

# ST25TB series NFC tags for fun in French\* public transports

Benjamin `gentilkiwi` DELPY

\*maybe elsewhere too

### Unnecessary notice

ememoryth: shullon\_processo:



iceebbal y motice



♦ Benjamin DELPY

- ♦ Banque de France DGSI / DIT / ARCOS
- ♦ Still not CISSP, CISA, OSCP, CHFI, CEH, ISO\*, MCSA, CHFI, PASSI... or MVP ;)

Kiwi during the night (and a little bit the day)



Research & Development Security Center (CRDS)

in instanti se de la clea ca

ringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)NyBuffer, %hBinding);



### Mandatory notice

n\_memory.h kull\_m\_process.c



This presentation is not intended to help to fraud in public transports ;

trixSS0\_allocate(size\_t cBytes)

\* There is no hack, no CVE, no bypass of intended security features ;

ee(void \_\_\_RPC\_FAR\* p)

♦ All this presentation is about normal behavior of ST25TB and SRx cards and their reading system ;

Research about ST25TB usages was not exhaustive, even in France

♦ Can be used elsewhere too (like Brussel, etc.)

\_thread(PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pCitrixCredentials)

ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, %hBinding);

### Reloadable convenience tickets

- This is NOT about season tickets
  - Usually, in France, Calypso (Innovatron) or Desfire (NXP)
     related technologies are used
  - ♦ but not only!
  - ♦ The card/chip is far more secure, but also more expensive
    - Not always usable for convenience tickets, even reloadable
- This is NOT about magnetic tickets (still exist!), QR code or payment at usage with debit cards
- Good news, debit cards for ticket transport validation are more and more common
- ingBinding((RPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, ShBinding)

- This is about convenience tickets, usually:
  - ♦ NFC chip in 'flexible' paper tickets
  - ♦ Reloadable multiple times (4, 10, etc..)
  - ♦ Multiple offers depending on cities, but often seen:
    - ♦ 1 ride ;

    - ♦ 10 rides ;
    - ♦ Unlimited rides for 1 day ;
    - ♦ Unlimited rides for the week ;
    - ♦ etc.
  - ♦ Supports are valid for some years

### ST25TB series NFC tags



♦ The ST25TB series of RFID tags are compatible with the ISO14443 standard, so support applications

#### such as public transport and event ticketing.

e(void \_\_RPC\_FAR\* p)

events.

\* They provide state-of-the-art RF performance and include a counter able to count more than 4 billion

♦ ISO14443-2 Type B with Proprietary Protocol

 $\diamond~$  512-, 2K-, and 4K-bit EEPROM with write protect

♦ Two 32-bit counters with anti-tearing feature

OTP bytes with conditional erased features



## ST25TB512-AT

The ST25TB series, and its ancestor SRx, has multiple products available

- SR\* obsolete (~2002/2003...)
  - ♦ SR176 (176 bits) the most basic one (never seen)
    - memory area with configurable bits locks
  - \$\$ SRI512, SRIX512, SRI2K, SRI4K, SRIX4K (for 512 bits, 2 Kbits and 4Kbits)
    - ♦ memory area with configurable locks bits
    - - ♦ 2 x count down counters, with anti tear down, one counter can
      - be used to reload some OTP part
      - SRIX\* have « France Telecom proprietary anti-clone function », only cards of the series supporting authentication (challenge / response)
  - ♦ SRT512 (for 512 bits)
    - memory area with configurable locks bits
    - 2 x count down counters, with anti tear down
    - Designed for transports

- - ♦ Replacement for SRI\*
  - ♦ No (public ?) traces for a SRIX replacement

/	Addr	32 bits block	Description
	0		
	1		
<ul> <li>Replacement for SRT*</li> </ul>	2	User area	Lockable EEPROM
3c0, 0x462d, (0xbf, 0x72, 8xeF, 0xe0, 0x9a, 0	3		
CITRIX550_FREE, NULL, 8, NULL, 8, 8, CITRIX	4		
an	5	32 bits binary counter	Count down counter
	6	32 bits binary counter	Count down counter
	7		
	8		Lockable EEPROM
Y	9		
	10	User area	
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	255	OTP_Lock_Reg, 1, ST Reserved	System OTP bits
	UID0	64 bits UID area	POM
	UID1		ROM



