

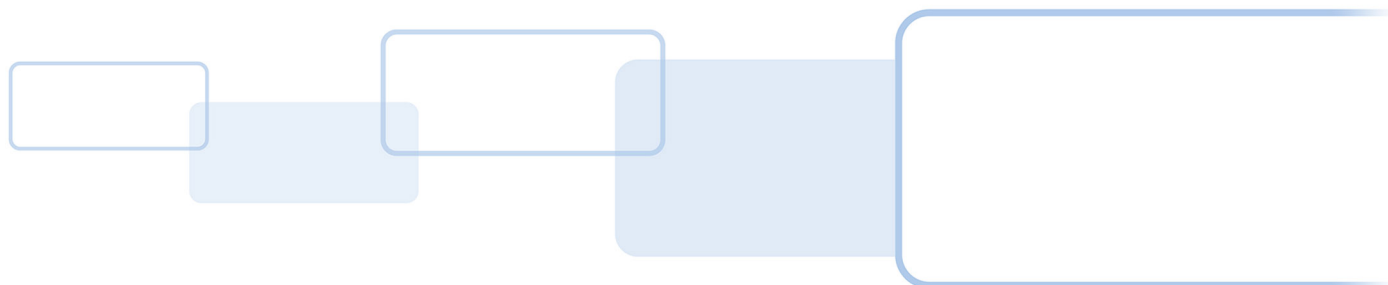


# OMNIKEY® CONTACT SMART CARD READERS

## SOFTWARE DEVELOPER GUIDE

PLT-03099, Rev. A.4

January 2020



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# Section 1

## 1 Introduction

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### 1.1 Purpose

This Software Developer Guide is intended for developers integrating ISO/IEC 7816 contact cards using OMNIKEY® Contact Smart Card Readers.

The following OMNIKEY readers are covered in this document:

- OMNIKEY 1021
- OMNIKEY 3021
- OMNIKEY 3121
- OMNIKEY 3121 RB
- OMNIKEY 6121

All readers listed are based on the OMNIKEY Contact Smart Card chipset.

### 1.2 Product description

OMNIKEY Smart Card Readers open new market opportunities for system integrators seeking simple reader integration and development using standard interfaces, such as CCID (Circuit Card Interface Device). These readers work without installing or maintaining device drivers, only an operating system driver, for example Microsoft CCID driver, is necessary.

Features of the OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader include supporting the ISO/IEC 7816-3 card technology as well as synchronous cards support.

### 1.3 Key features

- **CCID Support** - Removes the requirement to install drivers on standard operating systems to fully support capabilities of the reader board.
- **ISO/IEC 7816-3** - Supports the common contact card technology including synchronous card support.
- **Rapid and Easy Integration** - No special driver installation is required.
- **Advanced Power Management** - Supports Low Power modes specified by USB:
  - Allows the host device to turn off the reader to save power (while the reader is still able to detect cards, with reduced power).
  - Allows the reader to wake up the host device.

## 1.4 Reference documents

Document number	Description
CCID Specification	Specification for Integrated Circuit(s) Cards Interface Devices. Revision 1.1
ISO 7816-3	Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 3: Organization, security and commands for interchange. Third Edition 2016.
ISO 7816-4	Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 4: Organization, security and commands for interchange. Second Edition 2005.
ISO 8825	ISO/IEC8825 ASN.1 encoding rules Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER). Fourth Edition 2008 or X.690 Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER).
PCSC-3-Sup-CL	Interoperability Specification for ICCs and Personal Computer Systems Part 3. Supplemental Document for Contactless ICCs Revision 2.02.00
PCSC-3	Interoperability Specification for ICCs and Personal Computer Systems Part 3. Requirements for PC-Connected Interface Devices Revision 2.01.09
PCSC-3-Sup	Interoperability Specification for ICCs and Personal Computer Systems Part 3. Supplemental Document Revision 2.01.08
PCSC-3-AMD	Interoperability Specification for ICCs and Personal Computer Systems Part 3. Requirements for PC-Connected Interface Devices - AMENDMENT 1 Revision 2.01.09

## 1.5 Abbreviations and definitions

Abbreviation	Description
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
API	Application Programming Interface
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
BER	Basic Encoding Rules
CLA	Class byte of an APDU
CSN	Card Serial Number
DER	Distinguished Encoding Rules
IFD	Interface Device (for accessing ICC card)
MAC	Message Authentication Code
MSDN	Microsoft Developer Network
OID	Object Identifier
PAC	Physical Access Control
PACS	PAC Physical Access Control Services
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PC/SC	Personal Computer / Smart Card
SIO	Secure Identity Object

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# Section 2

## 2 Getting started

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### 2.1 Driver installation

No extra driver installation is necessary and every CCID compliant driver should work with the reader. However, Microsoft's CCID driver prevents the execution of CCID Escape commands. If an application uses CCID Escape commands these have to be enabled, see *Appendix A - Enabling Escape CCID commands*.

### 2.2 HID OMNIKEY® Workbench

HID OMNIKEY® Contact Smart Card Readers can be configured using the OMNIKEY Workbench Tool, available from <https://www.hidglobal.com/drivers>.

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# Section 3

## 3 Host interfaces

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### 3.1 USB

OMNIKEY® Smart Card Readers support USB 2.0 Full Speed (12 Mbit/s) interface.

The device enumerates as a single device. USB protocol stack implements the following device class:

- CCID (Integrated Circuit Cards Interface Device, v1.1)

#### 3.1.1 Endpoints assignment

The table below lists the USB protocol stack endpoints, their parameters and functional assignment.

Endpoint	Description	Type	Max. packet size
EPX	Control Endpoint	Interrupt IN/OUT	
EPX	Smart Card	Bulk OUT	
EPX	Smart Card	Bulk IN	
EPX	Smart Card	Interrupt IN	

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# Section 4

## 4 Human interface

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### 4.1 LEDs

The reader is equipped with a single LED / two LEDs to indicate the current status of the smart card reader. The DATA LED is ON when the smart card is powered. The LED is OFF when the smart card is not powered. The LED blinks when the smart card reader transmits or receives any data to/from host computer.

Typically, the operating system powers the smart card when it is inserted into the slot. In this case, the DATA LED is ON. After a few seconds, if no application makes use of the smart card, the LED is OFF indicating card power is off. If any application communicates with the smart card, the LED stays ON and blinks to indicate data transmission.

The function of this LED cannot be modified. Only blinking parameters, such as frequency or period, may be altered.

The LED does not blink during EEPROM read/write operations on FLASH versions of the reader, but does blink on ROM versions of the reader.

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# Section 5

## 5 Contact Card Interface

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OMNIKEY® Smart Card Readers are compliant with the CCID specification. Each product includes the following functionality:

