User's Manual

Security Key Management Tool V.1.04

User's Manual

Renesas Electronics
www.renesas.com

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General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)
   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Processing at power-on
   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.
3. Input of signal during power-off state
   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
4. Handling of unused pins
   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.
5. Clock signals
   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.
6. Voltage application waveform at input pin
   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).
7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses
   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.
8. Differences between products
   Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

How to Use This Manual

1. Purpose and Target Readers

This manual is intended to help users understand the features of the Security Key Management Tool for CLI. It is intended for users who design and develop systems that use the Security Cryptographic Engine and Trusted Secure IP, which are security IPs built into Renesas Electronics microcomputers. To use this manual, you need a basic knowledge of microcontrollers and Windows and Linux.

> Use this software after sufficiently confirming the manual of the microcontroller in use.

2. Conventions

Note: Footnote for item marked with "Note" in the text.
Numeral representations: Binary ... xxxx or xxxxB
Decimal ... xxxx
Hexadecimal ... 0xXXXX or xxxxH
“ ”: Any character or item on the screen that can be selected or input
[ ]: Name of a command, dialog box, tabbed page, option, or area on the screen

3. Terminology

Term	Meaning
SCE	Secure Cryptographic Engine Security IP implemented in RA Family and Synergy Platform.
TSIP	Trusted Secure IP Security IP implemented in RX and RZ Family
User Key	Encryption key used in the user application AES key, RSA public key, RSA private key, etc.
UFPK	User Factory Programming Key Key used to wrap User Keys and DLM Keys
W-UFPK	UFPK wrapped by the Renesas Key Wrapping service
Encrypted User Key	User Key wrapped by either a UFPK or a KUK
Wrapped User Key	User Key rewrapped with SCE or TSIP to use User Key in SCE Protected Mode or TSIP
DLM Key	Key for Device Lifecycle Management. Not supported for all MCUs/MPUs.
KUK	Key Update Key Key to update User Key
RFP	Renesas Flash Programmer https://www.renesas.com/rfp
CLI	Command Line Interface
GUI	Graphic User Interface
Renesas Key Wrap service	A service that wraps a UFPK with a device-specific key to generate a W-UFPK https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap/
Renesas key file	Renesas key file Used for key provisioning with the Renesas Flash Programmer (RFP).
HUK	Hardware Unique Key Unique key data set for each MCU device.
HRK	Hardware Root Key Key data set for each MCU family.
PEM	Base64-encoded file of the x509 ASN.1 key. The tool supports reading keys generated by the Openssl command genrsa or the ecparam -genkey command.
RSU	Renesas Secure Update An image file format for program updates defined in Firmware Update Module Using Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN5824).

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1. Renesas Key Management System

1.1 Introduction to Root of Trust

Roots of trust are highly reliable hardware, firmware, and software components that perform specific, critical security functions (https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/hardware-roots-of-trust). In an IoT system, a root of trust typically consists of identity and cryptographic keys rooted in the hardware of a device. It establishes a unique, immutable, and unclonable identity to authorize a device to exist in the IoT network.

Secure boot is part of the services provided in the Root of Trust in many security systems. Authentication of the application uses Public Key Encryption. The associated keys are part of the Root of Trust of the system. Device Identity, which consists of Device Private Key and Device Certificate, is part of the Root of Trust for many IoT devices.

From the above Root of Trust discussion, we can see that leakage of cryptographic keys can bring the secure system into a risky state. Protection of the Root of Trust involves limiting key accessibility to within the cryptographic boundary only, with keys that are securely stored and preferably unclonable. The Root of Trust should be locked from read and write access by unauthorized parties.

The Renesas user key management system can provide all of the above desired protection.

1.2 Introduction to Renesas Security IP and Associated Keys

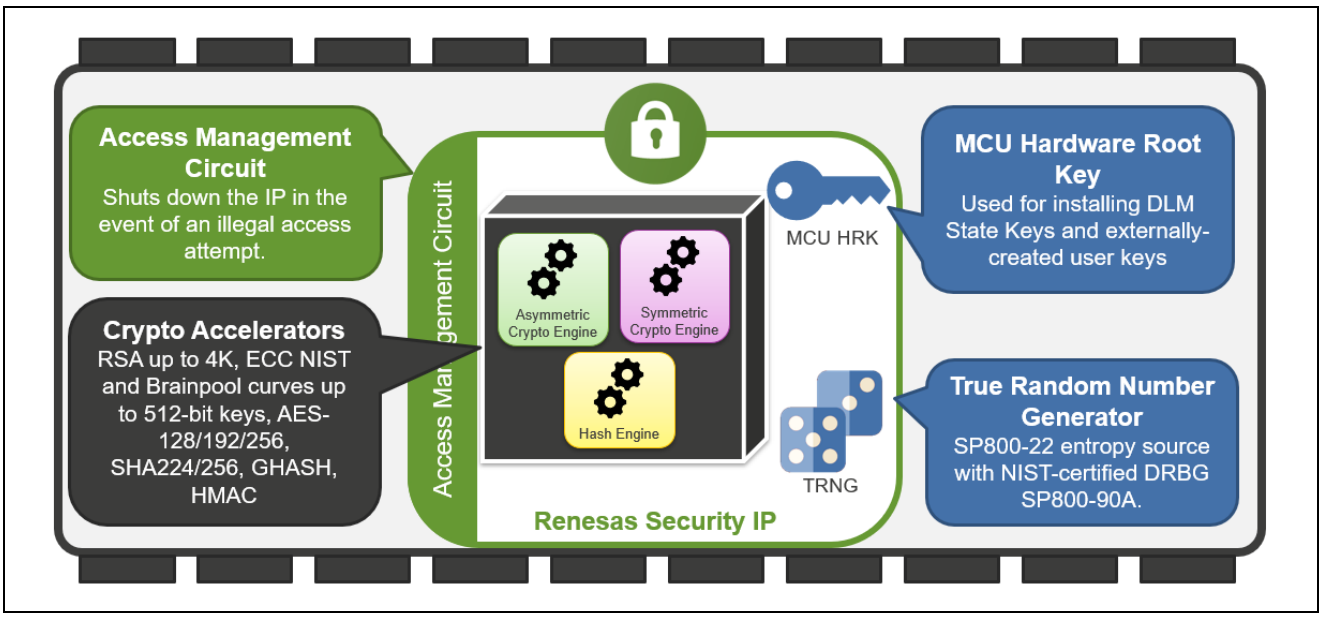

Figure 1-1 Outline of Secure Crypto Engine

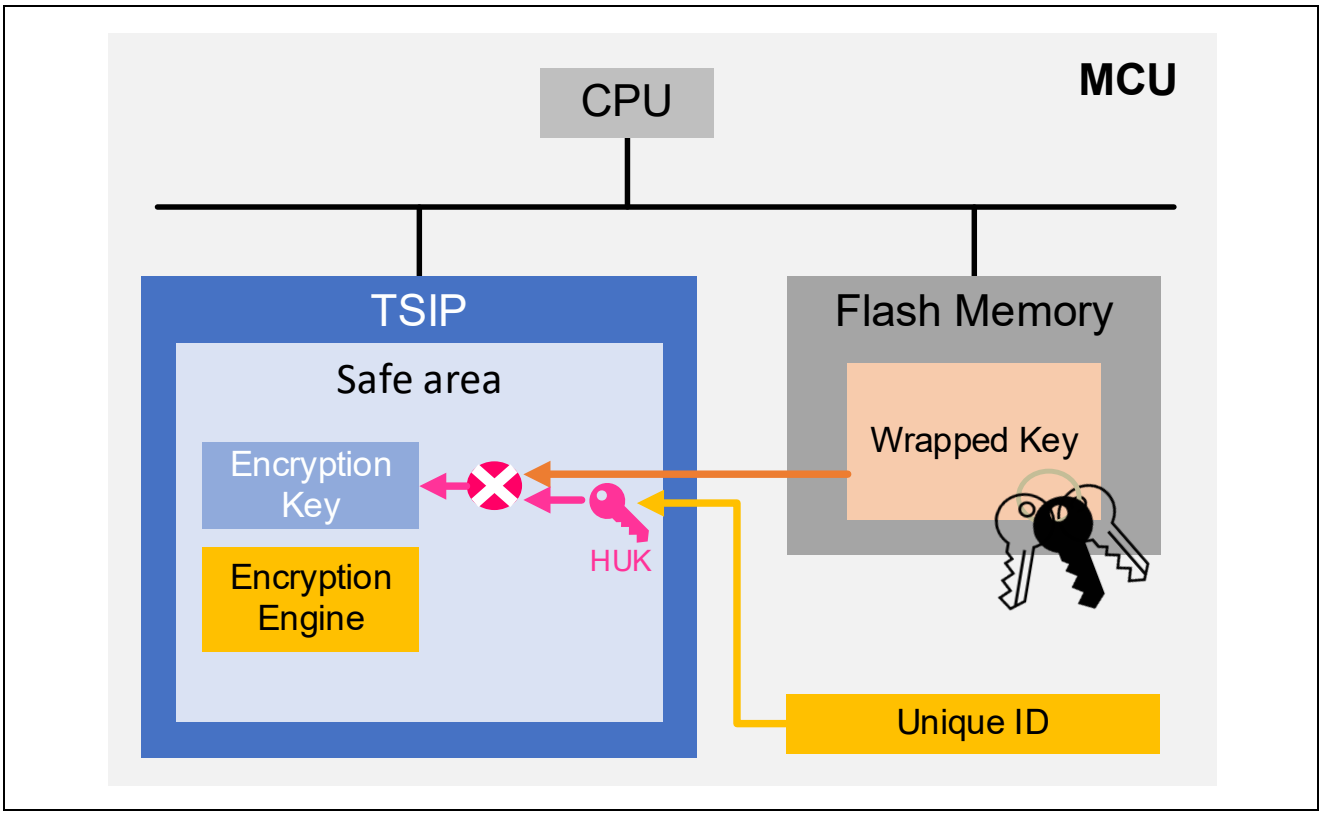

Figure 1-2 Outline of RX Trusted Secure IP

Renesas Security IP, including the Secure Crypto Engines (SCE) and Trusted Secure IP (TSIP), is an isolated subsystem within the MCU. The crypto engine contains hardware accelerators for both symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic algorithms, as well as various hashes and message authentication codes. It also contains a True Random Number Generator (TRNG), providing an entropy source for the cryptographic operations. The crypto engine is protected by an Access Management Circuit, which can shut down the crypto engine in the event of an illegal external access attempt.

Support for specific algorithms, secure key injection, and secure key update depends on the specific MCU/MPU. For more information, refer to the device's Hardware User Manual plus the following web pages:

Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information

MCU/MPU	Category	URL
RA Family	MCU drivers	https://www.renesas.com/eu/en/software-tool/flexible-software-package-fsp
	Application Project	https://www.renesas.com/eu/en/document/apn/installing-and-updating-secure-keys-ra-family
RE Family	MCU drivers and example project	https://www.renesas.com/software-tool/trusted-secure-ip-driver
RX Family		
RZ Family		
Synergy Platform	MCU drivers	https://www.renesas.com/eu/en/products/microcontrollers-microprocessors/renesas-synergy-platform-mcus/renesas-synergy-software-package

1.3 Renesas Secure Key Injection Advantages

Secure key injection and update, combined with the crypto engine's support of wrapped keys, address many vulnerabilities associated with using plaintext keys:

- Plaintext keys are never stored in code flash. In the event of a program memory breach, the sensitive key material is protected.
- Plaintext keys are never stored in RAM. In the event of malicious code executing on the system, the sensitive key material is still protected.
- Keys can be securely stored in code flash, data flash, or even copied into external memory, enabling unlimited secure key storage.

In addition, Renesas key wrapping techniques protect against device cloning, as discussed below.

1.3.1 Advantages of Key Wrapping over Key Encryption

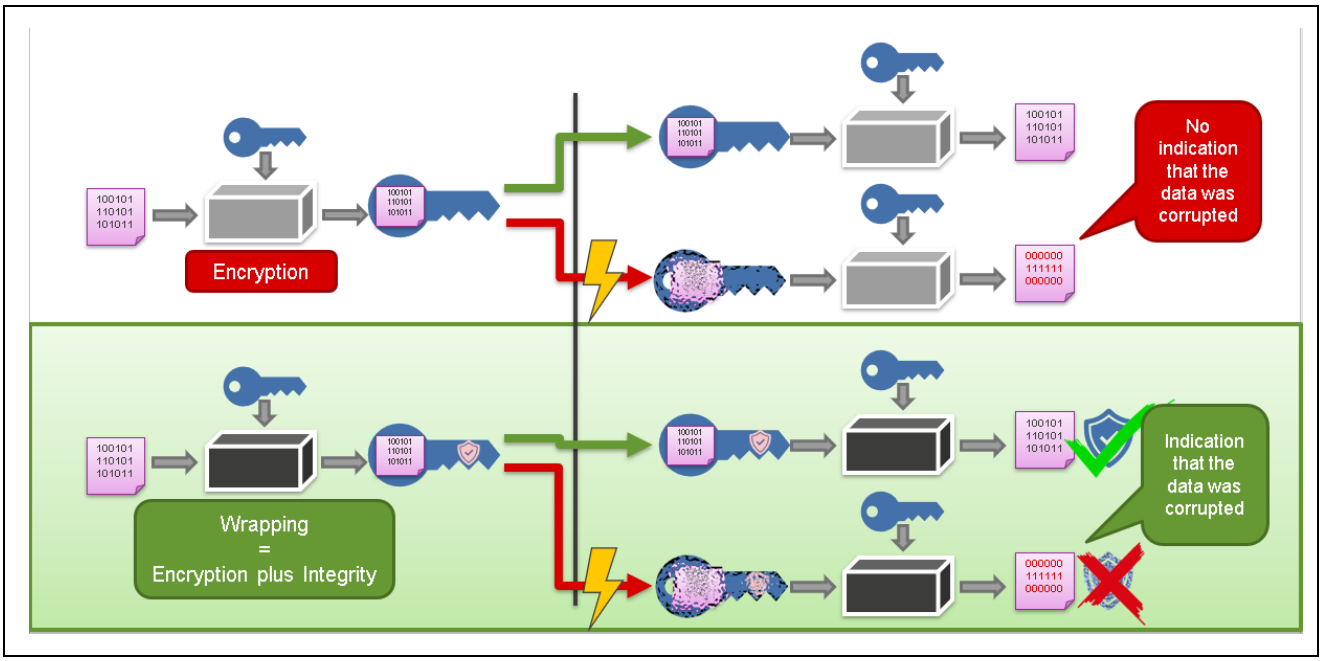

Figure 1-3 Key Wrapping vs. Key Encryption

It is important to understand the difference between wrapping and encrypting for secure asset storage. When data is encrypted and sent to another recipient, if that recipient has the same key, they can decrypt the data. This results in a confidential exchange of information. However, what if there was a problem with the transmission of the encrypted data? If the recipient unknowingly receives corrupted information, the decryption algorithm will generate garbage data, with no indication that the original data has been corrupted.

Wrapping solves this problem by appending a Message Authentication Code to the encrypted output for integrity checking.

1.3.2 Advantages of Key Wrapping using an HUK

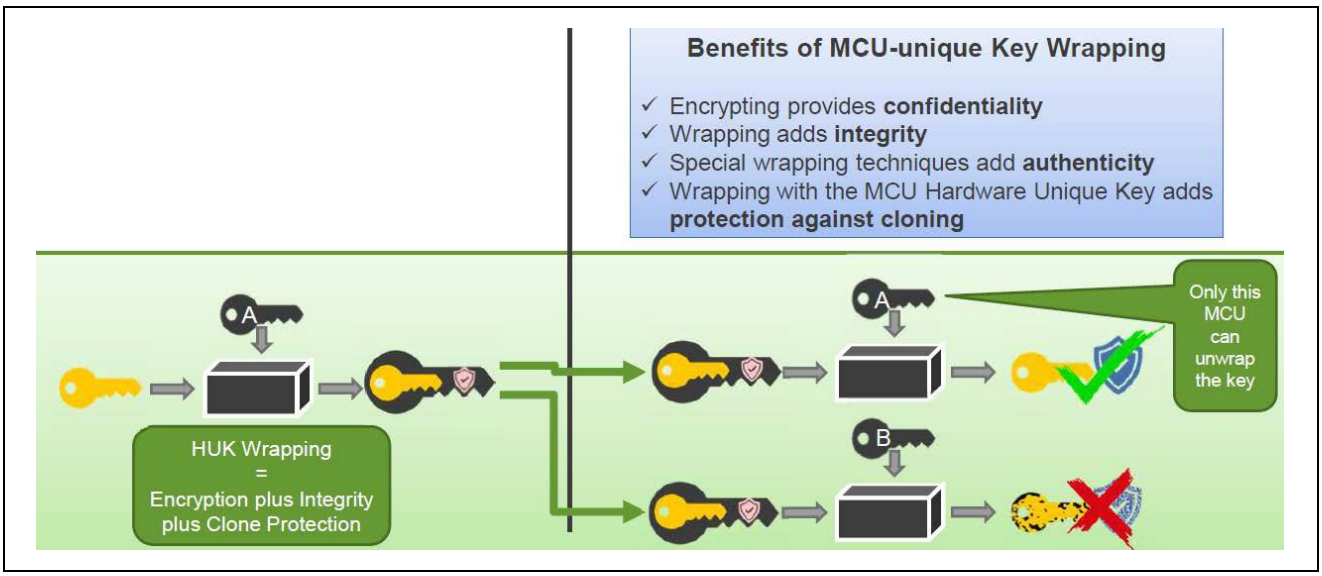

Figure 1-4 Key Wrapping using an HUK

Using a Hardware Unique Key (HUK) to wrap the stored keys adds another protection feature – clone protection. If the wrapped key is transmitted or copied to another MCU/MPU, that MCU/MPU will not be able to unwrap nor use the copied key. Even if the entire MCU contents are copied onto another device, the keys cannot be used nor exposed.

1.4 Wrapped Key Injection Procedure Overview

This section describes the injection procedure for wrapped keys, which requires the capabilities provided by the Security Key Management Tool. The types of keys supported vary by MCU/MPU. Refer to *Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information* for the application notes and drivers for each device.

1.4.1 General Steps for Secure Key Injection

Secure Key Injection is the process by which application keys are stored MCU-uniquely wrapped via a mechanism that enables no plaintext key exposure during the provisioning process. The exact mechanism of this process is dependent on the specific MCU/MPU. Some devices support secure key injection over the programming interface; other devices support secure key injection using firmware running on the device. Note that key preparation steps using the Security Key Management Tool where key material is exposed in plaintext must be performed in a secure environment.

There are three high-level steps for key injection.

1. The first step in the secure key injection process is to use the Renesas Device Lifecycle Management (DLM) key wrap service to wrap an arbitrary User Factory Programming Key (UFPK) using the Renesas Hardware Root Key (HRK), providing a wrapped UFPK (W-UFPK). The UFPK is a 256-bit value selected by the user. The same UFPK can be used to inject any number of keys. The Security Key Management Tool can create a random UFPK and provide it as a key file suitable for sending to the key

wrap service. The Tool can also accept a specifed UFPK and create a key file suitable for sending to the key wrap service.

