

### ATAES132A Demo Walk-Through

### **Table of Contents**

A	TAES132A Demo Walk-Through				
	Table of Contents	1			
	Overview	3			
	Requirements	3			
	Contact	3			
	Install Instructions	;			
	Main Menu	2			
	Command Block and Responses				
	Running the Demo				
	Key Configuration Registers	e			
	Menu Commands	7			
	Command (00) - Main Menu	7			
	Command (01) - Print Device Details	8			
	Command (02) – Print Zone Addresses	٤			
	Command (03) – Configure Device	8			
	Command (04) – Print Configuration	8			
	Command (05) – Inbound Auth	ç			
	Command (06) - Inbound Auth	ç			
	Command (07) - Outbound Auth	ç			
	Command (08) – Read Auth Register	ć			
	Command (09) - KeyCreate	.(			



Command (OA) — Mutual Auth	12
Command (0B) – Reset Auth Register	12
Resets Auth Register.	12
Command (0C) – Encryption/Decryption	12
Hardware Encryption/Decryption with key 06.	12
The ExternCrypto bit is set and a Random Nonce is required.	12
Command (0D) - Hardware Encryption and Decryption	12
Command (0E) - Software Encryption & Encrypt Write	12
Command (OF) - EncRead	
Command (10) – Write to Zone	13
Command (11) - Zone Reads	15
Command (12) - Keyload	15
Command (13) - Keyload (VolatileKey)	16
Command (14) - Test the VolatileKey	17
Command (15) - Nonce	
Command (16) - Random Number	17
Command (17) - EncWrite	17
Command (18) - EncRead	18
Command (19)- Read Serial Number	18
Command (20) – Read Small Zone	18
Command (21) – Mac Count	18
Command (23) - Lock the Key Memory	18
Command (24) - Lock the Configuration	18



#### **Overview**

The demo provides a number of useful examples for MAC validation, hardware & software encryption/decryption, create key, temp key loading and usage, Key Authorizations and encrypt read and writes to the device.

### **Requirements**

- Atmel Studio 7 (AS7)
- SAMD21 xplained Pro
- ATAES132a

### **Contact**

You can reach me at acmbug@gmail.com if you have any questions of comments.

### **Install Instructions**

- Download the project
- Connect the ATAES132A to your samd21 xplained pro
- Load the example project on to the samd21
- Open up a terminal
- Type (00) for the Main Menu screen





#### Main Menu





### **Command Block and Responses**

Each command will print to the terminal the following:

```
Command block : 0x09 10 00 F1 E0 00 04 D0 31
Count : 0x09
Opcode : 0x10
Mode : 0x00
Param1 : 0xF1 E0
Param2 : 0x00 04
CheckSum : 0xD0 31

Command Execution, Success
Response block : 0x08 00 24 33 72 63 BE B5
Count : 0x08
ReturnCode : 0x00
Data : 0x24 33 72 63
CheckSum : 0xBE B5

Return Code (SUCCESS)
```

This allows you to easily see what is being sent to the ATAES132a, the response data and if the execution was successful or not.

### **Running the Demo**

Before you do anything useful with the ATAES132a, you need to configure it aka Personalization

Step 1 - Personalize Device - Command (03)

Step 2 - Run Pre-Auth for Zone Write - Command (06)

Step 3 - Write to User Zone - Command (10)

Step 4 - Test the device!

WARNING! Steps 5 & 6 are optional for testing. You do not need to lock the device to test. Keep in mind when the device is not locked; the Random Number Generator does not produce a random number. This means any keys generated on the device are going to be 16 bytes of 0xA5. You should lock the device after you are happy with the configuration.

Step 5 - Lock the Configuration - Command (25)

Step 6 - Lock the Key Memory - Command (24)

### **Key Configuration Registers**

There are 16 key configuration registers, each are 4 bytes, 1 for each key (Figure 3). To help me configure the ATAES132a, I created a spreadsheet of the registers. You can read the devices configuration by typing the command (04) from the main menu. This will also print the Zone and Counter configuration.