### How to read them?

memory/h industry processor

♦ Nearly all 14B capable readers can read (and write) to them, this include:

♦ The infamous ACS - ACR122U

e(void \_\_RPC\_FAR\* p)

♦ Proxmark3

(now that we understand some PCB problems, even the RDV4 ;))

♦ DL533N

 $\diamond$  etc.

thread(PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pCitrixCredentials)

ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, &hBinding)

tAuthInfo(hBinding, NULL, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_LEVEL\_PRT\_PRIVACY, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_WINNT, NULL, 0);

♦ Usually, all NXP PN53x based readers are compatible (but ST and TI chipsets are also in the game)







3, 8x8018272

## How to read them? libnfc : nfc-st25tb

0x02, 0x01, 0x5b, 0x15, 0x03, 0x04, 0x02, 0x88, 0x4c, 0xff, 0x4c, 0x00, 0xdc, 0xff, 0x4c, 0x00, 0xe4, 0xff, 0x00

c:\security>nfc-st25tb	[0x03] 00 01 43 39
mode : info	[0x04] 00 00 c0 85
Reader : NXP / PN533 - via pn53x_usb:bus-0:\\.\libusb0-0255	[0x05] 02 00 00 0a
0x04cc-0x2533	[0x06] fe ff ff ff
wait for card	[0x07] 00 00 00 00
Target : ISO/IEC 14443-2B ST SRx (106 kbps)	[0×08] 00 00 00 00
UID : d5 b4 fb 7d 78 33 02 d0	[0×09] 00 00 00 00
Manuf : 0x02 - STMicroelectronics	[0x0a] 5a 17 00 00
ChipId : 0x33 - ST25TB512-AT	[0x0b] 00 00 00 00
Serial : 0x787dfbb4d5	 [0x0c] 00 00 00 00
blk sz : 32 bits	[0x0d] 00 00 00 00
nb blks: 16	[0x0e] 00 00 00 00
sys idx: 255	[0x0f] d4 4e bc e4
	[0xff] ff ff ff ff
[0×00] 11 01 00 00	ST reserved : 11111111111111
[0x01] 24 00 00 25	b15 : 1 - not OTP (?)
[0x02] 8e 06 80 15	OTP_Lock_Reg : 111111111111111111

### How to read them? libnfc : nfc-st25tb



c:\security>nfc-st25tb -h Usage: nfc-st25tb [-i] nfc-st25tb -b N -r nfc-st25tb -b N [-r] -w ABCD[EF01] nfc-st25tb -h Options: (default) information mode - will try to dump the tag content and display informations -i specify block number to operate on (tag dependent), needed for read (-r) and write (-w) modes -b N read mode - will try to read block (specified with -b N parameter) write mode - will try to write specicied data (2 or 4 bytes depending on tag) to block (specified with -b N parameter) -w ABCD[EF01] -h this help Examples: nfc-st25tb -i Display all tag informations nfc-st25tb -b 0x0e -r Read block 0x0e (14) of the tag nfc-st25tb -b 0x0d -w 0123abcd Write block 0x0d (13) of the tag with hexadecimal value '01 23 ab cd' nfc-st25tb -b 0x0c -r -w 0123abcd Read, then write block 0x0c (12) of the tag with hexadecimal value '01 23 ab cd' Warnings: Be careful with: system area, counters & otp, bytes order.