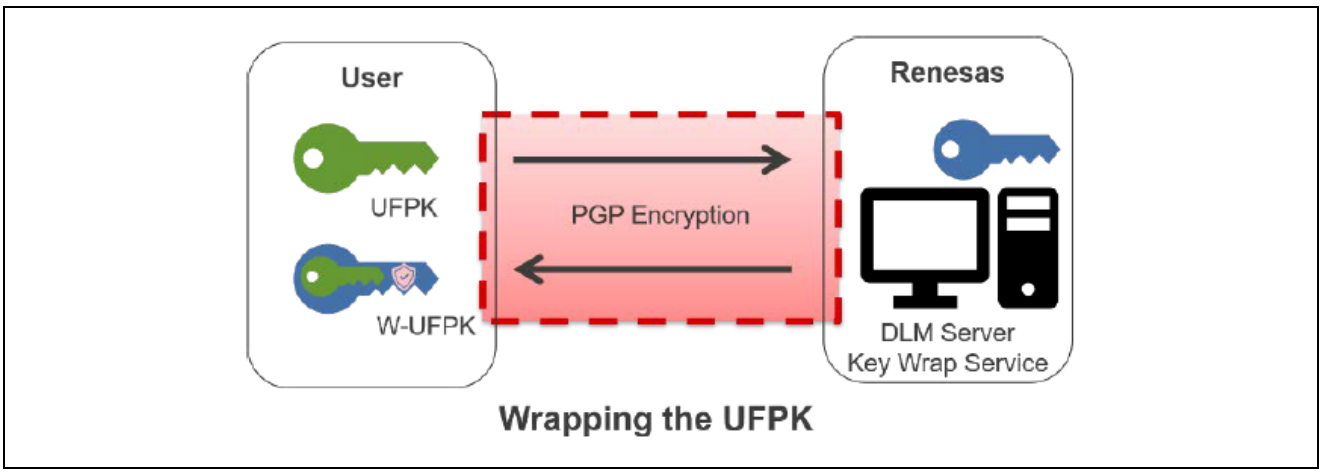

Figure 1-5 Wrapping the UFPK using DLM server

2. Next, the user key must be wrapped with UFPK. The Security Key Management Tool can wrap a user key, specified as either raw data or in a binary key file, and generate files that can be used for secure key injection by the selected device. Note that not all output file types are supported by all device Families. For example, the Renesas RA Family supports secure key injection only via the programming interface; therefore, a Renesas Flash Programmer secure key file must be generated.

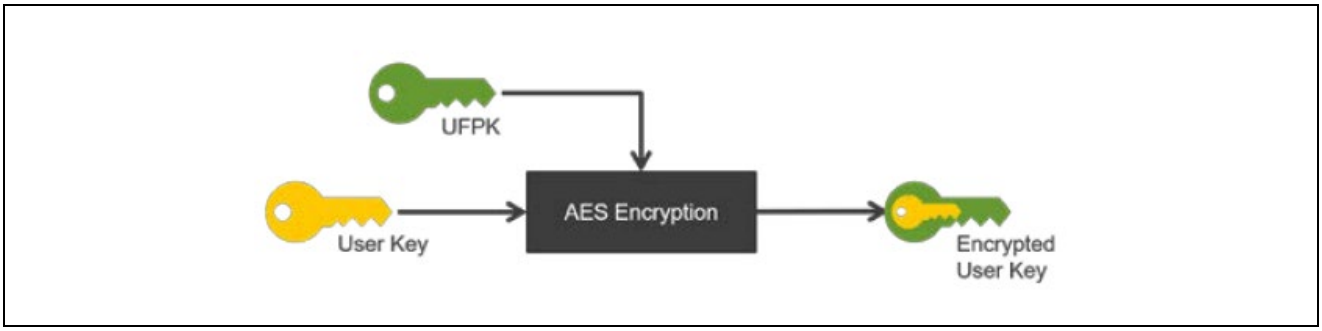

Figure 1-6 Encrypt the User Key with UFPK

3. Finally, the user key is injected via either the serial programming interface or by firmware running on the device, depending on the key injection process supported by the selected device. The input to this process includes both the wrapped UFPK (W-UFPK) and the wrapped user key prepared in the previous steps.

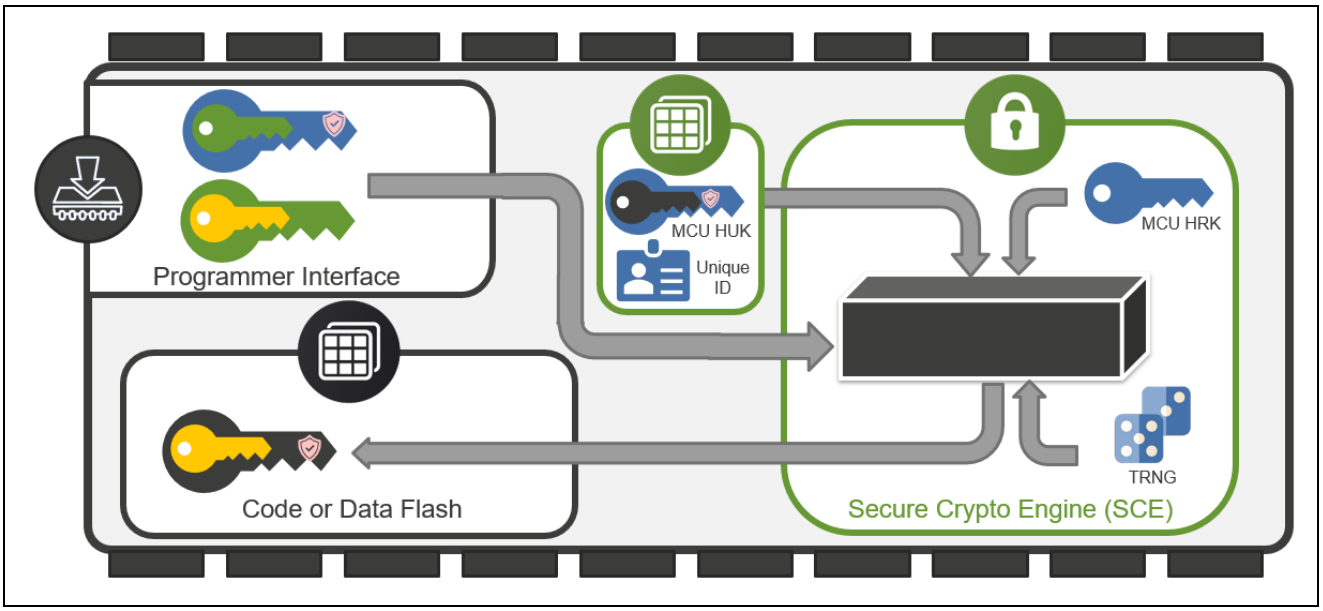

Figure 1-7 Inject a User Key over the Serial Programming Interface

1.4.2 General Steps for Secure Key Update

To enable secure key injection in the field, one or more Key-Update Keys (KUK) must be injected during production programming/provisioning. KUKs, like other cryptographic keys, can be stored in either code flash or data flash (if available on the MCU). Since injecting new keys in the field is usually done to replace older keys (key rotation or re-keying), this process is referred to as “key update”; however, this process can also be used to inject a new key in the field. No previously injected keys are deleted with this process.

Note that if the target device supports key injection via the programming interface, additional KUKs CANNOT be injected after the programming interface is disabled. In this case, once a product is in the field with its programming interface disabled, new keys can ONLY be injected via a pre-existing KUK. Therefore, it is highly recommended that multiple KUKs be injected during production provisioning. This enables the KUK to be rotated or revoked to adhere to an infrastructure security policy or to respond to a key exposure security breach.

There are three steps high-level steps for key update.

1. The first step is to generate and inject a KUK, as described in *Section 1.4.1 General Steps for Secure Key* . The KUK must be injected as a “KUK” key type.

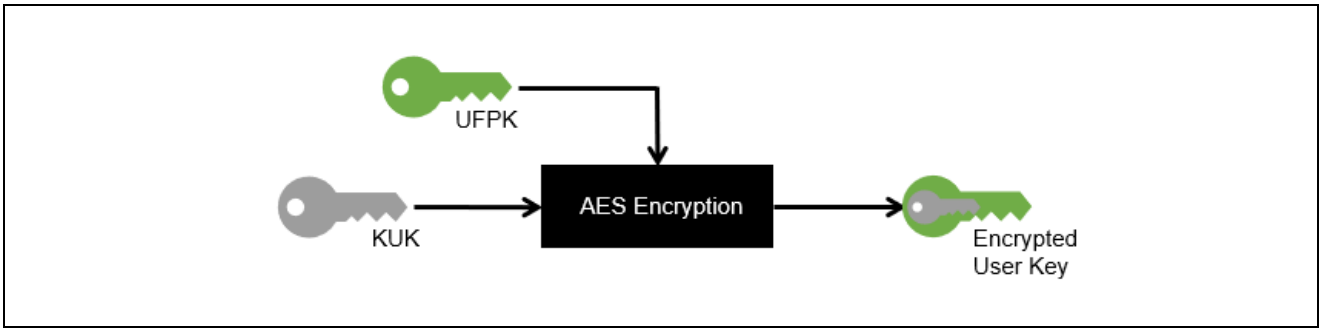

Figure 1-8 Encrypt a KUK with UFPK

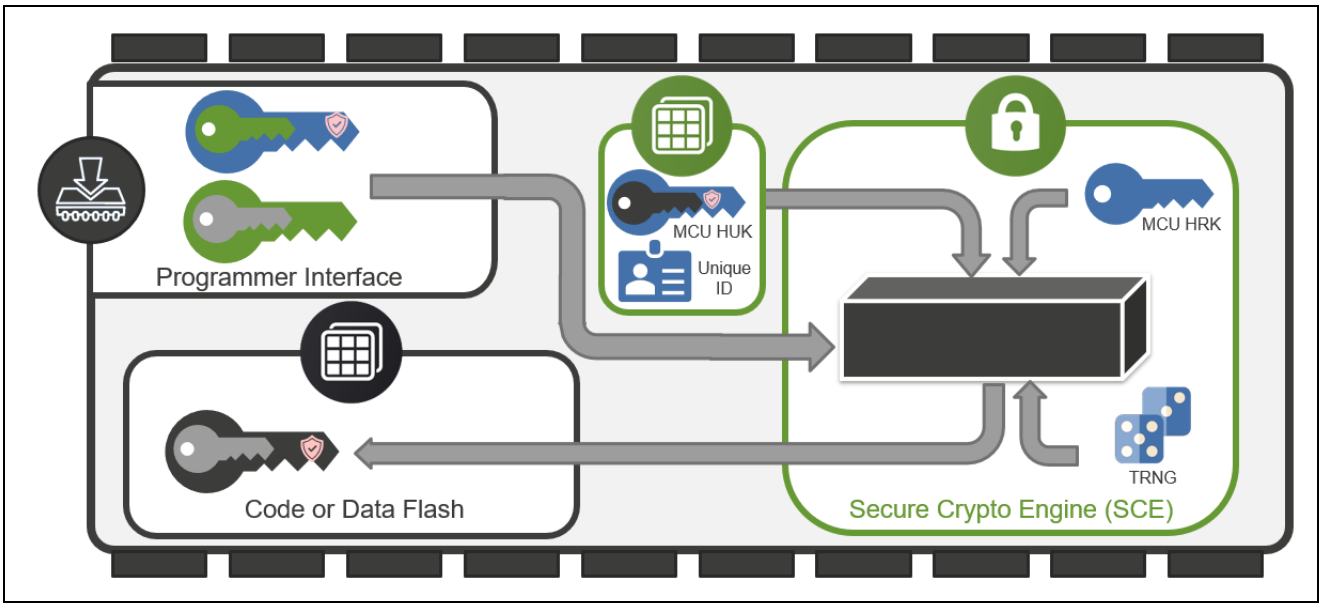

Figure 1-9 Inject a KUK Over the Serial Programming Interface

2. The second step is to use the KUK to wrap the new user key. This is similar to secure key injection, but using the KUK instead of the UFPK.

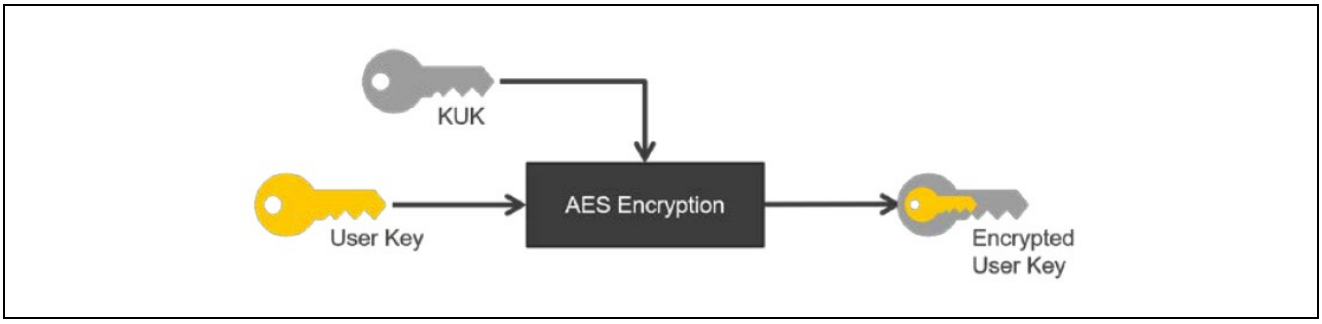

Figure 1-10 Encrypt the New User Key with a KUK

3. The last step is to inject a new User Key using the respective device driver and the already-injected KUK. Please refer to the manual of each MCU/MPU device driver for the key update API and how to use it.

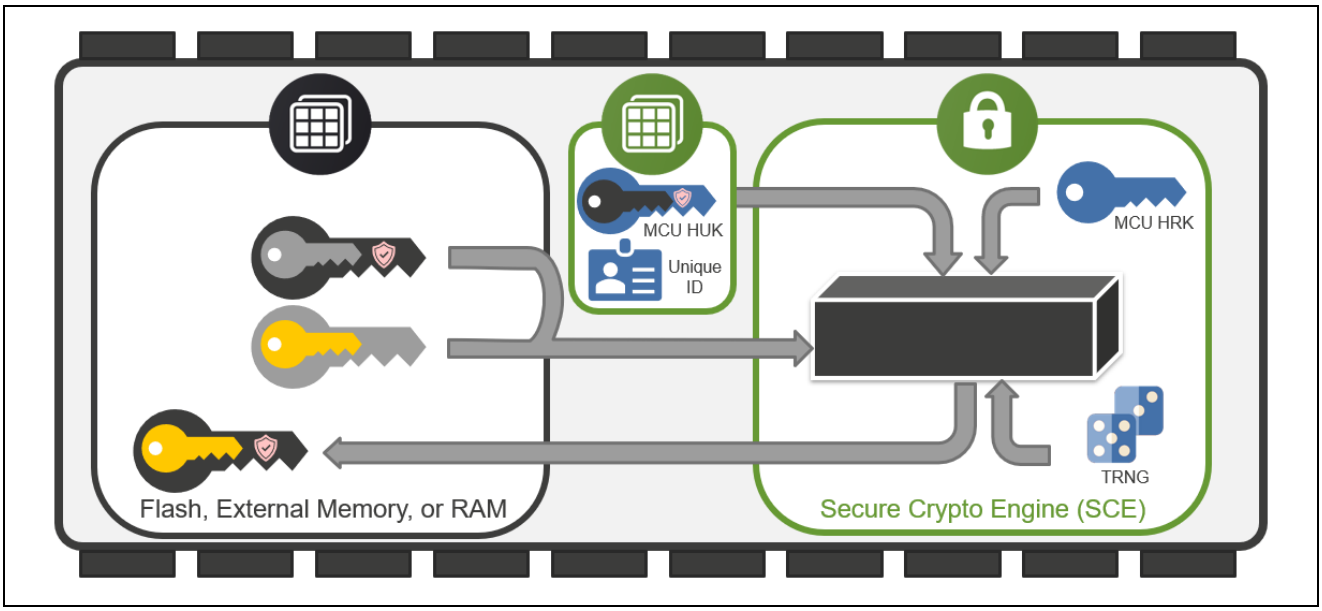

Figure 1-11 Update the User Key

2. Overview

The Security key Management Tool is a tool for preparing application and Device Lifecycle Management (DLM) keys for secure injection and update.

Three versions of the tool are available:

- Command Line Interface – Execute single commands from the Operating Systems command line, or include several commands in a batch file or script. Designed to support key managers and group development.
- Standalone Graphical User Interface – An intuitive GUI designed to assist firmware developers. Useful when developing with third party IDEs.
- e^2 studio plugin – The GUI interface integrated into Renesas's e^2 studio, for simplified development support.

2.1 Features

The functions and MCU/MPU devices supported by the Security Key Management Tool are summarized below:

2.1.1 Secure Key Injection and Update

The following secure key injection and update related functions are supported. Refer to *Table 2-1* for a list of supported MCUs and MPUs.

[1] UFPK generation and generation of files in a format suitable for submission to the Renesas Key Wrap Service
[2] Wrapping DLM keys with a UFPK for secure key injection (if DLM keys are supported on the selected MCU or MPU)
[3] Wrapping user keys with a UFPK for secure key injection
[4] Wrapping user keys with a KUK for secure key update

Table 2-1 Supported Key Injection/Update Functions by MCU/MPU Family

Family	Supported Functions			
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
RA Family				
SCE9 Protected Mode	✓	✓	✓	✓
SCE9 Compatibility Mode	✓	—	✓	✓
SCE7	✓	—	✓	✓
SCE5_B	✓	✓	✓	✓
SCE5	✓	—	✓	✓
RX Family				
TSIP	✓	—	✓	✓
TSIP-Lite	✓	—	✓	✓
RZ Family				
TSIP	✓	—	✓	✓
Renesas Synergy Platform				
SCE7	✓	—	✓	✓
SCE5	✓	—	✓	✓

Output in the following file formats is supported. (Note that not all MCUs and MPUs support Renesas key files.):

- Renesas key file
- C source file
- Binary data
- Motorola hex file

2.1.2 Secure Update Using TSIP

Some MCUs and MPUs provided with a TSIP support a secure update function for decrypting encrypted user programs and programming them to the device. The Security Key Management Tool provides the capability to encrypt user programs and create update images that can be used with the TSIP and secure update function.

Table 2-2 Support for TSIP Secure Update Function

Family	Supported Functions
	Secure Update
RX Family	
TSIP	✓
TSIP-Lite	✓
RZ Family	
TSIP	—

2.2 Operating Environment

2.2.1 Hardware Environment

(1) Host PC

- Processor: 1GHz or faster
- Main memory: 1Gbyte or more
- Display setting : Resolution 1366 x 768 or higher
  Display Scale 100% (recommended)

Note:
If the resolution or display scale is not listed above, all options in the GUI may not be displayed

2.2.2 Software Environment

(1) OSes supported

- Windows 10 (64bit)
- Linux (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS)

(2) e²studio plugin version e²studio operation check version

- e²studio 2023-07

3. Descriptions of GUI Functions

This chapter describes the screen structure and functions of the GUI version of the Security Key Management Tool.

The Standalone and e²studio plugin versions have the same GUI configuration. The explanation is given for the Standalone version.