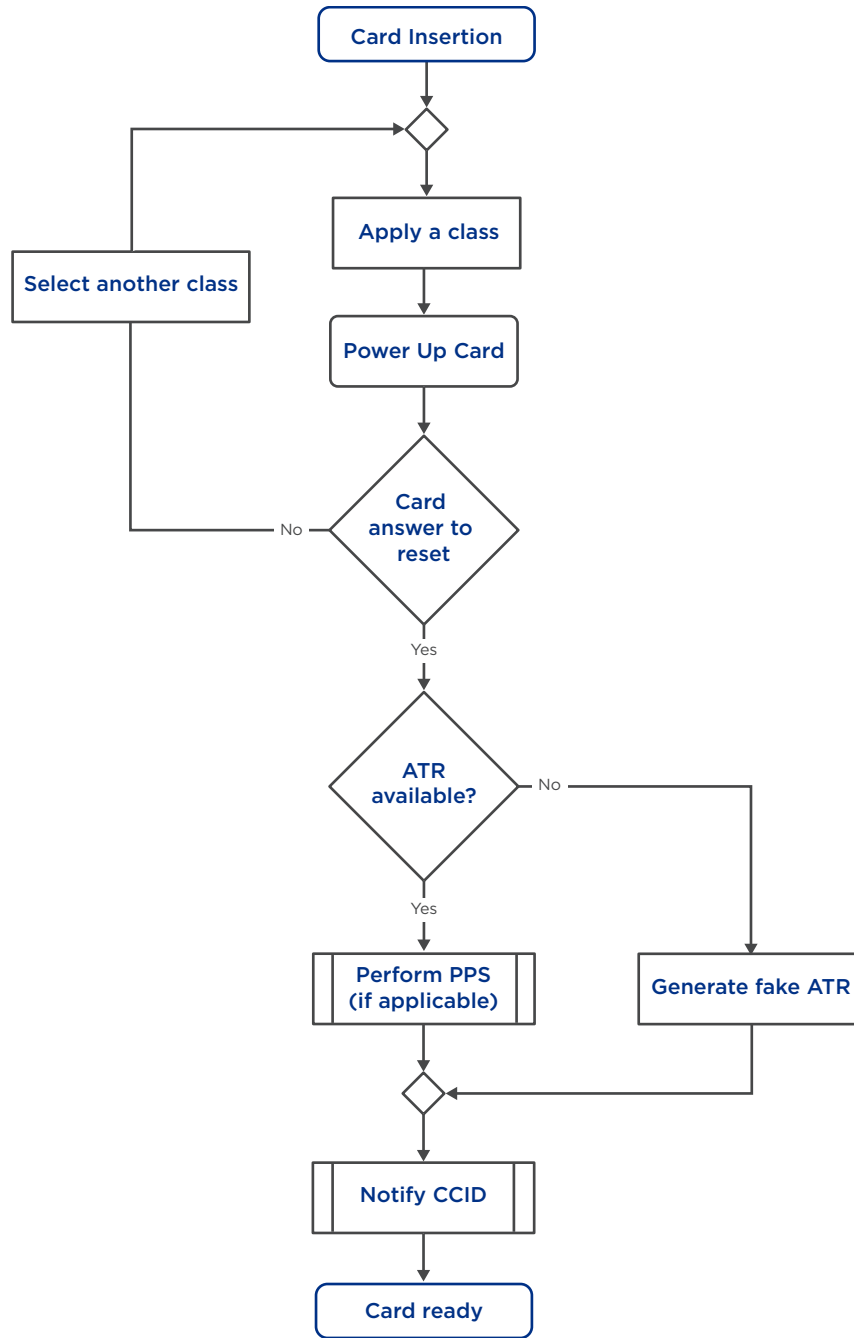
- Configurable Voltage Selection
- Configurable Data Exchange Level: TPDU, APDU, Extended APDU (for T = 1 cards only)
- Configurable Operation Mode: ISO or EMVCo

### 5.1 Card activation

Before a card is ready for data exchange it must be properly activated. The following diagram shows the activation sequence:

1. The card is inserted into a contact slot.
2. The reader chooses the supply voltage and powers up the card.
3. If there is no response from the card another class is selected and the power up sequence is repeated. The sequence of voltage selection is configurable with the `voltageSelection` parameter. If the card responds the response is evaluated.
4. If the card returns valid ATR, the PPS procedure follows (if applicable). If there is no ATR (i.e. some I<sup>2</sup>C cards), the state of lines is checked and the fake ATR composed.
5. Finally the reader notifies CCID about the card presence.

### Card activation





## 5.2 Voltage selection

OMNIKEY Smart Card Readers support all classes listed in ISO/IEC 7816-3.

It is possible to set the following voltage sequence during the voltage selection process. This can be used for a card that supports more than one class or to accelerate activation time.

Voltage selection sequence is encoded in one byte:

### Voltage Sequence

82h								
Sequence			3		2		1	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Voltage	0	0	01 - 1.8 V 10 - 3 V 11 - 5 V		01 - 1.8 V 10 - 3 V 11 - 5 V		01 - 1.8 V 10 - 3 V 11 - 5 V	

If all bits are 0, automatic voltage selection is set. This means the device driver is responsible for voltage selection. The Microsoft CCID driver voltage selection sequence is: 5 V, 3 V, 1.8 V. Bits 7 and 6 are ignored and should be set to 0.

Examples:

1Bh (27dec) = 00**011011**: 5 V -> 3 V -> 1.8 V

39h (57dec) = 00**111001**: 1.8 V -> 3 V -> 5 V

The default value is 39h (1.8 V -> 3 V -> 5 V) as shown in the example above.

## 5.3 Data exchange level

OMNIKEY Smart Card Readers support the following protocols as defined in ISO/IEC 7816 -3:

- T = 0, T = 1
- S = 8, S = 9, S = 10

The data exchange level can be configured in one of the following ways:

- TPDU exchange level
- APDU exchange level
- Extended APDU exchange level

### Exchange level

80h	
Value	Comments
01h	TPDU exchange level
02h	APDU exchange level
03h	Extended APDU exchange level

### 5.3.1 TPDU exchange level

Transmission Protocol Data Unit (TPDU) level of communication is a type of exchange with the host. For TPDU level exchanges, the CCID provides the transportation of the host's APDU to the ICC's (Integrated Circuit Card) TPDU. This protocol is described in ISO 7816-3.

**Note:** For synchronous cards the T = 0 protocol is emulated.

### 5.3.2 APDU exchange level

Application Protocol Data Unit (APDU) level of communication is a type of exchange with the host. For APDU level exchanges, the CCID provides the transportation of host's APDU to the ICC's (Integrated Circuit Card) TPDU. Two APDU levels are defined, short APDU and extended APDU. APDU commands and responses are defined in ISO 7816-4.

### 5.3.3 Extended APDU exchange level

The extended APDU data exchange is supported for T = 1 cards only. For T = 0 cards the application should use the ENVELOPE command instead.

## 5.4 Operating mode

### 5.4.1 ISO mode

This is the default mode of operation for smart card readers. It is designated to operate with ISO 7816-4 compatible cards and synchronous cards.

### 5.4.2 EMVCo mode

This mode is suitable to operate with cards that fulfill the EMVCo specification.

Compared to ISO Mode:

- Only 5 V power supply
- Synchronous cards not supported

#### Operating mode

83h	
Value	Comments
00h	ISO/IEC 7816 mode
01h	EMVCo mode

## 5.5 Automatic PPS

OMNIKEY Smart Card Readers support automatic protocol and parameters selection (PPS). Automatic PPS can be configured in one of the following ways:

- Automatic PPS disabled (default)
- Automatic PPS enabled with protocol T1
- Automatic PPS enabled with protocol T0

### Automatic PPS

84h	
Value	Comments
00h	Automatic PPS disabled (default). Protocol and parameters selection is done by the driver.
01h	Automatic PPS enabled with protocol T1
02h	Automatic PPS enabled with protocol T0

## 5.6 Card class support

OMNIKEY Smart Card Readers support automatic handling of the card class. Card class change support can be configured in one of following ways:

- Card class change support disabled
- Card class change support enabled (default)

### Card class support

85h	
Value	Comments
00h	Card class change support disabled
01h	Card class change support enabled (default)

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# Section 6

## 6 Personal Computer / Smart Card

OMNIKEY® Smart Card Readers access contact cards through the framework defined in PC/SC. This makes card integration a straight forward process for any developer who is already familiar with this framework.

The Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Library contains valuable information and complete documentation of the SCard API within the MSDN Platform SDK.

See: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa380149\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa380149(v=vs.85).aspx)

### 6.1 How to access a smart card or reader through PC/SC

The following steps provide a guideline to create your first smart card application using the industry standard, PC/SC compliant API function calls. The function definitions provided are taken verbatim from the MSDN Library [MSDNLIB]. For additional descriptions of these and other PC/SC functions provided by the Microsoft Windows PC/SC smart card components, refer to the MSDN Library.