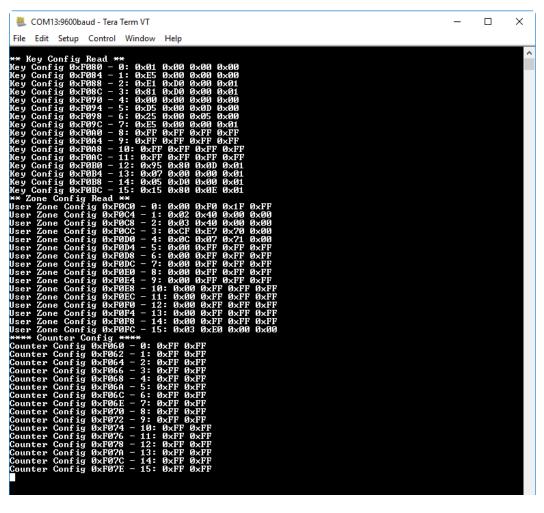


Figure 2 – Key Configurations



#### 4.2 Key Configuration

Restrictions on key usage are controlled by the KeyConfig Registers in the Configuration Memory. There is one KeyConfig Register for each key.

Table 4-2. Definition of the KeyConfig Register Bits (Notes 1, 2, 4)

, , , ,					
KeyConfig Field	Byte	Bit	Description		
ChangeKeys	0	7	0b = Key updates with EncWrite command are prohibited.  1b = Key updates are permitted after locking. The new key is written using the EncWrite command with a MAC generated with the current value of key.  See Section EncWrite Command.		
Parent	0	6	0b = This use is prohibited. 1b = This key can be used as the parent when writing VolatileKey via KeyCreate, KeyImport, or KeyLoad. See Section VolatileKey Configuration.		
Child	0	5	0b = This use is prohibited. 1b = The key is permitted to be the target of a KeyCreate or KeyLoad command.		
AuthKey	0	4	0b = Prior authentication is not required. 1b = The key requires prior authentication using the KeyID stored in LinkPointer.		
LegacyOK	0	3	0b = The key cannot be used with the Legacy command. 1b = The key can be used with the Legacy command.		
RandomNonce	0	2	0b = The Nonce is not required to be random. 1b = Operations using this key requires a random Nonce. See Section Nonce Command.		
InboundAuth	0	1	0b = The key can be used for any purpose not prohibited by another KeyConfig bit, including Outbound Only authentication.  1b = The key can only be used by the Auth command for Inbound Only or Mutual Authentication. The key cannot be used by any other command, but KeyID can be the target of a key management command.		
ExternalCrypto	0	0	0b = The Encrypt and Decrypt commands are prohibited. 1b = The key can be used with the Encrypt and Decrypt commands.(3)		
AuthCompute	1	7	0b = The key cannot be used with the AuthCompute command. 1b = The key can be used with the AuthCompute command.		
TransferOK	1	6	0b = KeyTransfer command is prohibited.		

KeyConfig Field	Byte	Bit	Description
			$\mbox{1b} = The key is permitted to be the target of a $\tt KeyTransfer command. See Section $\tt KeyTransfer Command.$$
ChildAuth	1	5	0b = Prior authentication is not required. 1b = The KeyCreate command requires prior authentication using the KeylD stored in LinkPointer.
ImportOK	1	4	0b = KeyImport command is prohibited. 1b = The key is permitted to be the target of a KeyImport command.
AuthOutHold	1	3	0b = Then the I $^2$ C AuthO output is reset when an authentication reset is executed using this key (see Appendix J. I $^2$ C Auth Signaling). 1b = The I $^2$ C AuthO output state is unchanged when an authentication reset is executed using this key.
AuthOut	1	2	0b = $I^2C$ Auth signaling is disabled for this key. 1b = $I^2C$ Auth signaling is enabled for this key (see Appendix J. $I^2C$ Auth Signaling).
ChildMac	1	1	0b = The KeyCreate command does not require an input MAC (it will be ignored, if provided).  1b = An input MAC is required to modify this key using the KeyCreate command.
CounterLimit	1	0	0b = No usage limits. 1b = Usage count limits are enabled for this key (see CounterNum).
CounterNum	2	7:4	Stores the CntID of the Monotonic Counter attached to this key for usage limits or for MAC calculation. MAC calculations will include the Counter if Command Mode<5> is 1b even if key usage limits are disabled.
LinkPointer	2	3:0	For child keys; stores the ParentKeyID.  For all other keys; the KeyID of the authorizing key (see AuthKey).
Reserved	3	7:1	Reserved for future use.
DecRead	3	0	Ob = The DecRead and WriteCompute are prohibited.  1b = The DecRead and WriteCompute commands can be run using this key.

