

# AN675

### **KEELOQ** HCS410 Transponder Decoder Using a PIC16C56

Authors: Vivien Delport, Mike Sonnabend Microchip Technology Inc.

### INTRODUCTION

This document describes a secure transponder system. The system is suitable for use in security applications such as cars, motor bikes, and scooters (two-wheelers). Microchip's secure HCS410 KEELOQ<sup>®</sup> code hopping transponder is used. The decoder is implemented on a Microchip PIC16C56 microcontroller. The software can be used to implement a stand-alone decoder or can be integrated into a security system. The maximum operating range of this particular application circuit is 25 millimeters (one inch).

#### **KEY FEATURES**

- Stand-alone transponder decoder
- Compatible with KEELOQ HCS410 transponder
- Twelve learnable transponders
- Two function outputs
- XT oscillator

#### **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

- Automotive/scooter/motorcycle
- Access control
- Gate and garage door openers
- · Identity tokens

#### **PIN FUNCTIONS**



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#### HARDWARE

#### Overview

The hardware for this application note consists of a microcontroller circuit, a transponder, and a base station circuit. Figure 1 shows an overview of the hardware and the interface between each block. The base station is shown in Figure 2. The transponder and microcontroller are shown in Figure 3.









#### FIGURE 3: MICROCONTROLLER, POWER SUPPLY, AND TRANSPONDER



#### Microcontroller

The microcontroller consists of the following components:

- Microchip PIC16C56 microcontroller
- A Microchip 93LC46B serial EEPROM used to store all the information of learned transponders
- A 5V supply voltage regulator
- A supply supervisor that inhibits the microcontroller during low voltage events
- Two push buttons used for user inputs
- Three indicator LEDs used for user feedback and indication of function outputs

The microcontroller interfaces to the base station circuit by means of two wires: DATA\_T2B used to read data from the transponder to the base station. The carrier enable line of the read/write base station (DATA\_B2T) used by the base microcontroller to send data to the transponder.

Table 1 lists the I/O pin assignment for this application.

#### **Read/Write Base Station**

The base station is designed to operate from supply Vcc between 9V and 12 V.

The 14-bit binary counter U1 divides the 4MHz microcontroller clock CLKOUT to produce a 125kHz clock to transistor Q1. This transistor drives the resonant circuit formed by R1, C1 and L1 to produce a magnetic field. The microcontroller can switch the magnetic field on and off via signal DATA\_B2T for communication to the transponder.

The transponder is powered by coupling with the magnetic field produced by L1. The transponder also modulates this field for communication back to the microcontroller. The field modulation is detected at the junction of C1 and L1 by the envelope detector circuit input at diode D5. The envelope detector output signal is amplified by U6A and the data is recovered by bandpass filter U6B. The filter output DATA\_T2B is fed directly to the microcontroller.

Table 8 lists the components used in the decoder circuit as shown in the schematics, in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Table 9 lists the components used for the transponder in Figure 3.

Pin Number	Pin Function	Device Pin	Description	
17	IMMOB	RA0	Immobilize function output	
1	LRN_ IN	RA2	Input to initiate learning	
2	LRN_OUT	RA3	Output to show the status of the learn process (in an integrated system this will be combined with the system status indicator).	
6	DATA_B2T	RB0	Data from base station to transponder	
7	DATA_T2B	RB1	Data from transponder to base station	
8	IGN/POLL	RB2	Input to activate transponder polling	
9	FIELD	RB3	Magnetic field is active	
10	EE_DIO	RB4	Interface lines to external serial EEPROM	
11	EE_CLK	RB5		
12	EE_CS	RB6		
13	VALID	RB7	Valid token pulse function output	

#### TABLE 1: PIC16C56 I/O PIN ASSIGNMENT

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE HCS410 KEELOQ TRANSPONDER

The HCS410 is a KEELOQ code hopping transmitter/ transponder designed for secure entry and identification system. The device combines the circuitry required for Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) and inductively coupled Identify Friend or Foe (IFF) This section describes software which uses the inductive coupled IFF functions of the HCS410.

#### **IFF Activation**

IFF mode is activated when the HCS410 senses a signal on its LC0 pin. After the HCS410 verifies application of power and elapse of the normal debounce time, the device starts to acknowledge IFF activation by loading the LC pins with continuous acknowledge pulses as shown in Figure 4. This is an indication that the HCS410 is ready to receive a command. All the communication timing is done in multiples of the basic time element TE.



