Visit us at www.mylab.my Email: sales@mylab.my

Please email to us, to get a copy of the MR software.



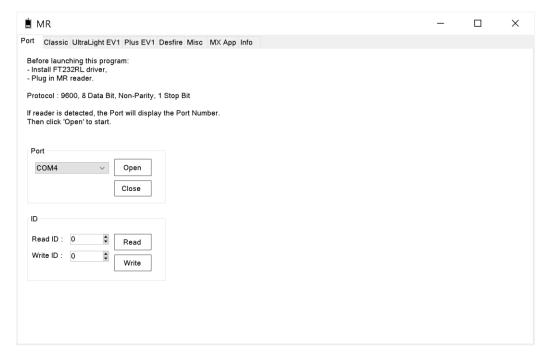
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1. General

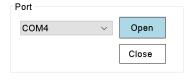


Plug in MR Reader then launch the MR Software.

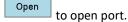


Main screen.

If Serial Com Port available, or USB Virtual Com available, it will be shown on screen.



Select the port where reader is connected, then click



Upon open port, reader will send command to get reader ID, and turn on the RF. Getting reader ID should be the first command to execute, because if the ID is not matched, reader will not response.

1.0 Protocol

To ease development, sending and receiving protocols are recorded and saved in the C:\Mylab\MR folder, as shown below:

Function: Open Port

6:47:51 PM, TX : 02 00 00 01 50 53 03 6:47:51 PM, RX : 02 00 00 02 00 00 00 03 6:47:51 PM, TX : 02 00 00 02 54 01 55 03

They are briefly explained as below:

Communication Protocol:

Item	Value
Baud rate	9600
Data bit	8
Parity	None
Stop bit	1

For card related command:

TX:02/00/Reader ID/No of byte/Command/PICC Command/Data/BCC/03

 $RX:02\ /\ 00\ /\ Reader\ ID\ /\ No\ of\ byte/\ Message\ /\ CSN\ length\ /\ Card\ Serial\ Number\ /\ Card\ Type\ /\ PICC\ Message\ /\ Data\ /\ BCC\ /\ 03$

For hardware setting related command:

 $TX:02\ /\ 00\ /\ Reader\ ID\ /\ No\ of\ byte\ /\ Command\ /\ Data\ /\ BCC\ /\ 03$ $RX:02\ /\ 00\ /\ Reader\ ID\ /\ No\ of\ byte\ /\ Message\ /\ Data\ /\ BCC\ /\ 03$

Item	Length	Meaning
STX (Start of Text)	1	02
MID	1	00
Reader ID/RID	1	00 – FF hex
No of byte/NOB	1	No of byte in TX Data or RX Data
Command/CMD	1	Refer manual or sending protocol
		0 = none
		10 hex = eread
		11 hex = ewrite
		12 hex = evalue
		1B hex = sl1sl3mixedmodeplus
		1F hex = pluspicc
		27 hex = aesloadkeyplus
		2D hex = aesloadkey
		2E hex = desloadkey
		46 hex = load_key
		48 hex = areadsnr
		49 hex = areadsnrsize
		4A hex = rats
		4B hex = pcdtopicc
		4D hex = picctransparent
		50 hex = read_id
		51 hex = write_id
		54 hex = control_rf
		6A hex = read_setting
		6B hex = write_setting

		6D hex = control_beep_led
		6E hex = control_beep_ied
		_ '
		6F hex = control_led
		F0 hex = read_version
		F1 hex = PlusDirectKey
PICC Command	1	Refer manual or sending protocol
Message/MESG	1	00 – Success, others – Error
CSN length/CSNL	1	0 or 4 or 7 (when 0, there is no serial number returned, hence the Card Serial Number and Card Type column will not be available in the RX protocol too.)
Card Serial Number/CSN	4 or 7	4B or 7B CSN
Card Type/CT	1	Refer Mifare Card Information
		08 hex = Mifare Classic
		18 hex = Mifare Plus (SL1 or Mixed mode)
		20 hex = Mifare Plus (SL3)
		20 hex = Mifare Desfire
PICC Message/PMESG	1	00 hex – Transfer cannot be granted
		01 hex – Parity or CRC error
		04 hex – Invalid operation
		05 hex – Parity or CRC error
		0A hex – Acknowledge
		AF hex – Access Condition not fulfilled, the block does not exist
		05 hex – TMAC error
		06 hex – Authentication error
		07 hex – Command overflow error
		08 hex – MAC error
		09 hex – Block number error
		0A hex – Invalid block number
		OB hex – Command invalid
		OC hex – Format error, Length error
		0D hex – Not supported
		0F hex – General Failure
		90 hex - OK
Data	variable	Transmit or Received string
DF Name	17	1B length, 16B DF Name (If Virtual Card is enabled)
BCC	1	Exclusive-Or from byte SOF to Last Byte of Data
ETX (End of Text)	1	03

1.1 Reader ID

The default reader ID is 00, it can be changed to other value. In RS485 or multi-drop application, reader with different ID is needed to ensure proper communication.

To set ID value, enter a value in the Write ID numeric box, and then create 'Write'. After you changed the ID,

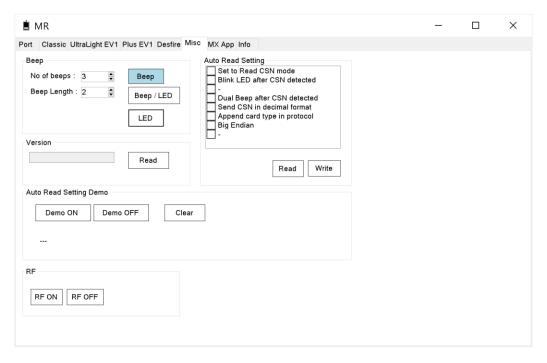
remember to click to get the new reader ID, or manually update the read ID numeric box. If not, communication may be fail because the ID in the program is different from the ID in the reader. Therefore, always get the reader ID first before proceeding further.

The value will be saved in the non volatile memory.



1.2 Beep

There are two beep mode available; beep only and beep with LED. Beep with LED will generate beep sound and trigger the on board LED. Multiple beeps can be generated by setting the 'No of beeps' and 'Beep length'.



Click Beep will generate 3 beeps.

1.3 RF

No communication between card and reader is possible when the RF is turned off. Therefore, it is important to ensure the RF is turned on when accessing the card. By default, the RF is on.

Sometimes it may be necessary to control the RF to reset the card in the field.



1.4 Reader Internal EEPROM

The hardware settings, and the authentication keys are saved into the internal EEPROM by using instruction. This is a non-volatile memory, the content will be kept even though power is removed.

Due to security reason, the authentication keys are not readable.

Please bear in mind that EEPROM is intended to provide nonvolatile storage for configuration data and settings
that do not need to change frequently. If an application program were to write to an EEPROM cell frequently it
would quickly wear it out, shorten the lifetime of the product.

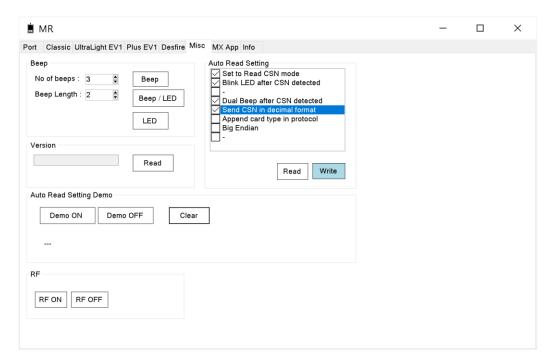
1.5 Remark

After a Mifare card's sector has been authenticated successfully, the sector will be opened, and read or write is permitted. The card will remain in the 'Open' state until the RF field is reset, or the card is removed from the RF area, then a new authentication is needed.

In the examples given below, the testing result may be different if the RF reset is not performed after changing Key or changing authentication method. Therefore, if the testing result is different from the given answer, kindly reset the RF by calling command 'RF Off' and 'RF On', or merely remove the card from reader, and then put back the card on the reader. The author has omitted this, to avoid duplicated words and for easy reading. It is also recommended to perform RF reset prior to create new application or new file.

2. How to set to Read Serial Number mode

By default the reader is in Read/Write mode. User can switch the reader to work on Auto Read Serial Number mode by checking the following box. Both 4B and 7B serial number lengths are supported.

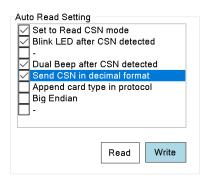


The above setting will switch the reader to work on Read Serial Number mode. When a valid card is detected, it will blink LED, sound two beeps, and send the serial number to Host in decimal and Little Endian format.

Available functions:

- a. Set to Read Card SNR mode Enable Read Serial Number mode, default is Read / Write mode.
- b. Blink LED after SNR detected Blink LED when a valid card is detected.
- c. Dual Beep after SNR detected Sound dual beep when a valid card is detected.
- d. Send SNR in Decimal format Send Serial Number in decimal format, default is sending Serial Number in Hex format.
- e. Append Card Type in protocol Append card type in the protocol. Only if Hex format is enabled, or 'Send SNR in Decimal format' is unchecked.
- f. Big Endian Send Serial Number in Big Endian format, default is sending Serial Number in Little Endian format.

We will try it now by setting the check box as shown below:



Click Write to send the check box setting to reader.

We will see how it works now by turning on the Demo mode.



Click to detect any valid card in the RF field. If available, display the Serial Number in decimal format, blink LED, and sound dual beep.

You may refer Activity text file in C:\Mylab\MR, for detailed protocol received string.

Function: Write Card Setting

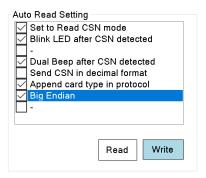
12:08:47 PM, TX : 02 00 00 02 6B 1B 70 03 12:08:47 PM, RX : 02 00 00 01 00 03 03

Function : Demo On

12:08:55 PM, RX: 32 34 31 38 31 34 32 31 39 30 0D 0A

12:08:57 PM, RX : 33 36 31 32 35 32 32 36 33 32 33 38 30 31 38 36 30 0D 0A 12:09:07 PM, RX : 33 36 31 33 33 33 31 37 33 36 35 35 34 39 33 31 36 0D 0A

Turn off the demo now by clicking Demo OFF, and try another setting as shown below:



Click Write to send the check box setting to reader. This setting will include the card type in protocol.



Click to detect any valid card in the RF field. If card available, it will return the Serial Number in Hex format, append the card type in the protocol, blink LED, and sound beep. As shown in the protocol 02 00 00 00 04 49 12 8A 0F 5F 80 20 2E 03, the card type is 20 hex. Refer Chapter 1-0 Protocol, we know that the card is Mifare Desfire or Mifare Plus (SL3).

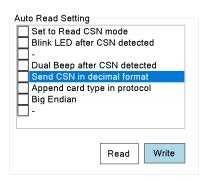
Always remember to turn off the demo by clicking



The setting will be stored as non volatile in the reader's memory.

3. How to set to Read / Write mode

By default the reader is in Read/Write mode. If the reader has been set to Auto Read Serial Number mode, we can switch it back to Read/Write mode by un-checking all the items in the following box, then click Write.



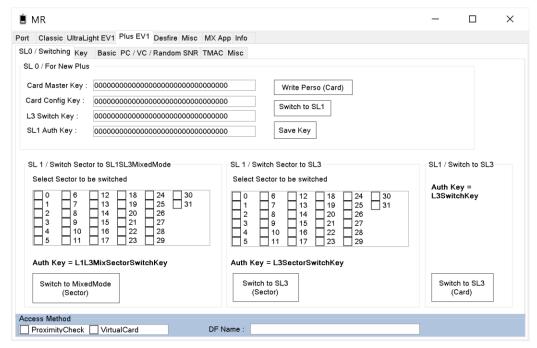
The reader is now in Read/Write mode.

The reader must be in the Read/Write mode in order to follow the examples in the chapters that follow.

The setting will be stored as non volatile in the reader's memory.

4. Mifare Plus EV1

Click the 'Plus EV1' tab now to enter the page. This program will show you how to access MF Plus EV1 card.



Plus EV1 main screen.