See: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms953432.aspx>

#### 1. Establish Context

This step initializes the PC/SC API and allocates all resources necessary for a smart card session. The `SCardEstablishContext` function establishes the resource manager context (scope) within which database operations are performed.

```
LONG SCardEstablishContext( IN DWORD dwScope,
                           IN LPCVOID pvReserved1,
                           IN LPCVOID pvReserved2,
                           OUT LPSCARDCONTEXT phContext);
```

#### 2. Get Status Change

Checks the status of the reader for card insertion, removal or availability. The `SCardGetStatusChange` function blocks execution until the current availability of the cards in a specific set of readers change. The caller supplies a list of monitored readers and the maximum wait time (in milliseconds) for an action to occur on one of the listed readers.

```
LONG SCardGetStatusChange( IN SCARDCONTEXT hContext,
                           IN DWORD dwTimeout,
                           IN OUT LPSCARD_READERSTATE rgReaderStates,
                           IN DWORD cReaders);
```

### 3. List Readers

To acquire a list of all PC/SC readers use the `SCardListReaders` function. Look for HID Global OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader in the returned list. If multiple Contact Smart Card readers are connected to your system, they will be enumerated.

Example: HID Global OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader 0, and HID Global OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader 1.

```
LONG SCardListReaders( IN SCARDCONTEXT hContext,
                      IN LPCTSTR mszGroups,
                      OUT LPTSTR mszReaders,
                      IN OUT LPDWORD pcchReaders);
```

### 4. Connect

Connect to the card. The `SCardConnect` function establishes a connection (using a specific resource manager context) between the calling application and a smart card contained by a specific reader. If no card exists in the specified reader, an error is returned.

```
LONG SCardConnect( IN SCARDCONTEXT hContext,
                  IN LPCTSTR szReader,
                  IN DWORD dwShareMode,
                  IN DWORD dwPreferredProtocols,
                  OUT LPSCARDHANDLE phCard,
                  OUT LPDWORD pdwActiveProtocol);
```

### 5. Exchange Data and Commands with the Card or the reader

Exchange command and data through APDUs. The `SCardTransmit` function sends a service request to the smart card, expecting to receive data back from the card.

```
LONG SCardTransmit( IN SCARDHANDLE hCard,
                   IN LPCSCARD_IO_REQUEST pioSendPci,
                   IN LPBYTE pbSendBuffer,
                   IN DWORD cbSendLength,
                   IN OUT LPSCARD_IO_REQUEST pioRecvPci,
                   OUT LPBYTE pbRecvBuffer,
                   IN OUT LPDWORD pcbRecvLength);
```

**Note:** The application communicates through `SCardControl()` in environments where:

- `SCardTransmit()` is not allowed without an ICC
- `SCardTransmit()` is not allowed for any other reasons
- Developers prefer the application communicate through `SCardControl()`

The application retrieves the control code corresponding to `FEATURE_CCID_ESC_COMMAND` (see part 10, rev.2.02.07). In case this feature is not returned, the application may try `SCARD_CTL_CODE (3500)` as a control code to use.

```
LONG SCardControl( IN SCARDHANDLE hCard,
                  IN DWORD dwControlCode,
                  IN LPCVOID lpInBuffer,
                  IN DWORD nInBufferSize,
                  OUT LPVOID lpOutBuffer,
                  IN DWORD nOutBufferSize,
                  OUT LPDWORD lpBytesReturned);
```



## 6. Disconnect

It is not necessary to disconnect the card after the completion of all transactions, but it is recommended. The `SCardDisconnect` function terminates a connection previously opened between the calling application and a smart card in the target reader.

```
LONG SCardDisconnect( IN SCARDHANDLE hCard,
                     IN DWORD dwDisposition);
```

## 7. Release

This step ensures all system resources are released. The `SCardReleaseContext` function closes an established resource manager context, freeing any resources allocated under that context.

```
LONG SCardReleaseContext( IN SCARDCONTEXT hContext);
```

## 6.2 Vendor specific commands

Card readers support features outside the specified commands of PC/SC. To allow applications to control these features a generic command needs to be used. Use of a generic command prevents conflicts of reserved INS values used by certain card readers. This command allows applications to control device specific features provided by the reader.

**Note:** According to ISO-7816-3 standards, INS bytes 6x and 9x are invalid. The reader will pass the commands without checking the custom instruction. These INS bytes are reserved for SW1.

### Command APDU

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data field	Le
FFh	70h	07h	6Bh	xx	DER TLV coded PDU (Vendor Payload)	xx

The IFD supports the INS Byte 70h for vendor specific proprietary commands.

P1 and P2 constitute the vendor ID. For OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader products the VID = 076Bh.

The Data Field is constructed as ASN.1 objects/items, whereby every OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader object is identified by a unique Object Identifier (OID).

OIDs are organized as a leaf tree under an invisible root node. The following table shows the first root nodes.

Vendor command	Tag value	Vendor payload branch
	A2h (constructed)	readerInformationApi
	BCh (constructed)	deviceSpecificCommand
	9Dh (primitive) BDh (constructed)	response
	9Eh (primitive)	errorResponse

The following sub-sections present all OIDs.

## 6.2.1 Response APDU

For all commands encapsulated in generic 70h APDU, the IFD returns the response frame constructed as follows.

Data field	SW1 SW2
DER TLV coded Response PDU	See ISO 7816-4

The two last bytes of the response frame are always return code, SW1SW2.

In cases of an ISO 7816 violation, the return code is according to ISO 7816-4 and the data field may be empty.

In cases of positive processing or internal errors, the IFD returns SW1SW2 = 9000 and the data field is encapsulated in the response TAG (9Dh or BDh) or error response TAG (9Eh).

The response includes more than one leaf, depending on the request. Each leaf is encapsulated in the leaf tag.

## 6.2.2 Error response

The error response tag caused by the firmware core is 9Eh (Class Context Specific) + (Primitive) + (1Eh). The length is two bytes. The first byte is the cycle in which the error occurred and the second byte is the exception type.

9E 02 xx yy 90 00	
Value	Description
9Eh	Tag = Error Response (0Eh) + (Class Context Specific) + (Primitive)
02h	Len = 2
cycle	Value byte 1: Cycle in which the error occurred, see <b>Error Cycle</b>
error	Value byte 2: Error code, see <b>Error Code</b>
SW1	90
SW2	00

### Error cycle

First value byte	
Cycle	Description
0	HID Proprietary Command APDU
1	HID Proprietary Response APDU
2	HID Read or Write EEPROM Structure
3	RFU
4	RFU
5	RFU



## Error code

Second value byte		
Exception		Description
3	03h	NOT_SUPPORTED
4	04h	TLV_NOT_FOUND
5	05h	TLV_MALFORMED
6	06h	ISO_EXCEPTION
11	0Bh	PERSISTENT_TRANSACTION_ERROR
12	0Ch	PERSISTENT_WRITE_ERROR
13	0Dh	OUT_OF_PERSISTENT_MEMORY
15	0Fh	PERSISTENT_MEMORY_OBJECT_NOT_FOUND
17	11h	INVALID_STORE_OPERATION
19	13h	TLV_INVALID_STRENGTH
20	14h	TLV_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER
21	15h	DATA_OBJECT_READONLY
31	1F	APPLICATION_EXCEPTION (Destination Node ID mismatch)
42	2Ah	MEDIA_TRANSMIT_EXCEPTION (Destination Node ID mismatch)
43	2Bh	SAM_INSUFFICIENT_MSGHEADER (Secure Channel ID not allowed)
47	2Fh	TLV_INVALID_INDEX
48	30h	SECURITY_STATUS_NOT_SATISFIED
49	31h	TLV_INVALID_VALUE
50	32h	TLV_INVALID_TREE
64	40h	RANDOM_INVALID
65	41h	OBJECT_NOT_FOUND

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# Section 7

## 7 Asynchronous cards support

Asynchronous cards contain a CPU or are memory cards that are accessed through ISO7816-4 compliant framed APDU commands. This type of card supports at least one of the asynchronous protocols T=0 or T=1. No additional libraries or third-party software components are necessary to integrate contactless CPU cards.

There is no standard list of APDUs (except those specified in PCSC-3). Typically a card has its own list of unique commands. Consult the specific card specification for full list of supported commands.

### 7.1 Standard APDU

Standard APDU is the application data unit that allows a maximum of 255 bytes of data to be sent to the card. It is supported by all ISO7816-4 compatible cards.

#### 7.1.1 Command APDU definition

Command APDU is sent by the reader to the card. It contains a mandatory four byte header and from 0 to 255 bytes of data.

