# Pseudorandomness in EPC Gen2 Commercial Tags: A Preliminary Analysis

Joan Melià-Seguí<sup>1</sup>, Joaquin Garcia-Alfaro<sup>2</sup>, Jordi Herrera-Joancomartí<sup>3</sup>

EPC 1<sup>st</sup> PRNG requirement:

 $P_{min} = \frac{0.8}{2^{16}} | < RN16 < P_{max} = \frac{1.25}{2^{16}}$ 

# **Context and Goal**

- Context: 16-bit pseudorandom sequences are used to encrypt the communication between readers and tags, and to acknowledge the proper execution of password-protected operations.
- Current EPC Gen2 integrated circuit (IC) manufacturers do not provide information about their Pseudorandom Number Generator (PRNG) designs. The EPC Gen2 standard provides statistical requirements for PRNG.
- Goal: Evaluate the security of current EPC Gen2 systems by analyzing the randomness of the 16-bit pseudorandom sequences generated by resource-constrained EPC Gen2 tags.

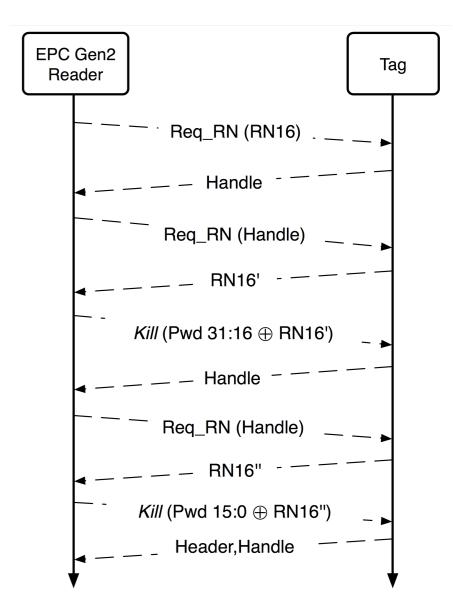
Keys are generated by the least resource-constrained devices