4.0 Access Method

To access the MF Plus card content, a successful authentication is necessary. The card is protected by 6B Key (SL1 mode) or 16B AES Key (SL3 mode), and by default they are all FF hex. If the Key does not match, an error code will be returned. Before authentication can be called successfully, a 'Load Key' command to load the authentication key to the reader is required. The key will be stored in non volatile memory.

It has 4 modes; SLO, SL1, Mixed mode, and SL3.

When the card is new, it is in SLO mode. We need to switch the card to a higher mode before we can start using the card. If we switch it to SL1, then the card works similarly to Mifare Classic card. For highest security, we can switch it to SL3, then all the authentication will be done in AES key. However, when the system is not fully ready for SL3 level, we can temporarily switch the card to Mixed-mode. In this mode, the card can work in both SL1 and SL3 mode. When the system becomes ready for SL3, then we can switch it to SL3 level.

When accessing the card, it is necessary to specify whether ProximityCheck or VirtualCard is enabled. The access will fail if the selection is not correct.



4.1 Card Structure

Depends on the card size, their memory location may be different. User is advised to refer to the card manufacturer's documentation for details.

The 2K Byte Mifare [®] Plus memory is organized in 32 sectors with 4 blocks each, whereas 4K Byte Mifare [®] Plus memory is organized in 32 sectors with 4 blocks and in 8 sectors with 16 blocks. One block consists of 16 bytes.

The last block of every sector is the sector trailer. Each sector trailer holds secret keys A and B, and the access condition for all blocks of that sector.

The memory organization for 4K Mifare [®] Plus is shown below, the 2K Mifare [®] Plus has the same structure but occupies sector 0 to 31 only.

		Byte number within a block	
Sector	Block	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 3 4 5	Description
0	0		Manufacturer
			Data
	1		Data
	2		Data
	3	Key A Access Key B condition	Sector Trailer
1	4		Data
	5		Data
	6		Data
	7	Key A Access Key B condition	Sector Trailer
2	8		Data
31	7C		Data
	7D		Data
	7E		Data
	7F	Key A Access Key B condition	Sector Trailer
32	80		Data
	81		Data
	8E		Data
	8F	Key A Access Key B condition	Sector Trailer
39	FO		Data
	FC		Data
	FD		Data
	FE	T/ A A T/ D	Data
	FF	Key A Access Key B condition	Sector Trailer

Mifare Plus Memory Structure

Block 0 of sector 0 is reserved for manufacturer's data, and it is read-only.

Every sector trailer consists of:

- 6B Key A (Byte 5 is the Plain Communication Byte in SL3 mode.)
- 4B Access Condition
- 6B Key B

By default, the values are:

- Key A – FFFFFFFFF

- Key B FFFFFFFFF
- Access Condition FF 07 80 xx (Key A is not readable and is used to read or write, Key B as data. If Key B is readable, then it cannot be used for authentication.)

In SL3 mode, 6B crypto1 Key A will not be used. So the 5th byte of the Key A is used for Plain Communication Access Byte, which determines whether plain communication is possible in SL3.

4.2 Before we start

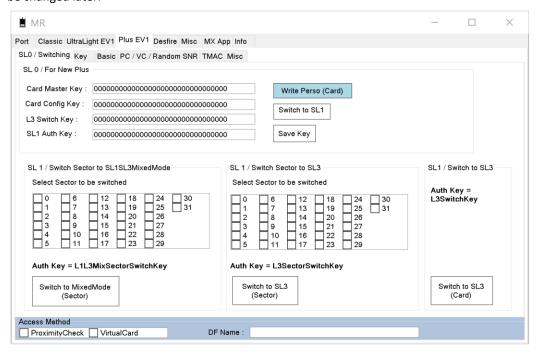
As mentioned, authentication is required before you can perform read and write access. If you want to read block 0 of sector 1, then first you need to load sector 1's key to reader. If both the reader's key and the card's key are matched, authentication will be successful. Else an error will be returned.

5. SL 0

At this level, the following keys need to be written to the card.

- Card configuration key
- Card master key
- Level 3 switch key
- SL1 authentication key

We set the Keys to all 00 hex. You may set to other value, but you should memorize or write down the keys. It can be changed later.



Click Write Perso (Card) to write the Keys to card.



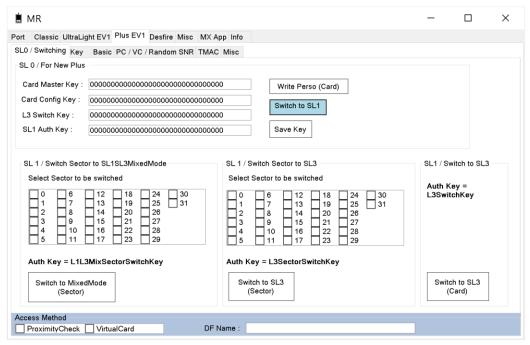
If the MF Plus card is new, then the above processes will usually success.

We will save the keys to reader for authentication purpose.

■ MR			_		×
Port Classic UltraLig	ht EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX Ap	pp Info			
SL0 / Switching Key	Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC	Misc			
SL 0 / For New Plus					
Card Master Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 Write Perso (Card)			
Card Config Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 Switch to SL1			
L3 Switch Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
SL1 Auth Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 Save Key			
Select Sector to b	or to SL1SL3MixedMode le switched 12	SL 1 / Switch Sector to SL3 Select Sector to be switched 0	SL1 / Swi		
Switch to Mixed (Sector)	Mode	Switch to SL3 (Sector)		n to SL3 ard)	
Access Method ProximityCheck	VirtualCard DF N	Name :			

Click to save the keys to reader's non-volatile memory.

Now we will switch the card to Security Level 1.



Click Switch to SL1 button, to switch the card to SL1 level.

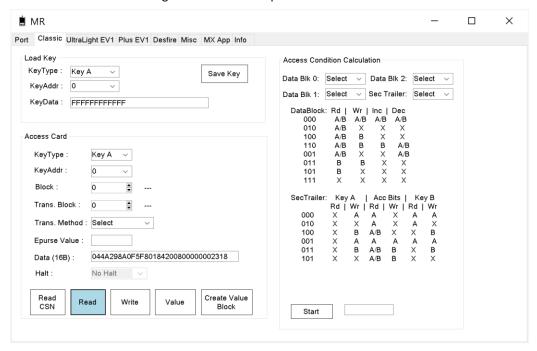
If the returned protocol is success, then the card is now in SL1 level.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

6. SL 1

At this level, the card works similarly to MF Classic card.

We can read the block 0 using the Mifare Classic protocol.



Go to Classic Tab, Click to load Key A FFFFFFFFFF hex, to memory address 0, and then click read block 0 of the card.

You can try other MF Classic functions too.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

Save

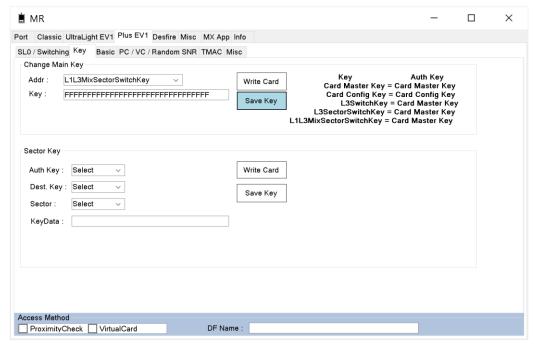
In the following examples, we will add AES functions to the card, by switching:

- Sector 9 and 10 to SL1SL3Mixed mode,
- Sector 11 and 12 to SL3 mode,
- Other sectors remain in SL 1 mode.

7. Mixed Mode

Now we will set sector 9, and 10 to Mixed-Mode.

To switch sector to mixed mode, two authentications are needed; the first one with L1L3MixSectorSwitchKey, and the second one with the sector's Key B. And by default, all new Plus AES key are 16B FF hex. So, we need to load these default key to L1L3MixSectorSwitchKey register, and the sector's Key B register.



Go to page Key, in the Change Main Key section, select the address from list, and enter the key value. Click

Save
Key

, to load the key required for mixed mode switching to reader.

	Access Condition Calculation	■ MR	-
Access Condition Calculation	Access Condition Calculation	ort Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info	
Access Condition Calculation	Access Condition Calculation	SL0 / Switching Key Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC Misc	
Read Write Value 110 A/B B A/B Block 0 Block 1 Block 2 Block 3	Read Write Value 110 A/B B A/B 001 A/B X X X X X X X X X	KeyType: Key B Save Key Sector: 9 KeyData: FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF	Data Blk 0: Select
Transfer Block : 0 ♣ Create Value Block 000	Transfer Block : 0	KeyType : Select	110 A/B B B A/B 001 A/B X X A/B 011 B B X X Block 1 101 B X X X Block 2 111 X X X X
	Access Method	Transfer Block : 0	Rd Wr Rd Wr Rd Wr 000

∄ MR	- □ ×
Port Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info	
SL0 / Switching Key Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC Misc	
Load Key KeyType: Key B	Access Condition Calculation Data Blk 0: Select
KeyType: Select V Sector: Select V Block: 0	001 A/B X X A/B 011 B B X X 101 B X X X 111 X X X X
Transfer Block: O Transfer Method: Epurse Value (4B): Data (16B): CRI (If enabled):	SecTrailer: Key A Acc Bits Key B Rd Wr Rd Wr Rd Wr 000
Access Method ProximityCheck VirtualCard DF Name :	

Go to page Basic, in the Load Key section, click Save Key to save default key to sector 9 and 10's Key B.

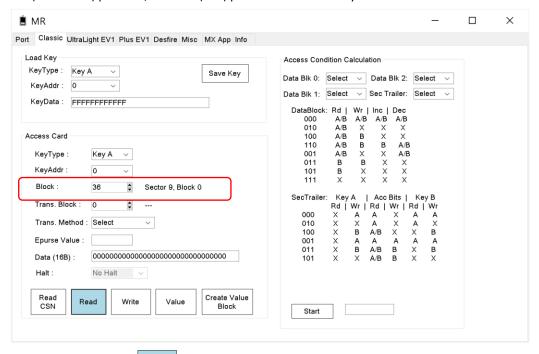
Port Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info	≜ MR			_		×
SL 0 / For New Plus	Port Classic UltraLig	ght EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX Ap	op Info			
Card Master Key : 0000000000000000000000000000000000	SL0 / Switching Key	Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC	Misc			
Card Config Key : 0000000000000000000000000000000000	SL 0 / For New Plus					
Switch to SL1 Switch to SL1 Save Key	Card Master Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 Write Perso (Card)			
SL 1 Auth Key :	Card Config Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 Switch to SL1			
SL 1 / Switch Sector to SL1SL3MixedMode Select Sector to be switched Select Sector to the select se	L3 Switch Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Select Sector to be switched	SL1 Auth Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Save Key			
Access Method ProximityCheck VirtualCard DF Name:	Select Sector to b 0	12	Select Sector to be switched 0	Auth Ke	y =	
ProximityCheck VirtualCard DF Name :	Switch to Mixed	•	Switch to SL3			
	ProximityCheck	VirtualCard DF N				

Now, go to page SLO/Switching, check 9 and 10, click (Sector), to perform sector switching.

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Switch to MixedMode

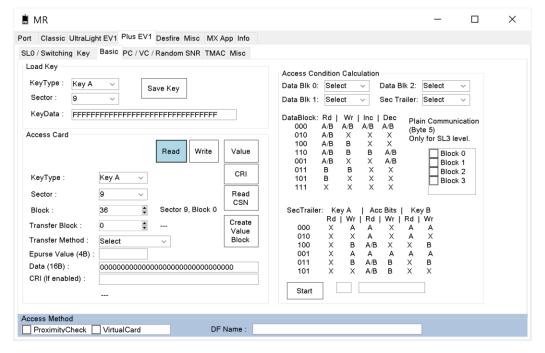
If the returned protocol shows success, then the two sectors are now in mixed mode. They can be accessed using SL 1 (MF Classic) protocol, and SL 3 (AES) protocol. We will verify it now.



Go to Classic Tab, click, to read block 36 (Sector 9, block 0). OK. You may need to reset the card from the RF field (remove the card from reader, and then put back the card on the reader) in order to view this.

The card can be accessed using the SL 1 or 'Classic' protocol. Now we will try to access using SL 3 protocol or AES Key. Bear in mind that the default Plus key is 16B FF hex.