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Command Data	Le
-----	-----	----	----	----	--------------	----

**CLA** - Instruction class

**INS** - Instruction code

**P1, P2** - Command parameters

**Lc** - Number of command data bytes of data

**Command Data** - Lc number bytes of data

**Le** - Maximum number of expected response bytes

If Le is omitted, any number of bytes in response is accepted. If Le=0, the reader does not expect any response data (except 2 status bytes SW1, SW2).

If the length of command data is 0, Lc must be omitted.

#### 7.1.2 Response APDU definition

Response APDU is sent by the card to the reader. It contains from 0 to 255 bytes of data and two mandatory status bytes SW1 and SW2.

Command Data	SW1	SW2
--------------	-----	-----

## 7.2 Extended APDU

Extended APDU is an extension to the standard APDU. It allows for more than 255 bytes of data to be transmitted in command and response. Extended APDU is backward compatible with Standard APDU. Command and response APDU look exactly the same for both types if the data length is equal or less than 255 bytes.

To use extended APDU the card must support it and the reader must operate in Extended APDU mode. For additional information on how to enable this mode, see *Section 5.3.3 Extended APDU exchange level*.

The only difference between Standard APDU and Extended APDU is the length of the Lc and Le fields. In Extended APDU these may be omitted, 1 or 3 bytes depending of the length of data.

If the length of command data is less or equal to 255 the same rules apply to Lc as for Standard APDU. If the length of data is greater than 255, Lc must be 3 bytes in length with the first byte equal to 0 and the two following bytes encoding actual command data length.

Similar rules apply to Le. It may be omitted or 1 byte in the same way as for Standard APDU. If more than 255 bytes of data is expected, it may be 2 bytes long if Lc indicates extended length or 3 bytes long with first byte equal to 0 if there is no Lc field or Lc indicates length less than 256 bytes (Standard APDU).

For more detailed description of data length encoding rules, please see ISO7816-4.

# Section 8

## 8 Synchronous cards support

The device provides two ways to access synchronous cards. One option is PC/SC, a command set that uses standard APDU syntax and standard `SCardTransmit()` API, but uses the reserved value of the CLA byte of 'FF'. The other is through Vendor Specific proprietary synchronous API.

### 8.1 PC/SC command set

The following are supported through PC/SC.

Command	Comments
READ_BINARY	Implemented according to PC/SC spec
UPDATE_BINARY	Implemented according to PC/SC spec
VERIFY	Implemented according to PC/SC spec
READ_PROTECTION_MEMORY	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for SLE 4418/28/32/42
COMPARE_AND_PROTECT	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for SLE 4418/28/32/42
MODIFY	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for SLE 4418/28/32/42
I2C_INIT	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for I2C cards
I2C_WRITE	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for I2C cards
I2C_READ	Proprietary extension to PC/SC Applicable for I2C cards

## 8.1.1 Read Binary

This function reads data from the synchronous smart card. If the **Le** field is set to '00', then all bytes, until the end of the file, is read within the limit of 256 for a short **Le** field.

### Read Binary Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	B0h	Address MSB	Address LSB	—	—	xx

**Note:** Read Binary Extended Command with the first byte of the **Le** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

### Read Binary Output

Data Out
Data + SW1 SW2

### Read Binary Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	81h	Part of returned data may be corrupted
		82h	End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
<b>Error</b>	69h	81h	Command incompatible
		82h	Security status not satisfied (no PIN presented)
		86h	Command not allowed
	6Ah	81h	Function not supported
		82h	File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist
	6Ch	xxh	Wrong length (wrong number Le; 'xx' is the exact number)

## 8.1.2 Update Binary

This function writes data on the synchronous smart card. If the **Lc** field is set to '00', then 256 bytes, until the end of the file, is written for a short **Lc** field.

### Update Binary Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	D6h	Address MSB	Address LSB	xx	Data	—

**Note:** Update Binary Extended Command with first byte of the **Le** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

### Update Binary Output

Data Out
SW1 SW2

### Update Binary Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	81h 82h	Part of returned data may be corrupted End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
	<b>Error</b>	65h	81h
69h		81h 82h 86h	Command incompatible Security status not satisfied (no PIN presented) Command not allowed
6Ah		81h 82h	Function not supported File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist

### 8.1.3 Verify

For some synchronous cards (SLE 4428/42) a security code logic exists which controls the write/erase access to the memory.

SLE 4442 contains a 4-byte security memory with an Error Counter EC (bit 0 to bit 2) and 3 bytes reference data (PIN).

SLE 4428 contains a 3 byte security memory with Error Counter EC and 2 bytes reference data (PIN).

After power on, the whole memory, except for the reference data (PIN), is read only. Once a successful comparison of verification data with the internal reference data has taken place the memory will have full access functionality (read/write/erase) until power is switched off.

The value of the Error Counter determines the number of possible attempts to verify PIN code. For SLE 4428 there are a maximum of 8 tries, for SLE 4442 there are a maximum of 3 tries.

#### Verify Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	20h	00h	00h	PIN Length	PIN	—

**Note:** Verify Extended Command with first byte of the **Le** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

#### Verify Output

Data Out
SW1 SW2

#### Verify Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	63h	00h CXh	No information is given Counter (verification failed; 'X' encodes the number of further allowed retries)
	<b>Error</b>	65h	81h
69h		82h 83h 84h	Security status not satisfied Verify method blocked Reference data not usable
		6Ah	88h



## 8.1.4 Read Protection Memory

For each byte of some synchronous cards (SLE 4418/28/32/42) a protection bit exists. This bit should be retrievable for applications.

### Read Protection Memory Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	3Ah	Address MSB	Address LSB	—	—	xx

Each bit of the protection memory is returned in one complete byte and occupies bit 0. Bit 1-7 are RFU and set 0x00.

For the sequence of the protection bits LSB coding is used.

**Note:** Read Protection Memory Extended Command with first byte of the **Le** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

### Read Protection Memory Output

Data Out
Data + SW1 SW2

0x00: Protection bit is not set

0x01: Protection bit is set

### Read Protection Memory Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	81h	End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
<b>Error</b>	69h	81h	Command incompatible
		82h	Security status not satisfied (no PIN presented)
		86h	Command not allowed
	6Ah	81h	Function not supported
		82h	File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist
	6Fh	00h	Unknown / not supported Card-Protocol

### 8.1.5 Compare and Protect

For each byte of some synchronous cards (SLE 4418/28/32/42) a protection bit exists. This command compares the data with the memory and sets the protection bit if the data matches with the memory and the protection bit is not set for this data byte.

SLE 4432/42 has a special protection memory. In this case the function only compares data in the protection memory.

#### Compare and Protect Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	30h	00h	03h	5 + N	See <b>Data In - field buildup</b> table	—

**Note:** Compare and Protect Extended Command with first byte of the **Lc** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

#### Data In - field buildup

Version	Flag 1	Flag 2	Address	Address	Data to Compare
01h	00h	00h	MSB	LSB	N Data-Bytes

#### Compare and Protect Output

Data Out
(Address MSB LSB) + SW1 SW2

The address is only returned if an error occurred while comparing the data bytes.

#### Compare and Protect Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	82h	End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
<b>Error</b>	69h	81h	Command incompatible
		82h	Security status not satisfied (no PIN presented)
		86h	Command not allowed
	6Ah	81h	Function not supported
		82h	File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist
	6Fh	00h	Unknown / not supported Card-Protocol

## 8.1.6 Modify

Synchronous cards such as SLE 4418/28/32/42 provide functionality to change the current PIN.

### Modify Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	21h	00h	00h	Old PIN + New PIN Length	Old PIN + New PIN	—

**Note:** Old PIN + New PIN always needed for correct Modify execution.

### Modify Output

Data Out
SW1 SW2

### Modify Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	63h	00h CXh	No information given Counter (verification failed; 'X' encodes the number of further allowed retries)
	<b>Error</b>	65h	81h
69h		82h 83h	Security status not satisfied Verify method blocked
		6Fh	00h

## 8.1.7 I2C Init

This command initializes an I2C card with parameters such as Page size, Number of Address Bytes and Memory size. Predefined card types can be called with the Type - byte. If the Type - byte is zero, their own parameters will be taken if they are valid.

