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(54) **Title:** SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTHENTICATING RFID TAGS

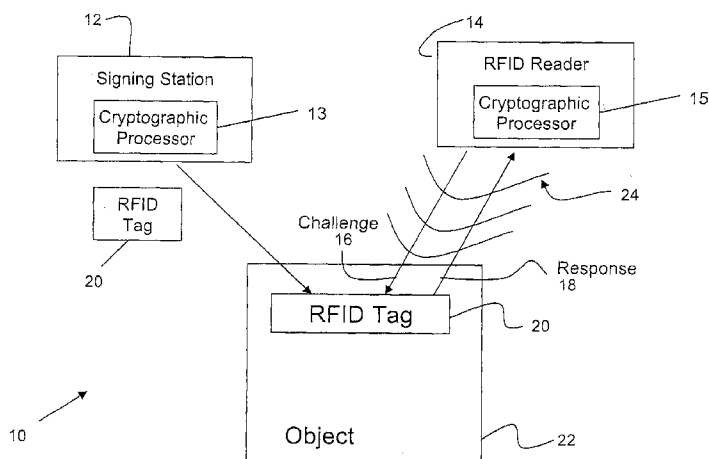


FIGURE 1

(57) **Abstract:** A system and method of providing authenticity to a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag are provided. The method comprises generating a plurality of digital signatures, wherein each digital signature is generated using an index value unique to that digital signature and using information associated with the RFID tag; and storing the plurality of digital signatures on the RFID tag in association with respective index values to enable a desired digital signature to be selected according to a provided index value. Also provided are a system and method of enabling an RFID reader to authenticate an RFID tag, which utilize a challenge comprising an index value to request one of the stored signature and authenticating same. Also provided is an RFID tag that is configured to participate in the challenge-response protocol.

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTHENTICATING RFID TAGS

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/174,064 filed on April 30, 2009, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The following relates generally to radio frequency identification (RFID) technology, and has a particular utility in authenticating RFID tags.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Traditionally, objects such as inventory of commercial products have been given an associated identifier to allow the object to be tracked, identified, and/or monitored. Recently, barcodes are in some cases becoming displaced by RFID technology as a means for providing such identifiers. RFID technology is beneficial as it can provide an automated identification system rather than requiring a user or machine to locate the barcode tag and then scan the barcode in a particular way.

[0004] RFID technology relies on the storage and remote retrieval of data from devices typically referred to as RFID tags or RFID transponders (hereinafter commonly referred to as "RFID tags" for clarity). An RFID tag is an object that can be attached to or incorporated into a product (or even a living being such as an animal), for the purpose of providing identification of the product or information related thereto, using radio waves. There are chip-based RFID tags containing a silicon chip and an antenna and, currently, RFID tags are either passive or active.

[0005] Passive RFID tags require no internal power source. The relatively small electrical current induced in the antenna by the incoming radio frequency signal provides enough power for the circuit in the tag to power up and transmit a response. Often, passive tags signal by backscattering the carrier signal from the reader and thus the antenna is designed to both collect power from the incoming signal and also to transmit the outbound backscatter signal. Without requiring an onboard power supply, passive RFID tags can be smaller and more cost effective to implement.

[0006] Active RFID tags have their own internal power source which is used to power any circuit residing on the tag that generates an outgoing signal. Active tags have been found to be more reliable than passive RFID tags since active tags can conduct a "session" with a reader. Using an onboard power supply, an active RFID tag can transmit a higher power signal which allows them to be more effective in areas where RF signals have trouble transmitting, e.g. through water, and/or over relatively long distances. The onboard power

supply also requires more space and thus active RFID tags are generally larger and more expensive than passive RFID tags.

[0007] An RFID system generally comprises one or more tags, one or more tag readers, and often other supporting infrastructure such as a database. Often, the purpose of an RFID system is to enable data on an RFID tag to be read and processed by an RFID reader. The amount of processing and the nature of the data is largely dependent on the application. For example, the information transmitted by the tag may provide identification or location information, or specifics about the object to which the tag is affixed. In typical applications such as inventory tracking, the RFID system may use small, inexpensive tags affixed to objects that are being tracked. The tag contains a transponder with a memory that is given a unique code (e.g. a product code). A signal is emitted from the reader, the signal activating the RFID tag such that the reader can read and write data to the tag. When the RFID tag passes through an electromagnetic zone created by the emission, the tag detects the reader's activation signal. The reader decodes the data encoded in the tag's memory and the data is passed to the supporting infrastructure for its particular use.

[0008] RFID technology is becoming more popular not only because it can reduce the effort involved in tracking inventory and commercial products, but also for its ability to be applied to various wider applications, such as security, access control, and electronic commerce (e.g. for securing millions of transactions in rapid, near-field payment systems). These systems typically utilize a cryptographically enabled RFID tag, such as that available from Texas Instruments and commonly referred to as a "Digital Signal Transponder" (DST). The DST is a passive RFID tag which uses an encryption algorithm, sometimes referred to as a cipher, to implement a challenge-response authentication protocol. Each DST contains a secret 40 bit encryption key, which is shared with the reader. The reader issues a 40-bit challenge, which is enciphered by the DST using the shared key. The enciphered challenge may then be truncated by the tag to produce a 24 bit response, which is then transmitted back to the reader. The received response is compared by the reader to an expected result, computed from the same shared key, in order to authenticate the DST tag.

GENERAL

[0009] There may be provided a method, computer readable medium and system for enabling a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag to be authenticated, wherein the method comprises: generating a plurality of digital signatures, wherein each digital signature is generated using an index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; and storing the plurality of digital signatures on the RFID tag in

association with respective index values to enable a desired digital signature to be selected according to a provided index value.

[0010] There may also be provided a method of authenticating an RFID tag, the method comprising: randomly selecting an index value from a predefined range of index values; generating a challenge comprising the selected index value; providing the challenge to the RFID tag to enable the RFID tag to determine a corresponding digital signature stored thereon in association with the selected index value, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; obtaining a response from the RFID tag, the response comprising the corresponding digital signature; and authenticating the RFID tag using the corresponding digital signature.

[0011] There may also be provided a computer readable storage medium comprising computer executable instructions for authenticating an RFID tag, the computer readable storage medium comprising instructions for performing the method above.

[0012] There may also be provided an RFID reader configured for authenticating a RFID tag, the RFID reader comprising a cryptographic processor, a memory, and an interface for establishing a communicable connection to the RFID tag, the memory comprising computer executable instructions for causing the processor to authenticate the RFID tag by: randomly selecting an index value from a predefined range of index values; generating a challenge comprising the selected index value; providing the challenge to the RFID tag to enable the RFID tag to determine a corresponding digital signature stored thereon in association with the selected index value, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; obtaining a response from the RFID tag, the response comprising the corresponding digital signature; and authenticating the RFID tag using the corresponding digital signature.

[0013] There may also be provided a method, computer readable medium and RFID tag for enabling an RFID reader to authenticate an RFID tag, wherein the method comprises: receiving a challenge from the RFID reader, the challenge comprising an index value randomly selected by the RFID reader from a predefined range of index values; obtaining a requested digital signature from a plurality of digital signatures each being stored on the RFID tag in association with a respective index value, the requested digital signature corresponding to the index value provided by the RFID reader, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; and providing a response to the RFID reader

to enable the RFID reader to authenticate the RFID tag, wherein the response comprises the requested digital signature.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Embodiments will now be described by way of example only with reference to the appended drawings wherein:

[0015] Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram showing an RFID challenge-response system.

[0016] Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of a generic RFID tag.

[0017] Figure 3 is a schematic representation of an ECPV signature.

[0018] Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram showing the generation of plurality of ECPV signatures for an RFID tag.

[0019] Figure 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a challenge-response system using the ECPV signature scheme.

[0020] Figure 6 is schematic block diagram showing the generation of a plurality of ECDSA signatures for an RFID tag.

[0021] Figure 7 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a challenge-response system using the ECDSA signature scheme.

[0022] Figure 8 is a schematic block diagram showing the generation of a plurality of ECDSR signatures for an RFID tag.

[0023] Figure 9 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a challenge-response system using an embodiment of the ECDSR signature scheme.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] It has been recognized that an increasing concern as RFID tags are used in broader applications, is the potential loss of privacy and potential identity theft. One approach to increase RFID security and privacy is to permanently disable the tag through a "kill" command. This technique may not be practical for tags requiring multiple uses, which is often the case for vehicle immobilizer and near field rapid payment systems. Some of the other security measures lacking practical and technological feasibility include active jamming of transmissions from the RFID tags and enclosing the tag in a metal mesh or foil container (Faraday cage) that is impenetrable by radio frequency signals. These measures may be considered necessary in some circumstances because of the inherently weak security implementations used with the currently available RFID tags.

[0025] In 2005, a team of researchers at Johns Hopkins University Information Security Institute and RSA Laboratories announced a security weakness in the DST tag. The team was able to break the system and crack the key from reading just two challenge/response pairs. Furthermore, the team was able to digitally clone DST tags from their original counterparts to enable an automobile and for payment of gasoline using the "SpeedPass" system as discussed in the RFID Journal article entitled "Attack on a Cryptographic RFID Device" by Ari Juels, February 2005.

[0026] The attack on the DST tag was deemed to be as a result of a weakness in the design of the low processing power cryptographic algorithm, and the small size of the encryption key. Most of the inexpensive RFID tags belong in the Class 1 and 2 categories as defined by the industry body, EPCglobal (www.epcglobalinc.org). These tags are known to have limited computational and storage capabilities and can lack support for performing cryptographic operations, such as generating digital signatures. Since a passive tag is powered by its interaction with an electromagnetic field transmitted by the reader, any additional computation can significantly reduce the effectiveness (range) of the tag.

[0027] It can be expected that memory in RFID tags should continue to drop in price more rapidly than processors. Therefore, an approach which depends on additional memory is preferable to a more processor intensive cryptographic algorithm for securing RFID tags.

[0028] Notwithstanding, a limiting constraint is often the storage space available on such inexpensive RFID tags. An asymmetric cryptographic algorithm such as the Rivest-Shamir & Adleman (RSA) algorithm would likely require a minimum 1024 bit signature. The relatively large size of an RSA signature can result in a tag which is prohibitively expensive. In some commercial applications, such as in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products, multiple signatures may need to be stored, as more fully discussed in US Application Nos. 11/852,709; 11/852,819; and 11/898,181, each filed on September 10, 2007.