## **Keywords**

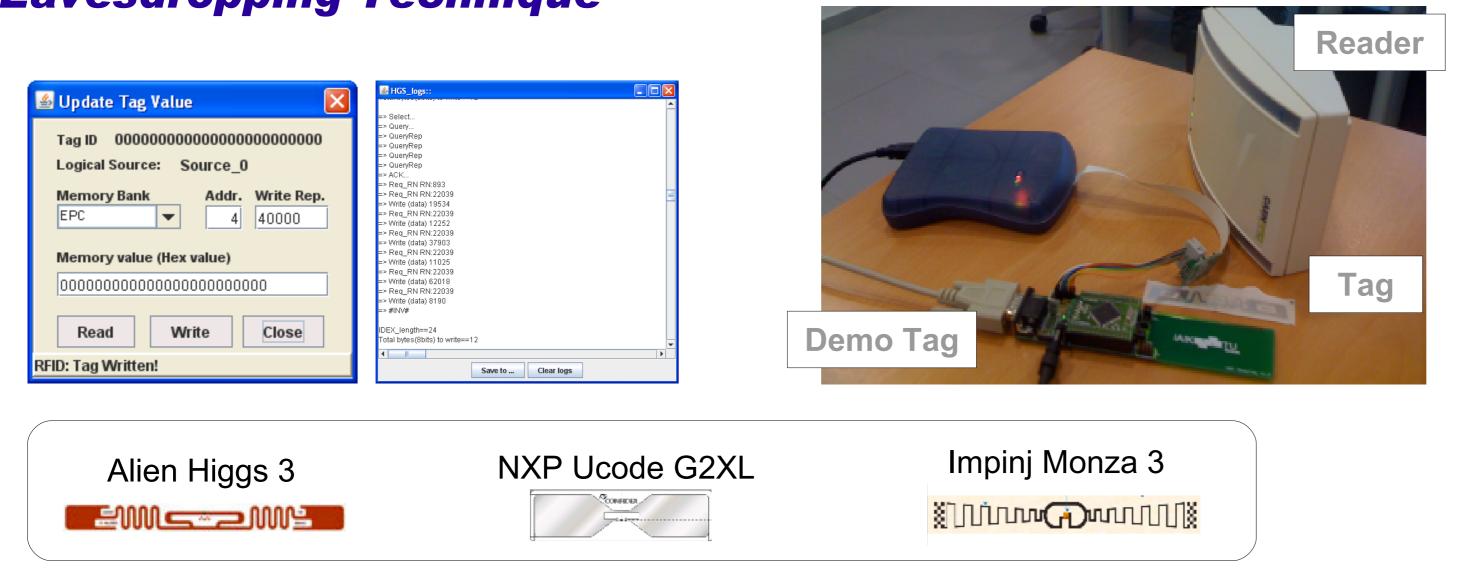
- EPC Gen2
- PRNG

- RFID

- Security
- Demo Tag
- Implementation
- Frequency Analysis



# **Eavesdropping Technique**



Accessing the *Verbose Buffer* of a UHF Demo Tag, we can recover the

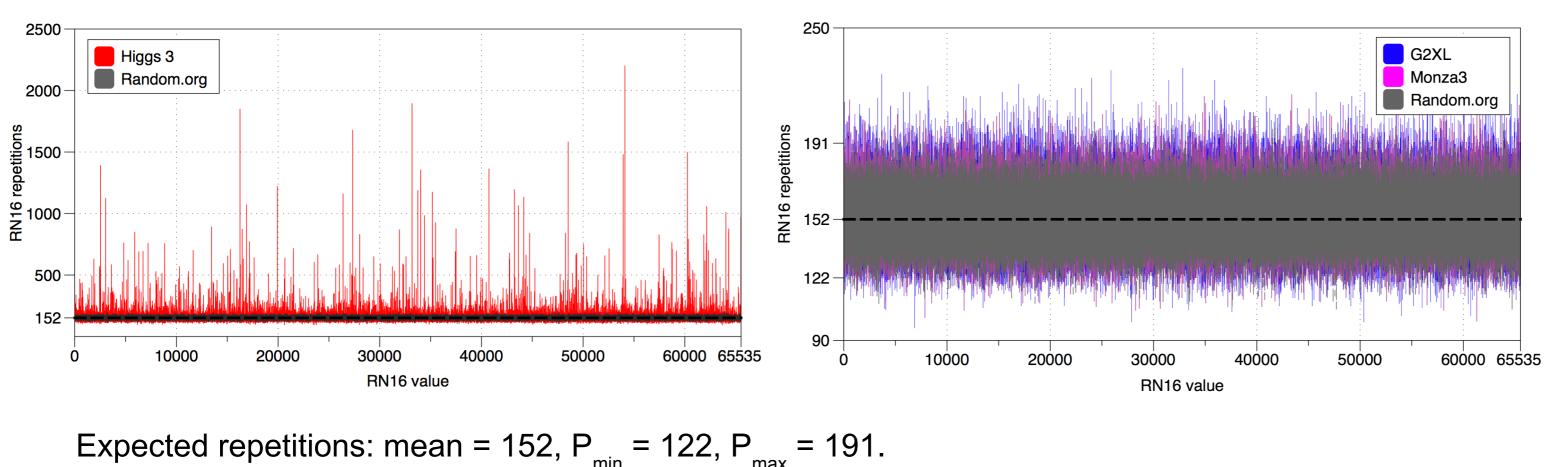
#### reader to tag communication between EPC Gen2 commercial readers and tags.

- Writing a new 96-bit Identification to an EPC Gen2 tag generates up to 8 pseudorandom sequences (128 bits) with a single *write* command, which can be obtained through the Demo Tag's UART module.
- 10 million sequences (160 Mb) generated from each analyzed tag.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) test suite to evaluate randomness deviations:

Higgs3	G2XL	Monza3	
✓	×	×	Frequency
×	<	<b>~</b>	Block Frequency
✓	×	×	Runs
✓	<b>√</b>	<b>~</b>	Longest Run of 1's
✓	$\checkmark$	<b>~</b>	Binary Matrix Rank
✓	<b>√</b>	✓	Non-overlap. Temp.
×	<	<b>~</b>	Overlap. Template
✓	<	<b>~</b>	Linear Complexity
×	<b>√</b>	✓	Serial Test
×	<	<b>~</b>	Approx. Entropy
✓	×	×	Cumulative Sums
<b>~</b>	<	✓	Rand. Excursions

## **Statistical Evaluation**



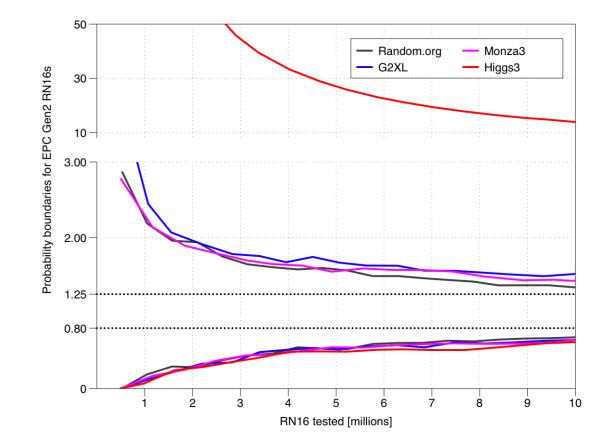
Reference data: True random sequences are obtained from Random.org service.

#### **Result and Discussion**

- The main goal of a PRNG is to ensure the forward unpredictability of its generated sequences.
- Evidences of non-randomness in pseudorandom sequences generated from commercial EPC Gen2 PRNGs.
- Discussion: Weaknesses in EPC Gen2 security?

Universita Oberta de

Catalunya







This work has been supported by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, the FEDER funds under the grants TSI2007-65406-C03-03 E-AEGIS, CONSOLIDER CSD2007-00004 ARES and the Institut TELECOM through its Futur et Ruptures program.

1 Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Roc Boronat 117, 08018 Barcelona - Spain, melia@uoc.edu 2 Institut Telecom, Telecom Bretagne, 02, rue de la Chatagneraie, Cesson-Sevigne 35576 - France, joaquin.garcia-alfaro@acm.org 3 Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Edifici Q, Campus de Bellaterra, 08193, Bellaterra - Spain, jordi.herrera@uab.cat