### I2C Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	30h	00h	04h	08h	See <b>Data In - field buildup</b> table	—

### Data In - field buildup

Version (1 byte)	Type (1 byte)	Page size (1 byte)	Number of address bytes (1 byte)	Memory size (4 bytes, MSB first)
01h	See <b>Type - definitions</b> table			

### Type - definitions

Type	Page Size	Number of address bytes	Memory size	Card
00h	XX	XX	MSB XX XX LSB	undefined
01h	8	1	256	ST14C02C
02h	8	1	512	ST14C04C
03h	32	2	4096	ST14E32
04h	16	1	512	M14C04
05h	16	1	2048	M14C16
06h	32	2	4096	M14C32
07h	32	2	8192	M14C64
08h	64	2	16384	M14I28
09h	64	2	32768	M14256
0Ah	8	1	256	GFM2K
0Bh	16	1	512	GFM4K
0Ch	32	2	4096	GFM32K
0Dh	8	1	128	AT24C01A
0Eh	8	1	256	AT24C02
0Fh	16	1	512	AT24C04
10h	16	1	1024	AT24C08
11h	16	1	2048	AT24C16
12h	16	1	2048	AT24C164
13h	32	2	4096	AT24C32
14h	32	2	8192	AT24C64
15h	64	2	16384	AT24C128
16h	64	2	32768	AT24C256

Type	Page Size	Number of address bytes	Memory size	Card
17h	64	2	16384	AT24CS128
18h	64	2	32768	AT24CS256
19h	128	2	65536	AT24C512
1Ah	0 (=256)	2	131072	AT24C1024
1Bh	4	1	256	X24026

### 2IC Init Output

Data Out
SW1 SW2

### I2C Init Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	63h	00h	No information given
<b>Error</b>	69h	86h	Command not allowed (wrong parameters)
	6Ah	81h	Function not supported
	6Fh	00h	Unknown / not supported Card-Protocol

## 8.1.8 I2C Write

This command writes data on the I2C card. The command can only write to a maximum of 250 bytes at once.

### I2C Write Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	30h	00h	06h	5 + N	See <b>Data In - field buildup</b> table	—

The **Lc** field contains the number of Data-Bytes to write. 5 Bytes need to be added because of the 5 Byte-Header.

**Note:** I2C Write Extended Command with first byte of the **Lc** field equal to 0x00 is not supported.

### Data In - field buildup

Version (1 byte)	Address bytes (4 bytes, MSB first)	Data (0 - 250 bytes)
01h	MSB XX XX LSB	Data to write

### I2C Write Output

Data Out
SW1 SW2

### I2C Write Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	82h	End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
<b>Error</b>	69h	81h 86h	Command incompatible Command not allowed
	6Ah	81h 82h	Function not supported File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist
	6Fh	00h	Unknown / not supported Card-Protocol

### 8.1.9 I2C Read

This command reads the content from the I2C card.

#### I2C Read Command

CLA	INS	P1	P2	Lc	Data In	Le
FFh	30h	00h	05h	09h	See <b>Data In - field buildup</b> table	—

#### Data In-Field Buildup

Version (1 byte)	Address bytes (4 bytes, MSB first)	Length (4 bytes, MSB first)
01h	MSB XX XX LSB	MSB XX XX LSB <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Maximum length value is 0x000000FD (253).

#### I2C Read Output

Data Out
Data + SW1 SW2

#### I2C Read Error Codes

	SW1	SW2	Meaning
<b>Warning</b>	62h	82h	End of file reached before reading expected number of bytes
<b>Error</b>	69h	81h	Command incompatible
		86h	Command not allowed
	6Ah	81h 82h	Function not supported File not found / Addressed block or byte does not exist
	6Fh	00h	Unknown Protocol / Memory Allocation failure

## 8.2 Vendor-specific synchronous command set

These commands allow applications to communicate with synchronous contact cards using raw native card commands directly sent to the card by the Bus Protocol.

All synchronous contact card commands are identified by a unique ASN.1 leaf. The root is defined as a Synchronous Card Command and is encapsulated in vendor specific generic command. Under this root are specific commands for 2WBP (2 Wire Bus Protocol), 3WBP (3 Wire Bus Protocol) and I2C cards, organized as follows.

### Synchronous Card Command Structure

Vendor command	Tag value	Native card command
	A6h (constructed)	2WBPPReaderWrite [A0h] 3WBPPReaderWrite [A1h] I2CReaderWrite [A0h]

### 8.2.1 2WBP Read/Write

This command allows communication with a synchronous contact smart card that supports a 2 Wire Bus Protocol (2WBP) such as SLE 4432/42.

Each command consists of three bytes:

- Control
- Address
- Data

For SLE 4432 there are four commands available. These are listed in the table below.

#### 2WBP Common Commands

Byte 1 Control								Byte 2 Address	Byte 3 Data	Command
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	A7 - A0	D7 - D0	
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	address	no effect	Read Main Memory
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	address	input data	Update Main Memory
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	no effect	no effect	Read Protection Memory
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	address	input data	Write Protection Memory

In addition to the above commands there are three commands available for the SLE 4442. These are listed in the table below.

#### 2WBP SLE 4442 only Commands

Byte 1 Control								Byte 2 Address	Byte 3 Data	Command
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	A7 - A0	D7 - D0	
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	no effect	no effect	Read Security Memory
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	address	input data	Update Security Memory
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	address	input data	Compare Verification Data



More information can be found in *ICs for Chip Cards Intelligent 256-Byte EEPROM SLE 4432/SLE 4442* datasheet prepared by SIEMENS.

### Example Update Main Memory

#### Command:

```
FF 70 07 6B 07      //Vendor Specific APDU with 7 bytes object
  A6 05             //Synchronous Card Command
    A0 03           //2WBPReadWrite
      38 AA 55      //Control = 0x38, Address = 0xAA, Data = 0x55
        00          //Le
```

#### Reply:

```
BD 02              //Response
  A0 00             //Received data (0 bytes)
    99 00           //SW1SW2
```

### Example Read Main Memory

#### Command:

```
FF 70 07 6B 07      //Vendor Specific APDU with 7 bytes object
  A6 05             //Synchronous Card Command
    A0 03           //2WBPReadWrite
      30 AA 00      //Control = 0x30, Address = 0xAA, Data = 0x00
        00          //Le
```

#### Reply:

```
BD 03              //Response
  A0 01             //Received data (1 byte)
    55              //Data
      99 00         //SW1SW2
```

### 8.2.2 3WBP Read/Write

This command allows communication with a synchronous contact smart card that supports a 3 Wire Bus Protocol (3WBP) such as SLE 4418/28.

Each command consists of three bytes.

#### 3WBP Control Words for Commands Entry

Byte 1								Byte 2	Byte 3	Command
A9	A8	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	A7 - A0	D7 - D0	
address bit 9 and 0		1	1	0	0	0	1	address bit 7 - 0	input data	Write and erase with protect bit
		1	1	0	0	1	1		input data	Write and erase without protect bit
		1	1	0	0	0	0		comparison data	Write protect bit with data comparison (verification)
		0	0	1	1	0	0		no effect	Read 9 bits, data with protect bit
		0	0	1	1	1	0		no effect	Read 8 bits, data without protect bit
		1	1	0	0	0	1		input data	Write and erase with protect bit

#### 3WBP SLE 4442 only Commands

Byte 1								Byte 2	Byte 3	Command
A9	A8	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	A7 - A0	D7 - D0	
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0xFD	bit mask	Write error counter
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0xFE	PIN byte 1	Verify first PIN byte
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0xFF	PIN byte 2	Verify second PIN byte

More information can be found in *ICs for Chip Cards SLE 4418/SLE 4428 Intelligent 8-Kbit EEPROM* datasheet prepared by SIEMENS.