Since this is the first time we access SL 3, we need to load the default key to reader, before we can use Key A to read from the card.



Go to Plus EV 1 Tab, page 'Basic'. First, click to load AES Key A, 16B FF to memory address 9. Then, click

Read , to read block 36 (Sector 9, block 0). OK.

As can be seen here, the mixed mode sector can be accessed by SL 1 and SL 3 protocol.

It is good to record the card sector mode for reference.

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 11 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	

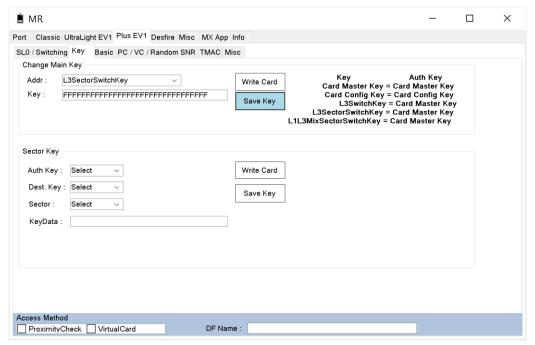
These mixed mode sector can be switched to SL 3 if necessary. Refer Chapter 'Switch Mixed Mode to SL 3' for details.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

8. SL 3

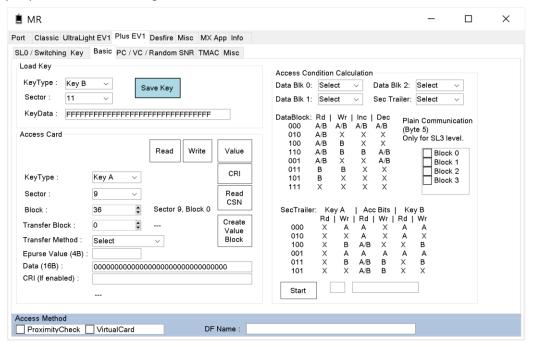
Now we will set sector 11, and 12 to SL 3 level.

To switch sector to SL3 mode, two authentications are needed; the first one with L3SectorSwitchKey, and the second one with the sector's Key B. And by default all new Plus AES key are 16B FF hex. So, we need to load these default key to L3SectorSwitchKey register, and the sector's Key B register.



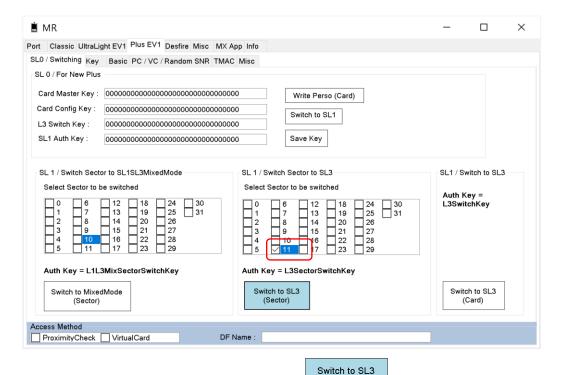
Go to page Key, in the Change Main Key section, select the address, enter key value, and click key required for SL 3 switching, to reader.

Save



Save Key

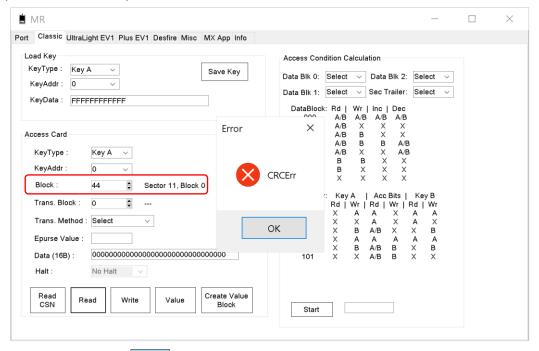
Go to page Basic, in the Load Key section, select Key B, sector 11, enter default Key Data, then click



Go to page SLO/Switching, check Sector 11, and click

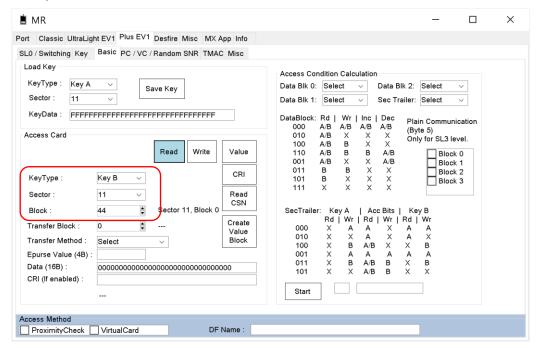
(Sector), to perform sector switching.

If the returned protocol shows success, then Sector 11 is now in SL 3 mode. They can be accessed only by SL 3 (AES) protocol. We will verify it now.



Go to Classic Tab, click Read , to read block 44 (Sector 11, block 0). Not OK.

The card cannot be accessed using the SL 1 or 'Classic' protocol. Now we will try to access using SL 3 protocol or AES Key.



Go to Plus EV 1 Tab, page 'Basic', select Key B in the KeyType. Then, click , to read block 44 (Sector 11, block 0). OK.

As can be seen here, the SL 3 mode sector can only be accessed by SL 3 protocol.

You may access Sector 11 by using Key A too; first, Load Key A to Sector 11, and then in the Access Card portion, select Key A, instead of Key B.

Again, we record down the card sector mode.

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0, to 8, 12, to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	11

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

9. Change Main Key

Some authentication keys are set when the card is in level SL 0. We can still change it. Here we will show you how to change the Card Master Key, as this is one of the frequently used authentication keys.

Earlier, we have set the Card Master Key to 16B 00 hex, when the card is in SL 0, and we have also saved the key in the reader. Please load the 16B 00 hex to reader, if you have not done so. You may do it here:



Go to page Key, click Key to load 16B Card Master Key to reader.

Now, both the card and reader are ready for the Card Master Key authentication. To change the Card Master Key to other value, we need to authenticate with the Card Master Key. Let say we change the key to a new value of 16B 11 hex.

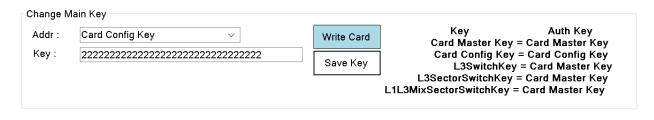


Select the address, enter the new key value and click Card to change the Card Master Key.

After this, remember to click to save the key to reader for the next authentication.

Another commonly used authentication key is Card Config Key. To change this key, it is required to authenticate with Card Config Key itself. Like the Card Master Key, we set the Card Config Key to 16B 00 hex when the card was in SL 0 mode. So remember to load 16B 00 hex to reader for Card Config Key, if you have not done so. After that, the step to change the key is just similar to Card Master Key as shown above.

- Step 1: Load existing Card Config Key to reader
- Step 2: Change the Card Config Key with new key
- Step 3: Load the new Card Config Key to reader



Select the address, enter the new key value, and then, click to change Card Config Key. And then click

Save Key to save the key to reader.

To change L3SectorSwitchKey, the required authentication key is Card Master Key, not L3SectorSwitchKey, so remember to load the Card Master Key to reader prior changing the L3SectorSwitchKey.

You may refer to the table below for the authentication key required for changing other key:

Key Auth Key
Card Master Key = Card Master Key
Card Config Key = Card Config Key
L3SwitchKey = Card Master Key
L3SectorSwitchKey = Card Master Key
L1L3MixSectorSwitchKey = Card Master Key

Let us summarize the two keys that we have changed just now:

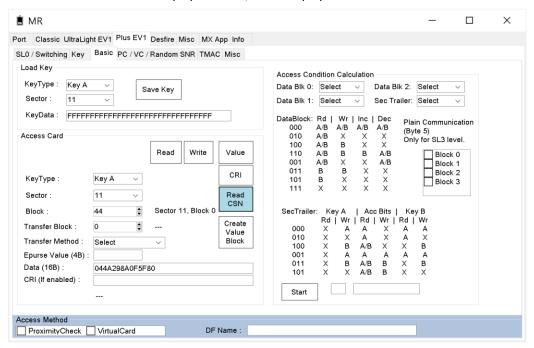
Item	Value
Card Master Key	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Card Config Key	2222222222222222222222222222

We will use these two keys later.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

10. Read Card Serial Number

Place a Card on the reader, then click to read the unique serial number. This version supports both 4B and 7B serial number. There are displayed in Hex, and is displayed from LSB to MSB.



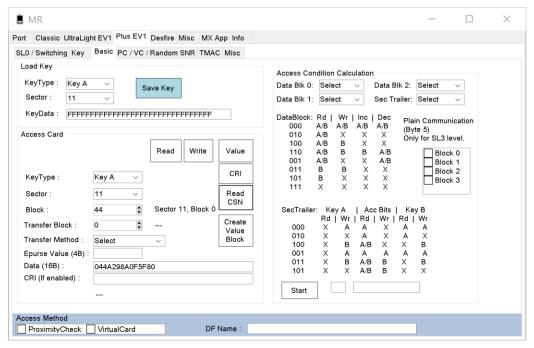
Read

If the reader returns error, try resets the card from RF field.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

11. Load Key

We will use sector 11 in our following examples, bear in mind that sector 11 has been set to SL 3 mode. Before authentication can be successful, we need to load the authentication key to the reader. The key will be stored in non volatile memory.

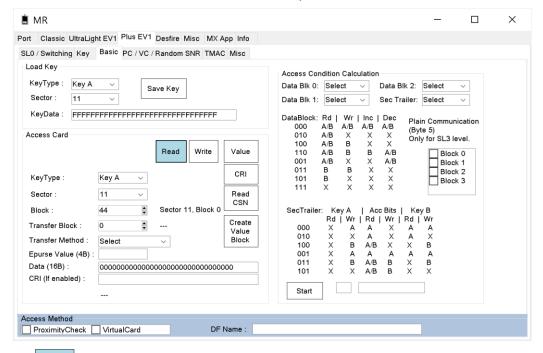


In the Load Key portion, select Key A, Sector 11, and enter 16B FF hex to KeyData, then click Key

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

12. Read

Since we have loaded the authentication Key, we can now read block 44 (Sector 11, block 0), using Key A from Sector 11. Bear in mind that, for new MF Plus card, Key A is 16B FF hex.

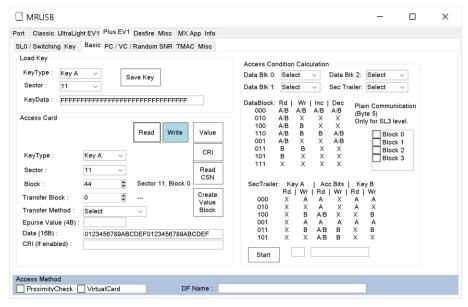


You may refer Activity text file in C:\Mylab\MR, for detailed transmit and receive protocol string.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

13. Write

We will write 16B data to block 44 (Sector11, block 0), and then read it out to verify.



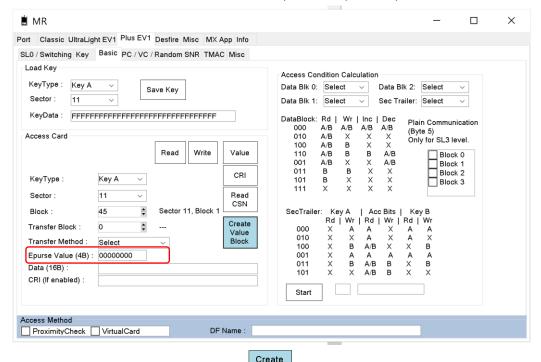
Enter data as shown above, and click to write 0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF hex to block 44.

And then click to read the content of block 44. The returned data shows the previous 'Write' was successful.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

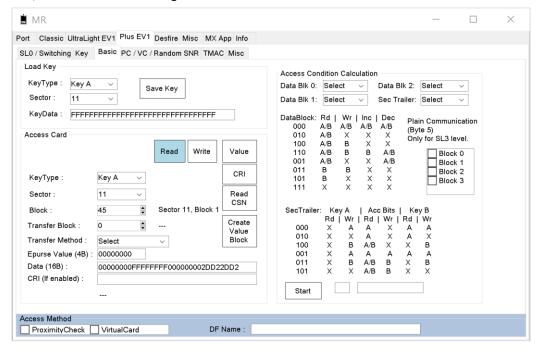
14. Create Value Block

For E-Purse application, it is necessary to create value block. We will now convert block 45 (Sector 11, block 1) to value block. We have loaded the authentication key to reader previously.