[0029] To overcome the above-described drawbacks, the following provides a system and method for authenticating an RFID tag that utilizes multiple signatures stored on the RFID tag to randomize the authentication process, and to avoid skimming or other malicious attacks.

[0030] Referring now to Figure 1, an RFID authentication system 10 is shown (hereinafter "the system 10" for brevity) which, in this example, utilizes a challenge-response scheme for authenticating an RFID tag 20. The system 10 shown in this example comprises a signing station 12 having a cryptographic processor 13 for performing cryptographic operations. In this example, the cryptographic processor 13 is configured to perform elliptic curve cryptographic (ECC) operations that suit the particular application, operations such as

digital signature generation operations performed in executing one or more ECC signature schemes (to be discussed in greater detail below). The signing station 12 can be any computing device that is purposed for processing an RFID tag 20 to incorporate cryptographic protection, in this example by generating and storing digital signature on the RFID tag 20. For example, the signing station 12 may use the cryptographic processor 13 to generate bit strings representing digital signatures and writes those digital signatures to an RFID tag 20 either before or after the RFID tag 20 is affixed to an object 22. The signing station 12 can also be configured to incorporate additional domain parameters and information into a signing operation, such as by writing its public key to the RFID tag 20 to permit the signatures to be verified.

[0031] The system 10 also comprises an RFID reader 14, which is typically remote and independent from the signing station 12. The RFID reader 14 is configured to generate a radio frequency (RF) field 24, which energizes the RFID tag 20 when the RFID tag 20 is within a communicable range. It can be appreciated that other devices (not shown) can be configured to act as both an RFID reader 14 and a signing station 12 if the application permits. In this example the RFID tag 20 is a passive tag but it will be appreciated that the RFID tag 20 may instead be an active tag, e.g. if the cost can be justified for the particular application. The RFID reader 14 in this example also comprises a cryptographic processor 15 which has the capability of formatting a bit string and transmitting the bit string as a challenge 16 to the RFID tag 20. The cryptographic processor 15 in this example is also configured to perform ECC cryptographic operations that suit the particular application. The RFID tag 20 is capable of receiving the challenge 16, generating a bit string, and returning the bit string to the RFID reader 14 as a response 18. The RFID reader 14 may then use the cryptographic processor 15 to verify the response 18 for authenticating the RFID tag 20.

[0032] It will be appreciated that any module or component exemplified herein that executes instructions may include or otherwise have access to computer readable media such as storage media, computer storage media, or data storage devices (removable and/or non-removable) such as, for example, magnetic disks, optical disks, or tape. Computer storage media may include volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information, such as computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data. Examples of computer storage media include RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by an application, module, or both. Any such computer storage media may be part

of components of the cryptographic processors 13, 15 or RFID tag 20, or accessible or connectable thereto. Any application or module herein described may be implemented using computer readable/executable instructions that may be stored or otherwise held by such computer readable media.

[0033] An example schematic structure for an RFID tag 20 is shown in Figure 2. The RFID tag 20 in this example acts primarily as a data storage or memory component and the firmware for the RFID tag 20 is typically locked at the manufacturing stage. Such RFID tags 20 are typically configured therefore to respond to a fixed set of commands once they leave the manufacturing stage. The fixed set of commands are typically used for reading the data in memory, writing data to the memory, and locking data blocks. Figure 2 illustrates a typical organization of memory blocks 21 for such an RFID tag 20.

[0034] In the example shown in Figure 2, the RFID tag 20 is segmented into 32 bit blocks 21 with two lock bits 23 for each block 21, a factory lock bit (F) and a user lock bit (U). At the time of manufacturing the RFID tag 20, the RFID tag 20 is given a serial number, which is stored in the RFID tag's memory, in this example consuming two blocks 21 (therefore consuming a total of 64 bits). The serial numbers are typically burned into read only memory (ROM) by a trusted party to ensure that each RFID tag 20 is unique. The serial number in this example is shown and hereinafter referred to as a unique identifier (UID), which is programmed and locked at the manufacturing stage, and is unique to each RFID tag 20. At the time of manufacturing the RFID tag 20, configuration data can also be added to the RFID tag 20, and in this example such configuration data consumes all or a portion of one block 21 (e.g. up to 32 bits). For example, the configuration data may include the domain parameters of an elliptic curve cryptographic system, and may store the public key Q of the signing station 12.

[0035] Also shown in Figure 2 is a product type identifier (shown and hereinafter referred to as a "product ID"), may also be added to the RFID tag 20. The use of a product ID is particularly advantageous in applications that have various product types, e.g. pharmaceutical products. The product ID in this example consumes an additional three blocks 21 or 96 bits. The remaining memory blocks 21 available on the RFID tag 20 are dedicated to user data. In this example, the user data is used to store a plurality of digital signatures 26, each digital signature 26 being represented by a bit string stored in the user data. The number of digital signatures 26 capable of being stored, e.g. N in this example, will vary based on the size of the individual digital signature 26 and the available memory on the RFID tag 20.

[0036] It can be appreciated that the smaller the signature size, the greater the number of digital signatures 26 that can be stored when provided with a fixed amount of memory on the RFID tag 20. It has therefore been recognized that a signature scheme based on ECC is particularly advantageous for use in the system 10, since ECC can provide a smaller signature size for a particular cryptographic strength. For example, a 168 bit ECC signature has been found to provide similar security strength as a typical 1024 bit RSA signature. Consequently, by using ECC in the system 10, multiple signatures can be more readily stored on a single RFID tag 20 enabling the operations discussed below to be implemented.

[0037] As is known in the art, ECC is implemented in an algebraic system defined on a group of points of an elliptic curve over a finite field, and encryption schemes using ECC are based on the intractability of the discrete log problem in finite groups.

[0038] In one example, the domain parameters of such an ECC cryptosystem are: an elliptic curve having the form $y^2 = x^3 + dx + c$, a finite field F , an elliptic curve group E (comprising a set of points that are defined by elements of the underlying field and satisfy the elliptic curve equation together with the point at infinity), and a seed point G that can be used to generate each element of the elliptic curve group E . Each point on the elliptic curve is defined by a pair of elements of the underlying finite field that satisfy the equation of the curve. One correspondent in the cryptosystem has a private key a , $0 < a < n$ where n is the order of the point G and a corresponding public key $Q_A = aG$. The public key may be certified by a certifying authority (CA) who signs the public key of a correspondent and, thereafter, the signature added by the CA on the public key, may be verified by another correspondent who trusts the CA, in order to authenticate the public key Q_A .

[0039] To achieve the same security level as a 1024 bit RSA signature, an elliptic curve key size of 160 bits or higher should be used. One of the examples described herein uses the Elliptic Curve Pintsov-Vanstone signature (ECPVS) scheme, and another of the examples uses the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) scheme for implementing the challenge-response authentication process executed by the system 10. It can be appreciated that other ECC schemes can also be used according to the principles discussed herein. It can also be appreciated that the principles discussed herein may also be applied to other cryptographic schemes, whether known or yet to be discovered, that make it possible to include multiple digital signatures on the same RFID tag 20.

[0040] The ECPVS scheme is a digital signature scheme that enables message recovery, which suggests that part of the message being signed is hidden in the signature and can be recovered during the signature verification process. The ECPVS scheme is specified in IEEE 1363a-2004, ISO/IEEE 9796-3, and as a draft ANSI standard. In the

ECPVS scheme, a message M that is to be signed is at least conceptually divided into two separate and distinct portions or sets of data H and V (e.g. $M = H || V$). The value H is a portion of the message or a set of data that is to be hidden in the signature and recovered during the verification process. The value V is another portion of the message or another set of data, which is also signed but can be sent "in the clear" as plaintext or is otherwise readily or publicly available, and used in the verification process. The portion H can only be recovered by those entities that possess a particular verification key and the portion V can be read by any entity, e.g. any RFID reader 14, without verifying the signature. It can be appreciated that this enables sensitive data to be hidden in the signature only to be read by a device having the public key of the signing station 12, while other data can be left in the clear for other uses such as basic identification of the product 22 or RFID tag 20 itself.

[0041] The ECPVS signature generation algorithm typically begins by specifying a particular characteristic for the portion H that can be examined when verifying the signature. For example, one can examine the portion H once recovered to determine if the recovered portion H has a particular amount of redundancy (e.g. redundancy that is above a predetermined limit deemed sufficient to prevent an existential forgery attack). In another example, a data string or set of data that is capable of being compared to a known and expected value may be used as a characteristic to verify the signature. The following summarizes ECPVS signature generation operations that may be performed by a signer (e.g. the signing station 12), wherein the signer has a long term private key w and a corresponding public key W .

[0042] First, an ephemeral key pair (k, Q) is generated, wherein $Q = kG$ and is a point on the elliptic curve, k is a random integer $1 \leq k < n$, and n is the order of the group generated by the elliptic curve base point G . Next, a key $k_1 = KDF(Q)$ is constructed, wherein KDF is a key derivation function. In general, a KDF is used to derive a secret key from a secret value and/or other known information. In the ECPVS scheme, the KDF uses, as an input, the point Q and possibly other information, and generates an encryption key k_1 . The signer then computes a first signature component c as $c = ENC_{k_1}(H)$, i.e. an encrypted value encrypting the portion H using a key k_1 , wherein ENC is a suitable encryption scheme that takes as an input plaintext (e.g. H) and encrypts it with a key k_1 to produce ciphertext c .

[0043] Next, an intermediate component h is computed as $h = Hash(c || V)$, where $Hash$ is a suitable hash function, e.g. $SHA1$. If preferred, additional information that may be available or become available to parties verifying the signature (in other words information that the verifier needs 'on the side' for verification), e.g. a certificate or identifying information of the signer, may be incorporated into h . The intermediate component h is then converted

to an integer e . A second signature component s is then calculated using a suitable signing equation, such as the Schnorr algorithm, wherein: $s = e \cdot w + k \pmod n$, w being a long term private key of the signer (e.g. the signing station 12 in the examples discussed herein). The resultant signature 26 comprises the components c , s , and V , wherein the components may be communicated as a set of three components (c , s , V) or as a set of two components (s , $c \parallel V$) as illustrated schematically in Figure 3.

[0044] The following steps may be performed in order to verify an ECPVS signature having the form: $(s, c \parallel V)$, when the verifier is provided with or otherwise has access to the signer's genuine public key W .