### Example Read Memory with Protect Bit

#### Command:

```
FF 70 07 6B 07      //Vendor Specific APDU with 7 bytes object
  A6 05              //Synchronous Card Command
    A1 03            //3WBPReadWrite
      0C AA 00       //Address = 0xAA
        00           //Le
```

#### Reply:

```
BD 04              //Response
  A1 02            //Received data (2 bytes)
    AA 80          //Data = 0xAA, Protect bit = 0x80 (set)
      90 00        //SW1SW2
```

### Example Write Memory without Protect Bit

#### Command:

```
FF 70 07 6B 07      //Vendor Specific APDU with 7 bytes object
  A6 05              //Synchronous Card Command
    A1 03            //3WBPReadWrite
      33 AA BB       //Address = 0xAA, Data = 0xBB
        00           //Le
```

#### Reply:

```
BD 02              //Response
  A1 00            //Received data (0 bytes)
    90 00          //SW1SW2
```

### 8.2.3 I2C Read/Write

This command allows communication with a synchronous contact smart card that supports a I2C Bus Protocol such as AT24C01/02/04/.../1024 etc.

Each command consists of 5+N bytes.

#### I2C Read/Write Command

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description
0	Address length	1	1, 2, 3	length of address: 1...salve address only 2...slave address + byte-subaddress 3...slave address + word-subaddress
1	Bytes to read/write	1	N	# of bytes to read/write
2	Address	1		device address
3	Subaddress 1	1		First byte of subaddress
4	Subaddress 2	1		Second byte of subaddress
5	Data	N		array of data bytes

**Note:** 32 bytes is the maximum value of “Bytes to read/write” field.

The device address word consists of a mandatory one, zero sequence for the first four most significant bits as shown. This is common to all I2C EEPROM devices.

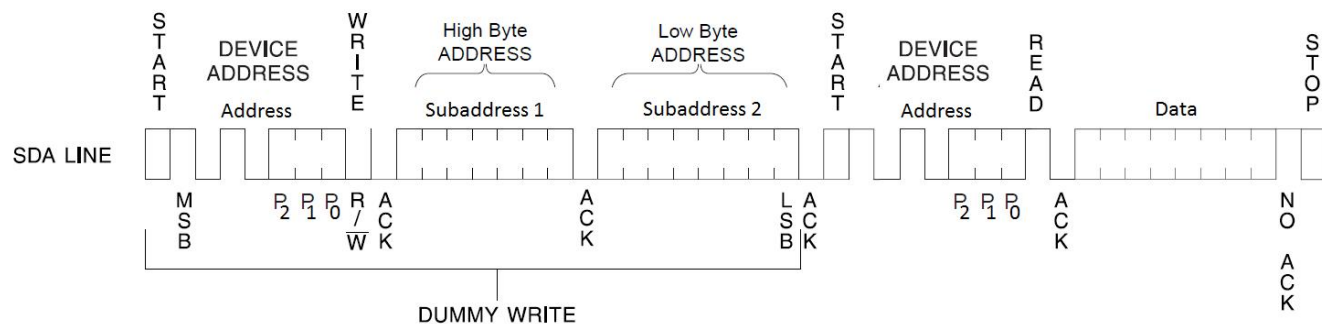
#### I2C Device Address

1	0	1	0	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>0</sub>	R/W
MSB							LSB

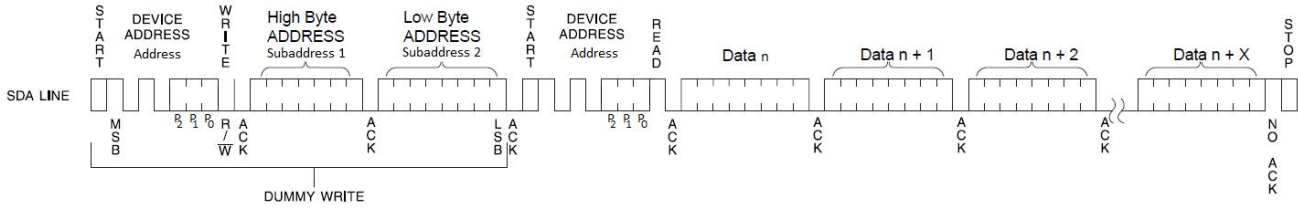
The next 3 bits are used for memory page addressing. These page addressing bits should be considered the most significant bits of the data word address.

More information about I2C EEPROM memory addressing, can be found in datasheets of “Two-wire serial EEPROM” prepared by Atmel, for example, AT24C01 or AT24C1024.

#### I2C Byte Read Command

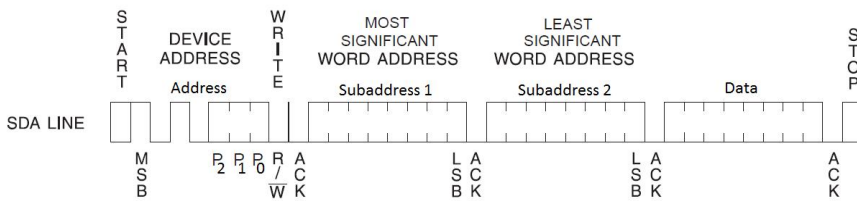


### I2C N-Byte Read Command

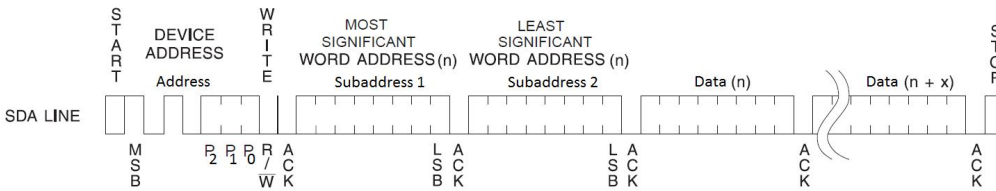


The correct synchronous contact smart card documentation should be checked to determine how big the address length is. For some Smart Cards, such as AT24C01, 2 bytes sub-address is not necessary.

### I2C Byte Write Command



### I2C N-Byte Write Command



The N-Byte Write command can write a maximum of 32 bytes at once, however when the internally generated word address (inside the Smart Card EEPROM memory), reaches the page boundary, the following byte is placed at the beginning of the same page. The address “rollover” during write is from the last byte of the current page to the first byte of the same page.

The correct synchronous contact smart card documentation should be checked to determine how big the memory page is.

**Example Read 16 bytes, address 0x0100 (AT24C1024, 3 bytes of address length)**
**Command:**

```

FF 70 07 6B 09 //Vendor Specific APDU with 9 bytes object
  A6 07 //Synchronous Card Command
    A2 05 //I2CReadWrite
      03 10 A1 01 00 //5 bytes of command
        00 //Le
    
```

**Reply:**

```

BD 12 //Response
  A2 10 //Received data (16 bytes)
    16 Bytes of received data //Data
      90 00 //SW1SW2
    
```

**Example Read 8 bytes, address 0x05 (AT24C01, 2 bytes of address length)**
**Command:**

```

FF 70 07 6B 09 //Vendor Specific APDU with 9 bytes object
  A6 07 //Synchronous Card Command
    A2 05 //I2CReadWrite
      02 08 A1 50 00 //5 bytes of command
        00 //Le
    
```

**Reply:**

```

BD 0A //Response
  A2 08 //Received data (8 bytes)
    8 Bytes of received data //Data
      90 00 //SW1SW2
    
```

**Example Read 1 byte, current address (1 byte of address length)**
**Command:**

```

FF 70 07 6B 09 //Vendor Specific APDU with 9 bytes object
  A6 07 //Synchronous Card Command
    A2 05 //I2CReadWrite
      01 01 A1 00 00 //5 bytes of command
        00 //Le
    
```

**Reply:**

```

BD 03 //Response
  A2 01 //Received data (0 bytes)
    XX //Data
      90 00 //SW1SW2
    
```

**Example Write 8 bytes, address 0x0100 (AT24C1024, 3 bytes of address length)****Command:**

```
FF 70 07 6B 11 //Vendor Specific APDU with 9 bytes object
  A6 0F //Synchronous Card Command
    A2 0D //I2CReadWrite
      03 08 A0 01 00 //5 bytes of command
        XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX //Data to write
          00 //Le
```

**Reply:**

```
BD 02 //Response
  A2 00 //Received data (0 bytes)
    90 00 //SW1SW2
```

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# Section 9

## 9 Reader configuration

All OMNIKEY® Smart Card Reader configuration items are identified by a unique ASN.1 leaf. The root is defined as Reader Information API and is encapsulated in a proprietary command, see *Section 6.2 Vendor specific commands*.