Assign a 4B init Epurse Value, and then click . In this example we set the init value as 00000000 hex. Now, we will read block 45 to get the value.

Value



Click to read the content of block 45. The returned data shows the previous 'Create Value Block' was successful. In the 16B returned data, the first 4B is the significant E-purse value, which is 000000000 hex.

Please refer $\underline{\textbf{C:}\mbox{Mylab}\mbox{MR}}$ for details communication flow.

15. Value - Increase

Since value blocks have been created, we can now perform increment and decrement commands.

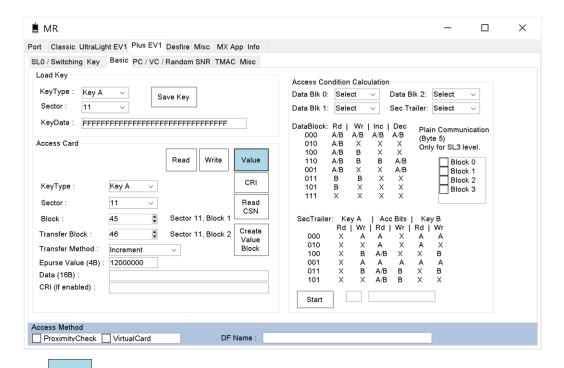
A typical E-Purse program flow for Increment or Decrement command is:

- Increase or decrease an amount from an original value block, and transfer the remaining value to a temp value block. Must be from the same sector,
- Restore the remaining value from the temp value block to the original value block,
- When performing these steps, the card should remain in the RF field.

Block 45 is the original value block and 46 is the temp value block.

In the previous examples, we have programmed default value 00000000 hex to original block (Block 45). We will now do the first part; top up 12000000 hex, (LSB to MSB), to the value, and transfer the result to temp value block (Block 46).

Item	Value
Block	45 (2D hex)
Transfer Block	46 (2E hex)
Transfer Method	Increment
Epurse Value (4B)	12000000 hex



Click to increase 12000000 hex to the block 45's value, and transfer the result which is 12000000 hex to block 46. The returned data shows the process is successful.

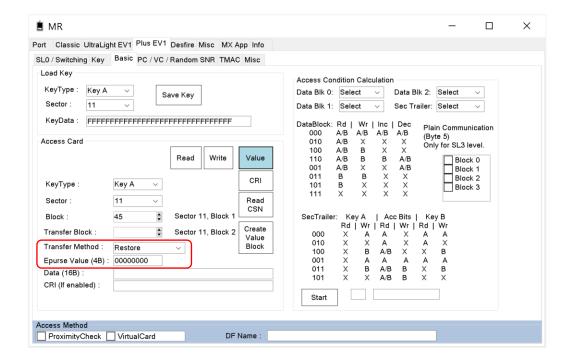
At this stage, the original block still holds the original value, which is 00000000 hex, and not yet updated. The actual value is stored at temp value block. You may read block 46 to confirm this.

		Read Write	Value
KeyType :	Key A ~		CRI
Sector :	11 ~		Read CSN
Block:	46	Sector 11, Block 2	
Transfer Block :	A V	Sector 11, Block 2	Create Value
Transfer Method :		~	Block
Epurse Value (4B) :			
Data (16B) :	12000000EDFFFFF120000002DD22DD2		
CRI (If enabled):			

Click button to read block 46. The data shows the temp value is 12000000 hex.

Now, we will complete the second part; restore the value from the temp value block (Block 46) to original block (Block 45). Please note that, when calling 'Restore', the 'Transfer Block No' is not significant. Only the original block, Block 45, is needed in the sending protocol.

Item	Value
Block	45 (2D hex)
Transfer Block	0
Transfer Method	Restore
Epurse Value (4B)	00000000 hex

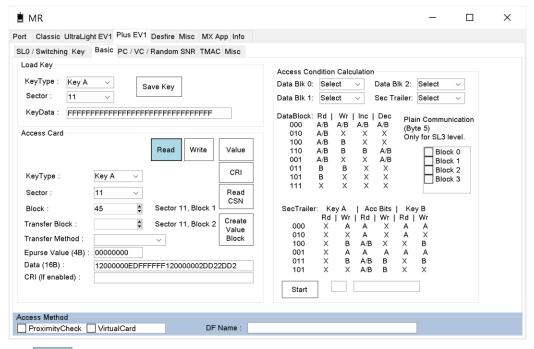


Reset the Epurse Value to 00000000 hex, select 'Restore' in the option, and click

www.mylab.my Page 34

Value

Now we will read block 45 to verify the result.



Click to read block 45. The first 4B of the returned data is 12000000 hex, which is correct. Now, block 45 has been updated with the actual value.

Please refer **C:\Mylab\MR** for details communication flow.

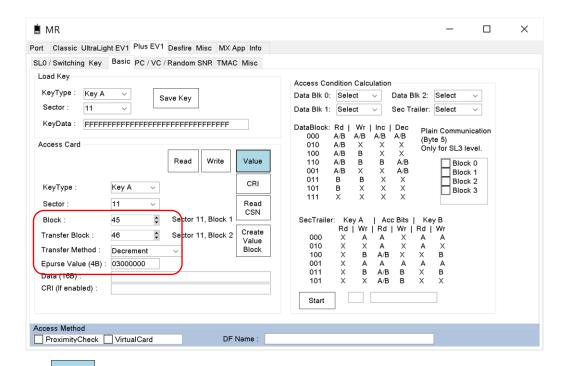
16. Value - Decrease

The process is same as Increase.

From the previous example, we know that block 45 has a value of 12000000 hex. Now, we will deduct 03000000 hex from this block. We will still use block 45 as original block, and block 46 as temp value block.

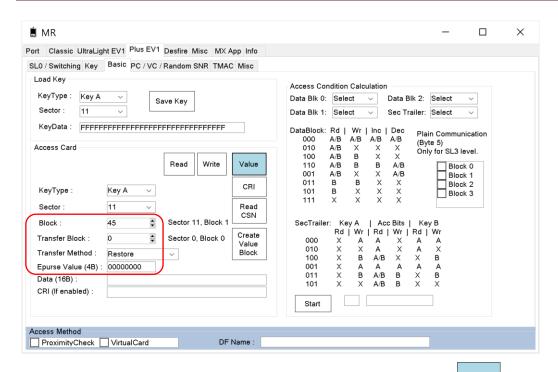
We will do the first part; deduct 03000000 hex, (LSB to MSB), to the value, and transfer the result to temp value block (Block 46).

Item	Value
Block	45 (2D hex)
Transfer Block	46 (2E hex)
Transfer Method	Decrement
Epurse Value (4B)	03000000 hex



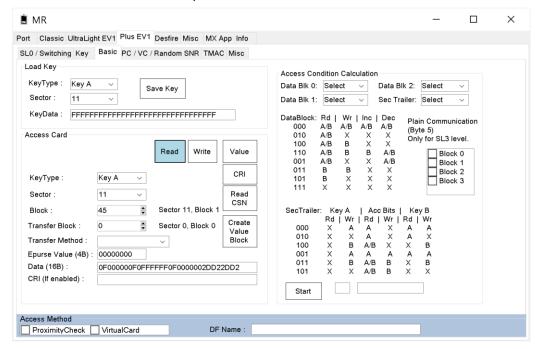
Click to decrease 03000000 hex to the block 45's value, and transfer the result which is 0F000000 hex to block 46. The returned data shows the process is successful.

Now, we will complete the second part; restore the value from the temp value block (Block 46) to original block (Block 45). Please note that when calling 'Restore', the 'Transfer Block No' is not significant. Only the original block, Block 45, is needed in the sending protocol.



Reset the Epurse Value to 00000000 hex, select 'Restore' in the option, and click

Now we will read block 45 to verify the result.



Click to read block 45. The first 4B of the returned data is 0F000000 hex, which is correct. Now, block 45 has been updated with the actual value.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

17. Proximity Check

Proximity Check allows a reader to verify whether a card is within a certain distance.

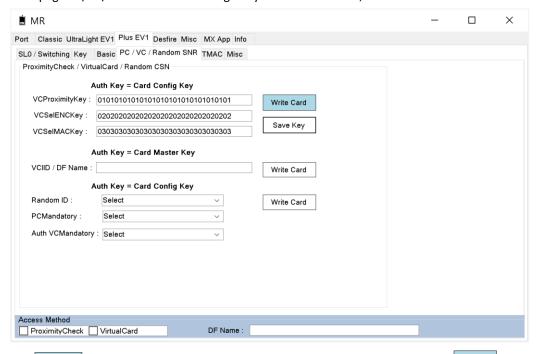
We will enable this feature here.

We are going to use Card Config Key for authentication when we enable the Proximity Check register later. Earlier we have set the Card Configuration Key and save it to reader already.

Item	Value
Card Master Key	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Card Config Key	2222222222222222222222222222

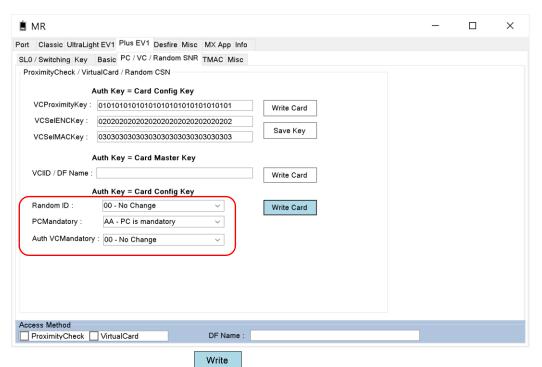
Next, we need to use Card Config Key to enable VCProximityKey, VCSelectENCKey, and VCSelectMACKey in the card.

Go to page PC/VC/Random SNR and assign Keys for these 3 items, as shown below:



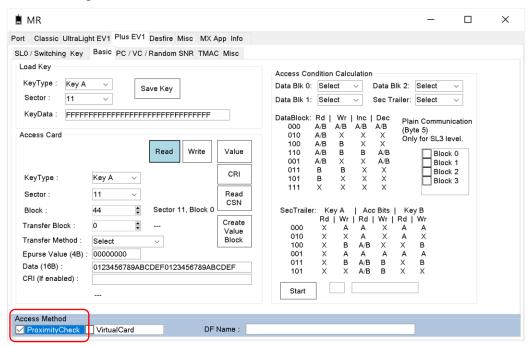
Click Click to change these 3 keys. After changing the key, remember to click to save it to reader, for authentication later.

Next, we will enable the PCMandatory flag in the Field Config Block. Set the Field Config Block as shown below:



Select 'PC is mandatory', and click Card to enable PCMandatory flag.

Now, we have turned on the Proximity Check feature of the card. The reader will have to perform Proximity Check before accessing the card. If the check is failed, access will be denied.



Check the 'ProximityCheck' flag in the Access Method, then click to read block 44.

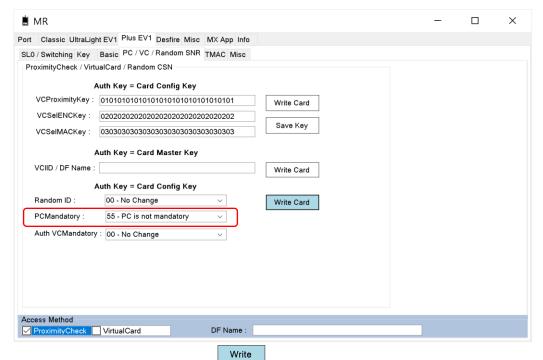
If you access the card without ProximityCheck flag, the access will return "Command Invalid" error. You may try it yourself.

We summarize the keys that we have changed:

Item	Value
VCProximityKey	01010101010101010101010101010101
VCSelENCKey	020202020202020202020202020202
VCSelMACKey	030303030303030303030303030303

Enable Proximity Check will enhance the card security, but it will slow down the overall access time, since extra verification need to be performed.