[0045] First, the intermediate component h is computed using the component $c \parallel V$, the same hash function used in generating the signature, and any additional information (such as data identifying the signer), such that, in this example: $h = \text{Hash}(c \parallel V)$. Next, h is converted to an integer e . A representation Q' of the ephemeral public key Q is then computed using the integer e , the public key W of the signer, the base point G , and the signature component s , e.g. such that, in this example: $Q' = sG - eW$. Next, a decryption key k_1' is computed using the same KDF used by the signer when generating the signature, also using the same additional information (if any), such that, in this example: $k_1' = KDF(Q')$. A representation H' of the hidden portion H is then recovered by decrypting the component c using the decryption key k_1' derived per the above, and a complementary decryption function DEC , such that, in this example: $H' = DEC_{k_1'}(c)$. The verifier may then recover the specified characteristic, such as a particular format, e.g., the expected value or redundancy contained in H' . If H' contains the necessary characteristic, then H' is a valid portion of the message M and the signature is verified. Otherwise, a null and invalid signature is returned.

[0046] Since the message M has been subdivided, it is only necessary for one portion, e.g. H , to contain the requisite characteristic and to be hidden. The other portion V is plaintext that has the same structure as in the original message M and thus can improve bandwidth efficiency. As such, when the ECPVS scheme is used in authenticating an RFID tag 20, the visible portion V may include any portion of data that is not required to be confidential but needs to be available to the RFID readers 14. The portion H hidden in c can, on the other hand, contain confidential information which is only available to those individuals who have the public key W of the signer. It can then be appreciated that the data contained in V is 'visible' and thus available to any device or entity that is capable of reading the RFID tag 20.

[0047] Referring now to Figure 4, a signing stage 36 is shown for generating a plurality of ECPVS scheme signatures 26, and storing those signatures 26 on an RFID tag 20. In the

example shown, the signing station 12 obtains an input data set 34 used to generate the plurality of ECPVS scheme signatures 26. The input data set 34 provides a table or other mapping for a set of index values i , a hidden message portion H_i for a respective index value, and a visible message portion V_i . In this example, the visible message portion V_i is reused for each table entry (row). However, it can be appreciated that in other applications, the visible message portion V_i can be unique to each table entry. In this example, the UID is reused for each table entry. The hidden message portion H_i in this example is generated by combining, e.g. through concatenation as shown, the respective index value i , a product ID associated with the product 22 to which the RFID tag 20 is to be attached, and other data such as an amount of redundancy (e.g. a particular number of zeros or other padding). It can be appreciated that the hidden portion H_i may be used to hide sensitive data, such as a product type identifier (product ID) in a pharmaceutical supply chain.

[0048] The signing station 12 generates a portion of the input set 34, such as the index value i , while the remaining portion(s), e.g. the UID and product ID may be obtained by reading the RFID tag 20 or through user or other input. Referring back to Figure 3, and the above-described steps for generating an ECPVS signature, the hidden portion, H_i including the index value i can be used by the cryptographic processor 13 to generate a corresponding first signature component, c_i . A corresponding second signature component s_i may then be calculated using H_i and V_i . The resultant signature is then be provided in the form: (c_i, s_i, V_i) ; to enable the signing station 12 to write or otherwise store that signature 26 on the RFID tag 20. This can be repeated for each index value i so that a plurality of unique signature component pairs (c_i, s_i) are generated by varying the index value i in the recoverable portion, H_i . As can be seen in Figure 4, the set of signatures 26 is then stored on the RFID tag 20. In addition, the visible portion V_i , which is the UID in this example, is already pre-stored in the RFID tag 20, does not need to be duplicated for each signature 26, and thus the memory requirements of the RFID tag 20 are reduced.

[0049] An embodiment illustrating a challenge-response scheme using the system 10 is shown by way of example in Figure 5. In the example shown, it is assumed that the RFID reader 14 and the RFID tag 20 are within a communicative range. The RFID reader 14 sends a challenge 16 comprising an index value i to the RFID tag 20. The index value i may be a randomly generated integer which is in the range of an upper value and a lower value determined according to the number of signatures 26 that can be stored on the RFID tag 20 in the particular application. The lower value can typically be assumed to be equal to zero, while the upper value, N , can be any suitable value that, for example, is fixed at the manufacturing stage, or is otherwise known to the RFID reader 14 or communicated by the RFID tag 20 to the RFID reader 14, prior to the RFID reader 14 sending the challenge 16

(index value i). The RFID reader 14 may include instructions for checking that N is above a minimum value to prevent an interloper indicating that only a single signature 26 is being used.

[0050] In the example shown in Figure 5, an index value, $i=1$, is used as the challenge 16. The response 18 to the challenge 16 used by the RFID tag 20 is the corresponding i^{th} pair signature components, c_i, s_i . The visible portion V_i is then transmitted from the RFID tag 20 to the RFID reader 14, or the RFID reader 14 may utilize other mechanisms to determine the remainder of the message M . The RFID reader 14 then verifies the signature using the public key W of the signing station 12 following the steps for ECPVS signature verification as described above. The public key W may be recovered from the RFID tag 20 or, where there is a signing station 12, the RFID reader 14 may obtain or be given access to the public key W . A representation H_i' of the hidden portion H_i can be recovered by decrypting the component c_i . The RFID reader 14 then checks for a particular characteristic in H_i' to authenticate the RFID tag 20 as discussed above. In one embodiment, the index value i may be recovered from H_i' and compared to the challenge index value i sent to the RFID tag 20 in the challenge 16. In another embodiment, the RFID reader 14 may check that the required amount of redundancy is present in the representation of the non-recoverable portion H_i' . If the signature 26 is verified, then the RFID tag 20 is deemed to be genuine. If the signature 26 is not verified, then it is rejected.

[0051] By storing a relatively large number of signatures 26 (e.g. compared to other schemes such as RSA), each being available to be chosen randomly via the challenge 16 sent by the RFID reader 14, an eavesdropper cannot gain any advantage by monitoring the individual signature 26 being transmitted. Subsequent interrogation of the RFID tag 20 by an RFID reader 14 should, in all probability, generate a different index value i and, thus require a different signature 26. In this way, skimming of the RFID tag 20 becomes more time consuming, ultimately more difficult, and thus should be prohibitive to the interloper. The RFID reader 14 can choose the index values i in any manner it desires, but should be non-repeating as shown in this example.

[0052] In another embodiment, shown in Figures 6 and 7, the challenge-response principles described above may also be implemented using an ECDSA signature rather than an ECPVS signature, in particular for applications wherein message recovery is not required.

[0053] The ECDSA is a widely standardized elliptical curve-based signature scheme, appearing in the ANSI X9.62, FIPS 186-2, IEEE 1363-2000 and ISO/IEC 15946-2 standards as well as several draft standards.

[0054] The ECDSA signature generation scheme operates on several domain parameters, namely: a long term private key d , a point P , and a message m . The signature generation scheme outputs a pair of signature components (r, s) , wherein r and s are integers. An overview of the ECDSA operations is as follows:

[0055] 1. Select an ephemeral private key k , where $k \in_R [1, n-1]$, and n is the order of the group generated by the elliptic curve base point, the base point also being one of the domain parameters.

[0056] 2. Compute an ephemeral public key $kP = (x_1, y_1)$ and convert x_1 to an integer \bar{x}_1 , where P is a point on an elliptic curve E and is one of the domain parameters.

[0057] 3. Compute $r = \bar{x}_1 \bmod n$, wherein if $r = 0$, then a different ephemeral private key k is selected (i.e. go back to step 1).

[0058] 4. Compute $e = H(m)$, where H denotes a cryptographic hash function whose output has a bit-length that is no more than the bit-length of n (if this condition is not satisfied, then the output of H can be truncated).

[0059] 5. Compute $s = k^{-1}(e + dr) \bmod n$, where d is the long term private key of the signer, and wherein if $s = 0$, then go back to step 1.

[0060] 6. Output the pair of signature components (r, s) as the ECDSA signature.

[0061] The ECDSA signature verification process operates on several domain parameters, namely: the long term a public key Q corresponding to private key d , i.e. $Q=dP$; the message m , and the signature (r, s) derived above. The ECDSA signature verification process outputs a rejection or acceptance of the signature, and proceeds as follows:

[0062] 1. Verify that r and s are integers in the interval $[1, n-1]$. If any verification fails then a rejection is returned.

[0063] 2. Compute $e = H(m)$.

[0064] 3. Compute $w = s^{-1} \bmod n$.

[0065] 4. Compute $u_1 = ew \bmod n$ and $u_2 = rw \bmod n$.

[0066] 5. Compute $R = u_1P + u_2Q$

[0067] 6. If $R = \infty$ then the signature is rejected.

[0068] 7. Convert the x-coordinate x_1 of R to an integer \bar{x}_1 ; compute $v = \bar{x}_1 \bmod n$.

[0069] 8. Compute $V = \bar{x}_1 \bmod n$.

[0070] 9. If $v = r$ then the signature is accepted, if not then the signature is rejected.

[0071] As discussed above, an ECDSA signature is made up of two integers, namely r and s , both of which are bit strings of the same size as the order of the curve. For example, with a curve of order 160, the signature size is $160 \times 2 = 320$ bits or 40 bytes.

[0072] Referring now to Figure 6, a signing stage 37 for generating a plurality of ECDSA signatures 26 is shown. In Figure 6, it can be seen that an input data set 38 for this embodiment maps the index values i to corresponding messages m_i , that are then signed using the ECDSA signature generation scheme. In this example, the message m_i is a combination (e.g. concatenation) of the index value i , the UID of the RFID tag 20, and the product ID. The signing station 12 will then generate a plurality of digital signatures (r_i, s_i) from the input set 38, that being will generate a digital signature 26 for each index i and write or store these digital signatures 26 on RFID tag 20. In order to utilize the ECDSA signature generation scheme, the signing station 12 is configured for generating and using an ephemeral private key k . It can be appreciated that unique signature components (r_i, s_i) are generated by varying the index value i in the message m_i that is signed.

[0073] An embodiment illustrating a challenge-response scheme using the system 10 configured for implementing the ECDSA, is shown by way of example in Figure 7. In the example shown, it is assumed that the RFID reader 14 and the RFID tag 20 are within a communicative range. In this example, the challenge 16 provided comprises an index value i in a manner similar to that shown in Figure 5. The response 18 to the challenge 16 generated by the RFID tag 20 is the corresponding i^{th} pair of signature components (r_i, s_i) and the message m_i as seen in Figure 7. The reader 14 then verifies the signature using the message m_i , the pair of signature components (r_i, s_i) , and the public key Q of the signing station 12, which is either read from the RFID tag 20 or assumed (or otherwise obtained) if the RFID tag 20 is used within a defined security zone. The digital signature may be verified according to the steps for ECDSA signature verification described above. If the correct index value i is not present, the signature will not be verified and the RFID tag 20 would be rejected.