The root tag `readerInformationApi` A2h is reserved for GET and SET of reader specific information and provides access to reader configuration.

For a Reader Information GET requests the Le byte must be present, and the Response Tag (1D) is always CONSTRUCTED.

Under the root and the GET/SET request are a number of branches, organized as follows:

### Reader Information Structure

Vendor command	Reader information API	Request	ASN1 name of branches
FF 70 07 6B Lc	Tag = A2h	Get [A0h] Set [A1H]	<b>readerCapabilities</b> [A0h] (read only) tlvVersion [80h] deviceID [81h] product Name [82h] product Platform [83h] firmwareVersion [85h] hardwareVersion [89h] hostInterfaces [8Ah] numberOfContactSlots [8Bh] vendorName [8Fh] exchangeLevel [91h] serialNumber [92h] sizeOfUserEERom [94h] firmwareLabel [96]
			<b>contactSlotConfiguration</b> [A3h] exchangeLevel [91h] voltageSequence [82h] operatingMode [83h] automaticPPS [84h] cardClassSupport [85h]
			<b>readerEEPROM</b> [A7h] eepromOffset [81h] eepromRdLength [82h] eepromWrData [83h]
			<b>readerConfigurationControl</b> [A9h] (write only) rebootDevice [80h] restoreFactoryDefaults [81h]

**Note:** After SET requests, restart the reader to apply the changes.

## 9.1 Reader Capabilities

The tag **readerCapabilities A0h** is constructed. One or more primitive sub tags must follow.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Value	Type	Len	Access
TLV Version					
80h	tlvVersion	01h	Uint8_t	1	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 80 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 03 <u>80</u> 01 01 90 00					
Device ID					
81h	deviceID	00h 04h	Octet String	2	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 81 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 04 <u>81</u> 02 00 04 90 00					
Name of product					
82h	productName	3121SC	Null String	11	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 82 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 0A <u>82</u> 08 33 31 32 31 20 53 43 00 90 00					
Name of processor platform					
83h	productPlatform	AViatoR	Null String	8	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 83 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 0A <u>83</u> 08 41 56 69 61 74 6F 52 00 90 00					
FwVersionMajor + FwVersionMinor + RevisionNr					
85h	firmwareVersion	01h 00h 01h	Octet String	3	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 85 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 05 <u>85</u> 03 01 00 01 90 00					
Hardware Version					
89h	hardwareVersion	PCB-00100 REV2	Null String	16	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 89 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 11 <u>89</u> 0F 50 43 42 2D 30 30 31 30 30 20 52 45 56 32 00 90 00					
Available host communication interfaces, bit 1 = USB					
8A	hostInterfaces	02h	Null String	1	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 8A 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 03 <u>8A</u> 01 02 90 00					
Number of available contact slots					
8Bh	numberOfContactSlots	01h	Uint8_t	1	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 8B 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 03 <u>8B</u> 01 01 90 00					
Vendor name					
8Fh	vendorName	HID Global	Null String	7	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 8F 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 0D <u>8E</u> 0B 48 49 44 20 47 6C 6F 62 61 6C 00 90 00					

Tag	ASN.1 name	Value	Type	Len	Access
Exchange Level					
91h	exchangeLevel	02h	Uint8_t	1	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 91 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 0D <u>91</u> 01 02 90 00					
Serial number					
92h	serialNumber	(empty number)	Octet String	0	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 92 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 12 <u>92</u> 00 90 00					
Size of user EEPROM					
94h	sizeofUserEEProm	04h 00h	Octet String	2	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 94 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 12 <u>94</u> 02 04 00 90 00					
Firmware build information					
96h	firmwareLabel	AVRCC-1.2.0148-2015 0123T100644-EE969 F368D85-FLASH	Octet String	52	RO
Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 08 <b>A2 06 A0 04 A0 02 96 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 34 <u>96</u> 32 41 56 52 43 43 2D 31 2E 32 2E 30 2E 31 34 38 2D 32 30 31 35 30 31 32 33 54 31 30 30 36 34 34 2D 45 45 39 36 39 46 33 36 38 44 38 35 2D 46 4C 41 53 48 90 00					

## 9.2 Contact Slot Configuration

The following tags can be used to configure contact slot in the `contactSlotConfiguration` A3h branch.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
80h	exchangeLevel	Exchange level: 01h - TPDU 02h - APDU 04h - Extended APDU	1	RW
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0B A2 09 A1 07 A3 05 A0 03 80 01 <u>xx</u> 00 <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00 Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0A A2 08 A0 06 A3 04 A0 02 80 00 00 <b>Response:</b> BD 03 80 01 <u>xx</u> 90 00				

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
82h	voltageSequence	Set voltage sequence	1	RW
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0B A2 09 A1 07 A3 05 A0 03 82 01 <u>xx</u> 00 <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00 Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0A A2 08 A0 06 A3 04 A0 02 82 00 00 <b>Response:</b> BD 03 82 01 <u>xx</u> 90 00				

The sequence encoding byte is described in *Section 5.2 Voltage selection*.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
83h	operatingMode	Operating mode: 00h - ISO/IEC 7816 mode 01h - EMVCo modes	1	RW
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0B A2 09 A1 07 A3 05 A0 03 83 01 <u>xx</u> 00 <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00 Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0A A2 08 A0 06 A3 04 A0 02 83 00 00 <b>Response:</b> BD 03 83 01 <u>xx</u> 90 00				

The sequence encoding byte is described in *Section 5.2 Voltage selection*.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
84h	automaticPPS	Automatic PPS: 00h - Driver control 01h - Protocol T1 02h - Protocol T0	1	RW
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0B A2 09 A1 07 A3 05 A0 03 84 01 <u>xx</u> 00 <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00 Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0A A2 08 A0 06 A3 04 A0 02 84 00 00 <b>Response:</b> BD 03 84 01 <u>xx</u> 90 00				

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
85h	cardClassSupport	Card class support: 00h - Support disabled 01h - Support enabled	1	RW
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0B <b>A2 09 A1 07 A3 05 A0 03 85 01 xx</b> 00 <b>Response:</b> BD 00 90 00 Get APDU: FF 70 07 6B 0A <b>A2 08 A0 06 A3 04 A0 02 85 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> BD 03 85 01 <b>xx</b> 90 00				

## 9.3 User EEPROM area

The OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader offers 1024 bytes of EEPROM available for the user. This space may be used to store customer configuration data.

There are three tags to use when accessing user EEPROM in the `readerEEPROM A7h` branch.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
81h	<code>eeepromOffset</code>	Offset on read or write operation	2	RW
82h	<code>eeepromRdLength</code>	Number of bytes to read from offset	1	R
83h	<code>eeepromWrData</code>	Data to write on offset in EEPROM	n	W

When specifying a command to read or write data the `eeepromOffset` tag must be specified.

Command to store data in user EEPROM area.

### 9.3.1 Write

Sample command to write 5 bytes at offset 0.

Tags	Function
FF 70 07 6B 11	vendor command
A2 0F	reader information API
A1 0D	SET
A7 0B	readerEEPROM
81 02 00 00	offset 0000
83 05 01 02 03 04 05 00	5 bytes of data
<b>Write:</b> FF 70 07 6B 11 A2 0F A1 0D A7 0B 81 02 00 00 83 05 <u>01 02 03 04 05</u> 00	
<b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00	

### 9.3.2 Read

Sample command to read 5 bytes of data from offset 0.

Tags	Function
FF 70 07 6B 0D	vendor command
A2 0B	reader information API
A0 09	GET
A7 07	readerEEPROM
81 02 00 00	offset 0000
82 01 02 05 00	number of bytes to read
<b>Write:</b> FF 70 07 6B 0D A2 0B A0 09 A7 07 81 02 00 00 82 01 05 00	
<b>Response:</b> 9D 05 <u>01 02 03 04 05</u> 90 00	

## 9.4 Reader Configuration Control

The tag `readerConfigurationControl` A9h is constructed, and the SET branches control the behavior of the reader.