If Proximity Check is no longer needed, you may disable it.



Select 'PC is not mandatory', and click Card to disable PCMandatory flag.

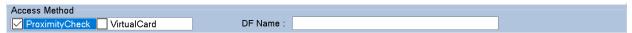
Now, we have turned off the Proximity Check feature of the card.

Please refer **C:\Mylab\MR** for details communication flow.

18. Virtual Card

Once this feature is enabled, the reader will need to compare the card's DF Name before granting access.

In the following example, we will continue to use the previous card, where Proximity Check has been enabled. So when accessing the card, remember to select Proximity Check in the Access Method.

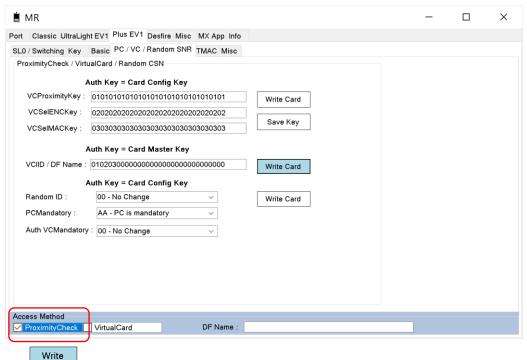


We are going to use Card Master Key for authentication when we enable the Virtual Card register later. Earlier we have set the Card Master Key and save it to reader already.

Item	Value
Card Master Key	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Card Config Key	2222222222222222222222222222

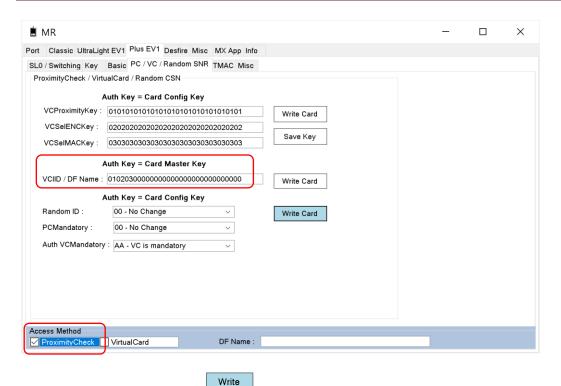
First, we need to assign a name for the card.

Item	Value
VCIID / DF Name	01020300000000000000000000000000



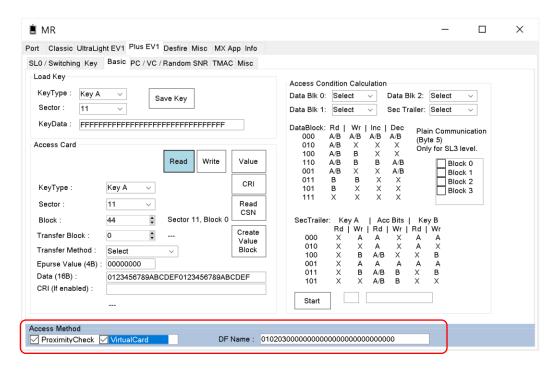
Click Card to assign a DF name to card.

Next, we will enable the VCMandatory flag in the Field Config Block. Set the Field Config Block as shown below:



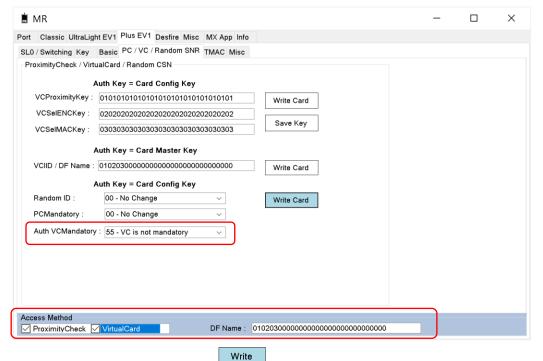
Select 'VC is mandatory', and click Card to enable VCMandatory flag

Now, we have turned on the Virtual Card feature of the card. From now on, if you want to access this card, you need to specify the DF Name, and select Proximity Check and Virtual Card option in the Access Method field. If the DF name is not matched, or the Virtual Card option is not selected, access will be denied.



If the DF Name is matched, Proximity Check and Virtual Card option are checked, the command will be succeeded.

If Virtual Card check is no longer needed, it can be turned off.



Select 'VC is not mandatory', and click Card to disable VCMandatory flag.

For simplicity, we have turned off the Proximity Check and Virtual Card Check, in all our following examples.

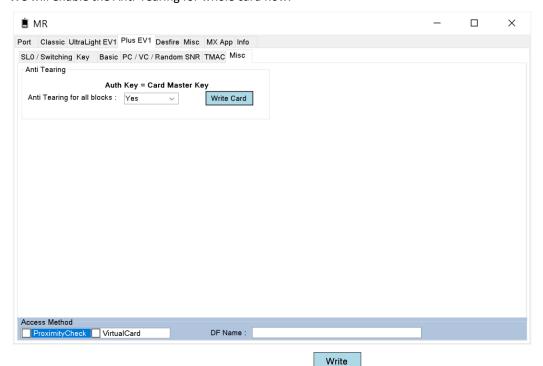
Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

19. Anti-Tearing

This feature will ensure the memory content cannot become corrupted during update process. And it is recommended to enable this feature to ensure data integrity.

Card

We will enable the Anti-Tearing for whole card now.



Select 'Yes' in AntiTearing For All Block option, and click

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

20. TMAC

The Transaction MAC feature helps preventing fraudulent merchant attacks.

There are 4 sets of TMAC, user can choose any TMAC key for any block. But only one TMAC key for a block. If the block has been protected by a TMAC key already, the block will not be accessed by other TMAC key.

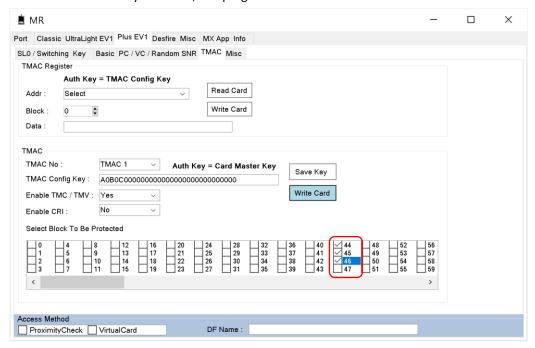
In this example, we will use TMAC1 Key to protect Block 44, 45 and 46, all from sector 11. Remember block 44 is data block, block 45 and 46 are the value blocks, in our previous example.

We select TMAC 1 in the TMAC No option, and then we set the Configuration Key for the TMAC1, or TMACConfigKey1. If you choose TMAC 2 in the option, then the Key will be for TMACConfigKey2, and so on.

We set the value for TMACConfigKey1 as follow:

Item	Value
TMACConfigKey1	A0B0C0000000000000000000000000000000000

We need to load this key to reader, and program it to card.



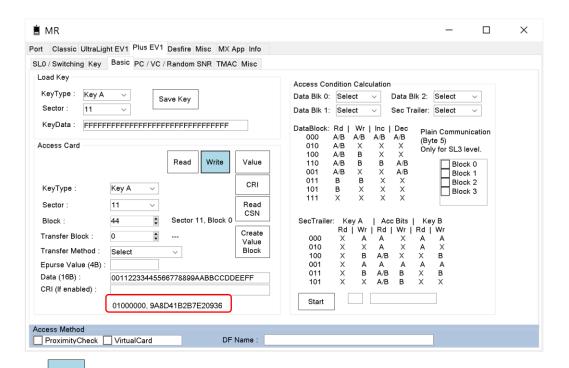
Select TMAC1 from option, enter the TMAC Config Key value, and click to load the Key to reader. The TMACConfigKey will be used to access the TMAC block, which we will describe later.

Save

Next, we enable the TMC/TMV by setting it to 'Yes', disable the Enable CRI for now, and check block 44, 45, and 46 in the checklist.

Click Write Card to program the TMAC for block 44, 45 and 46.

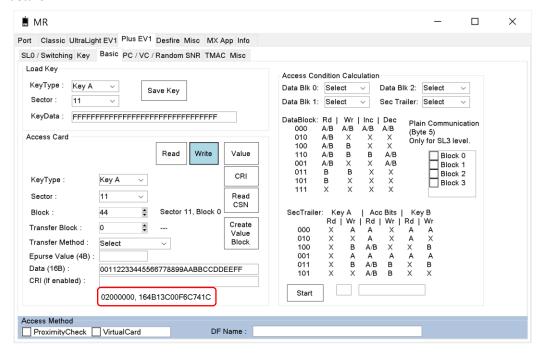
We will verify it now, by calling a 'Write' command.



Click write to write a string to block 44. The command was successful. The RX protocol returned 4B TMC (01000000 hex), and 8B TMV (16 B7 0D 2A 15 C5 DF 37 hex) value.

The TMC (TMAC Counter) is 01000000 hex (LSB to MSB), means this is the first update of the counter. This counter will increase every time when we perform memory update to card.

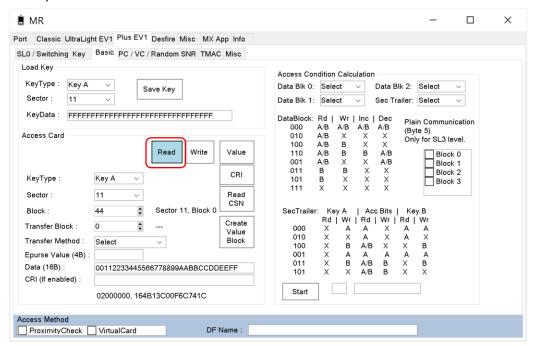
TMV, stands for TMAC value, is an encrypted value of the TMAC operation. Please refer manufacturer manual for details.



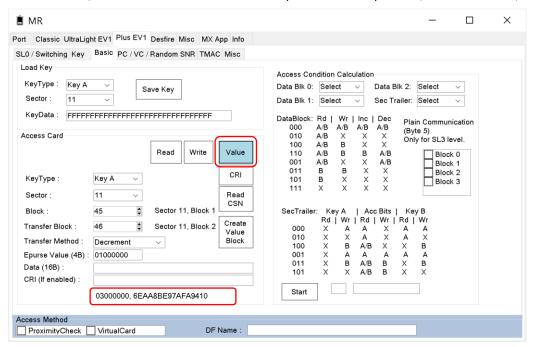
Click again to write another string to block 44. The command was successful. This time the RX protocol returned 4B TMC (02000000 hex), and 8B TMV (EF 9E 19 A7 18 9A D7 44 hex) value.

Please note that the TMC has been incremented by 1 to 02000000 hex, and the TMV has changed to EF 9E 19 A7 18 9A D7 44 hex.

But when we read from card, TMC is not incremented. This is because 'Read' command does not involve update memory.



But there is no TMC/TMV returned when we do 'Read', as this command does not involve update memory. Same as 'Write', TMC will be incremented when we perform Value operation, like 'Decrement', and 'Increment'.



Port Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info SL0 / Switching Key Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC Misc Load Key Access Condition Calculation KeyType : Key A Data Blk 0: Select ∨ Data Blk 2: Select Save Key 11 Sec Trailer: Select Data Blk 1: Select DataBlock: Rd | Wr | Inc | Dec 000 A/B A/B A/B A/B Plain Communication Access Card 010 A/B Only for SL3 level A/B 100 Read Write Value Block 0 110 A/B В В A/B X B Block 1 Block 2 Block 3 011 CRI KeyType: Key A Sector: 11 Read Key A | Acc Bits | Key B Rd | Wr | Rd | Wr | Rd | Wr Sector 11, Block 1 Create Transfer Block: Sector 0, Block 0 010 Transfer Method: Restore Block A/B Epurse Value (4B): 00000000 001 011 A/B Data (16B) A/B CRI (If enabled): Start 04000000, AB4095EC1984053F Access Method

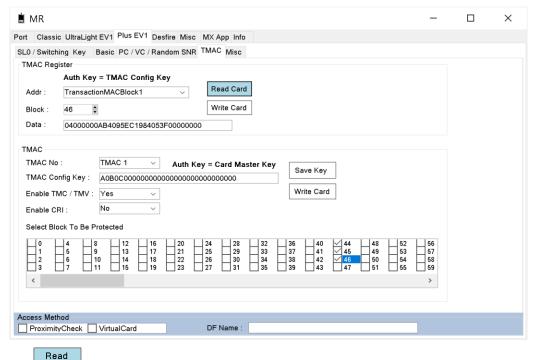
TMC/TMV is returned when we do 'Decrement', as this command involve update memory.