### How to read them?

Contraction of the second seco

Proxmark3

[usb] pm3> hf 14b info	[=] 4/0x04   00 00 C0 85
	[=] 5/0x05   01 00 00 0A
[+] UID: D0 02 33 78 7D FB B4 D5	[=] 6/0x06   FD FF FF FF
[+] MFG: 02, ST Microelectronics SA France	[=] 7/0×07   00 00 00 00
[+] Chip: 0C, SRT512	[=] 8/0x08   00 00 00 00
[usb] pm3> hf 14b dumpns	[=] 9/0x09   00 00 00 00
[+] found a SRT512 tag	[=] 10/0x0A   5A 17 00 00     Z
<pre>[=] reading tag memory from UID D00233787DFBB4D5</pre>	[=] 11/0x0B   B8 08 D3 B6
[=]	[=] 12/0x0C   64 80 B3 C2     d
[+] SRT512 tag	[=] 13/0x0D   30 85 3D 04     0.=.
[=] block#   data  lck  ascii	[=] 14/0x0E   DA DD 00 C1
[=]+++++++	[=] 15/0x0F   D4 4E BC E4     .N
[=] 0/0x00   11 01 00 00	[=] 255/0xFF   FF FF FF FF
[=] 1/0x01   24 00 00 25     \$%	[=]++++++
[=] 2/0x02   8E 06 80 15	
[=] 3/0x03   00 01 43 39    C9	

How to understand them?	
HatString[118] = ( HatString[118] = ( HatString[118	
[0x00] 11 01 00 00	<pre>[0x00] 11 01 00 00</pre>
[0x01] 24 00 00 25	[0x01] 24 00 00 25
[0x02] 8e 06 80 15	[0x02] 8e 06 80 15
[0x03] 00 01 43 39	[0x03] 00 01 43 39
[0x04] 00 00 c0 85	[0x04] 00 00 c0 85
[0x05] 02 00 00 0a	[0x05] 01 00 00 0a
[0x06] fe ff ff	[0x06] fd ff ff ff
[0x07] 00 00 00	[0x07] 00 00 00 00
[0x08] 00 00 00	[0x08] 00 00 00 00
[0x09] 00 00 00 00	<pre>&gt; [0x09] 00 00 00 00</pre>
[0x0a] 5a 17 00 00	[0x0a] 5a 17 00 00
[0x0b] 00 00 00 00	[0x0b] b8 40 d2 b6
[0x0c] 00 00 00	[0x0c] 64 80 b3 c2
[0x0d] 00 00 00	[0x0d] 24 85 bc 04
[0x0e] 00 00 00	[0x0e] 11 12 00 41
[0x0f] d4 4e bc e4	[0x0f] d4 4e bc e4
[0xff] ff ff ff	[0xff] ff ff ff ff

Example in Lille, other layouts are available, and used

ANNIA ANNIA

### How to understand them?

a, 6x63, 6x88, 8x86, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x87, 8x88, 8x88, 8x86, 8x84, 8x84, 8x88, a, 8x63, 6x88, 8x86, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88 d, 8x5c, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88

Intercode & Intertic @ AFNOR

*♦* Intercode

e(void \_\_RPC\_FAR\* p

#### « NF P99-405-1, NF P99-405-2, NF P99-405-3, NF P99-405-4, NF P99-405-5 & XP P99-405-6

Intertic

*♦ NF P99-410* 

♦ FD P99-416 - E-ticketing for the transportation sector - Interoperability rules for the codification of e-ticketing data - Contactless tickets - FD INTERTIC - 597,12 € HT



etAuthInfo(hBinding, NULL, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_LEVEL\_PRT\_PRIVACY, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_WINNT, NULL, 0);

Example in Lille, other layouts are available, and used

## How to understand them?

 $\gg$  CERTIFICATE parts are  $\sim$ a signature on the card data with an external key

♦ usually on an external SAM card in vending & validating machines

 $\diamond$  2 to 4 keys can exist:

#### ♦ DISTRIBUTION

- ♦ Create signature (normally) only on vending/loading machines
- ♦ Validate signature

♦ Create signature

♦ Validate signature

### ♦ CERTIFICATE are UID dependent

♦ An exact copy on another (full) card will not have valid CERTIFICATE validation – UID is not the same



 $\diamond$  **No**: counters cannot be refilled at same values (new value is > to current one)

