

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC  
29167-10

First edition  
2015-05-15

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

### Part 10: Crypto suite AES-128 security services for air interface communications

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

*Partie 10: Services de sécurité par suite cryptographique AES-128  
pour communications par interface radio*

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Reference number  
ISO/IEC 29167-10:2015(E)



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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, SC 31, Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

ISO/IEC 29167 consists of the following parts, under the general title Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques:

- *Part 1: Security services for RFID air interfaces*
- *Part 10: Crypto suite AES-128 security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 11: Crypto suite PRESENT-80 security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 12: Crypto suite ECC-DH security services for air interface communication*
- *Part 13: Crypto suite Grain-128A security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 14: Crypto suite AES OFB security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 16: Crypto suite ECDSA-ECDH security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 17: Crypto suite cryptoGPS security services for air interface communications*
- *Part 19: Crypto suite RAMON security services for air interface communications*

The following parts are under preparation:

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

## Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 29167 specifies the security services of an AES-128 crypto suite for Tag authentication. AES has a fixed block size of 128 bits and a key size of 128 bits, 192 bits, or 256 bits. The version specified in this crypto suite uses AES with a fixed key size of 128 bits and is referred to as AES-128.

This part of ISO/IEC 29167 defines procedures for Tag Authentication using AES-128 and provides the following functionality:

- Tag Authentication;
- Tag Authentication allows authenticated reading of a part of the Tag's memory;
- Authenticated reading might be in plain text, MAC protected, Encrypted, or Encrypted and MAC protected;
- Crypto suite uses encryption for enciphering of plain text, as well as deciphering of encrypted text.

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 might 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 can be obtained from:

<b>Impinj, Inc.</b>
<b>701 N 34<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 300</b>
<b>Seattle, WA 98103 USA</b>

The latest information on IP that might be applicable to this part of ISO/IEC 29167 can be found at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents).

# Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques —

## Part 10: Crypto suite AES-128 security services for air interface communications

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 29167 defines the crypto suite for AES 128 for the ISO/IEC 18000 air interfaces standards for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices. Its purpose is to provide a common crypto suite for security for RFID devices that might be referred by ISO committees for air interface standards and application standards.

This part of ISO/IEC 29167 specifies a crypto suite for AES 128 for air interface for RFID systems. The crypto suite is defined in alignment with existing air interfaces.

This part of ISO/IEC 29167 defines various authentication methods and methods of use for the cipher. A Tag and an Interrogator can support one, a subset, or all of the specified options, clearly stating what is supported.

### 2 Conformance

#### 2.1 Air interface protocol specific information

To claim conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 29167, an Interrogator or Tag shall comply with all relevant clauses of this part of ISO/IEC 29167, except those marked as “optional”.

#### 2.2 Interrogator conformance and obligations

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, an Interrogator shall

- implement the mandatory commands defined in this part of ISO/IEC 29167 and conform to the relevant part of ISO/IEC 18000.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, an Interrogator can

- implement any subset of the optional commands defined in this part of ISO/IEC 29167.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, the Interrogator shall not

- implement any command that conflicts with this part of ISO/IEC 29167, or
- require the use of an optional, proprietary, or custom command to meet the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 29167.

#### 2.3 Tag conformance and obligations

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, a Tag shall

- implement the mandatory commands defined in this part of ISO/IEC 29167 for the supported types and conform to the relevant part of ISO/IEC 18000.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, a Tag can

- implement any subset of the optional commands defined in this part of ISO/IEC 29167.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29167, a Tag shall not

- implement any command that conflicts with this part of ISO/IEC 29167, or
- require the use of an optional, proprietary, or custom command to meet the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 29167.

### 3 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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*

ISO/IEC 29167-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Part 1: Security services for RFID air interfaces*