TMC/TMV is returned when we do 'Restore', as this command involve update memory.

DF Name :

ProximityCheck VirtualCard

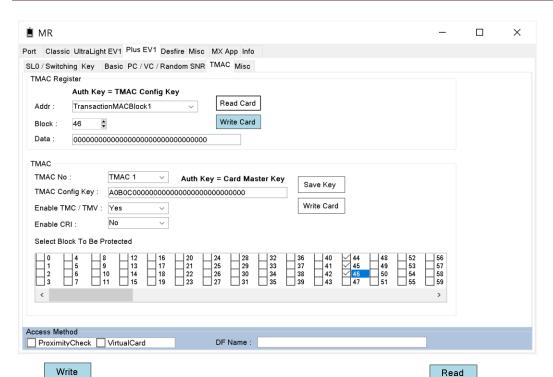
We can also get the TMC/TMV value by reading the TransactionMACBlock. Since the Protected Block is Block 44, 45 and 46, Sector 11 Key will be used for authentication.



Click card to retrieve the content of TransactionMACBlock1. The TMC = 04000000 hex and the TMV = AB4095EC1984053F hex, which is same as shown in the previous example above.

To write to the TransactionMACBlock, an authentication with TMACConfKey is needed.

Let say we want to reset the TransactionMACBlock1 to all 00 hex.



Click to write data to TransactionMACBlock1. And then click to retrieve the content of TransactionMACBlock1. It shows that the block data has been reset to all 00 hex.

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

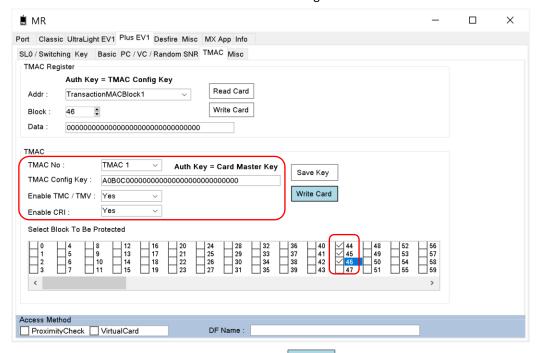
21. CommitReaderID

This feature is usually worked with a built in external key, so that the key required to commit the ReaderID cannot be known by third party.

Anyway, we can still demo the feature in the following examples.

Bear in mind that we have protected Block 44, 45 and 46 using TMAC1.

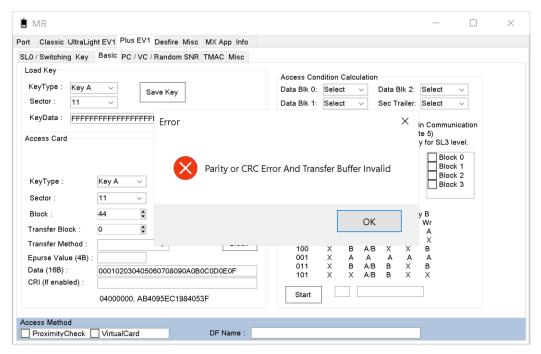
We will enable the CommitReaderID now. Follow the diagram shown below:



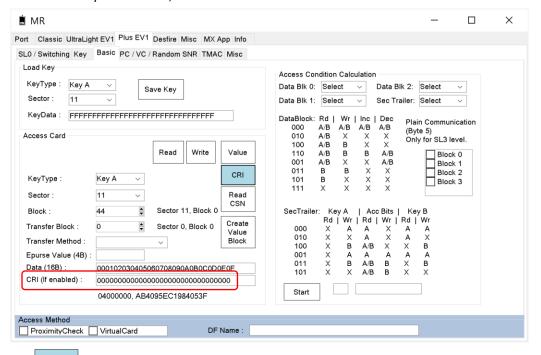
Select TMAC1, enable the TMC/TMV, and CRI. Click Write Card to program the card.

We have enabled the CommitReaderID.

Now, if we do a 'Write', it will fail.



Attempting to write or update the card will fail. But reading card is allowed.



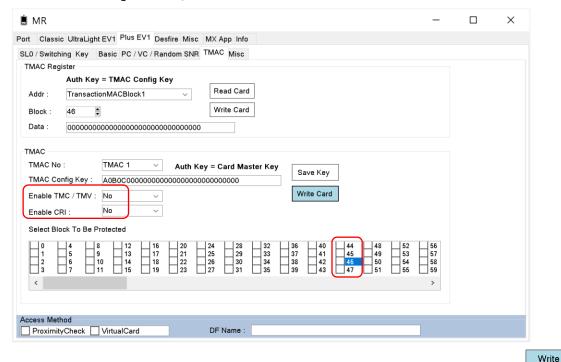
Click , the RX data in the protocol, 96 B6 58 6D 8A 60 D9 FC C8 B0 A9 F7 97 8B 15 4D hex, is called TMRI. It will be stored in the CommitReaderIDBlock.

Now we will click Write again.

This time the 'Write Block' is successful. The returned TMC is 01000000 hex, and TMV is 63 55 C8 74 06 01 29 3E hex.

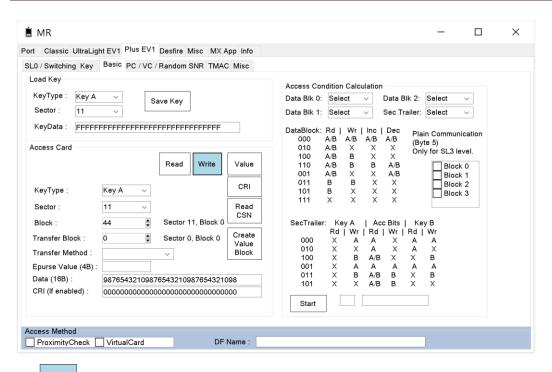
Therefore, after enable the CRI, the 'Commit Reader ID' has to be called before any write or update memory command, in order to be succeeded.

If the TMAC is no longer needed, we can disable it.



Select 'No' for TMC/TMV option, and CRI option, and uncheck all the items in checklist. Click to turn off the TMAC feature.

Now, we try the 'Write' command again.



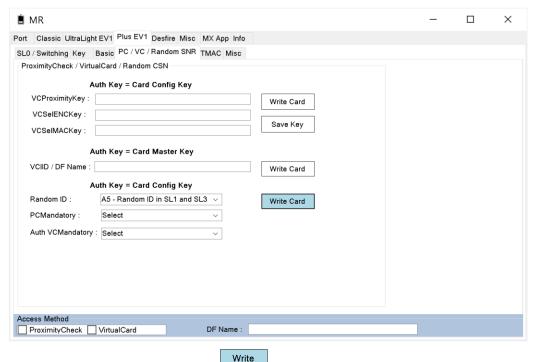
Click to write a string to block 44.

The command is successful, but no TMV/TMV is returned, and no need to call CRI command prior to the 'Write' command. Clearly, the TMAC has been disabled.

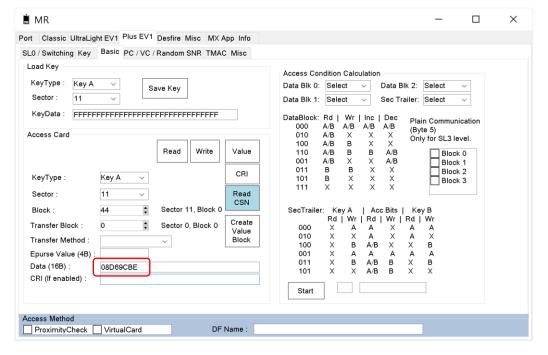
Please refer **C:\Mylab\MR** for details communication flow.

22. Random ID

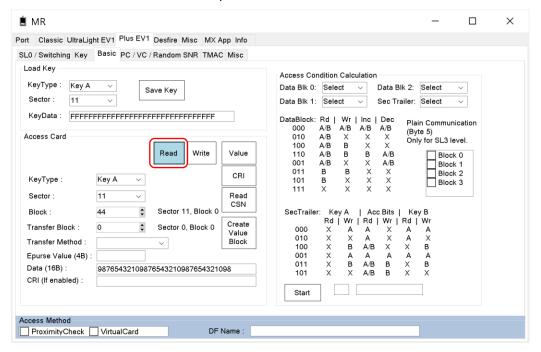
If random UID is necessary in your application, you may enable the Random UID flag in the Field Config Block.



Select 'Random ID in SL1 and SL3', click to enable the Random ID. We verify it now.



Click to get the card UID in SL1 mode. The diagram shows that the UID vary every time when the command is called. RF reset is necessary in order to see the random ID.



When read card in SL3, the returned UID is also random. Please refer to protocol.

In the received protocol string, it returned only 4B serial number, instead of 7B.

For simplicity, we have turned off the Random ID, in all our following examples.

Please refer **C:\Mylab\MR** for details communication flow.

Read

23. Access Condition

The access bit control the rights of memory access using the keys A and B. We have developed a calculator to generate the 4B access condition value, based on selection.

There are 4 blocks in a sector in MF Plus card; 3 data blocks, and 1 sector trailer.

First we look at the access option for data blocks.

DataBlock:	Rd	Wr	Inc	Dec
000	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B
010	A/B	X	X	X
100	A/B	В	X	X
110	A/B	В	В	A/B
001	A/B	X	X	A/B
011	В	В	X	X
101	В	X	X	X
111	X	X	X	X

Access option for Data Block.

We can define how the data block can be accessed, or using which Key to access it, and what function can the key perform.

If we choose 000 for a data block, it means Key A or Key B can be used to perform Read, Write, Increment and Decrement. If we choose 100 for a data block, it means Key A or B can be used to perform Read, Key B can perform Write, but Increment and Decrement are prohibited.

By default, 000 is chosen for all data blocks in a new MF Plus card.

Now we look at the access option for sector trailer.

SecTrailer:	Key	Α	Acc	Bits	Key	/ B
	Rd	Wr	Rd	Wr	Rd	Wr
000	Χ	Α	Α	X	Α	Α
010	X	X	Α	X	Α	Χ
100	X	В	A/B	X	X	В
001	X	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
011	Χ	В	A/B	В	X	В
101	X	X	A/B	В	X	X

Access option for Sector Trailer.

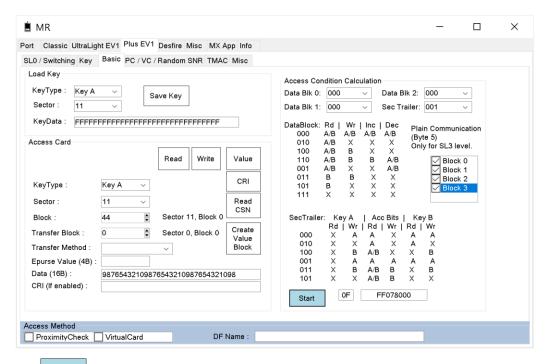
This access bit control whether Key A, Key B and the Access Condition can be read or changed.

If we choose 000 for a sector, it means Key A can be used to change Key A, read Access Bits, to read and write Key B. if we choose 011 for a sector, it means Key A can be used to read Access Bits only, but Key B can be used to write Key A, read and write Access Bits, and write Key B.

By default, 001 is chosen for all sectors in a new MF Plus card.

In SL 3 mode, crypto Key A is not used, instead AES Key is used for authentication in that sector. Byte 5 from the crypto Key A, will be used as Plain Communication byte. It defines whether Plain Read and Plain Write commands can be used for a block. If Plain communication of a data block is allowed, check the block in the Access Condition Calculation.

We will now see how to generate the access condition.



Click Start to generate the access condition for the sector.

The value is 0F and FF078000 (same as FF0780xx or FF078069, the last two digits are insignificant.) This access condition means

- Key A is not readable,
- Key A is used to read or write,
- Key B is disabled,
- Plain communication in SL 3 is allowed.