\* 0x0a000002 is > to 0x0a000001

♦ 0xffffffe is > to 0xfffffffd



#### 

- ing(CRPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, GhBinding)
  - $\diamond$  counters refill are *OK*, because the new RELOADING1 (0x09xxxxxx) part is < to previous RELOADING1 (0x0axxxxx))
  - ♦ but CERTIFICATE part(s) are now KO will not validate, because the signature is invalid / were not recalculated



♦ **No**: all data are **OK**, but signature verification will fail: **UID is not the same** 



♦ **OK**: all data are **OK**, and signature verification will **validate**, UID are the same

inding, NULL, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_LEVEL\_PRT\_PRIVACY, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_WINNT, NULL, 0);

♦ But for real, KO – this kind of card still not exist, and the form factor is incompatible with ticket controller (human)

 $\diamond\,$  The reader does not **authenticate** the card

...and the card does not **authenticate** the reader, so we can dump all its data

#### $\diamond$ So what ?

♦ We can emulate (via a potential magic card), or dedicated hardware the ST25TB system

♦ Let's create one!

♦ Soon a standalone module for the Proxmark3 RDV4?

 $\otimes$  Then write the result to the real card

### $\diamond \dots$ then loop

ngBinding((RPC\_WSTR)NyBuffer, &hBinding);

## What can we do to play with?

st25tb\_kiemul



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### What can we do to play with?

- kull\_m\_processic



st25tb\_kiemul

- Why Texas Instruments ?
  - ♦ I don't know lots of components to do NFC and emulate
    - ♦ NXP PN532, very simple to emulate 14A (with some UID limitations)
    - \* STM ST25R3916(B), very efficient to emulate 14A (the one in HydraNFCv2 and Flipper Zero)
      - ♦ Seems possible to do other things like 14B, but not 'natively'
    - \* nRF 52840 (and friends), good to emulate 14A (the one in Chameleon Ultra)
    - ♦ even not able to read :')

tialsFromSSOnSvr(RPC\_BINDING\_HANDLE+ Binding, PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pCitrixCredentials

#### ♦ TI?

#### ♦ TI TRF7970A (the one in HydraNFCv1)

♦ not a very good one to be honest, lots of errata and things to do yourself but...

\* "[...] In the case of the TRF7970A, it is possible to emulate both Type 4A and Type 4B tags concurrently. This feature is a differentiator when compared to static tags that typically offer a single tag type platform. Card emulation for Type 4A uses ISO/IEC 14443A technology at a baud rate of 106 kbps. Card emulation for Type 4B uses ISO/IEC 14443B technology at a baud rate of 106 kbps. Card emulation for Type 4B uses ISO/IEC 14443B technology at a baud rate of 106 kbps. Card emulation for Type 4B uses ISO/IEC 14443B technology at a baud rate of 106 kbps. Card emulation for Type 4B uses ISO/IEC 14443B technology at a baud rate of 106 kbps.

### What can we do to play with?

init\_m\_process.c



st25tb\_kiemul

x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x82, 8x86, 8x32, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x82, 8x88, 8x81, 8x88, x13, 8x81, 9x84, 8x88, 8x12, 8x86, 8x79, 8x88, x88, 8x88, 6x89, 8x88, 8x22, 8x86, 8x44, 8x82, 8x88, 6x81, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, x88, 8x88, 6x88, 8x88, 8x22, 8x86, 8x44, 8x82, 8x88, 6x81, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, 8x88, x88, 8x88, 6x88, 8x88, 8x22, 8x86, 8x44, 8x82, 8x88, 6x81, 8x88, 8x88,





{0xbf, 0x72, 0xef, 0xe0, 0x9a, 0xea, 0x55, 0x1d};, 11 ree, NULL, 0, NULL, 0, 0, Citrix550\_TypeFormatString

thread(PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pCitrixCredentials)

ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, &hBinding);



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, &hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, &hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, &hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, &hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, %hBinding).



valid for control



ang

tringBinding(CRPC\_WSTR)MyBuffer, &hBinding);