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
80h	<code>rebootDevice</code>	Reboot device	1	command
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 09 <b>A2 07 A1 05 A9 03 80 01 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00				

Tag	ASN.1 name	Function	Len	Access
81h	<code>restoreFactoryDefaults</code>	Restore factory defaults This means that any custom settings will be lost	1	command
Set APDU: FF 70 07 6B 09 <b>A2 07 A1 05 A9 03 81 01 00 00</b> <b>Response:</b> 9D 00 90 00				

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# Appendix A

## A Enabling Escape CCID commands

In order to send or receive an Escape command to a reader using Microsoft's CCID driver, add the DWORD registry value `EscapeCommandEnable` and set to a non-zero value under one of the following keys:

- Windows 7 and 8:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB\VID_076B&PID_502A
\
```

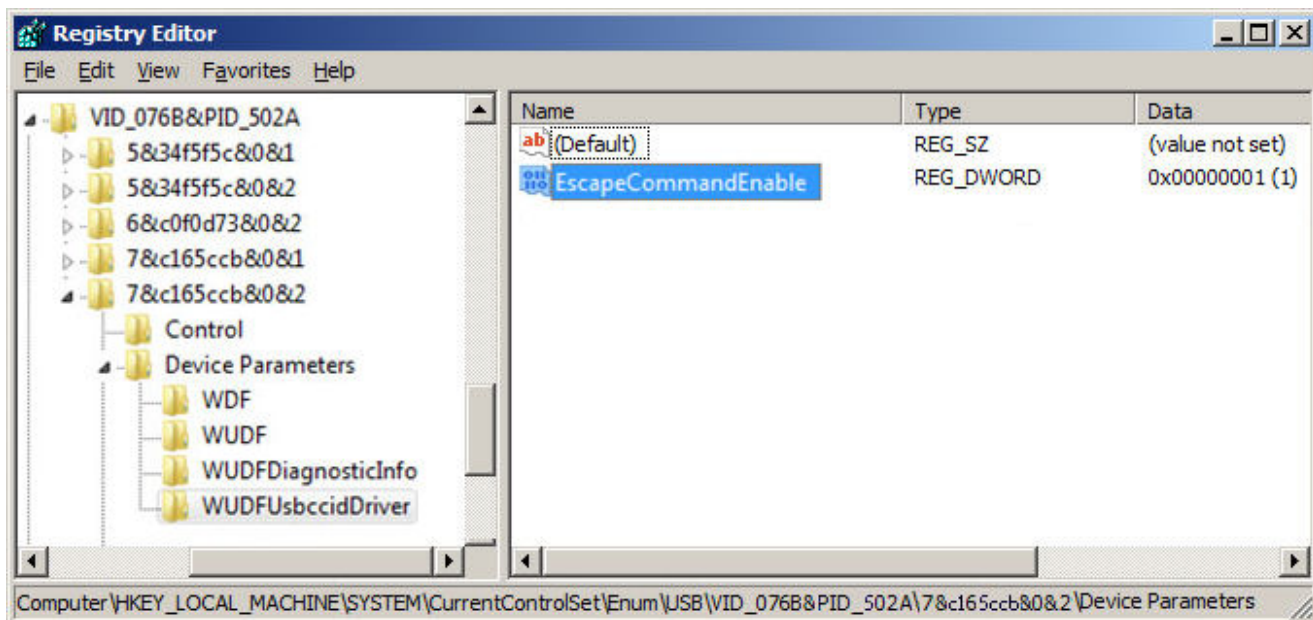
- Prior Windows:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB\VID_076B&PID_502A \
```

The vendor IOCTL for the Escape command is defined as follows:

```
#define IOCTL_CCID_ESCAPE SCARD_CTL_CODE(3500)
```

For details see: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hardware/gg487509.aspx>



If reader with different serial number is connected to computer the operation must be repeated.

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# Appendix B

## B Sample code

---

This sample displays card ATR and name of product.

```
// Sample C code that displays ATR and product name.
// Link with winscard.lib
// Copyright 2014, HID Global/ASSA ABLOY AB

#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <winscard.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    LONG lResult;
    SCARDCONTEXT hContext;
    SCARDHANDLE hCard;
    DWORD dwActiveProtocol;
    DWORD dwLen;
    SCARD_IO_REQUEST pIoReq;
    BYTE pBuffer[32];
    USHORT SW;
    DWORD i;
    //APDU to get product name
    BYTE PRODUCT_NAME[] = {0xFF, 0x70, 0x07, 0x6B, 0x08, 0xA2, 0x06, 0xA0, 0x04,
                           0xA0, 0x02, 0x82, 0x00, 0x00};

    // First HID Global OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader reader name
    WCHAR szReader[] = L"HID Global OMNIKEY Smart Card Reader 0";

    // Establish context
    lResult = SCardEstablishContext(SCARD_SCOPE_USER, NULL, NULL, &hContext);
    if( SCARD_S_SUCCESS != lResult )
    {
        printf("SCardEstablishContext failed. Error code 0x%08X.\n", lResult );
        return 1;
    }
    //Connect to card
    lResult = SCardConnect(hContext,
                          szReader,
                          SCARD_SHARE_SHARED,
                          SCARD_PROTOCOL_T0 | SCARD_PROTOCOL_T1,
                          &hCard,
                          &dwActiveProtocol);
    if( SCARD_S_SUCCESS != lResult )
    {
        //release context
        SCardReleaseContext(hContext);
        printf("Can not detect card. Error code 0x%08X.\n", lResult );
    }
}
```

```

        return 1;
    }
    //Select protocol T=1 or T=0
    if( SCARD_PROTOCOL_T1 == dwActiveProtocol )
    {
        pIoReq = *SCARD_PCI_T1;
    }
    else
    {
        pIoReq = *SCARD_PCI_T0;
    }
    //get ATR
    dwLen = sizeof(pBuffer);
    lResult = SCardStatus( hCard,
                          NULL,
                          NULL,
                          NULL,
                          NULL,
                          pBuffer,
                          &dwLen);
    if( SCARD_S_SUCCESS != lResult )
    {
        //disconnect card
        SCardDisconnect(hCard, SCARD_LEAVE_CARD);
        //release context
        SCardReleaseContext(hContext);
        printf("Cannot get card status. Error code 0x%08X.\n", lResult );
        return 1;
    }
    //display ATR
    printf("ATR: ");
    for(i=0;i<dwLen-2;i++)
    {
        printf(" %02X", pBuffer[i]); //print hex digits
    }
    printf("\n"); //end of line
    dwLen = sizeof(pBuffer);
    lResult = SCardTransmit(hCard,
                          &pIoReq,
                          PRODUCT_NAME,
                          sizeof(PRODUCT_NAME),
                          NULL,
                          pBuffer,
                          &dwLen);
    if( SCARD_S_SUCCESS != lResult )
    {
        //release context
        SCardReleaseContext(hContext);
        printf("Card not detected. Error code 0x%08X.\n", lResult );
        return 1;
    }
    SW = pBuffer[dwLen-2] << 8 | pBuffer[dwLen-1];
    printf("SW1SW2: 0x%04X\n", SW );
    //response code
    if( SW != 0x9000 )
    {
        //disconnect card
    }

```



```
        SCardDisconnect(hCard, SCARD_LEAVE_CARD);
        //release context
        SCardReleaseContext(hContext);
    printf("Command not accepted. Error code 0x%04X.\n", SW );
    return 1;
}
//display response
printf("Data:");
for(i=0;i<dwLen-2;i++)
{
    printf(" %02X", pBuffer[i]); //print hex digits
}
printf("\n"); //end of line
printf("ASCII:\n");
for(i=4;i<dwLen-2;i++)
{
    printf(" %02X: %c\n", pBuffer[i], pBuffer[i]); //print hex digits
}
printf("\n"); //end of line
//disconnect card
SCardDisconnect(hCard, SCARD_LEAVE_CARD);
//release context
SCardReleaseContext(hContext);
return 0;
}
```