3.1 Main Window

The main window after startup consists of the following:

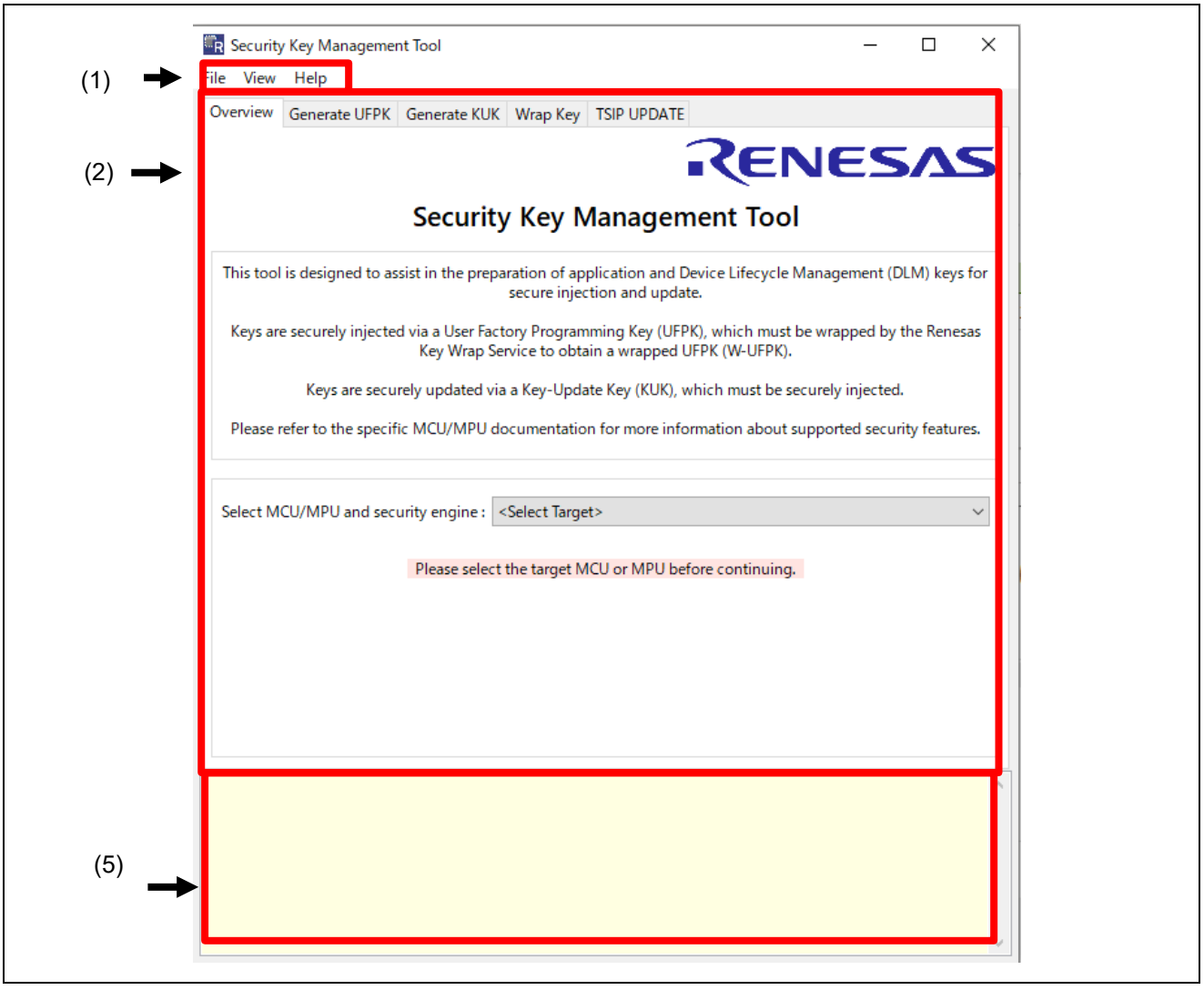

Figure 3-1 Main Window of standalone version

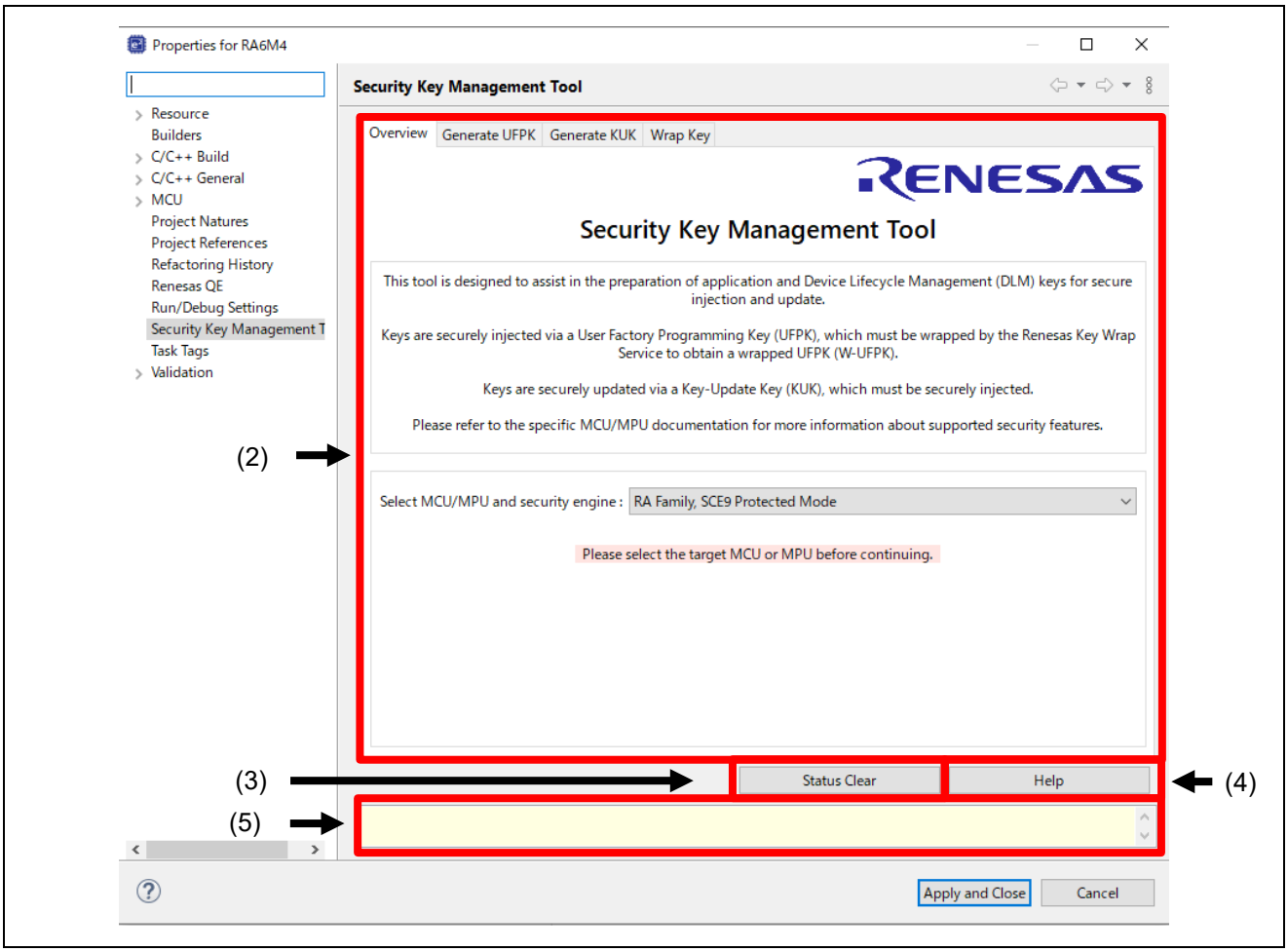

Figure 3-2 Main Window of e²studio plugin version

No	Item	Description
(1)	Menu bar	Function only in the standalone version. See 3.2 Menu bar for details.
(2)	Tab Window	Each tab provides an interface for generating files used as part of the secure key injection and/or update process.
(3)	**Status Clear**	Clears the execution results displayed in the Status area. For the Standalone version, this function is provided in the Menu bar.
(4)	**Help**	Shows resources that are useful for understanding the Renesas key management system. For the Standalone version. This function is provided in the Menu bar.
(5)	Status	Displays the status of the requested operation.

3.2 Menu bar

This is a feature of the standalone version only.

3.2.1 [File] menu

Select from a menu of functions related to saving settings.

- [**Save…**]

Saves the input/output file information set in each tab to an XML file format file. Key data is not saved.

- [**Load…**]

The settings file saved in [**Save...**] is loaded and reflected in each tab.

In the case of the e^{2}studio plugin version, pressing the "**Apply and Close**" button saves the configuration information for each tab to the e^{2}studio project.

3.2.2 [View] menu

This menu is related to the GUI display.

- [**Status Clear**]

Clears the execution results displayed in the Status area.

3.2.3 [Help] menu

- [About Security Key Management Tool**…**]

Display the Help dialog. Shows resources that are useful for understanding the Renesas key management system.

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3.3 [Overview] Tab

In this tab, select the target MCU/MPU and crypto engine to be used. Be sure to select the target device prior to performing operations on any other tab. The functionality of the other tabs is dictated by the device selection on this tab.

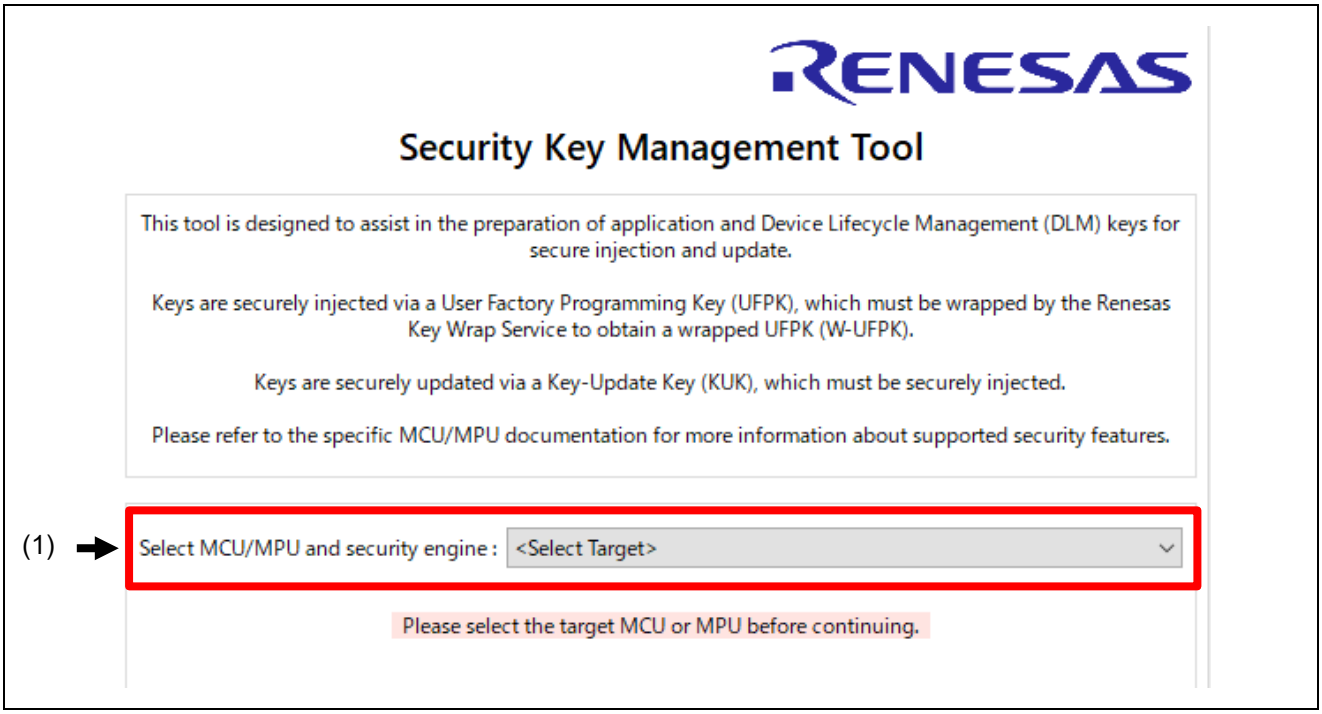

Figure 3-3 [Overview] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	Select MPU/MCU and crypto engine	Select the target MCU/MPU and the cryptographic engine for secure key injection and/or update.

3.4 [Generate UFPK] Tab

This tab generates a User Factory Programming Key (UFPK) file as a binary `*.key` file. This file must then be sent to the Renesas Key Wrap Service to obtain the wrapped UFPK (W-UFPK). The UFPK file will also be used to prepare keys for secure key injection.

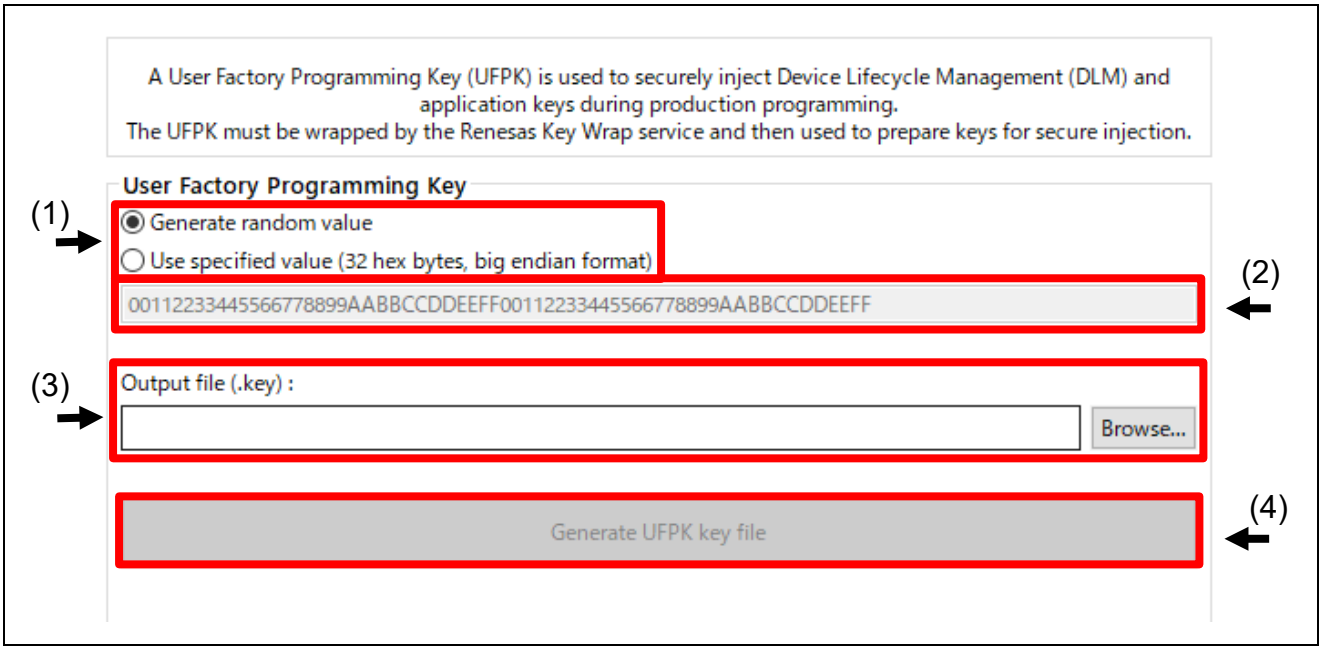

Figure 3-4 [Generate UFPK] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	UFPK input format	Select whether to use the input value from (2) for the UFPK value or to use a random number generated by the tool. The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.
(2)	UFPK value	When **Use specified value** is selected in (1), the value entered in the text box is used as the UFPK value. This value must be specified as 32 hex bytes in big-endian format.
(3)	Output file(.key)	Set the path and file name of the UFPK file to be output. The extension of the output file must be set to `.key`.
(4)	**Generate UFPK key file**	Generate a UFPK file based on the information entered above. Enabled when MCU/MPU and crypto engine is selected on [Overview] tab.

The UFPK file generated in this tab must be sent to the Renesas Key Wrap Service (https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap) to generate the W-UFPK. For more information on the Renesas Key Wrap Service, refer to the FAQ on the Key Wrap Service and additional information for each MCU/MPU (*Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information*).

3.5 [Generate KUK] Tab

This tab generates the Key-Update Key (KUK) file as a binary `*.key` file. This file will be used not only for the secure injection of the KUK, but also for preparing other keys for secure key update.

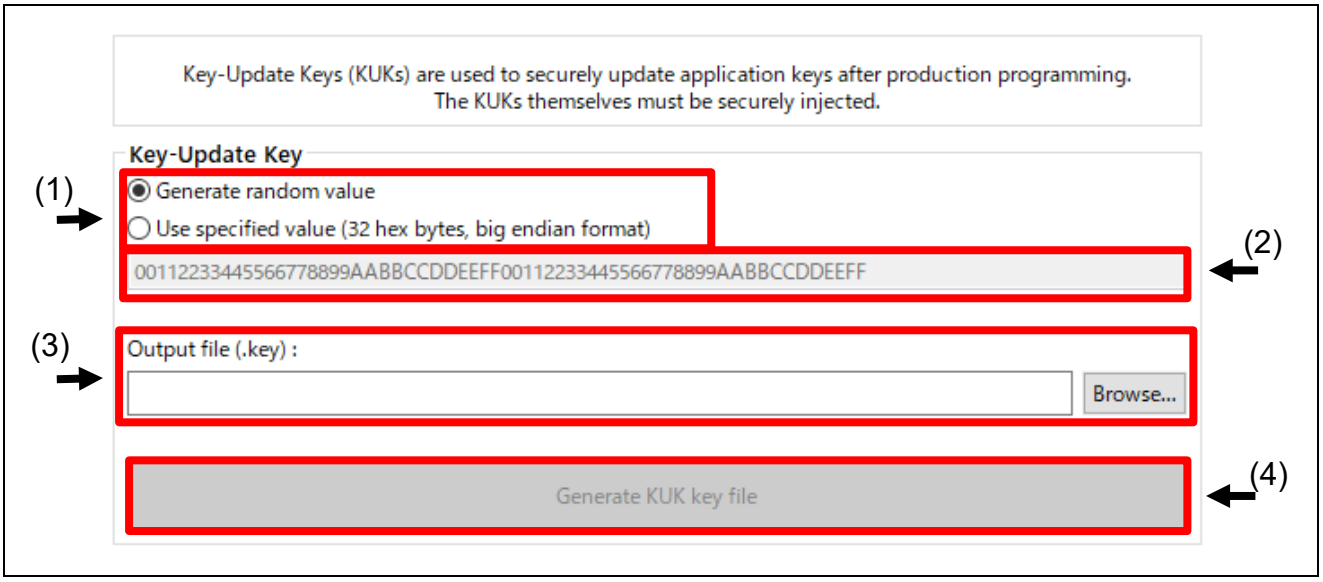

Figure 3-5 [Generate KUK] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	KUK input format	Select whether to use the input value from (2) for the KUK value or to use a random number generated by the tool. The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.
(2)	KUK value	When **Use specified value** is selected in (1), the value entered in the text box is used as the KUK value. This value must be specified as 32 hex bytes in big-endian format.
(3)	Output file (.key)	Set the path and file name of the KUK file to be output. The extension of the output file must be set to `.key`.
(4)	**Generate KUK key file**	Generate a KUK file based on the information entered above. Enabled when MCU/MPU and crypto engine is selected on [Overview] tab.

3.6 [Wrap Key] Tab

Use this tab to encrypt the User Key and generate the files needed for secure injection or update.