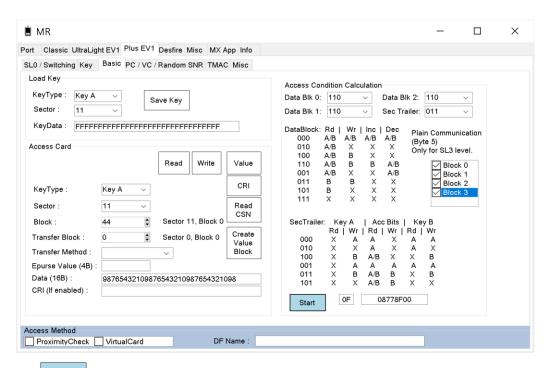
This is the default access condition for a new MF Plus card.

Now we will generate another commonly used access condition, which will be used in our 'Application with Key A and B' example. This new access condition will

- enable Key A and B,
- Key A is used for Read / Decrement,
- Key B can perform all functions,
- Plain communication in SL 3 is allowed.

To fulfill this requirement, we choose 110 for all data blocks, and 011 for sector trailer.

We use calculator to compile the value.



Click Start to generate the access condition for the sector.

The value is 0F and 08778F00. We will use this access condition in the 'Application with Key A and Key B' example later.

24. Change Key A

Due to security concern, most application will not use the default Key. Thus, card personalization is needed before project deployment. Here, we will show you how to change the card default key to a new Key.

The steps to change key are:

- Load current sector key to reader,
- Change the card sector key to a new key,
- Save the new key to reader for next authentication.

We will see how to change the sector key now.

Recall that we have done some sector switching earlier.

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 12 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	11

For change key in SL 1 mode, please refer to MF Classic manual. Here, we will deal with SL 3 mode only.

Since mixed mode cover SL 3 mode, so we have four SL 3 sectors in this card; sector 9, 10, 11 and 12.

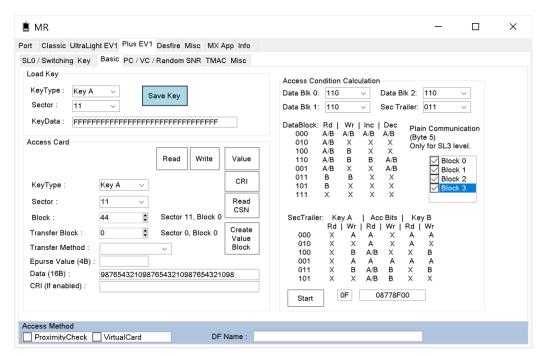
From chapter 'Access Condition', we know that the default access condition for a new Plus card is FF078069. This access condition means:

- Key A is not readable,
- Key A is used to read or write,
- Key B is disabled.

To change the sector 11 key A, we will first load the current sector key to reader, and we have done it in the earlier chapter. If you have not done so, please do it now.

We go to page Basic, and enter the current Key for sector 11, and then click to save the keys to reader. We don't need to load Key B, as it is disabled.

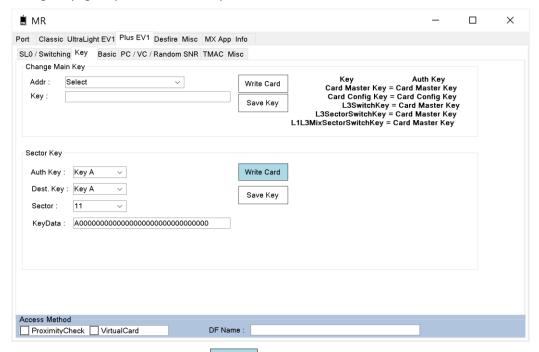
Save



We define new Key A as:

Key Register	Data
Current Key A	FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
New Key A	A0000000000000000000000000000000000000

Then, go to page Key, enter the new key A as shown below:



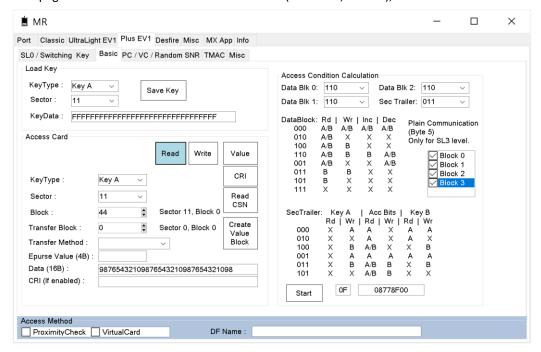
Enter data as shown above, and click Card to change the sector 11 key A, to a new value.

From the protocol, it shows that the process is successful. So we have changed the sector 11 Key A.

After this is done, click to save the key to reader.

Now we have changed the sector key, we can verify the key by reading the sector 11.

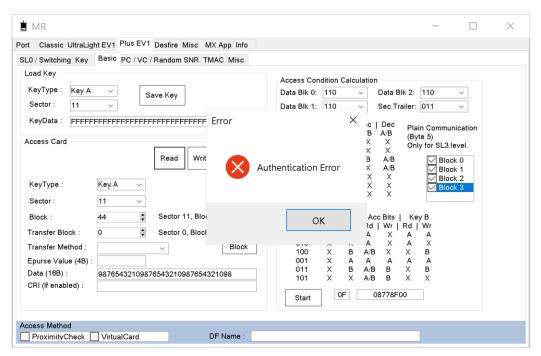
Go to page 'Basic' and read the content of block 44 (Sector 11, block 0), as shown below:



The reading of block 44 is successful.

For testing purpose, you may try to load other key value to reader to see if the new key is really changed. Try load

the default key 16B of FF hex to reader, and then click button, as shown in the following screen. The read is failed. You may need to reset the RF or card to see the result.



Before we forget, it is good to write down the keys that we have just programmed.

Sector	Value
11 (SL 3)	Key A: A0000000000000000000000000000000000

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

25. Switch Sector SL1 to SL3

In this chapter, we will show you how to switch the SL1 sector to SL3 level.

Recall that we have done some sector switching earlier.

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 12 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	11

We will switch the sector 12, which is currently in SL1 level, to SL3 level.

This process involves few steps:

- Load L3SectorSwitchKey to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.),
- Load sector 12, Key B to default key of 16B FF hex,
- Switch the sector to SL 3 mode.



Step 1: Click to load L3SectorSwitchKey to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.). Assuming the card's L3SectorSwitchKey is still the default key. If not, load the reader with the new Key.

Classic UltraLight EV1	MR	Plus EV1	Darfina Mina MV A	l-f-							_	
Access Condition Calculation												
Note	Load Key KeyType : Key B Sector : 12 KeyData : FFFFFF	y Sa	ve Key		Data Blk 0: Data Blk 1: DataBlock: 000 010 100	110 Rd A/B A/B A/B	Wr A/B X B	I Inc A/B X	Data E Sec T Dec A/B X	railer: Plai (Byl	011 in Comm te 5) y for SL3	unication 3 level.
	Sector : Block : Transfer Block : Transfer Method : Epurse Value (4B) : Data (16B) :	11 V 44 \$	Sector 0, Block 0	Read CSN Create Value Block	001 011 101 111 SecTraile 000 010 100 001 011 101	A/B B B X r: Ke Rd X X X X X	X B X X B Y A X B A B X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	A/B X X X CC Bits Wr X X S A S B S B	Rd A X A X X	y B Wr A X B A B	ock 1 ock 2

Step 2: Click Save to load sector 12, Key B to default key of 16B FF hex

i MR			_		×
Port Classic UltraLig	ht EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX Ap	pp Info			
SL0 / Switching Key	Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC	Misc			
SL 0 / For New Plus					
Card Master Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Write Perso (Card)			
Card Config Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Switch to SL1			
L3 Switch Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
SL1 Auth Key :	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Save Key			
Select Sector to b	12	SL 1 / Switch Sector to SL3 Select Sector to be switched 0	SL1 / Swit	y =	
Switch to Mixed (Sector)	MixSectorSwitchKey Mode	Auth Key = L3SectorSwitchKey Switch to SL3 (Sector)		to SL3 ard)	
Access Method ProximityCheck	VirtualCard DF N	lame:			

Step 3: Click to Switch the sector to SL 3 mode.

Switch to SL3

If the returned protocol is successful, the sector 12 is now in SL3. You may verify it yourself.

The current sector mode of the card is as follow:

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 13 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	11, 12

Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

26. Switch Mixed-mode Sector to SL3

In this chapter, we will show you how to switch the mixed mode sector to SL3 level.

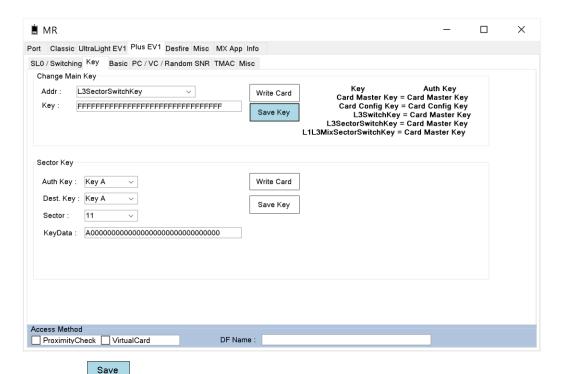
Recall that we have done some sector switching earlier.

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 13 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9, 10
SL 3	11, 12

We will switch the sector 10, which is a mixed mode sector, to SL3 level.

This process involves few steps:

- Load L3SectorSwitchKey to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.),
- Load sector 10, Key B to default key of 16B FF hex,
- Switch the sector to SL 3 mode.



Step 1: Click to load L3SectorSwitchKey to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.).

Classic UltraLight	t EV1 Plus EV1	Desfire Misc MX A	pp Info									
0 / Switching Key	Basic PC / VC /	Random SNR TMAC	Misc									
oad Key				- Access Co	ndition	Calo	ulation					
KeyType : Key B	× .			Data Blk 0:				Data E	all 2	110	~	
	Sa	ave Key					_					
Sector: 10	~			Data Blk 1:	110		~	Sec T	ailer:	011	~	
KeyData : FFFFFF	FFFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFFFFF		DataBlock:	Rd I	Wr I	Inc	Dec	Die	n Commu	iaatian	
				000		A/B	A/B	A/B		n Commu e 5)	inication	
ccess Card				010	A/B	X	X	X		y for SL3	level.	
		Read Write	Value	100 110	A/B A/B	B B	X B	A/B			ck 0	
		11000		001	A/B	X	X	A/B		Blog		
			CRI	011	В	В	X	X			ck 2	
KeyType :	Key A 🗸		CKI	101	В	X	X	X		✓ Bloc	ck 3	
Sector :	11 ~		Read	111	X	X	X	Х				
			CSN									
Block :	44 🛊	Sector 11, Block 0		SecTraile				c Bits	Key			
ransfer Block :	0	Sector 0, Block 0	Create	000	X	Wr A	Rd A	Wr 	Rd A	A		
			Value	010	x	x	Â	x	Â	x		
ransfer Method :		~	Block	100	X	В	A/B	X	X	В		
purse Value (4B) :				001	X	Α	A	Α	Α	A		
Data (16B) :	9876543210987	65432109876543210	98	011 101	X	B X	A/B A/B	B B	X	B X		
CRI (If enabled):				101	^	^	~0	0	^	^		
				Start		0F	0	8778F	00			

Save Key to load sector 10, Key B to default key of 16B FF hex.

ht EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX A	App Info		>
	•••		
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00 Switch to SL1		
e switched 12	SL 1 / Switch Sector to SL3 Select Sector to be switched 0	SL1 / Switch to SL3 Auth Key = L3SwitchKey	
	Auth Key = L3SectorSwitchKey Switch to SL3 (Sector)	Switch to SL3 (Card)	
	Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMA(000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Description Proceedings Proceded Pro

Switch to SL3 (Sector)

Step 3: Click to switch the sector 10 to SL 3 mode.

The Rx protocol shows that the process was successful.

You may verify it yourself.

Remember to load the Sector 10's Key A with default key 16B FF hex, before you access the sector.