Figure 3 - KeyConfig

### **Menu Commands**

The demo has a number of useful examples. Some examples may require a number of steps, which is indicated in the instructions.

### Command (00) - Main Menu

Prints the Command Menu.



**Command (01) - Print Device Details** 

Reads the Device Details.

```
Command block : 0x09 10 00 F1 E0 00 04 D0 31
Count
                       0 \times 09
Opcode
                     : 0x10
Mode
                       0 \times 00
                       0xF1 E0
0x00 04
0xD0 31
Param1
Param2
CheckSum
Command Execution, Success
Response block : 0x08 00 24 33 72 63 BE B5
Count : 0x08
ReturnCode
                    : 0×00
                    : Øx24 33 72 63
: ØxBE B5
Data
CheckSum
 Return Code (SUCCESS)
                                 0x31 0x68 0xB2 0xE8 0x05 0x93 0xE4 0xD2
Serial Number:
                                0x00 [Locked]
LockKeys:
LockSmall:
LockConfig:
Manufacturing Id:
                                 0x55 [Unlocked]
0x00 [Locked]
                                 0×00EE
Small Zone[0:3]:
                                 0x24 0x33 0x72 0x63
ChipConfig:
                                 0xC7
```

### **Command (02) - Print Zone Addresses**

Prints the Zone Addresses. Useful for when you need to read or write to a zone.

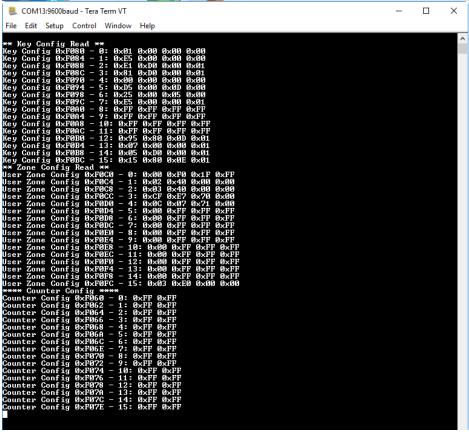
### **Command (03) - Configure Device**

Personalize the device. This is perhaps the most important step for this demo and should be run before locking the device. This step configures the Key Memory, Zones, writes all the keys to the device, write to the zones 0,1,2 & small zone.

### **Command (04) - Print Configuration**

Reads the configuration for the Key Memory Config, Zone Config and Counter Config





### Command (05) - Inbound Auth

Sets the Inbound Auth Register to Key 13.

### Command (06) - Inbound Auth

Sets the Inbound Auth Register to Key 4.

### Command (07) - Outbound Auth

Sets the Outbound Auth Register to Key 4.

### Command (08) - Read Auth Register

Reads the Auth Register. This will tell you what key was last used for Authorization.



Command (09) - KeyCreate

Creates a new for Key for Key Memory 06. Pre-auth is required with Key 13.

Step 1 - Run Command (05) - Pre-Auth with key 13

Step 2 – Run Command (09) – Creates a key and loads the new key in to Key Memory 06. The new key is returned to the terminal window.