[0074] Accordingly, it can be seen that the principles for incorporating a plurality of digital signatures on an RFID tag 20, to enable different signatures to be used to verify the RFID tag 20 at different times, to avoid skimming, can be applied to both signature schemes providing message recovery and those that do not.

[0075] Another example utilizing a signature scheme providing message recovery is shown in Figures 8 and 9. In this example, the principles described herein are applied to another signature scheme with message recovery, namely an Elliptic Curve Digital Signature

with Recovery (ECDSR) scheme, embodiments of which are described in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/230,799 (the '799 application), entitled "Signatures with Confidential Message Recovery"; the '799 application having been filed on September 4, 2007, and the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. It can be appreciated that when using the ECDSR, the same considerations regarding security and RFID tag size apply as discussed above. A brief summary of one of the ECPV-based ECDSR embodiments described in the '799 application is as follows.

[0076] For signature generation, an entity A (e.g. the signing station 12) uses its private key d_A , an entity B's public key G_B (e.g. the RFID reader 14), and signs the message M , having plaintext V and hidden portions H_1 and H_2 , which will be encrypted. Entity A generates an ephemeral key pair (k, Q) and then using k and the public key G_B , constructs a value $Q_B = kG_B$. The value Q_B is used to create an encryption key for encrypting the portion H_1 so that only entity B (or an entity having access to B's private key if applicable) can recover or unlock the confidential information contained in the portion H_1 .

[0077] Two encryption keys are computed using a key derivation function: $k_1 = KDF(Q_B)$ and $k_2 = KDF(Q)$. Using the two encryption keys, the recoverable and confidential portions are then encrypted, using a suitable encryption scheme, to generate a pair of corresponding signature components: $c_1 = ENC_{k_1}(H_1)$ and $c_2 = ENC_{k_2}(H_2)$. The encryption scheme ENC takes as input plaintext (H_1, H_2) and encrypts the plaintext using secret keys (k_1, k_2) and produces a pair of ciphertext components (c_1, c_2) , which are used as signature components.

[0078] An intermediate value h is then computed by hashing a combination (e.g. concatenation) of the pair of signature components c_1 and c_2 and the visible portion V : $h = Hash(c_1 || c_2 || V)$. *Hash* is a suitable hash function, e.g. *SHA1*, that may also incorporate additional information such as identity information of entity A into h . The value h is then converted into an integer e to be used in computing another signature component s .

[0079] The signature component s , as is done in ECPVS, can be computed using a suitable signing equation such as the Schnorr equation: $s = e \cdot d_A + k \text{ mod } n$. The resultant signature having the set of components $(s, c_1 || c_2 || V)$ may then be provided as an output.

[0080] In this way, the portion H_2 can be recovered by entity B or any other entity Z using the public key of the signer A. A process of partial message recovery is thus possible, which involves obtaining a representation H_2' of the portion of the message H_2 having a particular amount of redundancy so that the redundancy can be checked to verify the signature. For the purpose of this illustration, it will be assumed that the verifying entity is an RFID reader 14 that cannot recover H_1 because it does not possess the secret key d_B , and thus H_1 remains confidential with respect to that RFID reader 14.

[0081] The RFID reader 14 obtains the signature having components $(s, c_1||c_2||V)$ and uses the public key G_A of the signing entity, in this example, the signing station 12, to verify the signature. The intermediate value h is first computed using the same hash function, *Hash*, and the combination $c_1||c_2||V$, and any additional information that is to be used in creating h . The value h is then converted into an integer e and a representation Q' of the ephemeral key Q is then computed using the signature component s , the public key G_A , and the point G as: $Q' = sG - eG_A$. Having computed Q' , the RFID reader 14 then uses the same key derivation function *KDF* to obtain a decryption key $k_2' = KDF(Q')$. The decryption key k_2' and the signature component c_2 are then used, with the complementary decryption function *DEC*, to recover H_2' from c_2 . Having recovered H_2' , the RFID reader 14 then checks for the characteristic, e.g. a certain amount of redundancy, and accepts or rejects the signature on this basis. As such, if the RFID reader 14 does not find the proper amount of redundancy, the signature is deemed to be invalid.

[0082] A process can also be used to both verify the signature and recover the confidential portion H_1 , for example, if an RFID reader 14 is allowed to both verify the digital signatures 26, and recover the confidential data hidden in the digital signatures 26. In such a case, the RFID reader 14 obtains the digital signature 26 having components $(s, c_1||c_2||V)$ and uses the public key G_A of the signing station 12 and its own private key d_B , to verify the signature. As above, the intermediate value h is first computed using the same hash function *Hash* and the combination $c_1||c_2||V$ and any additional information used when creating h . The value h is then converted into an integer e and a representation Q' of the ephemeral key Q is then computed using the signature component s and the public key G_A as: $Q' = sG - eG_A$. As can be appreciated from above, the value Q_B was computed using the public key of the RFID reader 14, that being G_B . As such, the RFID reader 14 can compute a representation Q_B' of the value Q_B using its private key d_B , the signature component s , the integer e , the public key G_A , and the point G as follows: $Q_B' = d_B \cdot sG - d_B \cdot eG_A$. Having computed Q' and Q_B' , the RFID reader 14 then uses the same key derivation function *KDF* to obtain decryption key $k_2' = KDF(Q')$ as above, and also to obtain decryption key $k_1' = KDF(Q_B')$. The decryption keys k_1' and k_2' and the signature components c_1 and c_2 are then used, with the complementary decryption function *DEC*, to recover H_1' and H_2' from c_1 and c_2 respectively. Having recovered H_1' and H_2' , the RFID reader 14 then checks for the proper amount of redundancy in H_2' , and accepts or rejects both H_1' and H_2' on this basis since, if the redundancy in H_2' is incorrect, the signature is invalid or has been compromised in some way.

[0083] By incorporating an ECDSR type signature scheme, it can therefore be seen that being able to specify a particular characteristic, which is then encrypted in the recoverable

portion (e.g. H_2) in an ECPV signature, enables one to check a predictable, recoverable output for verifying the signature. Also, using the public key of the RFID reader 14 when encrypting the confidential portion, enables one to limit who/what can recover the confidential portion to one or more specific entities, in this example, a particular RFID reader 14. It can be appreciated that this example embodiment is for illustrative purposes only and that the principles described herein can also be implemented using a plurality of portions, e.g. H and V only, wherein the hidden portion H is computed as H_1 in the above and is also used to verify the signature. As such, in general, the message is divided into a plurality of portions.

[0084] Turning now to Figure 8, a signing stage 40 for an embodiment utilizing ECDSR comprises an input data set 42 that separates the hidden portion H_i for each index into two portions $H1_i$ and $H2_i$. The portion $H2_i$ in this example is a concatenation of the index and the other information such as redundancy and can be recovered by any reader having access to the signing station's public key. The portion $H1_i$ in this example contains the product ID which is hidden for a particular RFID reader 14, e.g. by using a corresponding public key for that particular RFID reader 14. Using the above-described ECDSR signature generation operations, a plurality of digital signatures 26 are generated and stored on the RFID tag 20. However, when compared to the embodiment shown in Figure 4, it can be seen that each signature has three components in addition to the visible portion V , namely $(c1_i, c2_i, s_i)$. It may be noted that $c1_i$, when the same for each index, enables the RFID tag 20 to store only one $c1$ value and have the system 10 recognize that it is common to all signatures thus providing further savings in memory.

[0085] As can be seen in Figure 9, the challenge-response scheme for the embodiments shown in Figure 8 can proceed in a manner consistent with that shown in Figure 4, however, it can be appreciated that unless the product ID has been hidden in $H1_i$ using the public key of the particular RFID reader 14 shown in Figure 9, the RFID reader 14 will only be able to verify the signature associated with the challenge 16. If the RFID reader 14 corresponds to the public key used to hide the product ID, the RFID reader 14 would be able to recover the product ID from $H1_i$. It can be appreciated that the same principles can be applied to other signature schemes providing confidential message recovery, such as one utilizing the ECDSA as shown in the '799 application. Accordingly, the principles described herein can be applied to various ECC signature schemes where multiple signatures can be stored on the same RFID tag 20.

[0086] The ECC signature scheme that is chosen will typically depend on the amount of storage available on the RFID tag 20 and the type of application, e.g. based on the use of the ECPV or the ECDSR signature schemes, when privacy of data is important.

[0087] The challenge-response system described herein increases the difficulty of a skimming attack on an RFID tag 20, whereby an attacker reads and copies the digital signature 26. A skimmer may be able to skim signature S_j from an RFID tag 20, but, when the attacker attempts to impersonate the RFID tag 20, the challenger (e.g. RFID reader 14) in all probability will ask for a different signature S_i than the signature S_j that the attacker skimmed.

[0088] Furthermore, the attacker will require more power and time to obtain a large set of stored signatures, and thus making it more difficult to clone the tag. An additional mechanism to limit the number of signatures requested may be further utilized to increase the difficulty of skimming phase.

[0089] In one embodiment, the RFID tag 20 can be designed to "sleep" for a period after transmitting a signature in response to a challenge 16. One approach would be to wait 1 second between the first and second response, two seconds between the second and third, then 4 seconds, then 8 seconds, and so on. Of course, the starting time can be shorter or longer, and the factor between successive wait times can be made larger or smaller than two. To avoid very long waits during normal use, the RFID tag 20 can be designed to always run the sleeping cycle after sending out a signature, and then if a further challenge 16 is not received during this period, it can reduce the next wait time back to normal, or at least to a lower value. More generally, the RFID tag 20 can be configured to ensure that multiple signatures 26 cannot be read out too fast, by imposing any reasonable restrictions.

[0090] In addition, the principles described herein can be supplemented with known cryptographic operations to further increase the security of the RFID tag 20 as will now be described. It should be noted that having a multiplicity of pre-stored signatures can be supplemented by a careful combination with a more conventional system such as the DST. That is, the RFID tag 20 can also compute a cryptographic operation to verify its identity, in addition to providing one of the stored signatures 26.

