (Mode0)
・Other (SC, IDM, HW, etc.): Given states
Verify the write to system area [2]
Use a READ command of 3 blocks to check whether to match the written data.
End
Step 2
Start
Write to user area & Verify the write
Write to system area (Block 31)[2]
Use a WRITE command of 1 block.
・Specify RORF, ROSI, and SECURITY, etc.
・SL: Lock state (Mode1 or 2)
Verify the write to system area[2]
Use a READ command of 1 block to check whether to match the written data.
End

Notes

When writing to the system area several times,
SL should be set to “Lock” in the final process.
(In the process on the left, SL is set to “Unlock (Mode0).”

CFEN, BCC, and system area settings are enabled
from next power-on after power-off (that means
power supplies from both VDDEX and RF interface are off).

Figure 5-2 System Area Setting Procedure (Step 2)

# Revision History

Revised on May 16, 2013

| Purpose | Version 1.0 | | | Version xx | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Page | Section | Comments | Page | Section | Comments |
| - | - | - | Initial edition | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | |

Revised on Jul 18, 2014

| Purpose | Version 1.0 | | | Version 1.1 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Page | Section | Comments | Page | Section | Comments |
| Add | - | - | - | P13 | - | Add Note, “SL is flag data for locking the system area…” |
| | | | | | | |

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