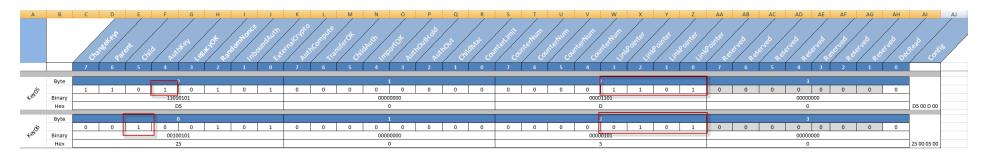
```
0x15 01 01 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 EC 69
                 (Software)
0x04 6F 8C 3D 33 23 07 42 6E 78 BB 96
               : 0x33 83 C3 69 A5 24 A1 D0 B1 66 F8 B8 01 07 63 8E
                       83 C3 69 A5 24 A1 DØ B1 66 F8 B8 Ø1 Ø7 63 8E
                       BC 66 66 05 19 4C 59 A8 39 EF A8 A5 D1 0C FF 02 E1 F1 B3 33 13 9B E7 E3 5F C9 86 A2 5C 0B F5
tMac : 0xE6 BC 66 66 05 19 4C 59 A8 39 EF A8 A5 D1 0C FF crypted key value (ciphertext): 0x02 E1 F1 B3 33 13 9B E7 E3 5F C9 86 A2 5C 0B F5
                 (Software)
0x04 6F 8C 3D 33 23 07 42 6E 78 BB 96
               (Software)
: 0xCA A6 86 E5 D2 C2 53 86 BE 90 7D 2B 0E 8B 41 2D
: 0x01
y06 now has this key: 0xCA 0xA6 0x86 0xE5 0xD2 0xC2 0x53 0x86 0xBE 0x90 0x7D 0x2B 0x0E 0x8B 0x41 0x2D
```

The command will also test the new key. Keep in mind, that after running this command, if you run <u>Command (0C)</u>, you will get a Return Code (MAC\_ERROR). This is because we have changed the keys for Key Memory 06. You can return the original key with <u>Command (12)</u> and then run Command (0C).

For this command we need to take a look at KeyConfig06 configuration:



- The Nonce must be random for computing which is indicated by KeyConfig[RandomNonce] bit
- The key can be used for External Crypto Functions which is indicated by KeyConfig[ExternalCrypto] bit
- Key 6 is a child key, indicated by KeyConfig[Child] bit which means it's the target of a KeyCreate function. When this bit is set, and the KeyCreate command is run, the devices looks at the 4 bits in the KeyConfig[LinkPointer] to know what key is used in encryption and decryption. This is known as the Parent key. In this configuration, Key05 is the parent key. Please note, when a key is created, the KeyCreate command generates a 16-byte random number, and stores it in the Key Memory, in this case key06. The newly generated key is then encrypted with the parent key (key05) and returned to the Host along with a MAC. The Key is then decrypted in the software and returned to the terminal.



Since key05 is the parent key and will be used for the encryption/decryption, we need look at its configuration.

• Key05 can be used as an AuthKey as indicated by the KeyConfig[AuthKey] bit. When this bit is set, the device looks at the LinkPointer bits in KeyConfig[LinkPointer] to see what key the Auth Command must be run against. For Key05, the Auth Command must be run against Key13. So now we must make sure Key13 is allowed to be used as target of the Auth Command.

There are 2 important bits that need to be set. The KeyConfig[InboundAuth] and KeyConfig[ExternalCrypto] bits. This permits key13 to be used as the target of an inbound Auth.





**Command (0A) - Mutual Auth** 

A Mutual Auth is performed on Key 4.

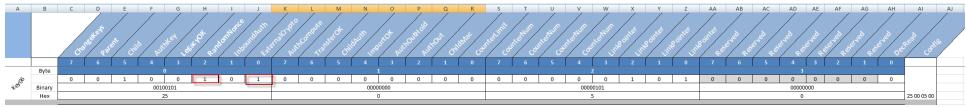
**Command (0B) - Reset Auth Register** 

Resets Auth Register.