[0091] In symmetric key cryptosystems, where the RFID reader 14 and the RFID tag 20 have access to a shared secret, as in the DST system, the RFID reader 14 can apply a keyed cryptographic function, such as MAC, to a separate random challenge 16 provided from the RFID reader 20. To further reduce cost and processing power, however, some synergy and pre-stored signatures may be obtained. For example, the shared secret may be combined with the signature response S_i . If the signature scheme being used is the ECPVS scheme using a block cipher such as AES, then the RFID reader 14 can combine the signature 26 and the shared secret with an exclusive-or (XOR) operation, which is known to be particularly efficient. The RFID reader 14, who also possess the shared secret, can

undo the XOR operation to recover the signature. An unauthorized skimmer however, would effectively have the signature covered by a one-time pad. Even if the skimmer obtains two protected signatures, because the padding is done to effectively random ciphertext, it would be difficult for the skimmer to recover the signature, other than by using an exhaustive search over all values of the shared secret.

[0092] Although the above principles have been described making reference to certain specific embodiments, it will be appreciated that various modifications thereof are applicable within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

Claims:

1. A method of enabling a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag to be authenticated, the method comprising:
 - generating a plurality of digital signatures, wherein each digital signature is generated using an index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; and
 - storing the plurality of digital signatures on the RFID tag in association with respective index values to enable a desired digital signature to be selected according to a provided index value.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the information associated with the RFID tag comprises a unique identifier (UID) for that RFID tag.
3. The method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the information associated with the RFID tag comprises a product identifier (ID), the product ID being associated with a product with which the RFID tag is to be used.
4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the plurality of digital signatures are generated using a digital signature scheme providing message recovery, the method further comprising incorporating at least a portion of the information associated with the RFID tag in a recoverable signature component of each digital signature.
5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the information associated with the RFID tag comprises a product ID, the product ID being associated with a product with which the RFID tag is to be used, and wherein the portion of the information associated with the RFID tag incorporated in the recoverable signature component comprises the product ID.
6. The method according to claim 4 or claim 5, further comprising incorporating a respective index value in the recoverable signature component of each digital signature.
7. The method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the digital signature scheme providing message recovery is the Elliptic Curve Pintsov-Vanstone Signature (ECPVS) scheme, wherein the ECPVS scheme encrypts a hidden message portion H in generating the recoverable signature component, the hidden message portion H being derived from the portion of the information associated with the RFID tag.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the ECPVS scheme includes a visible message portion V , the visible message portion V being common to all of the plurality of signatures and corresponding to a UID for that RFID tag.
9. The method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the digital signature scheme providing message recovery is the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature with Recovery (ECDSR) scheme, wherein the ECDSR scheme encrypts one portion of the information associated with the RFID tag using a public key of a particular RFID reader such that only that RFID reader can recover the one portion to generate a first recoverable signature component, and wherein the ECDSR scheme encrypts another portion of the information associated with the RFID tag using a public key available to all RFID readers to generate a second recoverable signature component.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the one portion of information associated with the RFID tag comprises a product ID, the product ID being associated with a product with which the RFID tag is to be used.
11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the plurality of digital signatures are generated using the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) scheme, wherein the ECDSA scheme operates on a message m in generating a pair of signature components (r, s) , and wherein the message m comprises the information associated with the RFID tag.
12. A computer readable storage medium comprising computer executable instructions for enabling an RFID tag to be authenticated, the computer readable storage medium comprising instructions for performing the method according to any one of claims 1 to 11.
13. A system for enabling an RFID tag to be authenticated, the system comprising a cryptographic processor, a memory, and an interface for establishing a communicable connection to the RFID tag, the memory comprising computer executable instructions for causing the processor to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 11.
14. A method of authenticating an RFID tag, the method comprising:
 - randomly selecting an index value from a predefined range of index values;
 - generating a challenge comprising the selected index value;

providing the challenge to the RFID tag to enable the RFID tag to determine a corresponding digital signature stored thereon in association with the selected index value, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag;
obtaining a response from the RFID tag, the response comprising the corresponding digital signature; and
authenticating the RFID tag using the corresponding digital signature.

15. A computer readable storage medium comprising computer executable instructions for authenticating an RFID tag, the computer readable storage medium comprising instructions for performing the method according to claim 14.
16. An RFID reader configured for authenticating a RFID tag, the RFID reader comprising a cryptographic processor, a memory, and an interface for establishing a communicable connection to the RFID tag, the memory comprising computer executable instructions for causing the processor to authenticate the RFID tag by:
 - randomly selecting an index value from a predefined range of index values;
 - generating a challenge comprising the selected index value;
 - providing the challenge to the RFID tag to enable the RFID tag to determine a corresponding digital signature stored thereon in association with the selected index value, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag;
 - obtaining a response from the RFID tag, the response comprising the corresponding digital signature; and
 - authenticating the RFID tag using the corresponding digital signature.
17. The RFID reader according to claim 16, wherein the cryptographic processor is configured for performing one or more digital signature schemes providing message recovery to recover at least a portion of the information associated with the RFID tag from a recoverable signature component of the corresponding digital signature.
18. The RFID reader according to claim 17, wherein the cryptographic processor is configured for performing the Elliptic Curve Pintsov-Vanstone Signature (EPVS) scheme to recover a hidden message portion H from a recoverable signature component, the hidden message portion H being derived from the portion of the information associated with the RFID tag.

19. The RFID reader according to claim 17, wherein the cryptographic processor is configured for performing the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature with Recovery (ECDSR) scheme to recover one portion of the information associated with the RFID tag using a public key of the RFID reader.
20. The RFID reader according to claim 16, wherein the cryptographic processor is configured for performing the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) scheme, wherein the ECDSA scheme operates on a message m and a pair of signature components (r, s) , and wherein the cryptographic processor is further configured for obtaining the information associated with the RFID tag from the message m .
21. A method of enabling an RFID reader to authenticate an RFID tag, the method comprising:
- receiving a challenge from the RFID reader, the challenge comprising an index value randomly selected by the RFID reader from a predefined range of index values;
 - obtaining a requested digital signature from a plurality of digital signatures each being stored on the RFID tag in association with a respective index value, the requested digital signature corresponding to the index value provided by the RFID reader, wherein each digital signature has been generated using a respective index value unique to that digital signature and information associated with the RFID tag; and
 - providing a response to the RFID reader to enable the RFID reader to authenticate the RFID tag, wherein the response comprises the requested digital signature.
22. A computer readable storage medium comprising computer executable instructions for enabling an RFID reader to authenticate an RFID tag, the computer readable storage medium comprising instructions for performing the method according to claim 21.
23. An RFID tag configured to perform the method according to claim 21.