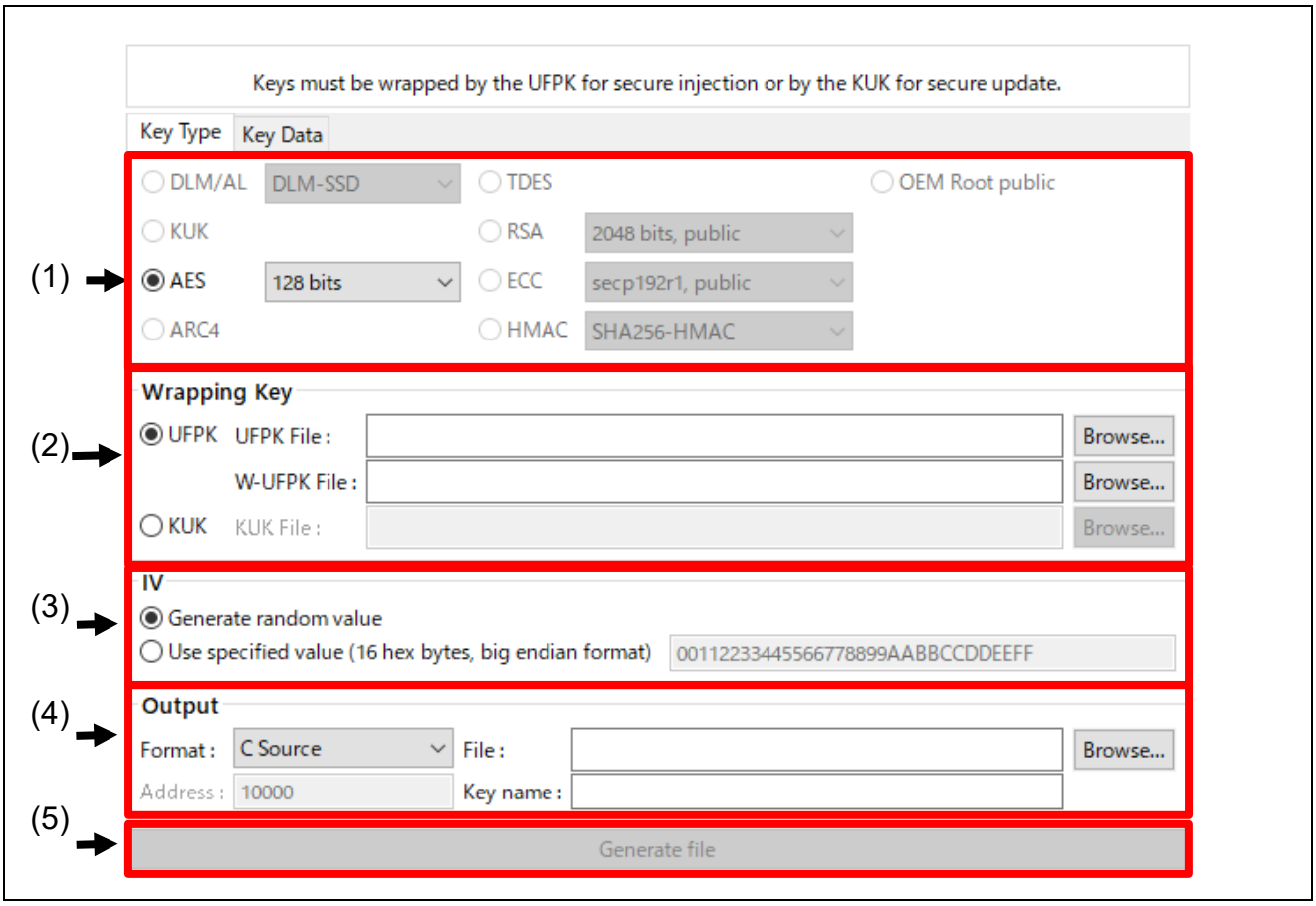

Figure 3-6 [Wrap Key] Tab

No	Items	Description
(1)	[**Key Type**] and [**Key Data**] Tabs	After selecting the type of User key to be encrypted in the [**Key Type**] tab, enter the key data in the [**Key Data**] tab. For details on the [**Key Type**] tab, refer to *Section 3.5.1 [Key Type] Tab*. For details on the [**Key Data**] tab, refer to *Section 3.5.2 [Key Data] Tab*.
(2)	Wrapping Key	Set the key to be used for wrapping. For details of the settings, refer to *Section 3.5.3 Wrapping Key*.
(3)	IV	Set the Initialization Vector (IV) to be used for wrapping. For details of the settings, refer to *Section 3.5.4 IV*.
(4)	Output	Select the output file format. Note that not all devices support all possible output file formats. Refer to *Section 3.5.5 Output* for details.
(5)	**Generate file**	Generate a wrapped key file for injection or update in the format specified in (3) using the information in (1) and (2). Enabled when MCU/MPU and crypto engine is selected on [Overview] tab.

3.6.1 [Key Type] Tab

Use this tab to specify the type of key that is being prepared for secure injection or update. Not all key types and options are supported by all device families.

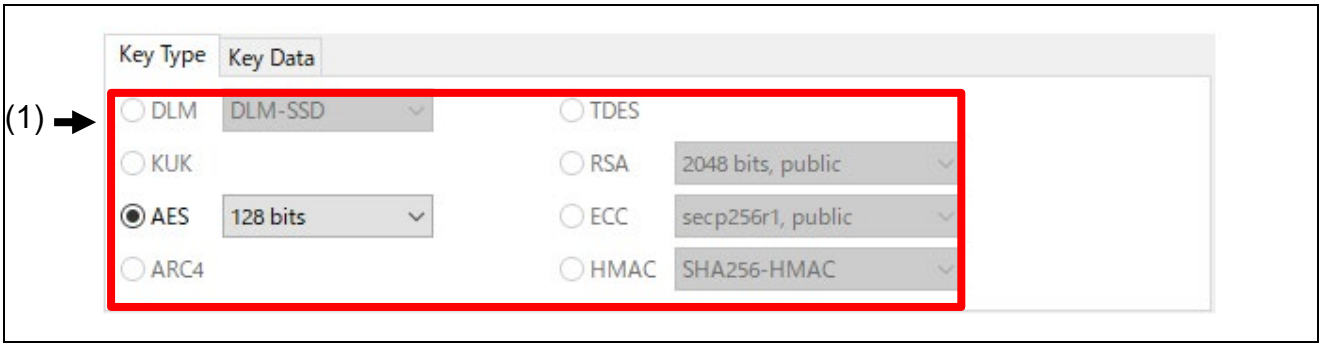

Figure 3-7 [Key Type] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	Key type and key length selection	Select the algorithm and key length of the key that will be injected/updated.

The following key types and key lengths can be selected. The supported key types and key lengths vary depending on the target MCU/MPU. For details on which keys and key lengths are supported, refer to the device's Hardware User Manual and additional device information (*Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information*).

Table 3-1 Options when DLM is selected

Option	Description
DLM-SSD	Authentication key for SDD state transitions in DLM.
DLM-NSECSD	Authentication key for NSECSD state transitions in DLM.
DLM-RMA-REQ	Authentication key for RMA-REQ state transitions in DLM

Table 3-2 Options when AES is selected

Option	Description
128 bits	AES 128-bit key
192 bits	AES 192-bit key
256 bits	AES 256-bit key
128 bits, XTS	AES 128-bit XTS key
256 bits, XTS	AES 256-bit XTS key

Table 3-3 Options when RSA is selected

Option	Description
1024 bits, public	RSA 1024-bit public key
1024 bits, private	RSA 1024-bit private key
2048 bits, public	RSA 2048-bit public key
2048 bits, private	RSA 2048-bit private key
3072 bits, public	RSA 3072-bit public key
3072 bits, private	RSA 3072-bit private key
4096 bits, public	RSA 4096-bit public key
4096 bits, private	RSA 4096-bit private key
RSA-2048-public-TLS	RSA 2048-bit public key for TLS API

Table 3-4 Options when ECC is selected

Options	Description
secp192r1, public	ECC NIST P-192 (secp192r1) public key
secp192r1, private	ECC NIST P-192 (secp192r1) private key
secp224r1, public	ECC NIST P-224 (secp224r1) public key
secp224r1, private	ECC NIST P-224 (secp224r1) private key
secp256r1, public	ECC NIST P-256 (secp256r1) public key
secp256r1, private	ECC NIST P-256 (secp256r1) private key
secp384r1, public	ECC NIST P-384 (secp384r1) public key
secp384r1, private	ECC NIST P-384 (secp384r1) private key
brainpool P256, public	ECC brainpoolP256r1 public key
brainpool P256, private	ECC brainpoolP256r1 private key
brainpool P384, public	ECC brainpoolP384r1 public key
brainpool P384, private	ECC brainpoolP384r1 private key
brainpool P512, public	ECC brainpoolP512r1 public key
brainpool P512, private	ECC brainpoolP512r1 private key
secp256k1, public	ECC Koblitz curve secp256k1 public key
secp256k1, public	ECC Koblitz curve secp256k1 private key

Table 3-5 Options when HMAC is selected

Option	Description
SHA1-HMAC	HMAC-SHA1 key
SHA224-HMAC	HMAC-SHA224 key
SHA256-HMAC	HMAC-SHA256 key

Please refer to 6 Usage Examples of each key setting.

3.6.2 [Key Data] Tab

Use the [**Key Data**] tab to specify the plaintext key material to be prepared for secure injection or update. Note that the appearance of this tab depends on the key type that is specified on the [**Key Type**] tab.

3.6.2.1 When DLM / KUK / AES / TDES / ARC4 / ECC Private Key Selected in [Key Type] Tab

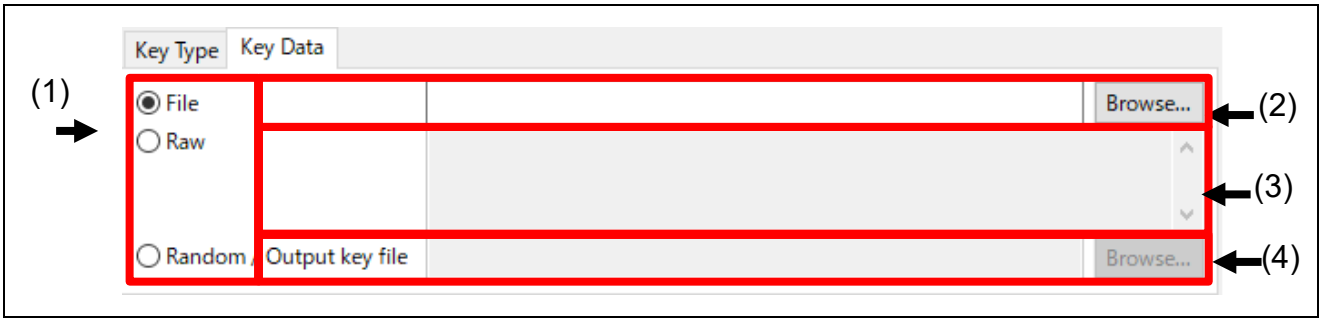

Figure 3-8 [Key Data] Tab when DLM / KUK / AES / TDES / ARC4 / ECC private key is selected

No	Items	Description
(1)	Input format	Select whether to provide a key file containing the key data in (2), to provide the raw plaintext data of the key in (3), or to have the tool generate a key (or key pair) with the output file name specified in (4).
(2)	File name	When **File** is selected in (1), select the key file that contains the plaintext key. Key files must be binary files and have the extension `*.key`.
(3)	Raw data	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext key data in hex format. The amount of data is dependent on the key type that was specified on the [**Key Type**] tab.
(4)	Output key file	When **Random** is selected in (1), the tool will generate the key data. Specify the output file of the plaintext key data generated in the tool. The output plaintext key file can be a text file or a binary file. To generate asymmetric keys, select the “private” key type. Both private and public keys are generated at the same time, and the specified file name is appended with `_public` for public keys and `_private` for private keys. Injection/update files are generated only for the private key. The generated public key file can be used as input to create key injection files for the public key. Not all asymmetric key types are supported. See *Table 3-6 Supported asymmetric key generation*. **Note**: The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed. Keys generated by this tool should be used for prototyping and test purposes only.

Table 3-6 Supported asymmetric key generation

Algorithm	Key type and key length
RSA	RSA-1024, RSA-2048, RSA-3072, RSA-4096
ECC	secp256r1, secp384r1 brainpool P256, brainpool P384, brainpool P512

3.6.2.2 When RSA Public Key Selected in [Key Type] Tab

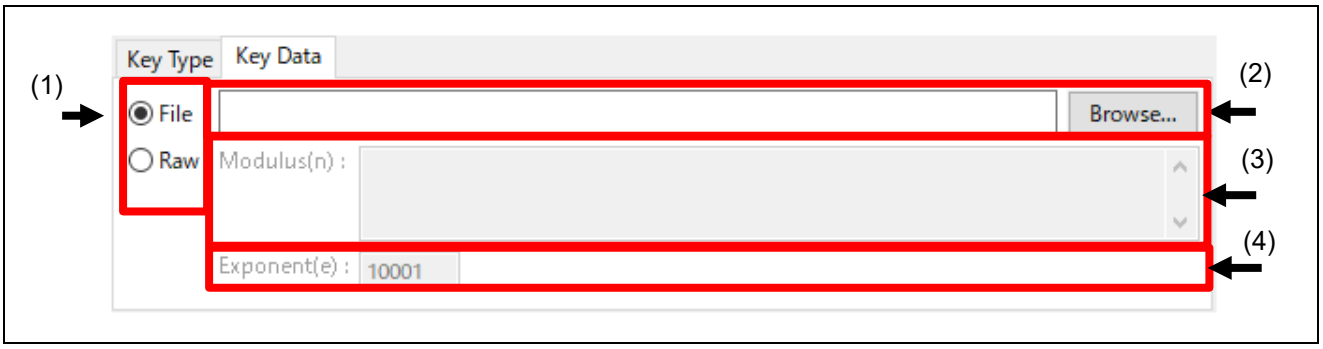

Figure 3-9 [Key Data] Tab when RSA public key is selected

No	Items	Description
(1)	Input format	Select whether to provide a key file containing the key data in (2), or to provide the raw plaintext data of the key in (3) and (4).
(2)	File name	When **File** is selected in (1), select the key file that contains the plaintext key. Key files must be binary files and have the extension `*.key`.
(3)	Modulus(n)	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data for the RSA modulus n in hex format.
(4)	Exponent (e)	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data for the RSA exponent e in hex format.

3.6.2.3 When RSA Private Key Selected in [Key Type] Tab

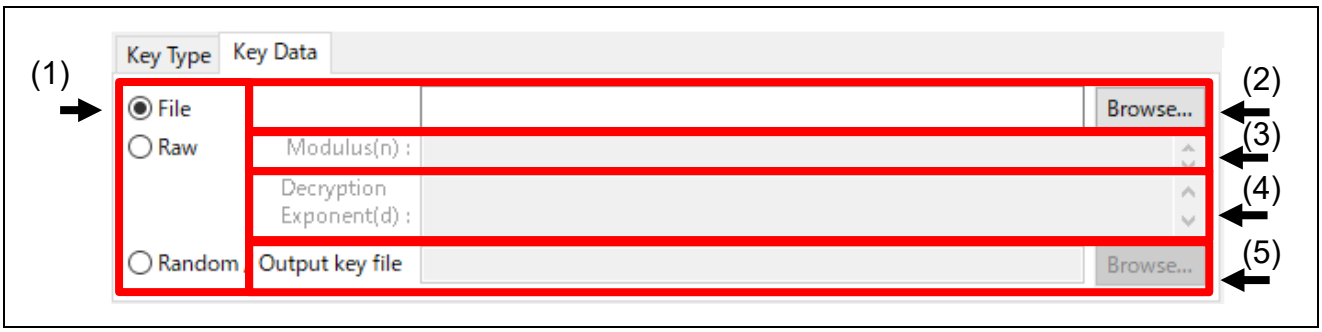

Figure 3-10 [Key Data] Tab when RSA private key is selected

No	Items	Description
(1)	Input format	Select whether to provide a key file containing the key data in (2), to provide the raw plaintext data of the key in (3) and (4), or to have the tool generate a key pair with the output file name specified in (5).
(2)	File name	When **File** is selected in (1), select the key file that contains the plaintext key. Key files must be binary files and have the extension `*.key`.
(3)	Modulus(n)	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data for the RSA modulus n in hex format.
(4)	Decryption Exponent (d)	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data for the RSA decryption exponent d in hex format.
(5)	Output key file	When **Random** is selected in (1), the tool will generate the key data. Specify the output file of the plaintext key data generated in the tool. The output plaintext key file can be a text file or a binary file. To generate asymmetric keys, select the “private” key type. Both private and public keys are generated at the same time, and the specified file name is appended with `_public` for public keys and `_private` for private keys. Injection/update files are generated only for the private key. The generated public key file can be used as input to create key injection files for the public key. Not all asymmetric key types are supported. See *Table 3-6 Supported asymmetric key generation*. Note: Keys generated by this tool should be used for prototyping and test purposes only.

3.6.2.4 When ECC Public Key Selected in [Key Type] Tab

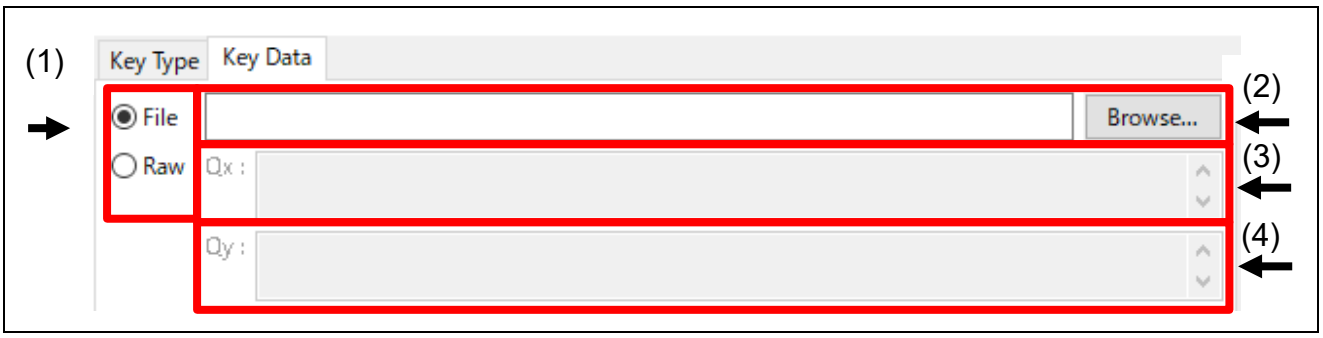

Figure 3-11 [Key Data] Tab when ECC public key is selected

No	Items	Description
(1)	Input format	Select whether to provide a key file containing the key data in (2), or to provide the raw plaintext data of the key in (3) and (4).
(2)	File name	When **File** is selected in (1), select the key file that contains the plaintext key. Key files must be binary files and have the extension `*.key`.
(3)	Qx	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data of the ECC public key Qx in hex format.
(4)	Qy	When **Raw** is selected in (1), enter the plaintext data of the ECC public key Qy in hex format.

3.6.3 Wrapping Key

If the new key is being prepared for secure injection, it must be wrapped with the UFPK, and the W-UFPK must be provided. If the new key is being prepared for secure update, it must be wrapped with the KUK.

Figure 3-12 Wrapping Key Options

No	Items	Description
(1)	Wrapping Key Type	Select the type of wrapping key. If the new key is being prepared for secure injection, select **UFPK** and provide the UFPK file in (2) and the W-UFPK file in (3). If the new key is being prepare for secure update, select **KUK** and provide the KUK file in (4).
(2)	UFPK File	If **UFPK** is selected in (1), enter the UFPK `*.key` file. This file is generated in the [**Generate UFPK**] tab.
(3)	W-UFPK File	If **UFPK** is selected in (1), enter the W-UFPK `*.key` file that corresponds to the specified UFPK. This file must be obtained from the Renesas Key Wrap service.
(4)	KUK File	If **KUK** is selected in (1), enter the KUK `*.key` file. This file is generated in the [**Generate KUK**] tab.

3.6.4 IV

If the new key is being prepared for secure injection, it must be wrapped with the UFPK, and the W-UFPK must be provided. If the new key is being prepared for secure update, it must be wrapped with the KUK. In both cases, an Initialization Vector (IV) is required. The IV can either be specified, or the tool can generate one.

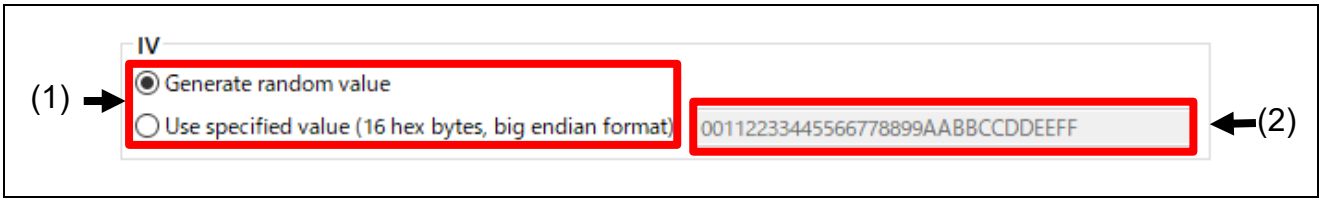

Figure 3-13 IV Options

No	Items	Description
(1)	IV format	Select whether to use the input value from (2) for the IV value or to use a random number generated by the tool. The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.
(2)	Use specified value	When **Use specified value** is selected in (1), the value entered here will be used as the Initialization Vector during encryption. This value must be specified as 16 hex bytes in big-endian format.

3.6.5 Output

This section specifies the type of output file to generate for the secure key injection or update. Note that not all options are supported for all MCU/MPU Families. For example, RA Family SCE9 Protected Mode key injection is supported only via a device programmer, so only the RFP output format is supported if the UFPK is selected as the wrapping key.