#### **IFF Commands**

The HCS410 transponder responds to 5-bit IFF commands or opcodes. The opcodes are sent to the HCS410 with the least significant bit (LSb) first. Depending on the command, additional data may be required for the HCS410 to respond. A list of IFF commands can be found in the HCS410 data sheet (DS40158).



### IFF Communication Protocols and Waveforms

All communication to and from the HCS410 during IFF is done in asynchronous Pulse Position Modulation (PPM) format. The format differs when sending commands and data to the HCS410 and when receiving data from the HCS410. After a complete transaction, the HCS410 is ready for the next command and will continue to send out acknowledge pulses. Commands to the HCS410 start with a pulse of 2 TE. Time is measured from rising edge to rising edge with a logic 1 being 6 TE and a logic 0, 4 TE.

Data coming from the HCS410 starts with a start pulse of 1 TE. Again, time is measured from rising edge to rising edge with a logic 1 being 3TE and a logic 0, 2 TE. All data words are preceded by two preamble bits with the logic value  $01_2$  before the data is sent out.

#### FIGURE 5: IFF COMMUNICATION WAVEFORM



#### Identify Friend or Foe (IFF)

Identify Friend or Foe (IFF) is a procedure used to authenticate a transponder. IFF challenges the transponder with a random 32-bit value and then verifies the response.

#### **HCS410** Commands Used

This application uses the following transponder commands: The IFF READ command (Figure 6) is used to read the two portions of the 32-bit serial number (SER1 and SER0).

The IFF CHALLENGE command (IFF1 using key-1 and HOP algorithm) is used to validate the transponder. The microcontroller generates a 32-bit random challenge and then validates the transponder's 32-bit response by decrypting the response using the KEELOQ decryption algorithm.

#### FIGURE 6: IFF READ COMMAND



#### FIGURE 7: IFF CHALLENGE COMMAND

- M-M-M-M-			
Ack pulses	l Opcode	Challenge I 16/32 bits I	Response 18/34 bits

#### SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

#### **Overview (Figure 8)**

After reset, the decoder enters the main loop. The main loop checks the learn button and if pressed (TST\_LEARN) enters the learn mode. The decoder also checks the IGN/POLL input and if low it starts polling for transponder acknowledge pulses for up to 30 seconds. If a transponder is detected, it is validated by means of a 32-bit challenge/response IFF. The decoder pulses the VALID output pin for 500 ms and asserts the IMMOB output for the duration that the IGN/POLL input is held low if the transponder is authentic.

#### **Transponder Validation Flow**

The decoder reads the transponder's 32-bit serial number after it detects the acknowledge pulses. It then calculates the 16-bit serial number checksum value. The decoder then searches through all the EEPROM memory blocks for a matching checksum value. Then, it challenges the transponder with a 32-bit random challenge. The decoder validates the transponder by decrypting the 32-bit response with the 64-bit transponder key and comparing it to the 32-bit challenge.

#### **Transponder Learn Flow**

The 64-bit Manufacturer's Code is read from the ROM table after the decoder enters learn mode. The decoder then starts polling the field to check if there is any transponder in the field for up to 30 seconds. The decoder reads the transponder's 32-bit serial number after it detects acknowledge pulses. The transponder's decryption key is then calculated using the 64 bit Manufacturer's Code and the 32-bit serial number. The decoder then challenges the transponder with a 32-bit random challenge and validates the 32-bit response by using the newly calculated 64-bit transponder key. The decoder calculates the 16-bit serial number checksum then stores both the 16-bit checksum value and the 64-bit transponder key in EEPROM.

## Calibration on Acknowledge Pulses (WAIT\_ACK)

The WAIT\_ACK function determines if there is a transponder in the field. The routine also calibrates on the acknowledge pulses of the transponder, thereby determining the basic elemental periods TE, which is used for communication to the HCS410 transponder. The routine switches on the inductive field and waits for 30 ms for the transponder to activate. It then waits for up to 100 ms for a falling edge on the data output line of the read/write base station. The decoder calibrates on the time between the two rising edges. This time, which is equal to 2 TE, is the used by the WAIT\_TE routine during communication to the HCS410. The decoder waits for three acknowledge pulse pairs before it indicates that there is a transponder in the field by setting the zero flag and returning E\_OK.