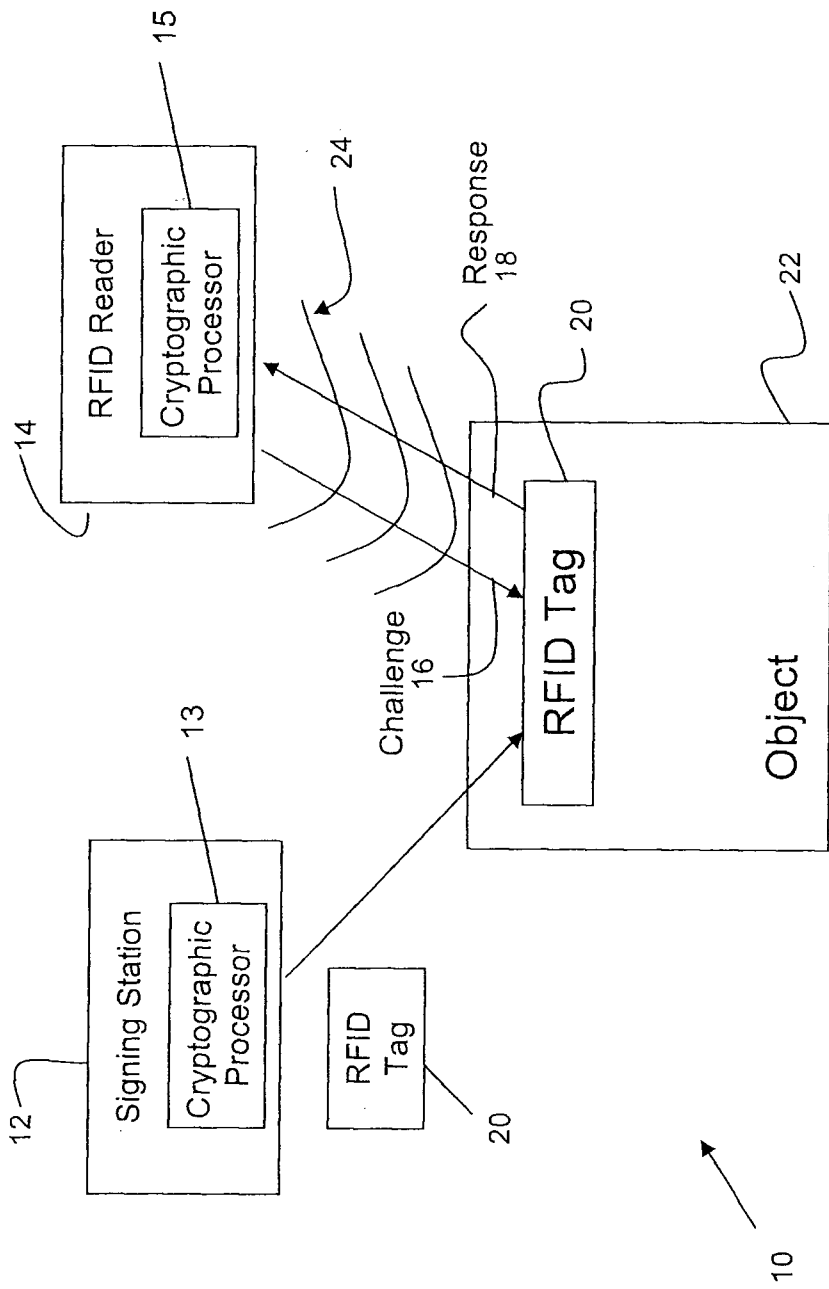


FIGURE 1

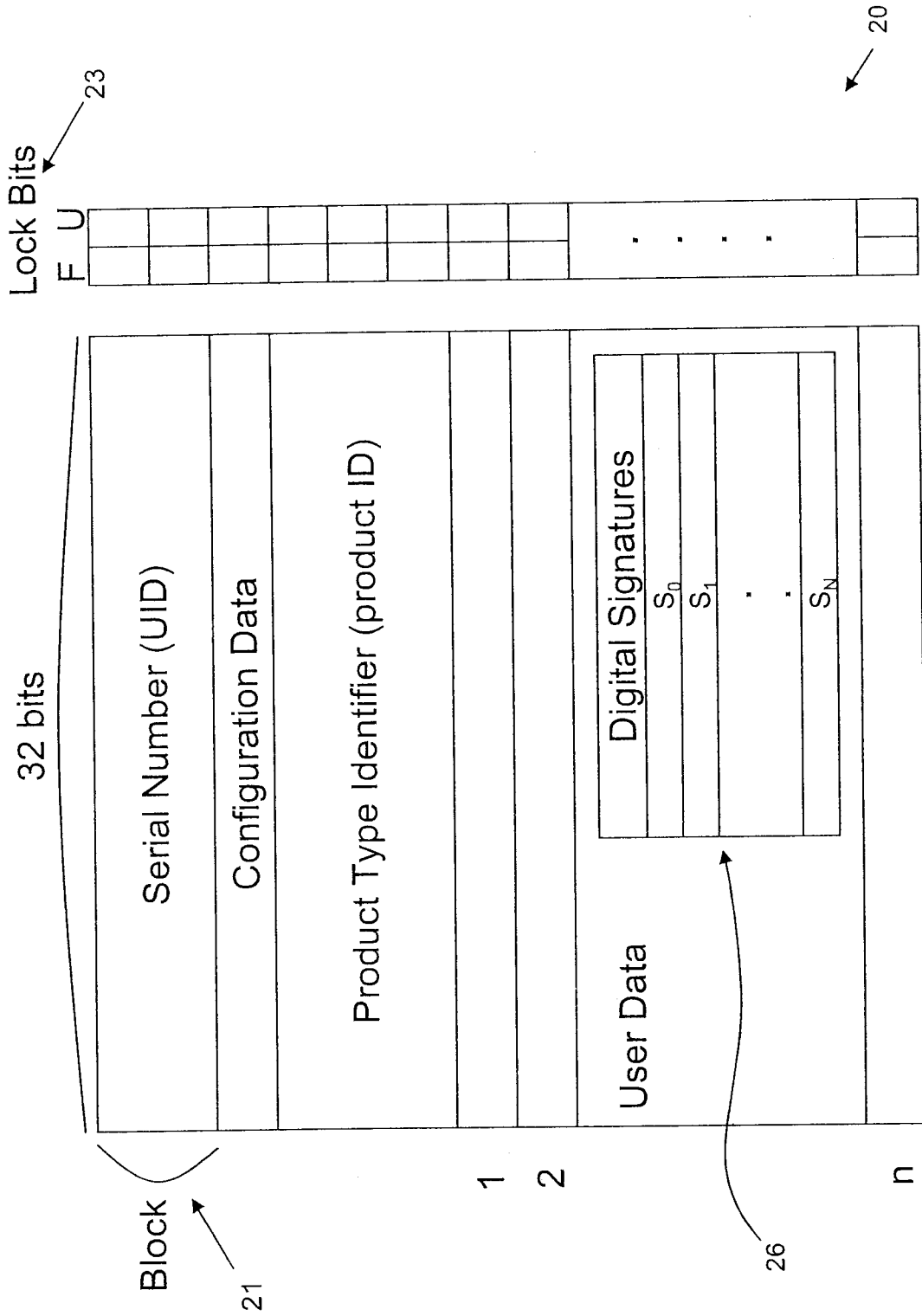


FIGURE 2

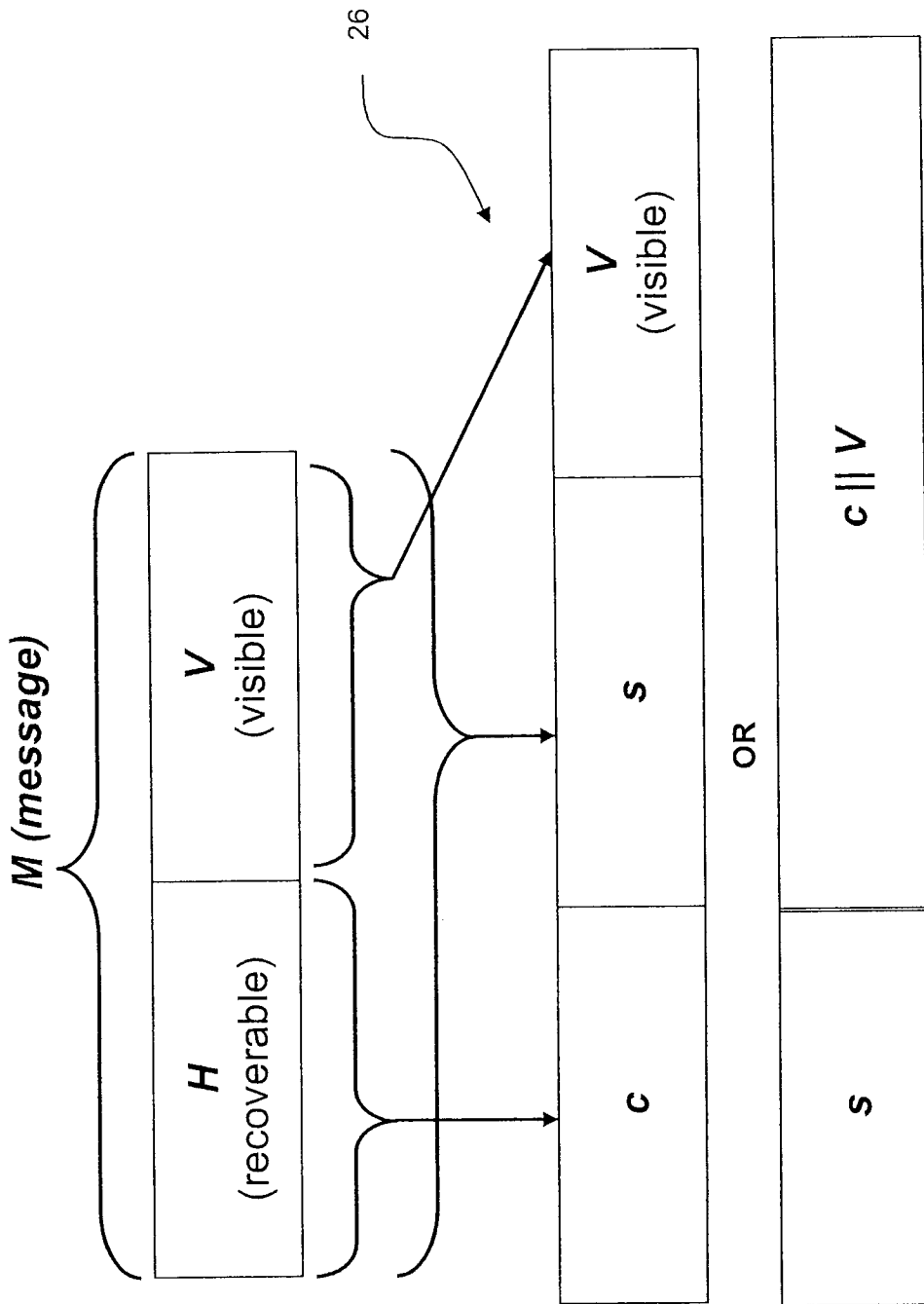


FIGURE 3

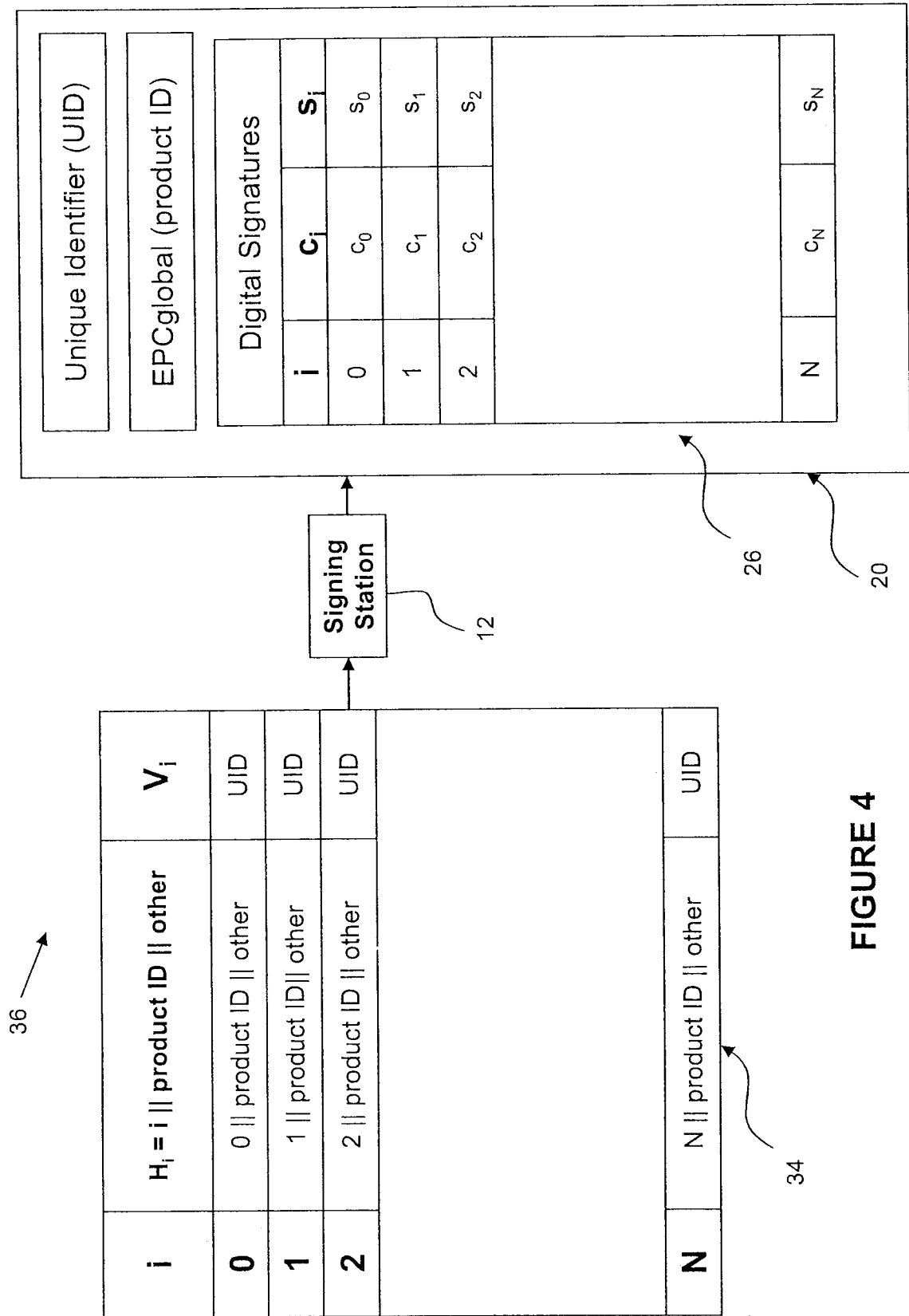


FIGURE 4

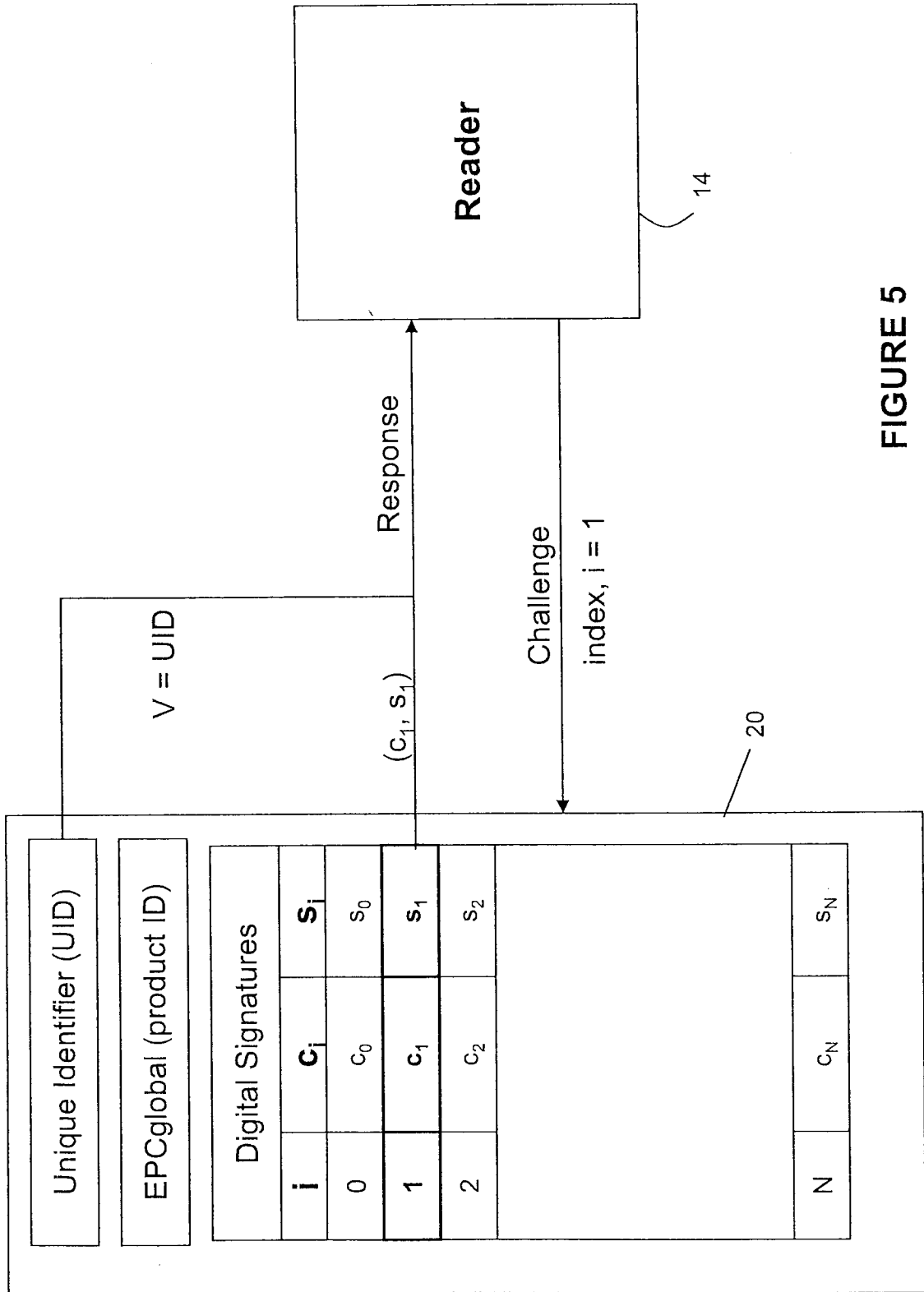


FIGURE 5

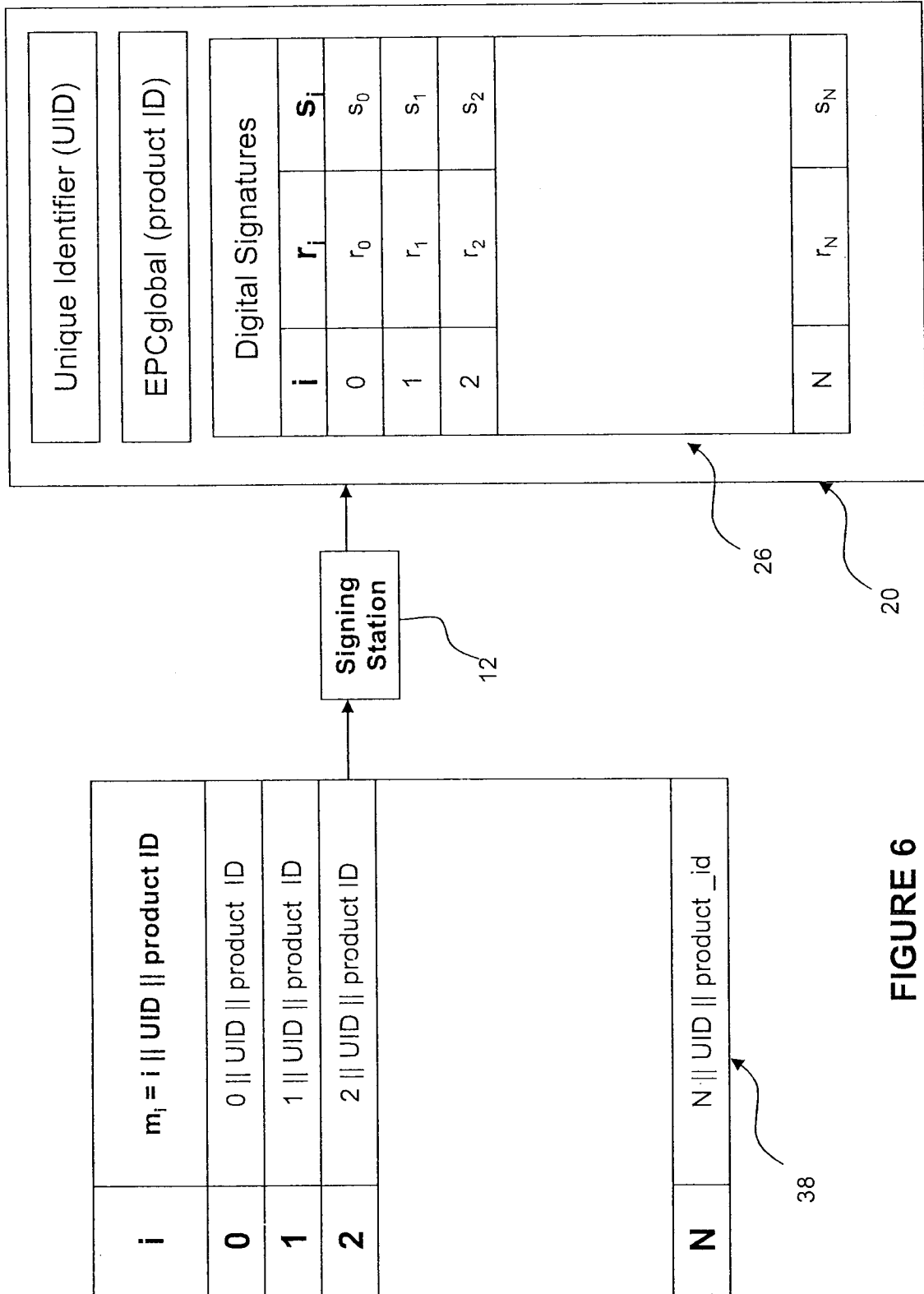


FIGURE 6

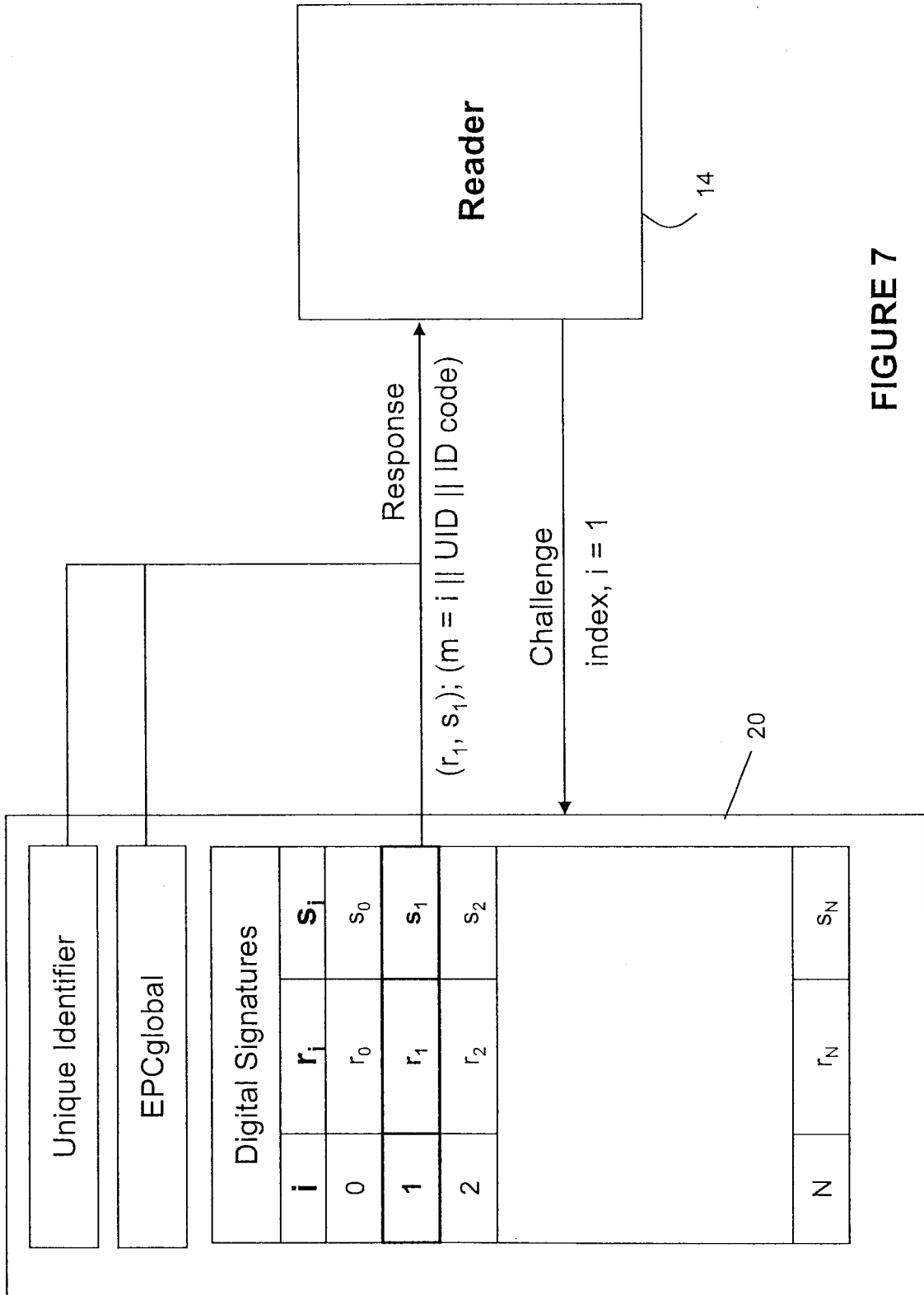


FIGURE 7

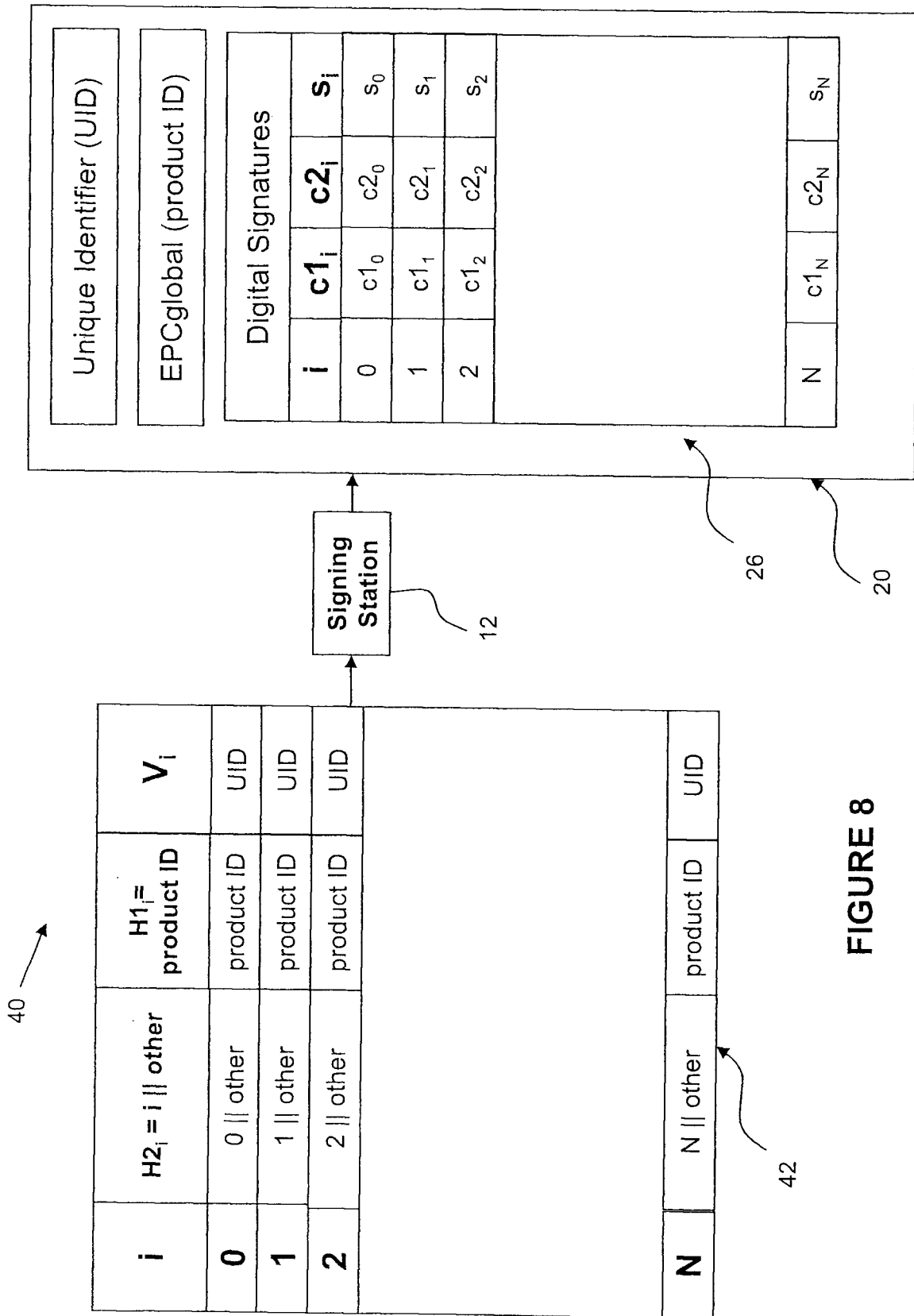


FIGURE 8

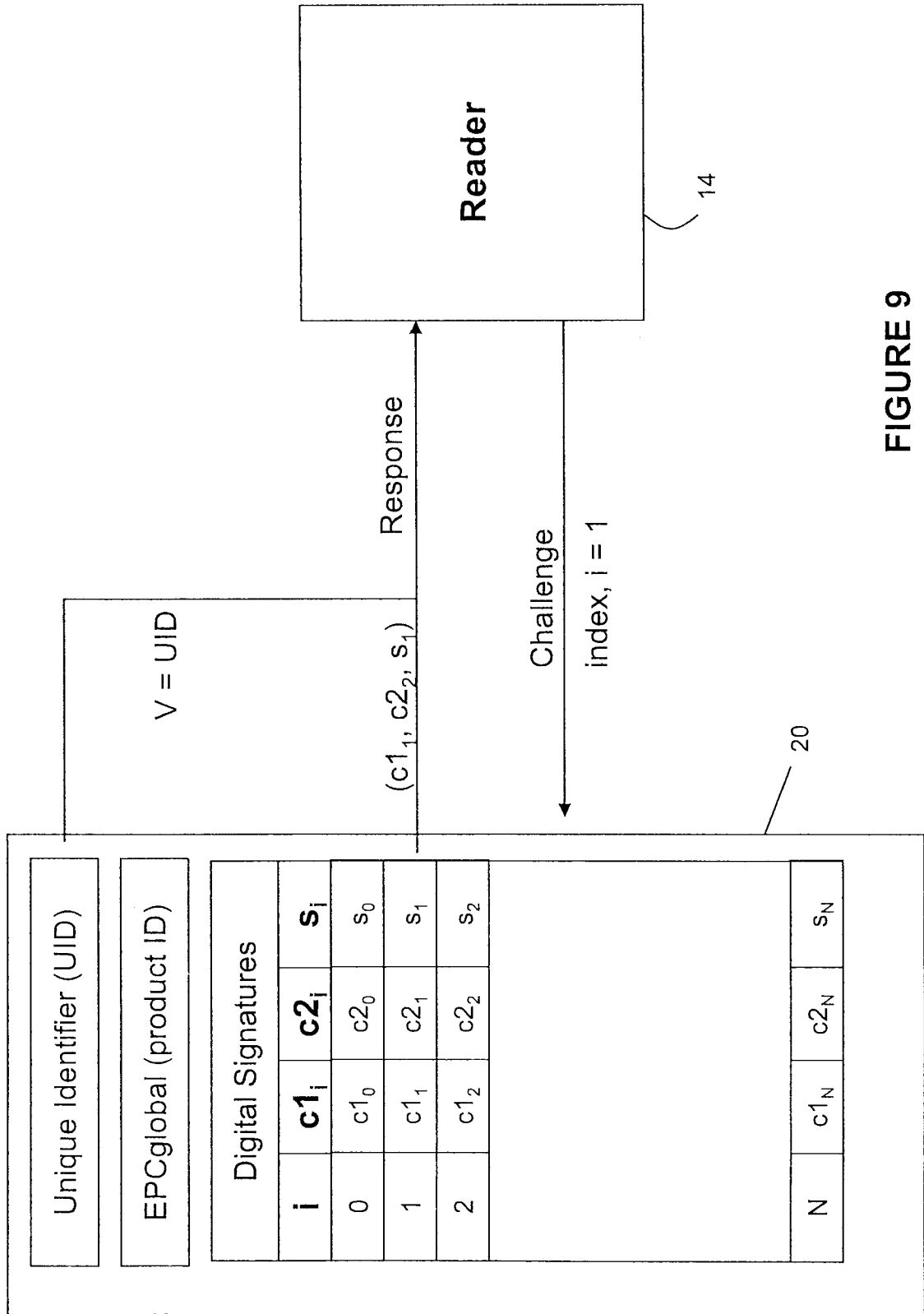


FIGURE 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2010/000663

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC: **G01V 15/00** (2006.01) , **G01V 3/12** (2006.01) , **H04L 9/32** (2006.01)