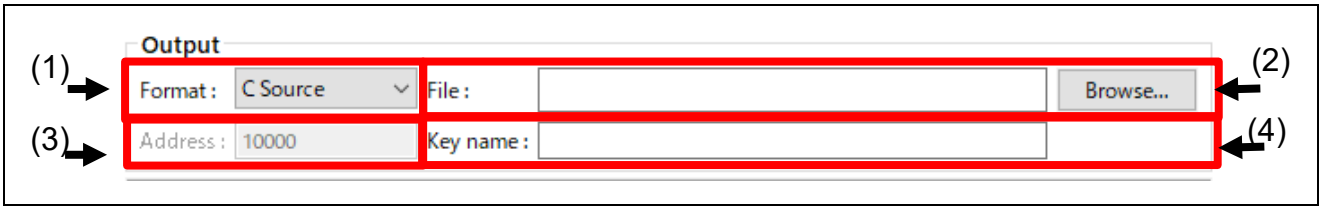

Figure 3-14 Output Options

No	Items	Description
(1)	Format	Select the file format for output. Refer to *Table 3-8 Output file formats* for the possible formats.
(2)	File	Set the output file name and path. When specifying an asymmetric private key and requesting the tool to generate the key pair, the output encrypted key file name is appended with "`_private`".
(3)	Address	This setting is enabled when **Motorola Hex** is selected in (1). Enter the address to be set in the Motorola Hex file.
(4)	Key name	This function is enabled when **C source** is selected in (1). This specifies the <keyname> portion of the structure, variable, and data size value defined in the C source and header files. See *Section 4.5.4.2* ***csource*** *Option for* ***filetype*** for a detailed description of how <keyname> is used..

Table 3-7 Output file formats

Option	Description
C Source	Outputs the C source file and header.
Binary	Outputs binary data.
Motorola Hex	Outputs Motorola Hex file.
RFP	Outputs key data in Renesas Key File format.

3.7 [TSIP UPDATE] Tab

This tab is used to encrypt TSIP secure update solution user programs.

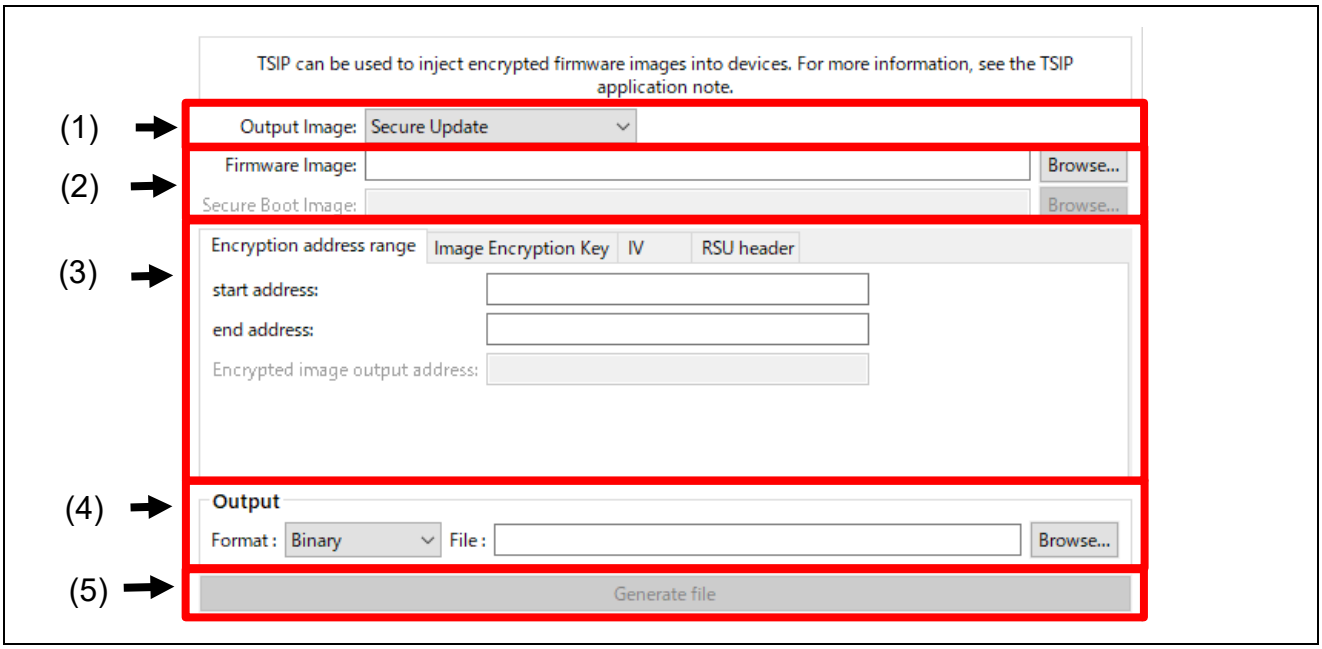

Figure 3-15 [TSIP UPDATE] Tab

No.	Item	Description
(1)	**Output image**	Select the data type to be output and specify the file to be input. **Factory Programming**: Generates an image file to be used for programming at the factory. Specify files for both **Firmware image** and **Secure boot image**. Secure Update: Generates an image file to be used when performing a firmware update. Specify a file for Firmware image. For details, refer to *3.7.1*, *Output image*.
(2)	**Firmware image/ Secure boot image**	Enter the program MOT file to be encrypted in the **Firmware image**. When Factory Programming is selected for Output image, for **Secure boot image** enter the secure boot program MOT file to be appended to the encrypted firmware update image file.
(3)	Settings tabs	Enter settings related to encryption and the output image. Refer to the following sections for the settings on each tab: *3.7.3 [Encrypted Address Range] Tab* *3.7.4 [Image Encryption Key] Tab* *3.7.5 [IV] Tab* *3.7.6 [RSU Header] Tab*
(4)	**Output**	Specify the file to be output. For details, refer to *3.7.7*, *Output*.
(5)	**Generate file**	Click this button to generate a file in the format specified by (4).

3.7.1 Output image

Specifies the data format to be output from the tab.

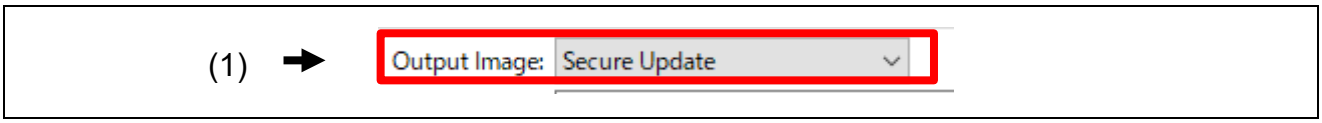

Figure 3-16 Output image

No	Item	Description
(1)	**Output image**	Select the file type to be created on the tab.

Table 3-8 Output image Options

Option	Description
Factory Programming	Generates a MOT file containing the file specified by Secure boot image and the file specified by Firmware image as encrypted data for use for programming at the factory.
Secure Update	Generates an encrypted MOT file or binary file with RSU header from the specified area of the MOT file entered as Firmware image for use as a firmware update. The secure boot portion is not encrypted. It is recommended that writing be done in a secure environment.

3.7.2 Firmware image and Secure boot image

Specify the firmware image to be encrypted and the secure boot image to be appended to the encrypted data.

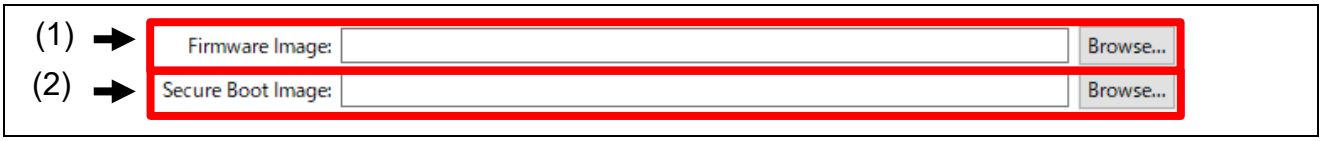

Figure 3-17 Firmware image and Secure boot image

No	Item	Description
(1)	**Firmware Image**	Specify the MOT file of the program to be encrypted. The data in the area of the designated MOT file specified by Encrypted Address Range is encrypted for use in a TSIP firmware update solution. For the supported cryptographic algorithms, refer to the application notes covering the TSIP.
(2)	**Secure Boot Image**	When “Factory Programming” is specified for Output image, specify the secure boot image to accompany the encrypted firmware image. Secure boot images are not encrypted.

3.7.3 [Encrypted Address Range] Tab

Specifies the area of the firmware image to be encrypted.

Figure 3-18 [Encrypted Address Range] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	**start address/ end address**	Specify the area of the MOT file specified by Firmware image to be encrypted.
(2)	**Encrypted image output address**	If MOT format is specified for the output file, specify the address to which to output the encrypted firmware image.

3.7.4 [Image Encryption Key] Tab

Specify the key data to be used to encrypt the firmware image.

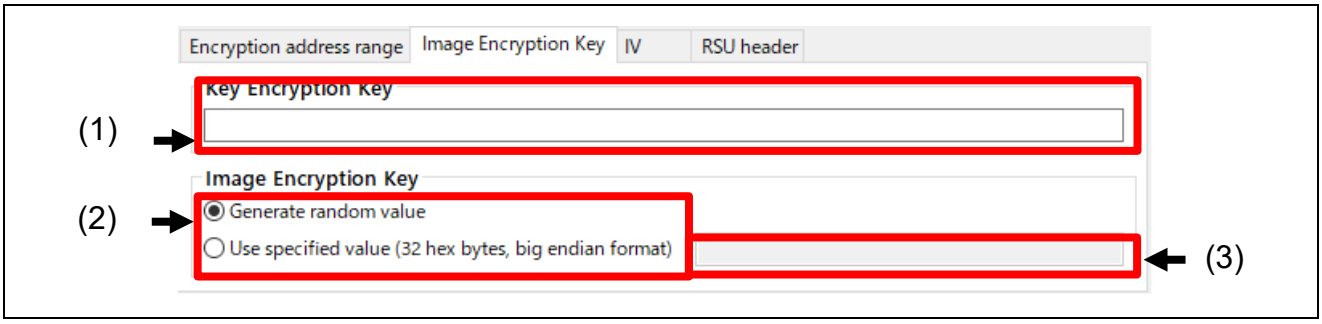

Figure 3-19 [Image Encryption Key] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	**Key Encryption Key**	Specify the key to be used to encrypt the Image Encryption Key (the key used to encrypt the firmware image). Enter a value in hexadecimal big-endian format.
(2)	Format of Image Encryption Key	Select the key value to be used to encrypt the firmware image. **Use random number generator**: The Security Key Management Tool's random number generator function is used to generate the key. **Use specified value**: The hex data entered in (3) is used to generate the key.
(3)	**Use specified value**	When "Use specified value" is selected for (2), the value entered here is used as the encryption key. Enter a value in hexadecimal big-endian format.

3.7.5 [IV] Tab

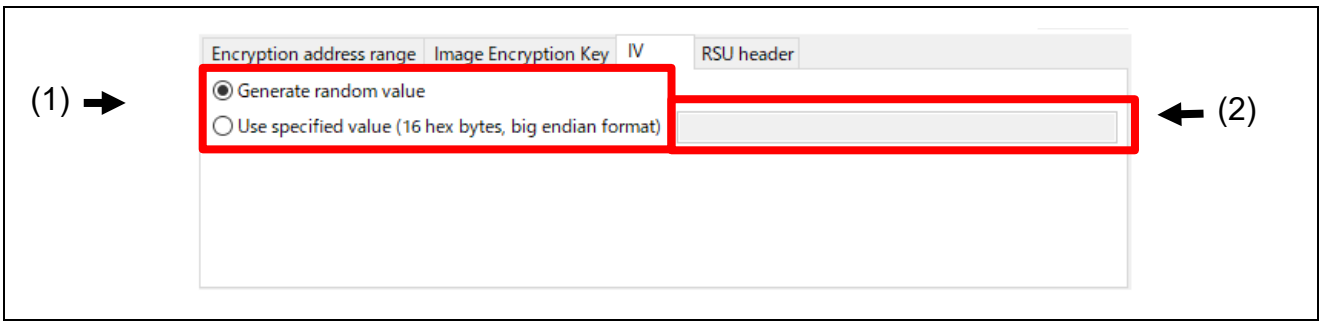

Figure 3-20 [IV] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	Format of initialization vector	Select the initialization vector value to be used when encrypting the firmware image. **Use random number generator**: The Security Key Management Tool's random number generator function is used to generate the initialization vector. **Use specified value**: The hex data entered in (2) is used to generate the initialization vector.
(2)	**Use specified value**	When "Use specified value" is selected for (1), the value entered here is used as the initialization vector when encrypting the firmware image. Enter a value in hexadecimal big-endian format.

3.7.6 [RSU Header] Tab

Specify the file format for outputting the RSU header in this section.

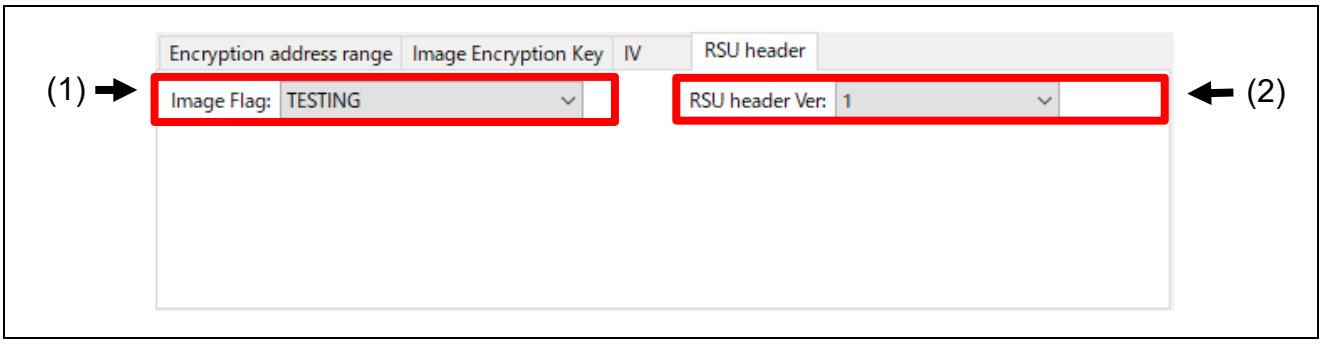

Figure 3-21 [RSU Header] Tab

No	Item	Description
(1)	**Image Flags**	Select the value to be set for the Image Flags RSU header. Refer to *Table 3-9* for the available setting values.
(2)	**RSU header Ver**	Specify the RSU header version number to be appended to the encrypted firmware image. Only version 1 is supported. For information on RSU header versions, refer to *4.6.2*, ***ver** Option*.

Table 3-9 RSU Header Image Flag Values

Option	Description
BLANK	No firmware update image present.
TESTING	Firmware update image being updated, tested.
INSTALLING	Firmware update image is initial image being installed, tested.
VALID	Firmware update image is valid.
INVALID	Firmware update image is invalid.
END_OF_LIFE	Firmware update image has reached end of life.

3.7.7 Output

Specify the output file format in this section.

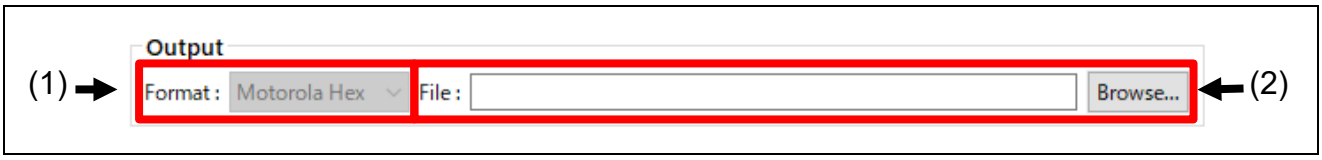

Figure 3-22 Output

No	Item	Description
(1)	**Format**	Select the output file format. Refer to *Table 3-10* for the available formats.
(2)	**File**	Specify the output file name and path.

Table 3-10 Available Formats

Option	Description
Binary	Outputs binary data with an RSU file header appended. RSU can be specified only when “Secure Update” is selected for “Output image”.
Motorola hex	Outputs a Motorola hex (MOT) file.

4. Descriptions of CLI Functions

4.1 Command-line Syntax

skmt.exe [command] [options..]

Note: Command, options and parameters are not case sensitive.

Table 4-1 Command-line syntax

Item	Description
skmt.exe	Executable file name.
command	Key generation commands. The command is preceded by “/” or “-“.
options ..	Zero or more options for the specified key generation command. Each option is preceded by “/” or “-“.

4.2 Commands

Commands are shown in the table below.

Table 4-2 Command List

Command	Description
genufpk	Generate UFPK file. Upon success, the generated UFPK will be displayed on the console.
genkuk	Generate KUK file. Upon success, the generated KUK will be displayed on the console.
genkey	Encrypt User key and output a file. Upon success, the console will display the IV, W-UFPK, and the Encrypted User Key (including MAC).
enctsip	Encrypt a program for use with the TSIP's secure update function or factory programming.
calcresponse	Calculate a response value for challenge and response authentication and output it to the console.
H	Help

This tool supports multiple file types. Specify the desired file type by using the file name extension as shown in Table 4-3. Both absolute and relative paths are supported.

Table 4-3 File Types and Extensions

File type	Extension	Description
Binary key data	`*.key`	Binary data files for plaintext key material
Renesas key file	`*.rkey`	The file used by RFP for secure user and DLM key injection (if supported by the MCU/MPU).
Motorola hex file	`*.mot`, `*.srec`	Motorola hex file
Binary data	`*.bin`	Binary data file
C source, header file	`*.c, *.h`	C source and header file
Text file	`*.txt`	Files written in ASCII characters
PEM file	`*.pem`	Base64-encoded file of x509 ASN.1 key, used by OpenSSL
RSU file	`*.rsu`	Image file for use as TSIP firmware update.

4.3 **genufpk** Command Options

This command generates a key file containing a User Factory Programming Key (UFPK). The UFPK can either be specified or generated by the tool.

Table 4-4 **genufpk** options

Options	Parameters	Description
ufpk	Hex data	Specifies the 32-byte binary data for the UFPK. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, a random value will be generated for the UFPK.
output	File Path	Specify the output file name. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, the execution result will be output to the console.
nooverwrite	None	This option is optional. When this option is specified, an error will occur if the output file exists.

Note: The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.

Example of omitting ufpk option:

> skmt.exe /genufpk /output “D:\example\ufpk.key”

Example of using ufpk option:

> skmt.exe /genufpk
/ufpk “00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff”
/output “D:\example\ufpk.key”

4.4 **genkuk** Command Options

This command generates a key file containing a Key-Update Key (KUK). The KUK can either be specified or generated by the tool.

Table 4-5 **genkuk** option

Options	Parameters	Description
kuk	Hex data	Specifies the 32-byte binary date used by KUK. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, the random value generated in the tool will be used as KUK.
output	File Path	Specify the output file name. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, the execution result will be output to the console.
nooverwrite	None	This option is optional. When this option is specified, an error will occur if the output file exists.

Note: The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.

Example of omitting kuk option:

> skmt.exe /genkuk /output “D:\example\kuk.key”

Example of using kuk option:

> skmt.exe /genkuk /output “D:\example\kuk.key”
/kuk “00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff”

4.5 **genkey** Command Options

This command generates files to use for secure key injection or update.

The following options can be used with the **genkey** command. As described in Table 4-6, some data inputs can be specified as hex data or by a binary file. When specifying a file, add “`file=`” at the beginning of the file path.