**Command (OC) - Encryption/Decryption** 

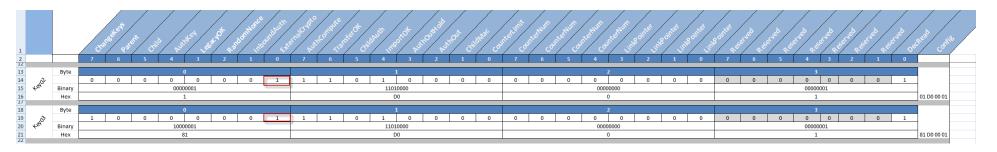
Hardware Encryption/Decryption with key 06.

The ExternCrypto bit is set and a Random Nonce is required.



### Command (0D) - Hardware Encryption and Decryption

Hardware Encryption and Decryption with Encryption using Key 1 and decryption using Decrypt Key 2. Both Key 1 and 2 are identical and demonstrates encrypting with one key and decryption with another. To do this the ExternalCrypto bits must be set for each key



### Command (0E) - Software Encryption & Encrypt Write

Software Encryption & Encrypt Write (EncWrite) to AES132a Memory - Uses Key 01. See Command (OD) for key configuration.

### Command (OF) - EncRead

Encrypt Read (EncRead) from AES132a Memory & Software Decrypt - Uses Key 00. See Command (OD) for key configuration



Command (10) - Write to Zone

Writes to UserZone user zones 0, 1 & 2. For zones 2 & 3, pre-auth required with Key04 is required

Step 1 - Run Command (06) - Pre-Auth for key 4

Step 2 – Run Command (10) – Writes to zones, 0, 1 & 2.

For this example, we need to see how the Zone 00 is configured. Reference Table 14-11. Definition of the ZoneConfig Register Bits of the Datasheet for more information

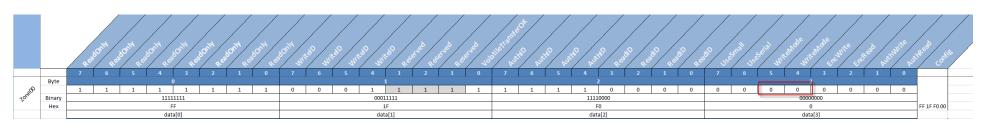
#### User Zone 00

User Zone 00 configuration (Address 0xF0C0): 0x00 0xF0 0x1F 0xFF

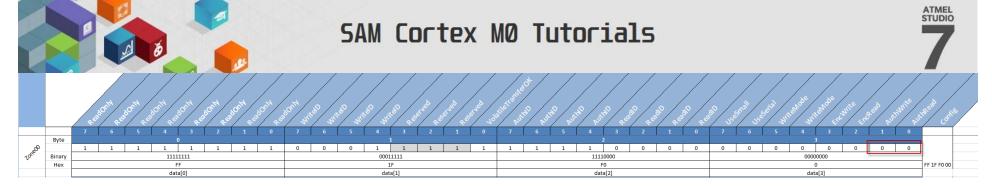
The ZoneConfig[EncRead] & ZoneConfig[EncWrite] are not set, so this zone can be written with Plain Text.



ZoneConfig[WriteMode] is set to permanently allow Read/Writes



ZoneConfig[AuthWrite] and ZoneConfig[AuthRead] are not set, so no authorization is required to read or write to zone 00.



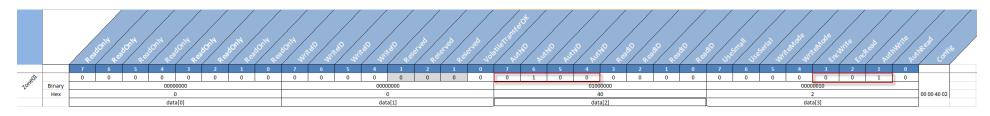
#### **User Zone 01**

User Zone Config 01 configuration (Address 0xF0C4): 0x02 0x40 0x00 0x00

The ZoneConfig[EncRead] & ZoneConfig[EncWrite] are not set, so this zone can be written with Plain Text.