#### Capturing Data from the HCS410 (REC\_PPM)

The REC\_PPM function is used to receive PPM data from the transponder. The decoder waits for the start bit, after which it starts measuring the time from rising edge to rising edge. The decoder then checks if this values if less than 2 TE in which case, the result bit value is set to logic 0. Otherwise, the bit value is set to a logic 1. The function receives either 18- or 34-bits, depending on the initial value of the loop counter (CNT2) The incoming data is stored in a 32-bit temporary shift register (TMP3:TMP0). The two preamble bits are rotated though the shift register and their values are ignored.

#### Source Code

A floppy disk containing the source code for this application note is available under no fee license from your Microchip distributor. The disk order number is DS40149.

#### FIGURE 8: PROGRAM FLOW DIAGRAM



#### ADDING/LEARNING TRANSPONDERS

#### Overview

Adding/learning a transponder involves calculating the transponder's decryption key, then challenging the transponder and verifying the response using the newly derived key. If the learn was successful, the key and a serial number checksum will be stored in EEPROM. The decoder reads the transponder's 32-bit serial number, forces the upper 4 bits to 6h or 2h to calculate the two input seed algorithms. Then, using these two input seeds and the decryption algorithm, the 64-bit transponder key is calculated. The Manufacturer's Code is stored in a ROM table in program memory.

#### Generating the 64-bit Key

SEED1 = 6h + 28 bit Serial Number

SEED2 = 2h + 28 bit Serial Number

The transponder key is derived using the KEELOQ decryption algorithm and the 64-bit Manufacturer's Code as follows:

Key Upper 32 bits = F KEELOQ Decrypt (SEED1) | 64-Bit Manufacturers Code Key Lower 32 bits = F KEELOQ Decrypt (SEED2) | 64-Bit Manufacturers Code

### Calculating the 16-bit Checksum From 28-bit Serial Number

The serial number checksum value stored in EEPROM is calculated by as follows:

Checksum = [( SER\_3  $\oplus$  SER\_1 ) << 8 ] + ( SER\_2  $\oplus$  SER\_0 )

**Note:** If the calculated checksum is zero the value is changed to 5AA5h.

#### APPENDIX A: MEMORY ALLOCATIONS

#### TABLE 2: MEMORY FOR EACH TRANSPONDER

	Name	Description	Bytes
1	Checksum	16-bit checksum value of the serial number	2
2	Key	64-Bit decryption key	8
		Total	10

#### TABLE 3: COMBINED EEPROM MEMORY ALLOCATION

	Name	Description	Bytes	
1	Block 1	Scratch pad	6	
2	Block 2	S-bit seed counter used by random generator 2		
3	Block 3	Stored data for transponder #1	10	
4	Block 4	Stored data for transponder #2	10	
5	Block 5	Stored data for transponder #3	10	
6	Block 6	Stored data for transponder #4	10	
7	Block 7	Stored data for transponder #5	10	
8	Block 8	Stored data for transponder #6 10		
9	Block 9	tored data for transponder #7 10		
10	Block 10	tored data for transponder #8 10		
11	Block 11	Stored data for transponder #9 10		
12	Block 12	Stored data for transponder #10 10		
13	Block 13	Stored data for transponder #11 10		
14	Block 14	Stored data for transponder #12		
		Total	128	

Address	Mnemonic	Address	Mnemonic
00	CHAL_LW	20	KEY6_2
01	RESP_LW	21	KEY6_3
02	RESP_HI	22	CHKSUM_7
03	CHAL_SEED	23	KEY7_0
04	CHKSUM_1	24	KEY7_1
05	KEY1_0	25	KEY7_2
06	KEY1_1	26	KEY7_3
07	KEY1_2	27	CHKSUM_8
08	KEY1_3	28	KEY8_0
09	CHKSUM_2	29	KEY8_1
0A	KEY2_0	2A	KEY8_2
0B	KEY2_1	2B	KEY8_3
0C	KEY2_2	2C	CHKSUM_9
0D	KEY2_3	2D	KEY9_0
0E	CHKSUM_3	2E	KEY9_1
0F	KEY3_0	2F	KEY9_2
10	KEY3_1	30	KEY9_3
11	KEY3_2	33	CHKSUM_10
12	KEY3_3	32	KEY10_0
13	CHKSUM_4	33	KEY10_1
14	KEY4_0	34	KEY10_2
15	KEY4_1	35	KEY10_3
16	KEY4_2	36	CHKSUM_11
17	KEY4_3	37	KEY11_0
18	CHKSUM_5	38	KEY11_1
19	KEY5_0	39	KEY11_2
1A	KEY5_1	3A	KEY11_3
1B	KEY5_2	3B	CHKSUM_12
1C	KEY5_3	3C	KEY12_0
1D	CHKSUM_6	3D	KEY12_1
1E	KEY6_0	3E	KEY12_2
1F	KEY6_1	3F	KEY12_3