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC: **G01V** (2006.01), **H04L** (2006.01)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used)
 EPOQUE, Canadian Patent Database and keywords: RFID, random, select, index, value, database, challenge, response, authentication, communication, code.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US2008164976 A1 (GRIFFITHS-HARVEY MICHAEL et al.) 10 July 2008 (10-07-2008) *abstract; page 1, paragraph 3; page 3, paragraphs 51 and 53; page 4, paragraphs 57 and 58; page 5, paragraphs 73 and 76; page 7, paragraph 109*	1-23
Y	US2003138135 A1(CHUNG KEVIN KWONG-TAI et al.) 24 July 2003 (24-07-2003) *page 13, paragraph 37 and page 14, paragraph 145*	1-13
Y	US2008125083 A1 (RHOADS GEOFFREY) 29 May 2008 (29-05-2008) *page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96*	14-23
Y	US2007200702 A1 (CHUNG SANG-HWA) 30 August 2007 (30-08-2007) *abstract*	16-20
A	WO03013864 A1 (SILVERBROOK KIA) 20 February 2003 (20-02-2003) *pages 154 and 155*	14-23

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 27 July 2010 (27-07-2010)	Date of mailing of the international search report 14 September 2010 (14-09-2010)
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Authorized officer Adrian Chitiu (819) 997-1425
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CA2010/000663

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