The current sector mode of the card is as follow:

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 13 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9
SL 3	10, 11, 12

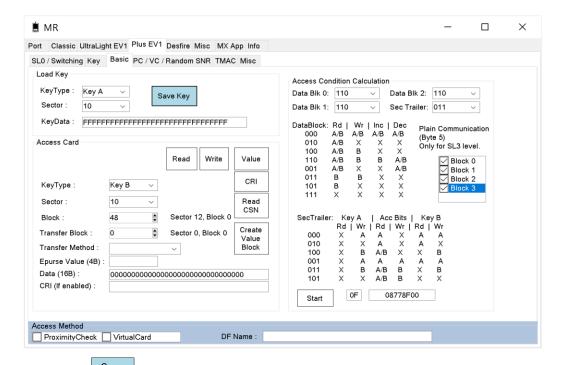
Please refer **C:\Mylab\MR** for details communication flow.

27. Application with Key A and Key B

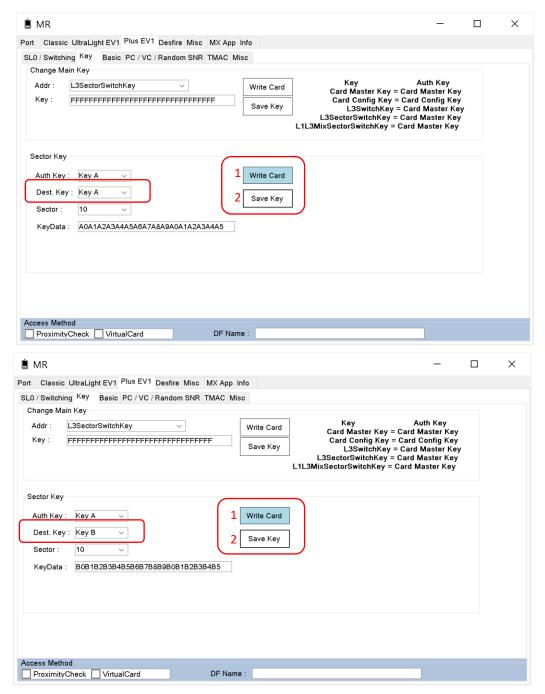
Some applications, especially the E-Purse applications may require higher security, that involve Key A and B. Thus, card personalization is needed before project deployment. Here, we will show you how to change the card default key A to a new Key A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9A0A1A2A3A4A5 hex, and enable the Key B with key B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8BB9B0B1B2B3B4B5 hex, in sector 10.

This process involves few steps:

- Load default sector key to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.),
- Program the card sector default key A and B to new key A and B, and save the key,
- Change the sector trailer.



Step 1: Click to load default sector key to reader, (Skip this step, if you have loaded it earlier.)



Step 2: Program the card sector default key A and B to new key A and B, and save the key.

Step 3:

Change the sector trailer.

As we mentioned in chapter 'Access Condition', we need a new access condition value that can

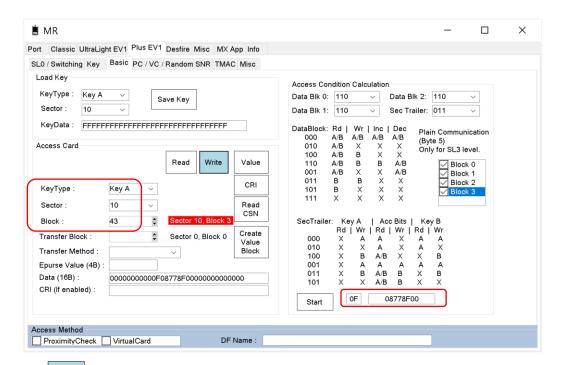
- enable Key A and B,
- Key A is used for Read / Decrement,
- Key B can perform all functions,
- Plain communication in SL 3 is allowed.

The value is OF and 08778F00.

In SL 3 mode, crypto key is not used, we can fill the previously Key A and B with 00 hex. Therefore, the 16B data for this sector trailer is 0000000000 0F 08778F00 00000000000 hex.

Program the Sector Trailer (Block 3 of the sector), with new Key and access condition:

- 0000000000 hex (5B dummy)
- OF (1B plain communication access byte)
- 08 77 8F 00 hex (4B Access Condition)
- 000000000000 hex (6B dummy.)



Click to program the sector trailer.



Since this is a sector trailer, confirmation is required. Click 'Yes' to proceed.

After the change, Sector 10 will have Key A and B enabled.

We have programmed the sector trailer to limit its access to certain functions. It should be allowed to perform Read / Decrement using Key A, and perform all functions using Key B. We will try them now.

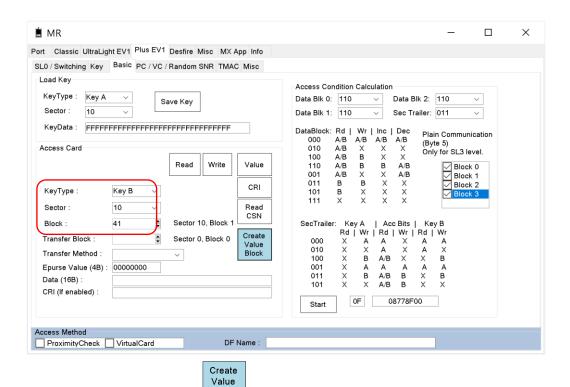
We are going to test this sector now by performing a top-up, and then a deduct value. There are few steps in the top-up:

- Step 1: Use Key B to create a value block, (Key A is prohibited to do 'Write', skip this step if the block is already a value block),
- Step 2: Use Key B to increase a value of 35000000 (LSB to MSB) hex to block 41, (Key A is prohibited to do 'Increment'),
- Step 3: Use Key B to restore value.

And then the deduct value involves few steps too:

- Step 4: Use Key A to deduct 10000000 (LSB to MSB) hex from block 41,
- Step 5: Use Key A to restore value,
- Step 6: Use Key A to read block 41.

Step 1: Use Key B to create a value block at block 41.



Select Key B, and sector 10. Click to convert block 41 to value block. Successful!

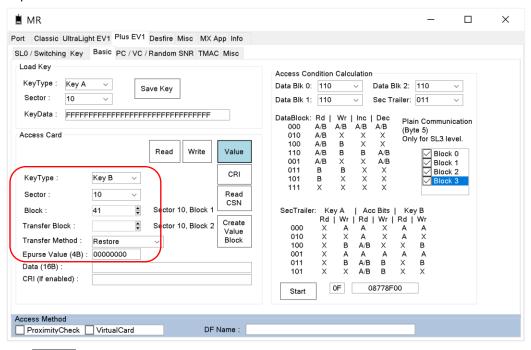
Step 2: Use Key B to top up 35000000 hex to block 41.

Block 41 is the original block, and block 42 is the temp value block.

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Port Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info	
SL0 / Switching Key Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC Misc Load Key	Access Condition Calculation
KeyType: Key A Save Key Sector: 10 Save Key KeyData: FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF	Data Blk 0: 110 V Data Blk 2: 110 V Data Blk 1: 110 V Sec Trailer: 011 V DataBlock: Rd Wr Inc Dec De
Read Write Value	010 A/B X X X Only for SL3 level. 1100 A/B B X X 1110 A/B B B A/B 001 A/B X X A/B
Block: 41 \$ Sector 10, Block 1 Transfer Block: 42 \$ Sector 10, Block 2 Transfer Method: Increment Epurse Value (4B): 35000000 Data (16B): CRI (If enabled):	SecTrailer: Key A Acc Bits Key B Rd Wr Rd Wr Rd Wr Rd Wr
Access Method ProximityCheck VirtualCard DF Name :	

Click to top up 35000000 hex to block 41, but transfer the balance value to block 42. Successful!

Step 3: Now we restore the value from block 42 to block 41.



Click to restore the value from block 42 to block 41. Successful!

Now block 41 has a value of 35000000 hex. You may read the block content to verify the content.

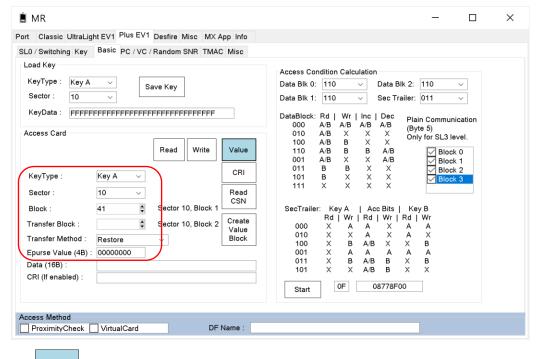
Having done the top-up with Key B, we will now use Key A to deduct a value from Block 41.

i MR Port Classic UltraLight EV1 Plus EV1 Desfire Misc MX App Info SL0 / Switching Key Basic PC / VC / Random SNR TMAC Misc Access Condition Calculation KeyType : Key A Data Blk 0: 110 Data Blk 2: 110 Save Key Sector: Data Blk 1: 110 Sec Trailer: 011 DataBlock: Rd | Wr | Inc | Dec Plain Communication 000 010 Access Card A/B X Only for SL3 level. Value Block 0 A/B В A/B 110 В Block 1 A/B X B 011 CRI KeyType: 101 111 Key A Sector : 10 • Block : 41 Sector 10. Block 1 SecTrailer: Key A | Acc Bits | Key B Rd | Wr | Rd | Wr | Rd | Wr Create 42 • Sector 10, Block 2 010 Transfer Method : Block Decrement 100 A/B Epurse Value (4B) : 10000000 A/B 011 Data (16B) A/B CRI (If enabled): 0F 08778F00 Start Access Method
ProximityCheck VirtualCard DF Name :

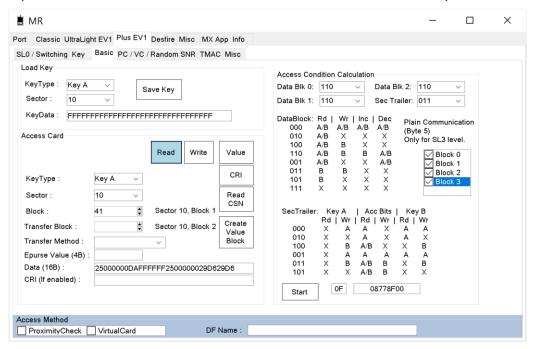
Step 1: Deduct 10000000 hex from Block 41, and transfer the balance to Block 42.

Click to deduct 10000000 hex from block 41, and transfer the resulted value to block 42. Successful!

Step 2: Now we restore the value from block 42 to block 41.



Click to restore value from block 42 to block 41. Successful!



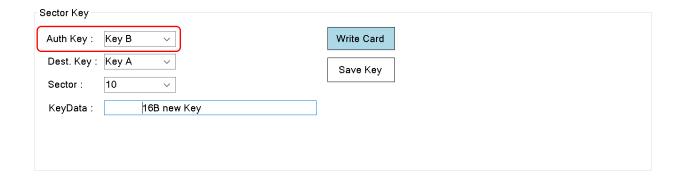
Step 3: Now block 41 has a value of 25000000 hex. We will read the block to verify the content.

Click to read block 41. The data shows the value is 25000000 hex, which is correct.

The combined use of Key A and B, enhance the security of application. It should be adopted in all MF Plus application.

Remarks:

In this sector 10, since we have changed the sector trailer, only Key B is allowed to change the sector's Key A and B. Therefore, remember to load the correct Key B to reader, and select Key B for Auth Key in page Key, when you want to change key.



Please refer <u>C:\Mylab\MR</u> for details communication flow.

28. Important Summary

Card SNR: 04 4A 29 8A 0F 5F 80

Mode	Sector
SL 1	0 to 8, 13 to 31
Mixed mode sector	9
SL 3	10, 11, 12

Sector	Value
9 (Mixed Mode)	Key A: FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
10 (SL3)	Key A: A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9A0A1A2A3A4A5
0F 08778F00	Key B: B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9B0B1B2B3B4B5
11 (SL 3)	Key A: A0000000000000000000000000000000000
12 (SL 3)	Key A: FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Item	Value
Card Master Key	1111111111111111111111111111111111
Card Config Key	2222222222222222222222222222

Item	Value
VCProximityKey	01010101010101010101010101010101
VCSelENCKey	020202020202020202020202020202
VCSelMACKey	030303030303030303030303030303

Item	Value
VCIID / DF Name	010203000000000000000000000000000000000

Item	Value
TMAC Config Key 1	A0B0C0000000000000000000000000000000000

29. End