TABLE 4: **MEMORY MAP EEPROM (16-BIT WORDS)** 

CHAL\_LW RESP\_HI RESP\_LW CHAL\_SEED Temporary storage of lower 16 bits of challenge

Temporary storage of upper 16 bits of HCS410's response Temporary storage of lower 16 bits of HCS410's response

CHKSUM

16 bit seed counter used by random generator to calculate a 32 bit random seed

Transponder's serial number 16 bit checksum storage

KEY

These bytes contain the 64 bit decryption key for each transponder

Address	Mnemonic	Description		
0D	FLAGS	Decoder flags		
0E	ADDRESS	Address register – points to address in EEPROM		
0F	TXNUM	Current transponder's block index		
10	XP_CNT	Transponder loop counter		
08	OUTBYT	General data register, mask register used in decryption		
09	TMP0			
0A	TMP1			
0B	TMP2			
0C	TMP3			
11	CNT0			
12	CNT1			
13	CNT2			
07	CNT3			
14	CSR0			
15	CSR1	22 bit Code shift register used in destruction and key generation		
16	CSR2	- 52-bit Code shint register used in decryption and key generation		
17	CSR3			
18	KEY7			
19	KEY6			
1A	KEY5			
1B	KEY4	64 hit shift register holds descuption key		
1C	KEY3			
1D	KEY2			
1E	KEY1			
1F	KEY0			

#### TABLE 5: RAM MEMORY MAP (8-BIT BYTES)

Many of the memory locations in RAM are used by multiple routines. A list of alternate names and functions are given in the table below.

Address	Mnemonic	Also known as	Description
18	DTA1	TMP0	
19	DTA2	TMP1	22 hit han ande register
1A	DTA3	TMP2	
1B	DTA4	TMP3	
OD	EHOP3	ADDRESS	
1C	EHOP2	TXNUM	Extended 32-bit buffer used during key generation
1D	EHOP1	TE_CNT	as a 32-bit buffer
1E	EHOP0	CNT2	
17	SER_0	CSR0	
16	SER_1	CSR1	Shift register for upgenerinted 22 hits regained from transponder.
15	SER_2	CSR2	
14	SER_3	CSR3	

#### TABLE 6: MANUFACTURER'S CODE IN PROGRAM MEMORY (RETLW TABLE)

Address	Mnemonic	Description
09B	MKEY_0	
09C	MKEY_1	
09D	MKEY_2	
09E	MKEY_3	64-Bit Manufacturer's Code
09F	MKEY_4	(Used to generate decryption keys)
0A0	MKEY_5	
0A1	MKEY_6	
0A2	MKEY_7	

#### TABLE 7:TIMING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Typical	Unit
Output activation duration	500	ms
Transponder validation duration	330	ms
Erase all duration	4.2	S
Learn mode time-out	25	S