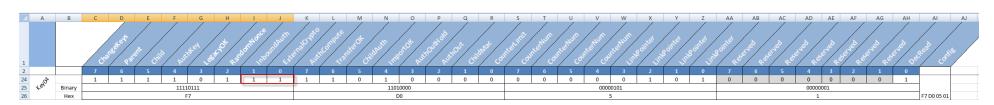
The ZoneConfig[AuthWrite] bit is set, so we must run the Auth Command for key04 before writing to zone 01.

The ZoneConfig[AuthId] bits indicates what key must be used for Pre-Auth (Key 04).



Since the Auth key is key 04, we need to look at the Key04 Configuration.

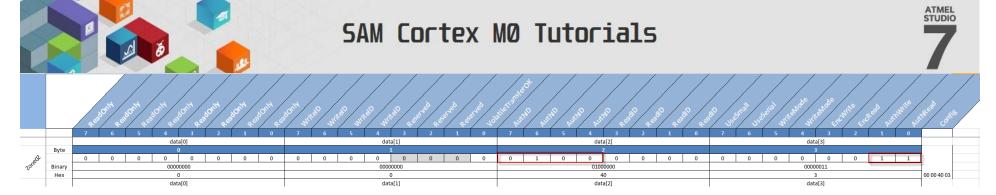
KeyConfig[InboundAuth] and KeyConfig[ExternalCrypto] are set, so this key is authorized to be used as an Auth Key



### User Zone 02

As with UserZone 0 and 1, we need to see how the zone is configured.

User Zone Config 02 configuration (Address 0xF0C8): 0x03 0x40 0x00 0x00



The ZoneConfig[EncRead] & ZoneConfig[EncWrite] are not set, so this zone can be written with Plain Text.

The ZoneConfig[AuthWrite] bit is set, so we must run the Auth Command before writing to zone 02.

The ZoneConfig[AuthRead] bit is set, so we must run the Auth Command before reading from zone 02.

The ZoneConfig[AuthId] bits indicate what key must be used for Pre-Auth (Key 04).

### **Command (11) - Zone Reads**

Read User Zones 0, 1 & 2 - Pre-Auth required to read from zone 2 - Run Command (06)

See Command (10) for Zone and Key configuration

### Command (12) - Keyload

Keyload Command (KeyMemory) - Loads Key 6 - Requires pre-auth with Key 13 - (05). Loads a key in to Key Memory 06. Uses Key05 for Encryption and MAC generation. Use this command after running Command (09) – KeyCreate Command – This puts back the original Key

Step 1 – Run Command (06) – Pre-Auth for key 13

Step 2 – Run Command (12) – Load a key in to Key06

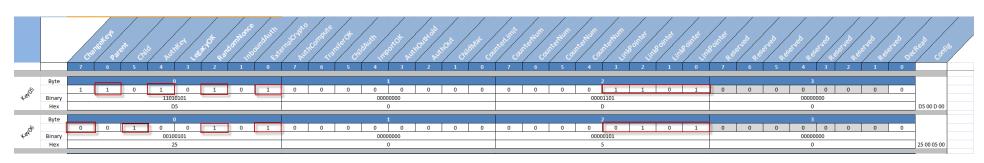
Key 5 and 6 are designated as a Parent-Child pair through the configuration. The parent key is defined as the key that will be used for MAC creation, and Encryption. The parent key is key05 and key06 is the target key, the key to be changed.

KeyConfig05[ChangeKeys] when set, indicates Key updates are permitted after locking for the child key. This is confusing as I thought that is bit setting would indicate that the key changes would apply to the key itself, not the target. In this case, key 05, the parent.

KeyConfig05[AuthKey] indicates that the Key requires Pre-Auth with the value in KeyConfig05[LinkPointer] - Key13

KeyConfig[ExternalCrypto] is set, so this key is authorized to be used for external crypto functions

KeyConfig[RandomNonce] is set, so when executing a nonce, it must always be random



### Command (13) - Keyload (VolatileKey)

Keyload (VolatileKey) – Loads a key in to VolatileKey Memory. For the VolatileKey, when you load the key you must set the ParentKeyID for the encryption/decryption as well as Usage Restrictions (ref 4.3 VolatileKey Configuration of the datasheet).