Table 4-6 **genkey** options

Options	Parameters	Description
iv	Hex data / File Path	Initialization Vector (IV) for encrypting the user or DLM key (16 bytes). This option is optional. If this option is omitted, a random value generated in the tool will be used as the IV.
ufpk	File Path	Key file containing a UFPK to be used for secure key injection. Note that this UFPK must correspond to the specified W-UFPK. When **kuk** is specified as an option, the **ufpk** option cannot be specified.
wufpk	File Path	Key file containing a wrapped UFPK provided by the Renesas Key Wrap service. When **kuk** is specified as an option, the **wufpk** option cannot be specified.
kuk	Hex data / File Path	KUK to be used for secure key update. When **ufpk** is specified as an option, the **kuk** option cannot be specified.
mcu	ASCII	Target MCU/MPU. This value must be one of the options listed in *Section 4.5.1 mcu Options*.
keytype	ASCII / Hex data	The type of key being prepared for injection or update. Either the key name or its numerical representation can be specified. This value must be one of the options listed in *Section 4.5.2 keytype Options*.
key	Hex data / File Path	DLM key data or User key data. For the format of the keyed data to be input, refer to *Section 4.5.3.1 Hex Data Direct Input*. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, the tool may be able to generate key data. However, there are some keys that cannot be generated in the case of public key cryptography. See *Section 4.5.3.3 key Option Omitted* for details.
filetype	ASCII	Output file type. See *Section 4.5.4 filetype Options*. This option is optional. If this option is omitted and the **output** option is specified, it will be output as a bin file. If the **filetype** and **output** options are omitted, output will be to the console.
address	Hex data	The address where the key is to be injected. This option must be specified when **mot** is specified for **filetype**.
keyname	ASCII	Specify the <keyname> portion of the structure, variable, and data size value defined in the C source and header files. This option must be specified when **csource** is specified in **filetype**. See *Section 4.5.4.2* ***csource*** *Option for* ***filetype*** for a detailed description of how <keyname> is used.
keyfileoutput	File Path	This option is optional. If the **key** option is omitted, resulting in the DLM or user key being generated by the tool, use this option to specify the output path of the generated key data. Binary data is output.
Output	File Path	Specify the output file name. This option is optional. If this option is omitted, the execution result will be output to the console.
nooverwrite	None	This option is optional. When this option is specified, an error will occur if the output file exists.

Note: The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed.

Example of using ufpk option:

> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file=”D: \example\ufpk.key” /wufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk_enc.key” /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “AES-128” /key “000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F” /filetype “rfp” /output “D: \example\aes128.rkey”

Example of using kuk option:

> skmt.exe /genkey /kuk file=”D:\example\ufpk.key” /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “AES-128” /key “000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F” /filetype “csource” /output “D:\example\aes128.c”

4.5.1 **mcu** Options

The **mcu** option specifies the MCU/MPU type and cryptographic engine.

Table 4-7 mcu Options

ASCII	Description
RA-SCE9	Specified when using RA Family SCE9 DLM and Protected Mode
RA-SCE9-CM	Specified when using RA Family SCE9 Compatibility Mode
RA-SCE7	Specified when using RA Family SCE7
RA-SCE5_B	Specified when using RA Family SCE5_B
RA-SCE5	Specified when using RA Family SCE5
RX-TSIP	Specified when using RX Family TSIP
RX-TSIPLite	Specified when using RX Family TSIP-Lite
RZ-TSIP	Specified when using RZ Family TSIP
Synergy-SCE7	Specified when using Synergy Platform SCE7
Synergy-SCE5	Specified when using Synergy Platform SCE5

4.5.2 **keytype** Options

The **keytype** option specifies the type of key that is being prepared for secure injection or update. Either the ASCII or the hex value can be used with this option. ASCII is recommended for readability.

Note that not all MCUs/MPUs support all key types.

Table 4-8 Authentication key for DLM transition

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
DLM-SSD	0x01	Authentication key used in transition to SSD state in DLM.
DLM-NSECSD	0x02	Authentication key used in transition to NSECSD state in DLM.
DLM-RMA-REQ	0x03	Authentication key used in transition to RMA_REQ state in DLM.

Table 4-9 User Key AES

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
AES-128	0x05	AES-128bit key
AES-192	0x06	AES-192bit key
AES-256	0x07	AES-256bit key
AES-128XTS	0x08	AES-128bit XTS key
AES-256XTS	0x09	AES-256bit XTS key

Table 4-10 User Key RSA

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
RSA-1024-public	0x0A	RSA 1024bit public key
RSA-1024-private	0x0B	RSA 1024bit private key
RSA-2048-public	0x0C	RSA 2048bit public key
RSA-2048-private	0x0D	RSA 2048bit private key
RSA-3072-public	0x0E	RSA 3072bit public key
RSA-3072-private	0x0F	RSA 3072bit private key
RSA-4096-public	0x10	RSA 4096bit public key
RSA-4096-private	0x11	RSA 4096bit private key
RSA-2048-public-TLS	-	RSA 2048bit public key for TLS

Note: “RSA-2048-public-TLS“ cannot be specified by using the **keytype** value. It must be specified using ASCII.

Table 4-11 User Key ECC

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
secp192r1-public	0x12	ECC NIST P-192 (secp192r1) public key
secp192r1-private	0x13	ECC NIST P-192 (secp192r1) private key
secp224r1-public	0x14	ECC NIST P-224 (secp224r1) public key
secp224r1-private	0x15	ECC NIST P-224 (secp224r1) private key
secp256r1-public	0x16	ECC NIST P-256 (secp256r1) public key
secp256r1-private	0x17	ECC NIST P-256 (secp256r1) private key
secp384r1-public	0x18	ECC NIST P-384 (secp384r1) public key
secp384r1-private	0x19	ECC NIST P-384 (secp384r1) private key
brainpoolP256r1-public	0x1C	ECC brainpoolP256r1 public key
brainpoolP256r1-private	0x1D	ECC brainpoolP256r1 private key
brainpoolP384r1-public	0x1E	ECC brainpoolP384r1 public key
brainpoolP384r1-private	0x1F	ECC brainpoolP384r1 private key
brainpoolP512r1-public	0x20	ECC brainpoolP512r1 public key
brainpoolP512r1-private	0x21	ECC brainpoolP512r1 private key
secp256k1-public	0x22	ECC Koblitz curve secp256k1 public key
secp256k1-private	0x23	ECC Koblitz curve secp256k1 private key

Table 4-12 User Key SHA-HMAC

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
HMAC-SHA1	0x00	HMAC-SHA1 key
HMAC-SHA224	0x1A	HMAC-SHA224 key
HMAC-SHA256	0x1B	HMAC-SHA256 key

Note: “HMAC-SHA1“ cannot be specified by using the **keytype** value. It must be specified using ASCII.

Table 4-13 User Key ARC4

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
ARC4	0x00	ARC4 Key

Note: “ARC4“ cannot be specified by using the **keytype** value. It must be specified using ASCII.

Table 4-14 User Key DES

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
TDES	0x00	Triple DES key

Note: “TDES“ cannot be specified by using the **keytype** value. It must be specified using ASCII.

Table 4-15 Key Update Key

ASCII	**keytype** value	Description
key-update-key	0xFF	Key Update Key

4.5.3 **key** Options

The **key** option is used to specify the plaintext DLM or user key that needs to be prepared for secure injection or update. The plaintext can be specified by direct input of the hex data, or by a binary `*.key` file. Some key types can also be generated by the tool.

4.5.3.1 Hex Data Direct Input

If the plaintext key is provided by direct input of the hex data, the required number of bytes as per the specified **keytype** option must be provided, as per the following tables.

Table 4-16 DLM-SSD, DLM-NSECSD, DLM-RMA-REQ

Byte	Data
0-15	DLM key data

Table 4-17 AES-128

Byte	Data
0-15	AES-128bit key data

Table 4-18 AES-192

Byte	Data
0-23	AES-192bit key data

Table 4-19 AES-256

Byte	Data
0-31	AES-256bit key data

Table 4-20 AES-128XTS

Byte	Data
0-15	AES-128bit key1
16-31	AES-128bit key2

Table 4-21 AES-256XTS

Byte	Data
0-31	AES-256bit key1
32-63	AES-256bit key2

Table 4-22 RSA-1024-public

Byte	Data
0-127	RSA 1024bit Modulus n
128-131	RSA 1024bit Exponent e

Table 4-23 RSA-1024-private

Byte	Data
0-127	RSA 1024bit Modulus n
128-255	RSA 1024bit Decryption Exponent d

Table 4-24 RSA-2048-public / RSA-2048-public-TLS

Byte	Data
0-255	RSA 2048bit Modulus n
256-259	RSA 2048bit Exponent e

Table 4-25 RSA-2048-private

Byte	Data
0-255	RSA 2048bit Modulus n
256-511	RSA 2048bit Decryption Exponent d

Table 4-26 RSA-3072-public

Byte	Data
0-383	RSA 3072bit Modulus n
384-387	RSA 3072bit Exponent e

Table 4-27 RSA-3072-private

Byte	Data
0-383	RSA 3072bit Modulus n
384-767	RSA 3072bit Decryption Exponent d

Table 4-28 RSA-4096-public

Byte	Data
0-511	RSA 4096bit Modulus n
512-515	RSA 4096bit Exponent e

Table 4-29 RSA-4096-private

Byte	Data
0-511	RSA 4096bit Modulus n
512-1023	RSA 4096bit Decryption Exponent d

Table 4-30 secp192r1-public

Byte	Data
0-23	ECC Public key Qx
24-47	ECC Public key Qy

Table 4-31 secp192r1-private

Byte	Data
0-23	ECC Private key d

Table 4-32 secp224r1-public

Byte	Data
0-27	ECC Public key Qx
28-55	ECC Public key Qy

Table 4-33 secp224r1-private

Byte	Data
0-27	ECC Private key d

Table 4-34 secp256r1-public / brainpoolP256r1-public / secp256k1-public

Byte	Data
0-31	ECC Public key Qx
32-63	ECC Public key Qy

Table 4-35 secp256r1-private / brainpoolP256r1-private / secp256k1-private

Byte	Data
0-31	ECC Private key d

Table 4-36 secp384r1-public / brainpoolP384r1-public

Byte	Data
0-47	ECC Public key Qx
48-95	ECC Public key Qy

Table 4-37 secp384r1-private / brainpoolP384r1-private

Byte	Data
0-47	ECC Private d

Table 4-38 brainpoolP512r1-public

Byte	Data
0-63	ECC Public key Qx
64-127	ECC Public key Qy

Table 4-39 brainpoolP512r1-private

Byte	Data
0-63	ECC Private key d

Table 4-40 HMAC-SHA1

Byte	Data
0-19	HMAC-SHA1 key

Table 4-41 HMAC-SHA224

Byte	Data
0-27	HMAC-SHA224 key

Table 4-42 HMAC-SHA256

Byte	Data
0-31	HMAC-SHA256 key

Table 4-43 ARC4

Byte	Data
0-255	ARC4 key

Table 4-44 TDES

Byte	Data
0-7	56bit DES key with odd parity 1
8-15	56bit DES key with odd parity 2
16-23	56bit DES key with odd parity 3

Note: Add odd parity for every 7 bits of key data.

Example:

- DES key data = 0x00000000000000 -> 0x0101010101010101
- DES key data = 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFF -> 0xFEFEFEFEFEFEFEFE

Table 4-45 key-update-key

Byte	Data
0-31	Key-Update Key

Example of usage with Hex Data:

> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk.key” /wufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk_enc.key” /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “AES-128” /key “000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F” /filetype “rfp” /output “D:\example\aes128.rkey”

4.5.3.2 File Input

The key option supports file input for the following file formats

Table 4-46 Key Option Input File

File type	Extension	Format
binary	*.bin, *.key	Binary data file in the format shown in *Section 4.5.3.1 Hex Data Direct Input*.
Text	*.txt	Input File representing byte data in hexadecimal ASCII characters in the format shown in *Section 4.5.3.1 Hex Data Direct Input*.
PEM	*.pem	Key files in PEM file format for asymmetric keys generated by OpenSSL can be read. Only the key types specified in *Table 4-47 PEM file support Asymmetric key* are supported

Table 4-47 PEM file support for asymmetric keys

Algorithm	keytype
RSA	RSA-1024-private, RSA-1024-public, RSA-2048-private, RSA-2048-public, RSA-3072-private, RSA-3072-public, RSA-4096-private, RSA-4096-public
ECC	secp256r1-private, secp256r1-public, secp384r1-private, secp384r1-public brainpoolP256r1-private, brainpoolP256r1-public, brainpoolP384r1-private, brainpoolP384r1-public, brainpoolP512r1-private, brainpoolP512r1-public

Example of specifying a binary file:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk.key” /wufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk_enc.key”
  /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “AES-128” /key file=”D:\example\aes128.key” /filetype “rfp”
  /output “D:\example\aes128.rkey”
```

Example of specifying a text file:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk.key” /wufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk_enc.key”
  /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “AES-128” /key file=”D:\example\aes128.txt” /filetype “rfp”
  /output “D:\example\aes128.rkey”
```

Example of specifying a PEM file:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk.key” /wufpk file=”D:\example\ufpk_enc.key”
  /mcu “RA-SCE9” /keytype “RSA-2048-private” /key file=”D:\example\rsa2048.pem” /filetype
  “rfp” /output “D:\example\rsa2048.rkey”
```

To manually create key data, use a hex editor or binary editor, and create the data in big-endian order in the Hex Editor. An example is shown below.

- Example of manual creation of AES128-bit key file:
  AES 128-bit key `00112233445566778899AABBCCDDEEFF`

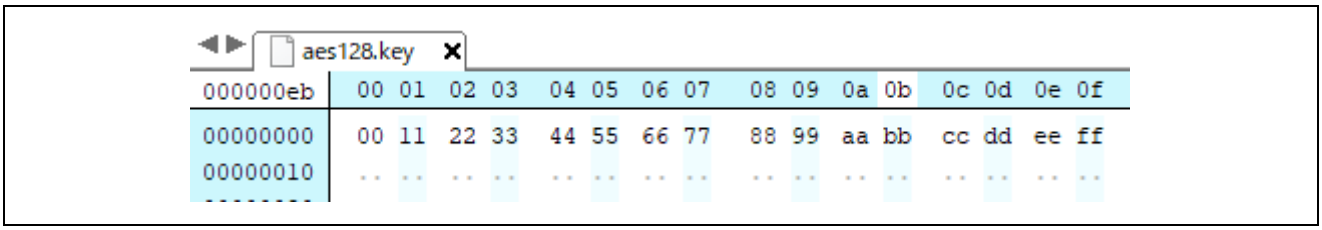

Figure 4-1 Example of manual creation of AES 128-bit key file

- Example of manual creation of RSA 2048 public key file:

  Modulus `bad47a84c1782e4dbdd913f2a261fc8b`
  `65838412c6e45a2068ed6d7f16e9cdf4`
  `462b39119563cafb74b9cbf25cfd544b`
  `dae23bff0ebe7f6441042b7e109b9a8a`
  `faa056821ef8efaab219d21d67634847`
  `85622d918d395a2a31f2ece8385a8131`
  `e5ff143314a82e21afd713bae817cc0e`
  `e3514d4839007ccb55d68409c97a18ab`
  `62fa6f9f89b3f94a2777c47d6136775a`
  `56a9a0127f682470bef831fbec4bcd7b`
  `5095a7823fd70745d37d1bf72b63c4b1`
  `b4a3d0581e74bf9ade93cc4614861755`
  `3931a79d92e9e488ef47223ee6f6c061`
  `884b13c9065b591139de13c1ea292749`
  `1ed00fb793cd68f463f5f64baa53916b`
  `46c818ab99706557a1c2d50d232577d1`

  Exponent `10001`

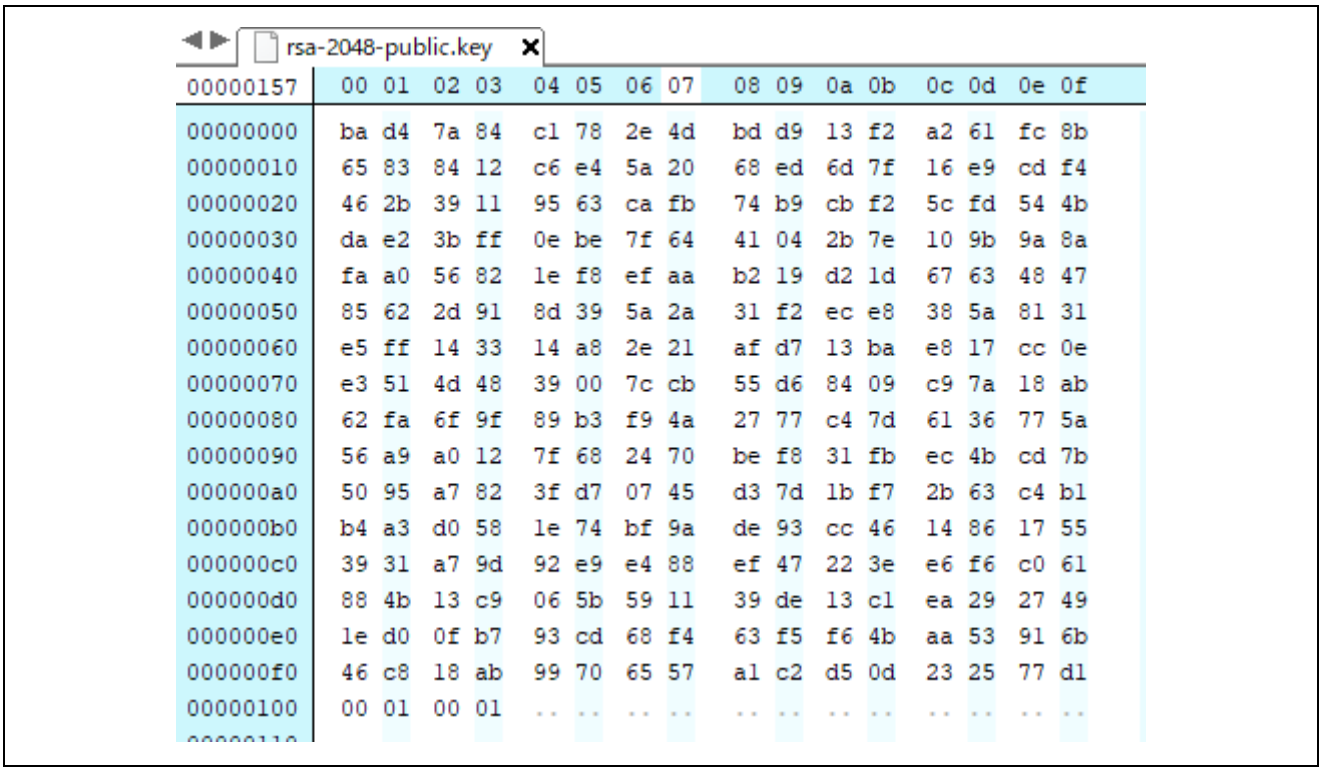

Figure 4-2 Example of manual creation of RSA 2048 public key file

4.5.3.3 **key** Option Omitted

If the **key** option is omitted from the command line and the specified **keytype** is for either a symmetric algorithm or an asymmetric algorithm that is specified in the table below, the tool will generate a random value for the key.

For asymmetric keys, a key pair is generated. Both private and public keys are generated at the same time, and the specified file name is appended with `_public` for public keys and `_private` for private keys. This option supports the asymmetric **keytype** options shown in the table below.

It is recommended to use the **keyfileoutput** option to create a key file with the plaintext key(s).

The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed. Keys generated by this tool should be used for prototyping and test purposes only.

Table 4-48 **keytype** that supports asymmetric key generation functionality

Algorithm	**keytype**
RSA	RSA-1024-private, RSA-2048-private, RSA-3072-private, RSA-4096-private
ECC	secp256r1-private, secp384r1-private, brainpoolP256r1-private, brainpoolP384r1-private, brainpoolP512r1-private

4.5.4 **filetype** Options

The **filetype** option allows you to specify the output file format of the prepared key. If this option is omitted, binary data is output. The tool will return an error if the specified **filetype** does not match the file name extension.

Table 4-49 **filetype** options

ASCII	Description
rfp	Output a file in a file format that can be read by the Renesas Flash Programmer (RFP). The output file extension must be `*.rkey`.
csource	Output C source and header file. The output file extension must be `*.c`.
bin	Output binary data file. The output file extension must be `*.bin`.
mot	Output binary data in Motorola hex format. The output file extension must be `*.mot`. Specify the starting address with 8 hexadecimal digits(32bits) in the **address** option.

4.5.4.1 **rfp** Option for **filetype**

This option outputs key data in Renesas Key File format to be used by the Renesas Flash Programmer.

RFP file output example:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D: \example\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D:\example\ufpk_enc.key"
  /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "AES-128" /key file="D:\example\aes128.key" /filetype "rfp"
  /output "D:\example\abc.rkey"
```

4.5.4.2 **csource** Option for **filetype**

This option outputs C source files and header files.