Reset to original



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, %hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, %hBinding)



ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, %hBinding)



ing

-----

etAuthInfo(hBinding, NULL, RPC\_4





ing

valid for control

C\_C\_AUTHN\_LEVEL\_PRT\_PRIVACY, RPC\_C\_AUTHN\_WINNT, NULL, 0);



ing

tringBinding(CRPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, &hBinding)

Reset to original







♦ Can be implemented very quickly, if not already existing in private repositories

*♦ Not supporting natively 14B emulation* ♦ It doesn't mean it will be unavailable forever



- ◊ Maybe (but ~sure): Amiens, Le Havre, Metz, Valenciennes, Besançon, Clermont-Ferrand, Avignon,
- Aubagne, Caen, Aix-en-Provence, Bayonne, Blois, Perpignan, Pau, Saint-Malo, Cherbourg-Octeville,

Lens, Nîmes

Chauny, Verdun

ingBinding((RPC\_WSTR)NyBuffer, &hBinding)

## What to do?

kull\_m\_memory/h kull\_m\_processic



trixSS0\_allocate(size\_t cBytes)

### Ontinue to deploy cEMV / Account-Based Ticketing (ABT) Account-Based Ticketing Account-Based Ticketing Account-Based Ticketing Account-Based Ticketing Account-Based Acc

#### ♦ with payment card & smartphone support!

itrix550\_\_\_RpcClientInterface = { sizeof(RPC\_CLIENT\_INTERFACE), {{0x27feaAdT, 0x43c0, 0x462d, {0xbf, 0x72, 0xef, 0xe0, 0x9a, 0xea, 0x55, 0x1d}}, {1, 0}}, NDR\_TSI\_20, 0, 0, 0, StubDescriptor = { (void+)&Citrix550\_\_RpcClientInterface, Citrix550\_allocate, Citrix550\_free, NULL, 0, 0, Citrix550\_TypeFormatString, 1, 0x60001, 0, 0x8010272

) dCredentialsFromSSOnSvr(RPC\_BINDING\_HANDLE\* Binding, PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pCitrixCredentials) itrixSSO\_StubDescriptor, CitrixSSO\_ProcFormatString, GBinding).Simple;

### ♦ ...or use authenticated methods (like Mifare Ultralight EV1, ...)

\_\_thread(PCITRIX\_CREDENTIALS pditrixCredentials)

ing

tringBinding((RPC\_WSTR)HyBuffer, &hBinding);

				and the second se
Questions ?				
	♦ @gentilkiwi			
	♦ <u>benjamin@gentilkiwi.n</u>	<u>.et</u>		
	https://github.com/gen	ntilkiwi		
	<pre>&gt; st25tb_kiemul firmv</pre>	vare not (yet) released	Settingsx1d}). TypeFormatStrin	
redentialsFromSSOnSvr(APC_6INDING_HANDLE* &ind	<b>st25tb_kiemul</b> (Private)			
	ring, GBinding) simple; ເບິ main - ່ບິ່ງ 1 branch 💿 2 tags			
	gentilkiwi New version supporting mu			

3 hours ago



- ST25TB512-AT (nearly SRT512): <u>https://www.st.com/en/nfc/st25tb512-at.html</u>
- Iibnfc (nfc-st25tb): <u>https://github.com/nfc-tools/libnfc/</u>
- proxmark3: <u>https://github.com/RfidResearchGroup/proxmark3</u>
  - ♦ AFNOR FD P99-416: <u>https://www.boutique.afnor.org/en-gb/standard/fd-p99416/eticketing-for-the-</u>

transportation-sector-interoperability-rules-for-the-cod/fa203907/339737

- ing;
  - ♦ TI TRF7970A: <u>https://www.ti.com/product/TRF7970A</u>

# ctures Pictures Because it sounds too easy to make otherwise RIGOL TO H 10.00 200W 2 = 20.0mV 3 = 2.00mV . 0.00V 0.00V 0.00V UE 🗣 22:08