ltem	Reference	Supplier	Part Number	Description
1	C1	Digi-Key	P3499	1.5nF, 630V Polypropylene Capacitor
2	C2	Digi-Key	P4797	10nF, B Series 100V Polyester Capacitor
3	C3	Digi-Key	P4787	1.5nF, B Series 100V Polyester Capacitor
4	C4	Digi-Key	P4773	100pF, B Series 100V Polyester Capacitor
5	C5	Digi-Key	P4797	10nF, B Series 100V Polyester Capacitor
6	C6, C7, C11, C14	Digi-Key	1210PHCT	0.1µF, 50V Axial Ceramic Capacitor
7	C8, C9	Digi-Key	P4016A	22pF, 50V Ceramic Disc Capacitor
8	C10	Digi-Key	P918	22µF 25V, KG Series Miniature Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor
9	C12	Digi-Key	P6629	10μF 25V, Z Series Miniature Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor
10	D1, D2, D3, D4	Digi-Key	P403	3mm Red Diffused High Brightness LED
11	D5, D6, D7	Digi-Key	IN4148DICT	100V, 500 MW Fast Switching Diode
12	L1	Coilcraft	DO5022P-105	1mH, DO5022 Series Surface Mount Power Inductors
13	Q1	Digi-Key	2N3904	Small Signal General Purpose Transistor
14	R1	Digi-Key	180R W-1	180R, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
15	R2, R6, R7, R13, R14, R15	Digi-Key	10K W-1	10k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
16	R3	Digi-Key	100R W-1	100R, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
17	R4, R5	Digi-Key	470K W-1	470k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
18	R8	Digi-Key	56K W-1	56k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
19	R9	Digi-Key	22K W-1	22k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
20	R10, R11, R12, R19	Digi-Key	1K W-1	1k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
21	R16	Digi-Key	120K W-1	120k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
22	R17	Digi-Key	390K W-1	390k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
23	R18	Digi-Key	2.7K W-1	2.7k, 5% Metal Oxide Film Resistor
24	SW1, SW2	Digi-Key	P8006S	Momentary Push-button Switch
25	U1	Digi-Key	MM74HC4060N	14 Stage Binary counter
26	U2	Digi-Key	PIC16C56-XP/P	8-Bit CMOS Microcontroller
27	U3	Digi-Key	93LC46B-I/P	2K CMOS Serial EEPROM
28	U4	Digi-Key	LM78L05ACH	+5V 100 mA Positive Regulator, TO-39
29	U6	Digi-Key	LM358N	Low Power Dual OP Amp
30	U7	Digi-Key	158-2021-2	IC 4.63V UP Reset Monitor SOT-23
31	Y1	Digi-Key	X911	4 MHz ZTA Series Ceramic Resonator

**Note:** Different value of the same order may have to be used to compensate for tolerance variations in R1, L1, and C1 to keep the peak-to-peak voltage across L1 at 100V.

#### TABLE 9: BILL OF MATERIALS FOR TRANSPONDER

Item	Reference	Supplier	Part Number	Description
1	U5	Microchip	HCS410	KEELOQ Transponder IC
2	L2	Digi-Key	DN7437	1000 µH Power Axial Inductor
3	C13	Digi-Key	P4787	0.0015 μF 100V Poly B Series CAP
4	C14	Digi-Key	1210PHCT	0.1µF, 50V Axial Ceramic Capacitor

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Microchip Technology Inc. 2107 North First Street, Suite 590 San Jose, CA 95131 Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

Toronto

6285 Northam Drive, Suite 108 Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1X5, Canada Tel: 905-673-0699 Fax: 905-673-6509

#### ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia

Microchip Technology Australia Pty Ltd Suite 22, 41 Rawson Street Epping 2121, NSW Australia

Tel: 61-2-9868-6733 Fax: 61-2-9868-6755 China - Beijing

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Beijing Liaison Office Unit 915 Bei Hai Wan Tai Bldg. No. 6 Chaoyangmen Beidajie Beijing, 100027, No. China Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

#### China - Chengdu

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Chengdu Liaison Office Rm. 2401, 24th Floor, Ming Xing Financial Tower No. 88 TIDU Street Chengdu 610016, China Tel: 86-28-6766200 Fax: 86-28-6766599

#### China - Fuzhou

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Liaison Office Unit 28F, World Trade Plaza No. 71 Wusi Road Fuzhou 350001, China Tel: 86-591-7503506 Fax: 86-591-7503521 China - Shanghai

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Room 701, Bldg. B Far East International Plaza No. 317 Xian Xia Road Shanghai, 200051 Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86-21-6275-5060

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Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Liaison Office Rm. 1315, 13/F, Shenzhen Kerry Centre, Renminnan Lu Shenzhen 518001, China Tel: 86-755-2350361 Fax: 86-755-2366086 Hong Kong Microchip Technology Hongkong Ltd. Unit 901-6, Tower 2, Metroplaza

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#### India

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Denmark

Microchip Technology Nordic ApS **Regus Business Centre** Lautrup hoj 1-3 Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910 France Microchip Technology SARL Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy 43 Rue du Saule Trapu Batiment A - ler Etage 91300 Massy, France Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79 Germany Microchip Technology GmbH

Gustav-Heinemann Ring 125 D-81739 Munich, Germany Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44 Italy

Microchip Technology SRL Centro Direzionale Colleoni Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1 20041 Agrate Brianza Milan, Italy Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

#### United Kinadom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd. 505 Eskdale Road Winnersh Triangle Wokingham Berkshire, England RG41 5TU Tel: 44 118 921 5869 Fax: 44-118 921-5820

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