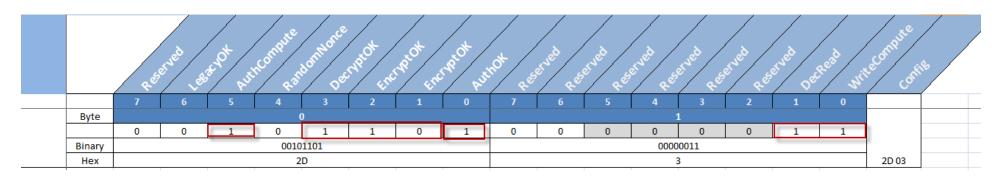
Here we set VolatileKey key with 0x032D. This configures the VolatileKey as follows:

VolatileKey[AuthCompute] - AuthCompute command can be run using this key.

VolatileKey[DecryptOK] - Decrypt command can be run using this key.

VolatileKey[EncryptOK] - Encrypt command can be run using this key without a prior authentication.

VolatileKey[WriteCompute] - WriteCompute command can be run using this key.



Use Command (14) to test the VolatileKey



### Command (14) - Test the VolatileKey

Test the VolatileKey that was loaded with command (13)

### Command (15) - Nonce

This simple show how to create a Nonce from a random number

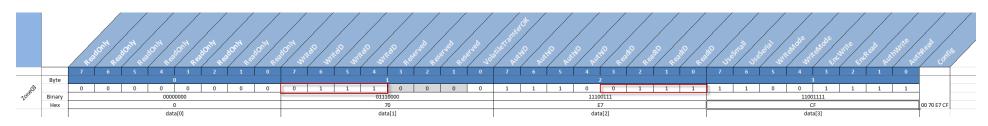
### **Command (16) - Random Number**

Create a Random Number – If the device is not locked, the Key will be 16 bytes of 0xA5

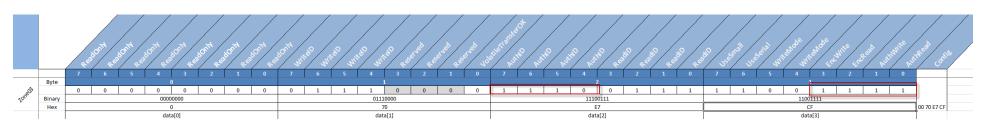
### **Command (17) - EncWrite**

EncWrite to User Zone 3 - Uses Serial Number for encryption. For this command both the Key7 and Zone 3 must be configured.

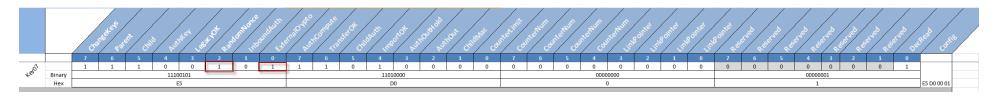
Here the zone is configured to require the data to be encrypted when read and will require to be encrypted for writing using Key 07.



The AuthRead and AuthWrite bits are set, so authorization with key 14 is required before reading or writing (KeyConfig[AuthId])



Key 07, must allow external Crypto. Also note, the nonce generated must be random



### Command (18) - EncRead

EncRead of User Zone 3 - Uses Serial Number. See Command (17) for configuration settings.

### Command (19)- Read Serial Number

Reads the devices Serial Number.

### Command (20) - Read Small Zone

Reads the first 4 bytes of the small zone.

### Command (21) - Mac Count

Reads the MAC count after encryption.

### Command (23) - Lock the Key Memory

Lock the Key Memory - Warning, once locked, you cannot unlock it.

### **Command (24) - Lock the Configuration**

Lock the Configuration - Warning, once locked, you cannot unlock it.