When the **keyname** option is used, the specified <keyname> will be used as part of the structure name, the global variable name, and the byte size definition. If the **keyname** option is not used, default text will be used. These options are shown by the following table.

Table 4-50 **keyname** option usage

	Setting **keyname**	Omitting **keyname**
Structure name	<keyname>_t	encrypted_user_key_data_t
Global variable name	g_<keyname>	g_encrypted_user_key_data
encrypted_user_key bytesize definition value	<KEYNAME>_SIZE *	ENCRYPTED_KEY_BYTE_SIZE

* <keyname> will be converted to uppercase

The output C source structure is as follows, with <keyname> replaced as per *Table 4-50 keyname option*.

Table 4-51 Structure output by **csource** when the **ufpk** option is specified

name	Type	Description
g_<keyname>	<keyname>_t	-
keytype	uint32_t	Output when the **mcu** option is "RA-SCE9" or “RA-SCE5_B”. Otherwise, 0 is output.
shared_key_number	uint32_t	0 is output. Not used when the **mcu** option is "RX-TSIP", "RX-TSIPLite", or "RE-TSIPLite".
wufpk[32]	uint8_t	Output when the **wufpk** option is specified. If the **wufpk** option is not specified, 0 is output.
initial_vector[16]	uint8_t	The Initialization Vector used for user key encryption.
encrypted_user_key [<KEYNAME>_SIZE]	uint8_t	The encrypted user key. <KEYNAME>_SIZE is the size of the encrypted user key. See Table 4-55-Table 4-62 for encrypted user key sizes.
crc[4]	uint8_t	CRC-32 value from keytype to encrypted_user_key.

Table 4-52 Structure output by "**csource**" when the **kuk** option is specified

name	Type	Description
g_<keyname>	<keyname>_t	-
keytype	uint32_t	Output when the **mcu** option is "RA-SCE9" or “RA-SCE5_B”. Otherwise, 0 is output.
shared_key_number	uint32_t	0 is output. Not used when the **mcu** option is "RX-TSIP", "RX-TSIPLite", or "RE-TSIPLite".
initial_vector[16]	uint8_t	The Initialization Vector used for user key encryption.
encrypted_user_key [<KEYNAME>_SIZE]	uint8_t	The encrypted user key. <KEYNAME>_SIZE is the size of the encrypted user key. See Table 4-55-Table 4-62 for encrypted user key sizes.
crc[4]	uint8_t	CRC-32 value from keytype to encrypted_user_key.

C source file output example:

> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D: \example\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D: \example\ufpk_enc.key" /mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "AES-128" /key file="D:\example\aes128.key" /filetype "csource" /keyname testKey /output "D:\example\abc.c"

4.5.4.3 **bin** Option for **filetype**

This option outputs a file of binary data. The data array of the output binary data is as follows:

Table 4-53 Binary data output by **bin** when the **ufpk** option is specified

Byte	Data
0	Keytype Output when the **mcu** option is "RA-SCE9" or “RA-SCE5_B”. Otherwise, 0 is output.
1 - 3	Reserved (0 padding)
4	shared_key 0 is output. Not used when the **mcu** option is "RX-TSIP", "RX-TSIPLite", or "RE-TSIPLite".
5 - 7	Reserved (0 padding)
8 - 39	WUFPK Output when the **wufpk** option is specified. If the **wufpk** option is not specified, 0 is output.
40 - 55	initial_vector
56 - (56+N-1)	encrypted_user_key
(56+N) - 56+N +3	crc CRC-32 value from keytype to encrypted_user_key.

Note: “N” is the same as the <KEYNAME>_SIZE value.

Table 4-54 Binary data output by **bin** when the **kuk** option is specified

Byte	Data
0	Keytype Output when the **mcu** option is "RA-SCE9" or “RA-SCE5_B”. Otherwise, 0 is output.
1 - 3	Reserved (0 padding)
4	shared_key 0 is output. Not used when the **mcu** option is "RX-TSIP", "RX-TSIPLite", or "RE-TSIPLite".
5 - 7	Reserved (0 padding)
8 - 23	initial_vector
24 - (24+N-1)	encrypted_user_key
(24+N) - 24+N +3	crc CRC-32 value from keytype to encrypted_user_key.

Note: “N” is the same as the <KEYNAME>_SIZE value.

Binary file output example:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D:\example\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D:\example\ufpk_enc.key"
  /mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "AES-128" /key file="D:\example\aes128.key" /filetype "bin"
  /output "D:\example\abc.bin"
```

4.5.4.4 **mot** Option for **filetype**

This option outputs a Motorola Hex format file. The format of the file is specified in Table 4-53 and Table 4-54. The address for the data must be set by using the **address** option and specifying a hexadecimal 8-digit (32-bit) starting address.

mot file output example:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D:\example\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D:\example\ufpk_enc.key"
  /mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "AES-128" /key file="D:\example\aes128.key" /filetype "mot"
  /address "FFF00000" /output "D:\example\abc.mot"
```

The encrypted_user_key size for each **keytype** option is shown below.

Table 4-55 encrypted_user_key size DLM Key

keytype options	Byte size
DLM-SSD	32
DLM-NSECSD	32
DLM-RMA-REQ	32

Table 4-56 encrypted_user_key size AES Key

keytype options	Byte size
AES-128	32
AES-192	48
AES-256	48
AES-128XTS	48
AES-256XTS	80

Table 4-57 encrypted_user_key size RSA Key

keytype options	Byte size
RSA-1024-public	160
RSA-1024-private	272
RSA-2048-public	288
RSA-2048-private	528
RSA-3072-public	416
RSA-3072-private	784
RSA-4096-public	544
RSA-4096-private	1040
RSA 2048bit public key for TLS	288

Table 4-58 encrypted_user_key size ECC Key

keytype options	Byte size
secp192r1-public	80
secp192r1-private	48
secp224r1-public	80
secp224r1-private	48
secp256r1-public	80
secp256r1-private	48
brainpoolP256r1-public	80
brainpoolP256r1-private	48
brainpoolP384r1-public	112
brainpoolP384r1-private	64
brainpoolP512r1-public	144
brainpoolP512r1-private	80
secp256k1-public	80
secp256k1-private	48

Table 4-59 encrypted_user_key size HMAC-SHA Key

keytype options	Byte size
HMAC-SHA1	48
HMAC-SHA224	48
HMAC-SHA256	48

Table 4-60 encrypted_user_key size ARC4 Key

keytype options	Byte size
ARC4	272

Table 4-61 encrypted_user_key size TDES Key

keytype options	Byte size
TDES	48

Table 4-62 encrypted_user_key size Key Update Key

keytype options	Byte size
key-update-key	48

4.5.5 **keyfileoutput** Options

If the **key** option is omitted from the command line, the tool will generate a random key. The **keyfileoutput** option is used to save the generated key to a binary key file or a text file. The specified file extension may be either `*.key` or `*.txt`.

Only symmetric and some asymmetric key pairs can be generated by this tool. To generate an asymmetric key pair, specify the private key as the **keytype**. The following table shows the asymmetric key pair types that can be generated.

Table 4-63 Asymmetric key types that can be generated

Algorithm	**keytype**
RSA	RSA-1024, RSA-2048, RSA-3072, RSA-4096
ECC	secp256r1, secp384r1 brainpool P256r1, brainpool P384r1, brainpool P512r1

The specific amount of randomness of the random values generated by this tool is not guaranteed. Keys generated by this tool should be used for prototyping and test purposes only.

When an asymmetric key pair is generated and **/keyfileoutput** is specified, "`_private`" is appended to the file name for the private key and "`_public`" is appended to the file name for the public key. For example, if "`/keyfileoutput abc.key /output abc.rkey`" is specified, the following files are generated:

- `abc_private.key` containing the plaintext private key
- `abc_public.key` containing the plaintext public key
- `abc_private.rkey` containing the encrypted keys for injecting the private key
- `abc_public.rkey` containing the encrypted keys for injecting the public key

To generate a key injection file to inject the public key, run the tool with the appropriate public key **keytype** and use the generated public key file as the key data.

For the output key data format, see the format defined in *Section 4.5.3.1.Hex Data Direct Input*.

Symmetric key file output example:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D:\example\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D:\example\ufpk_enc.key"
    /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "AES-128" /filetype "rfp" /keyfileoutput file="D:\example\aes.key"
 /output "D:\example\abc.rkey"
```

Asymmetric key file output example:

```
> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="D:/example/ufpk.key" /wufpk file="D:/example/ufpk_enc.key"
    /mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "RSA-1024-private" /filetype "bin"
    /keyfileoutput file="D:/example/rsa1024.key" /output "D:/example/rsa1024_private.bin"
```

4.6 **enctsip** Command Options

The options listed below can be used with the **enctsip** command. Input can be in the form of hexadecimal data or a binary file.

Table 4-64 enctsip Options

Option	Parameter	Description
mode	ASCII	Specifies the data format of the output file. For details, refer to *4.6.1*, *mode Option*.
ver	Decimal data	Specifies the version of the RSU header appended to the output file. This option is optional. If it is omitted, a value of 1 is used. For details, refer to *4.6.2*, *ver Option*.
prg	File Path	Specifies the MOT file to be encrypted.
prg_sb	File Path	When "**factory**" is specified by the mode option, this option specifies the MOT file of the secure boot program to accompany the MOT file to be encrypted.
enckey	Hex data	Specifies the key to be used to encrypt the session key used to encrypt the data in the MOT file specified by the prg option (16 bytes).
session_key	Hex data	Specifies the session key used to encrypt the data in the MOT file specified by the prg option (32 bytes). This option is optional. If it is omitted, a random value generated by the Security Key Management Tool is used as the key data.*1
iv_fw	Hex data	Specifies the initialization vector (IV) used when encrypting the data in the MOT file specified by the prg option (16 bytes). This option is optional. If it is omitted, a random value generated by the Security Key Management Tool is used as the IV.*1
startaddr	Hex data	Specifies the start address of the area of the MOT file specified by the prg option to be encrypted. The address must be aligned to a 16-byte boundary.
endaddr	Hex data	Specifies the end address of the area of the MOT file specified by the prg option to be encrypted. The encryption area specified by the start and end addresses must have a size that is aligned to 16-byte boundaries.
destaddr	Hex data	When "**mot**" is specified by the filetype option, this option specifies the address to which the encrypted user program is output.
imgflg	ASCII / Hex data	Specifies the value input for the Image Flags RSU header. For details, refer to *4.6.3*, *imgflg Option*.
filetype	ASCII	Specifies the type of the output file. For details, refer to *4.6.4*, *filetype Option*.
output	File Path	Specifies the name of the output file.
nooverwrite	None	This option is optional. If it is specified and an output file exists, an error occurs.

Note: 1. Random values generated by the Security Key Management Tool are not guaranteed to provide sufficient randomness.

Example use of mode factory setting:

```
> skmt.exe /enctsip /mode "factory" /ver "1" /prg "D:¥example¥userprog.mot"
 /prg_sb "D:¥example¥secureboot.mot" /enckey "0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF"
 /startaddr "FFF80300" /endaddr "FFFEFFFF" /destaddr "FFF00300"
 /filetype "mot" /output "D:¥example¥factory.mot"
```

Example use of mode update setting:

```
> skmt.exe /enctsip /mode "update" /ver "1" /prg "D:¥example¥userprog.mot"
 /enckey "0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF"
 /startaddr "FFF80300" /endaddr "FFFEFFFF" /filetype "rsu" /output "D:¥example¥update.rsu"
```

4.6.1 **mode** Option

The **mode** option specifies the format of data output as ASCII characters.

Table 4-65 mode Option

ASCII	Description
factory	Outputs a MOT file, to be used for programming at the factory, containing the secure boot program specified by the **prg_sb** option, the encrypted program, and an appended RSU header. Regarding the file image, refer to *Figure 4-3*, *File Image Generated when factory Is Specified for the mode Option*.
update	Outputs a binary file or MOT file, to be used as a firmware update in the field, containing the encrypted program and an appended RSU header. Regarding the file image, refer to *Figure 4-4*, *File Image Generated when update Is Specified for the mode Option and rsu for the filetype Option*, or *Figure 4-5*, *File Image Generated when update Is Specified for the mode Option and mot for the filetype Option*.

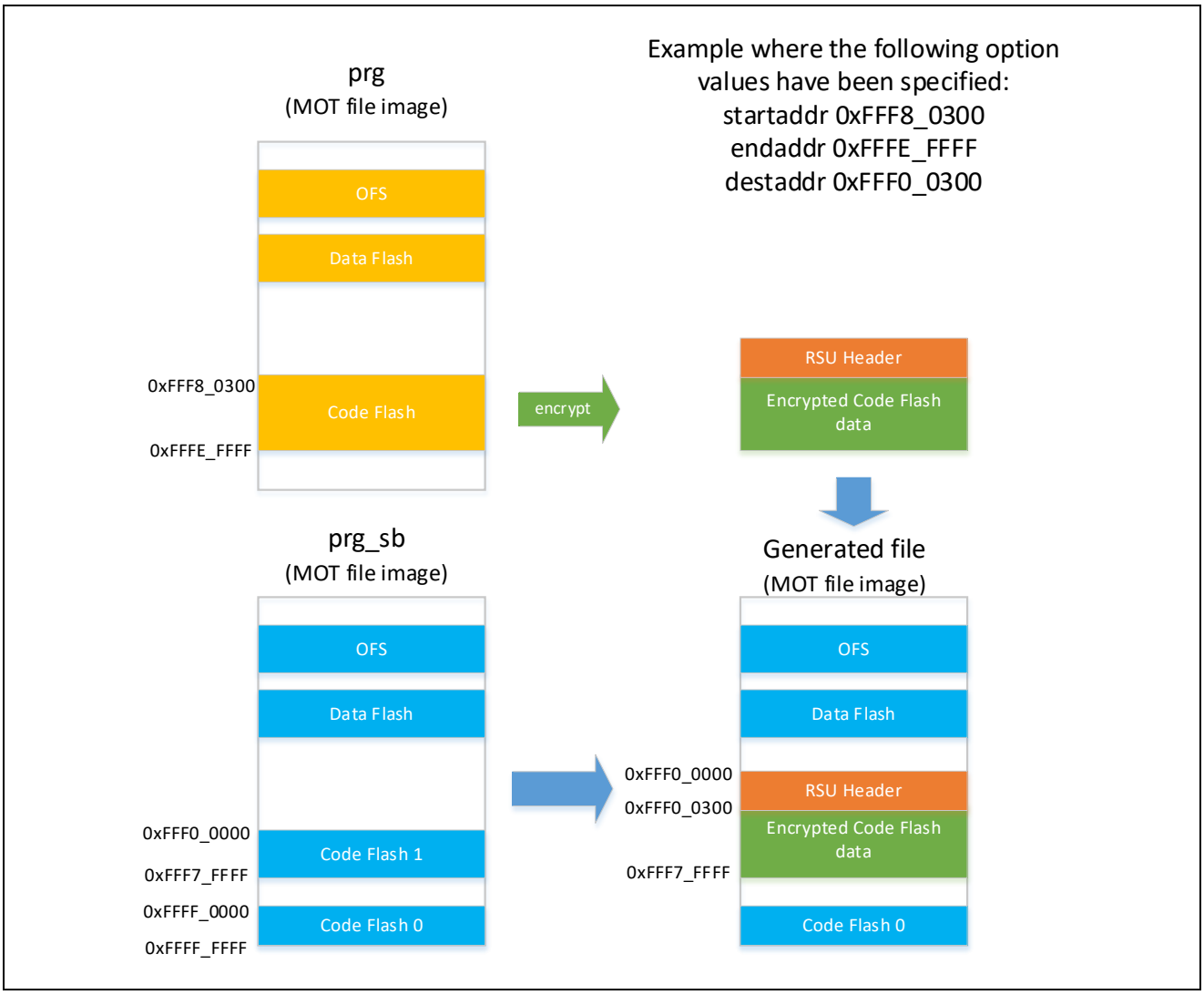

Figure 4-3 File Image Generated when factory Is Specified for the mode Option

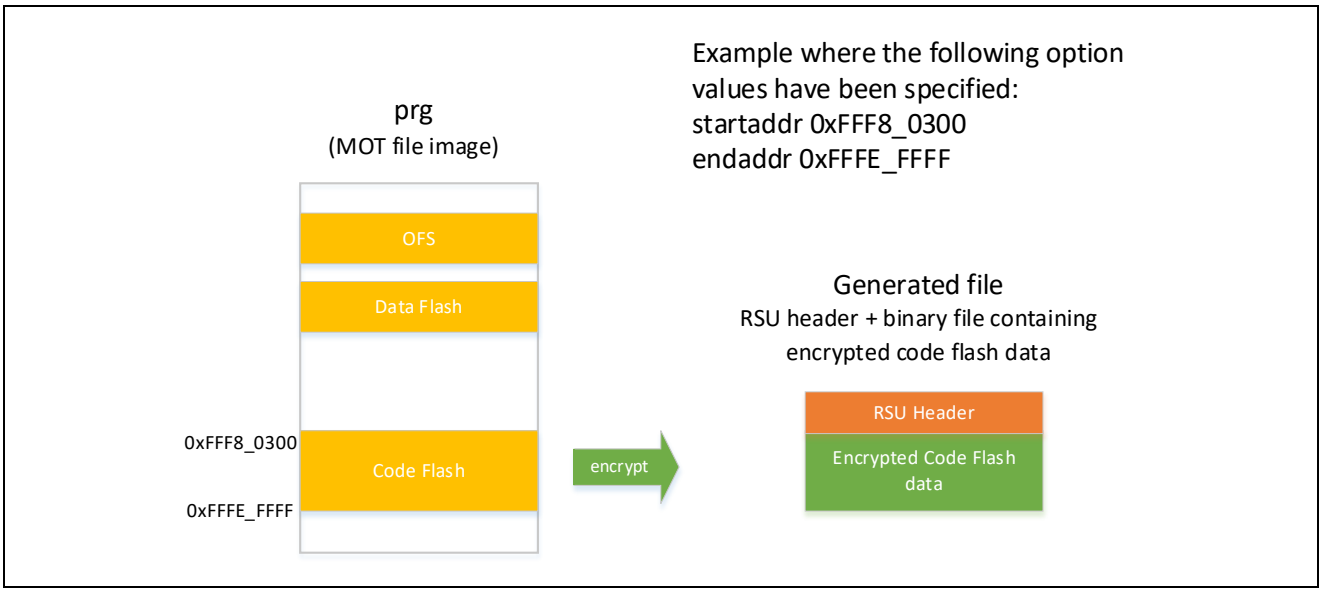

Figure 4-4 File Image Generated when update Is Specified for the mode Option and rsu for the filetype Option

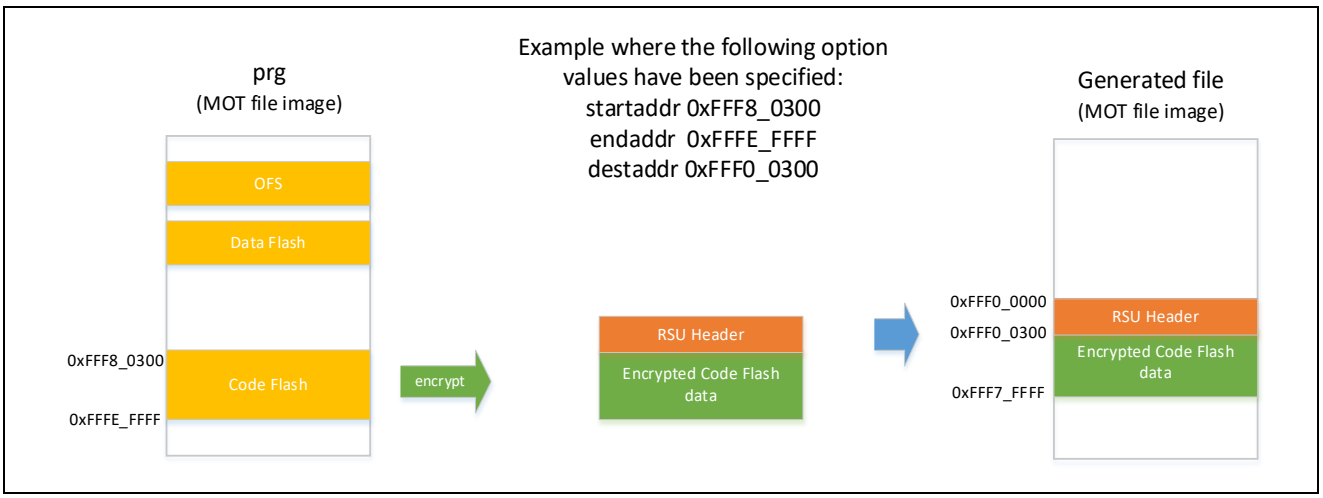

Figure 4-5 File Image Generated when update Is Specified for the mode Option and mot for the filetype Option

4.6.2 **ver** Option

The **ver** option specifies the version of the RSU header appended to the output file.

Table 4-66 RSU Header Version 1

Offset	Component	Contents Name	Length	Note
0x0000	Header	Magic Code	7	“Renesas”
0x0007		Image Flags	1	Value defined by imgflg option
0x0008	Signature	Firmware Verification Type	32	ASCII “mac-aes128-cmac-with-tsip”
0x0028		Signature size	4	Not used (0x00).
0x002C		Signature	256	Not used (0x00).
0x012C	Option	Dataflash Flag	4	Not used (0x00).
0x0130		Dataflash Start Address	4	Not used (0x00).
0x0134		Dataflash End Address	4	Not used (0x00).
0x0138		Image Size	4	Not used (0x00).
0x013C		Reserved	124	All 0x00
0x01B8		Format Type*1	4	Output file format ASCII character string “rsu” (0x72, 0x73, 0x75, 0x00) or “mot” (0x6D, 0x6F, 0x74, 0x00)
0x01BC		IV*1	16	IV used when encrypting the user program
0x01CC		SessionKey0*1	16	Key, encrypted using enckey, that is used when encrypting the user program
0x01DC		SessionKey1*1	16	Key, encrypted using enckey, that is used when encrypting the user program
0x01EC		Encrypted user program + MAC word size*1	4	Total word size of the encrypted user program plus the MAC generated when encrypting the user program
0x01F0		MAC*1	16	MAC generated when encrypting the user program
0x0200	Descriptor	Sequence Number	4	Always 0
0x0204		Start Address	4	Start address of user program area
0x0208		End Address	4	End address of user program area
0x020C		Execution Address	4	Storage address of user program execution start address
0x0210		Hardware ID	4	Not used (0x00).
0x0214		Reserved(0x00)	236	—
0x0300	Application Binary		N	Encrypted user program
0x0300+ N	Dataflash Binary		M	Not supported.

Note: 1. This parameter is based on the *.rsu file format defined in version 1.0x of the RX firmware update FIT module and has been modified for the TSIP.

4.6.3 **imgflg** Option

The **imgflg** option specifies the value written to the **Image Flags** field of the RSU header appended to the output file. Either an ASCII or a hexadecimal value can be used for this option.

Table 4-67 imgflg Option

ASCII	Value	Description
blank	0xFF	No image written.
testing	0xFE	Image being updated, tested.
Installing	0xFC	Initial image being installed.
valid	0xF8	Application is valid.
invalid	0xF0	Application is invalid.
end_of_life	0xE0	Application has reached end of life.

4.6.4 **filetype** Option

The **filetype** option specifies the format of the output file in ASCII characters. An error occurs if the specified file type and file name extension do not match.

Table 4-68 filetype Option

ASCII	Extension	Description
mot	*.mot	Outputs a file in Motorola hex format.
rsu	*.rsu	Outputs binary data consisting of the encrypted user program and an appended RSU header. This value may only be specified when update is specified for the mode option.

4.7 **calcresponse** Option

Table 4-69 calcresponse Option

Option	Parameter	Description
challenge	**Hex data**	Specifies the challenge value. (This is usually set to the unique ID of the device.) The data size is 16 bytes.
key	**Hex data**	Specifies the DLM key data. The data size is 16 bytes.
algorithm	**Name**	Specifies the calculation algorithm. Select either of the following: HMAC-SHA256 AES-128-CMAC

Example use of calcresponse option:

```
> skmt.exe /calcresponse /challenge "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ012345"
        /key "000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F" /algorithm HMAC-SHA256
```

5. Operating Procedure

5.1 Standalone

5.1.1 Windows

Run the installer SecurityKeyManagementTool_installer_vXXX.exe and install it in any folder.

Note : Install into a folder with as shallow a hierarchy as possible, with write permission, and with no "blanks". If the hierarchy is too deep or the folder name is too long, it may not run.

5.1.1.1 GUI version

SecurityKeyManagementTool.exe in the installation folder is the executable file.

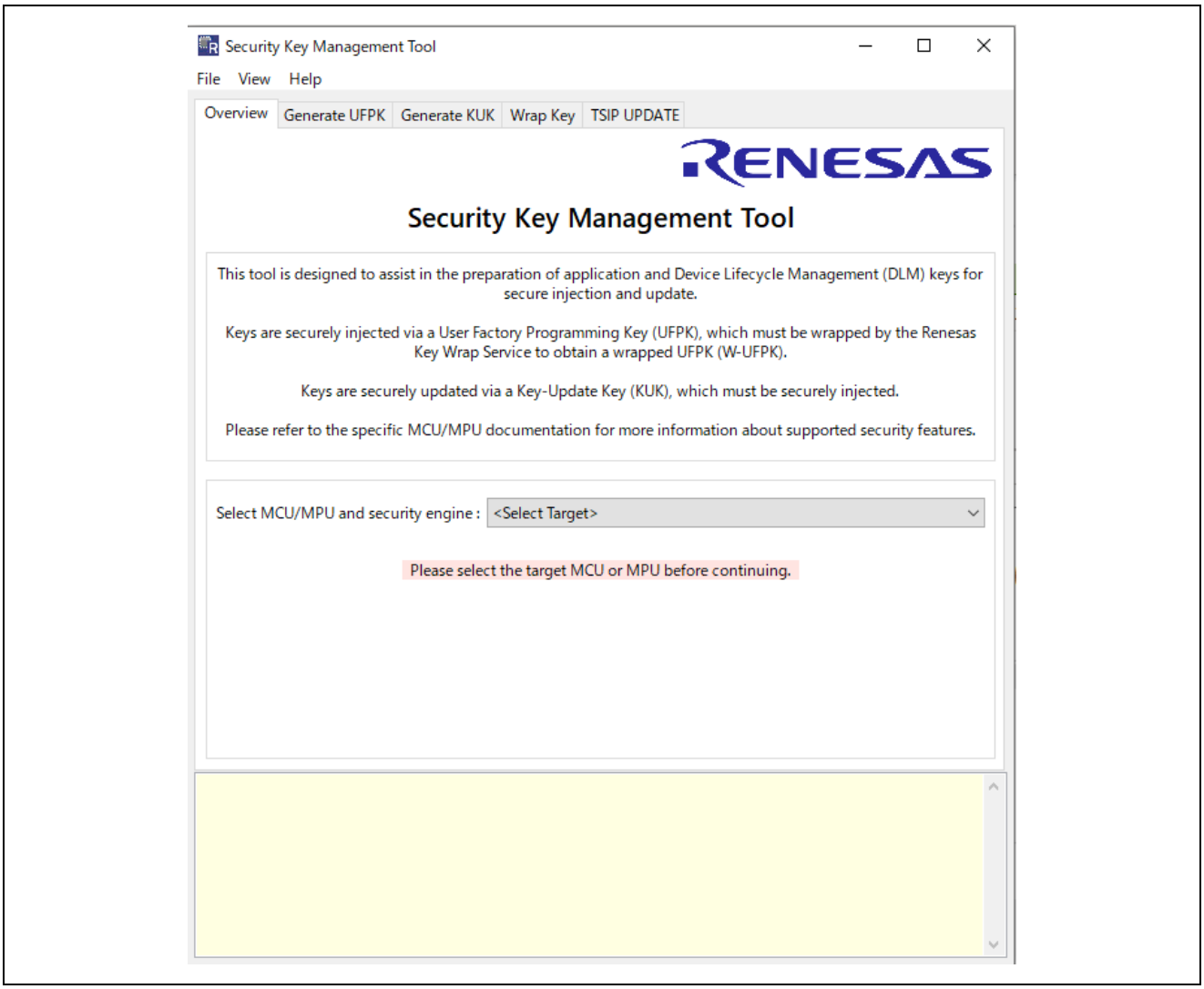

Figure 5-1 Security Key Management Tool – GUI Dialog at startup from Windows

5.1.1.2 CLI version

The files stored in the installed **CLI** folder are the complete set of files required to execute the CLI version of the Security Key Management Tool. If only the CLI version of the tool will be used (for example, in a production environment), these files and folder(**Bold**) can be moved or copied to another folder for convenience. The following is the complete list of files needed to execute the CLI version.

- skmt.exe
- clrcompression.dll
- clrjit.dll
- coracle.dll
- mscordaccore.dll
- **device**

Enter the `skmt.exe` command from command prompt.

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="C:\work\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="C:\work\u
fpk_enc.key" /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "AES-128" /key "000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F"
/filetype "rfp" /output "c:\work\aes128.rkey"
Output File: c:\work\aes128.rkey
UFPK: EC6B8FA5C0D5DA5142CCAF3A31AEBEAE2346CFE7EF644B9B6B70523CBA0F5C5C
W-UFPK: 000000004F4C172DEF2789DE4F041294C6B1218D11DC81DC5B37FB72DB899DCFF4BE7158
IV: 46EB124312C83FA226994D17A3F5616A
Encrypted key: DEAE066D5845A01E3FBC0445EC1141F60195D3B3F159D2B624A259BE4965A41D


C:\work\skmt\tool>
```

Figure 5-2 Security Key Management Tool - CLI execution example from command prompt

5.1.2 Linux version

5.1.2.1 GUI version

After unzipping the Linux version package, place the **SecurityKeyManagementTool** folder in any folder. When decompressing, use the command **tar xvzfp xxxxx.tar.gz** to maintain execute permissions.

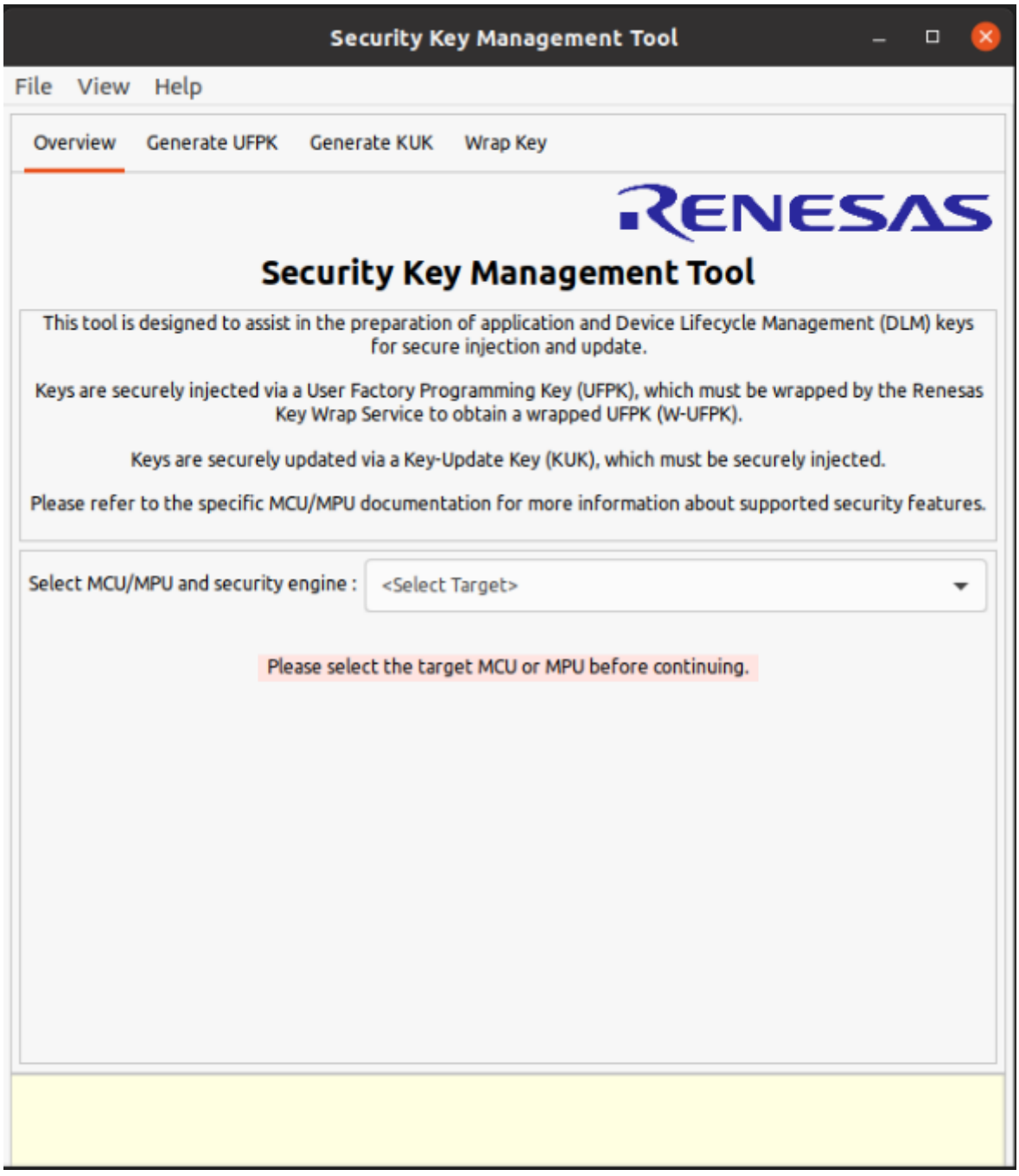

Figure 5-3 Security Key Management Tool – GUI Dialog at startup from Linux

5.1.2.2 CLI version

The files stored in the installed **CLI** folder are the complete set of files required to execute the CLI version of the Security Key Management Tool. If only the CLI version of the tool will be used (for example, in a production environment), these files can be moved or copied to another folder for convenience. The following is the complete list of files needed to execute the CLI version.

- skmt

Enter the `skmt` command from the terminal software.

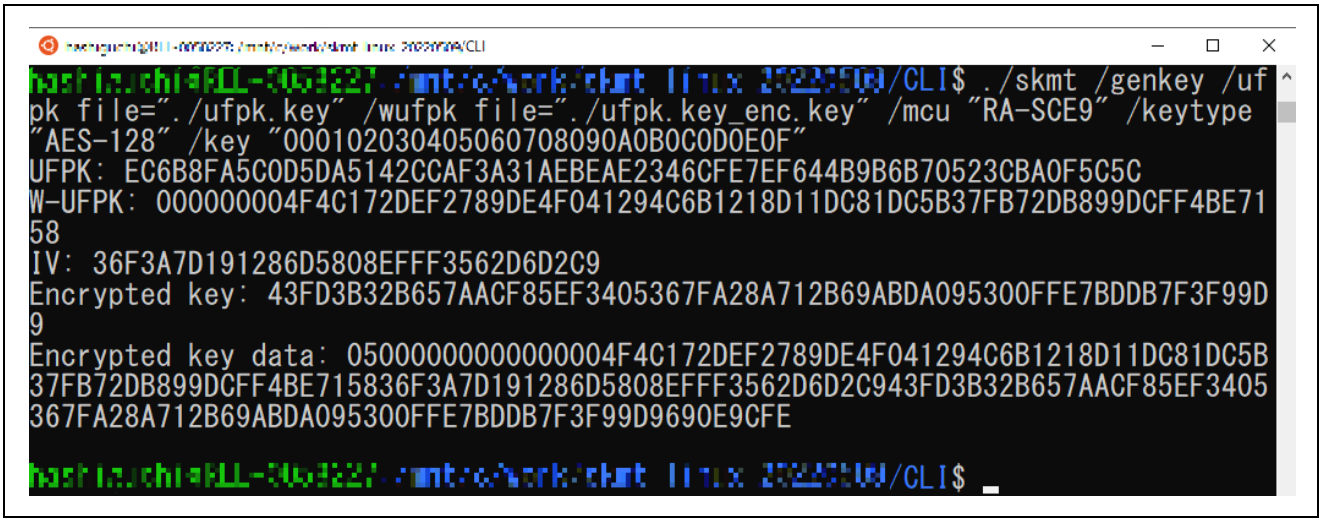

Figure 5-4 Security Key Management Tool - CLI execution example from Linux Terminal software

5.2 e²studio plugin

The Windows and Linux versions follow the same installation and uninstallation procedure. Please follow the steps below to install and uninstall.

5.2.1 Installing e²studio plugin version

1. Download SecurityKeyManagementTool_Plugin_vXXX_Windows.zip or SecurityKeyManagementTool_Plugin_vXXX_Linux.zip from the Renesas Web site and place it in any folder of your choice. vXXX is this tool version.
2. Start e²studio
3. Select e²studio menu "**Help(H)**" – "**Install New Software...**" menu to open the "**Install**" dialog.

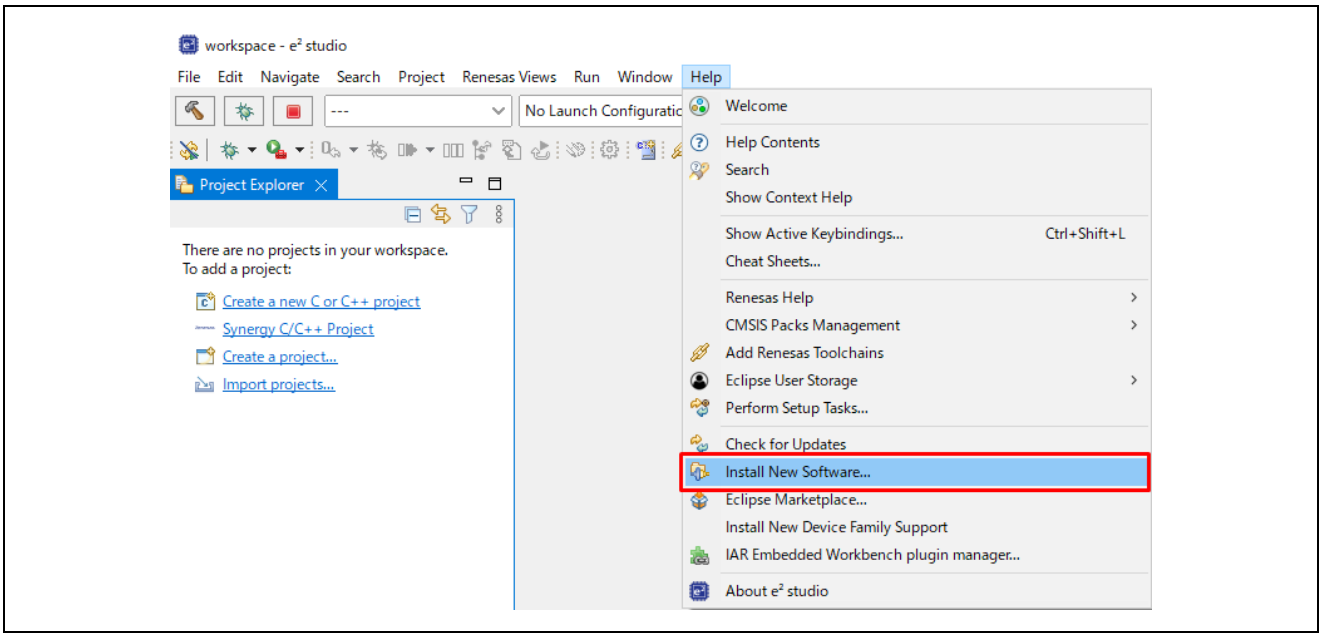

Figure 5-5 e²studio "Help(H)" – "Install New Software..."

4. Press the “**Add**” button in the “**Install**” dialog to open the “**Add Repository**” dialog.

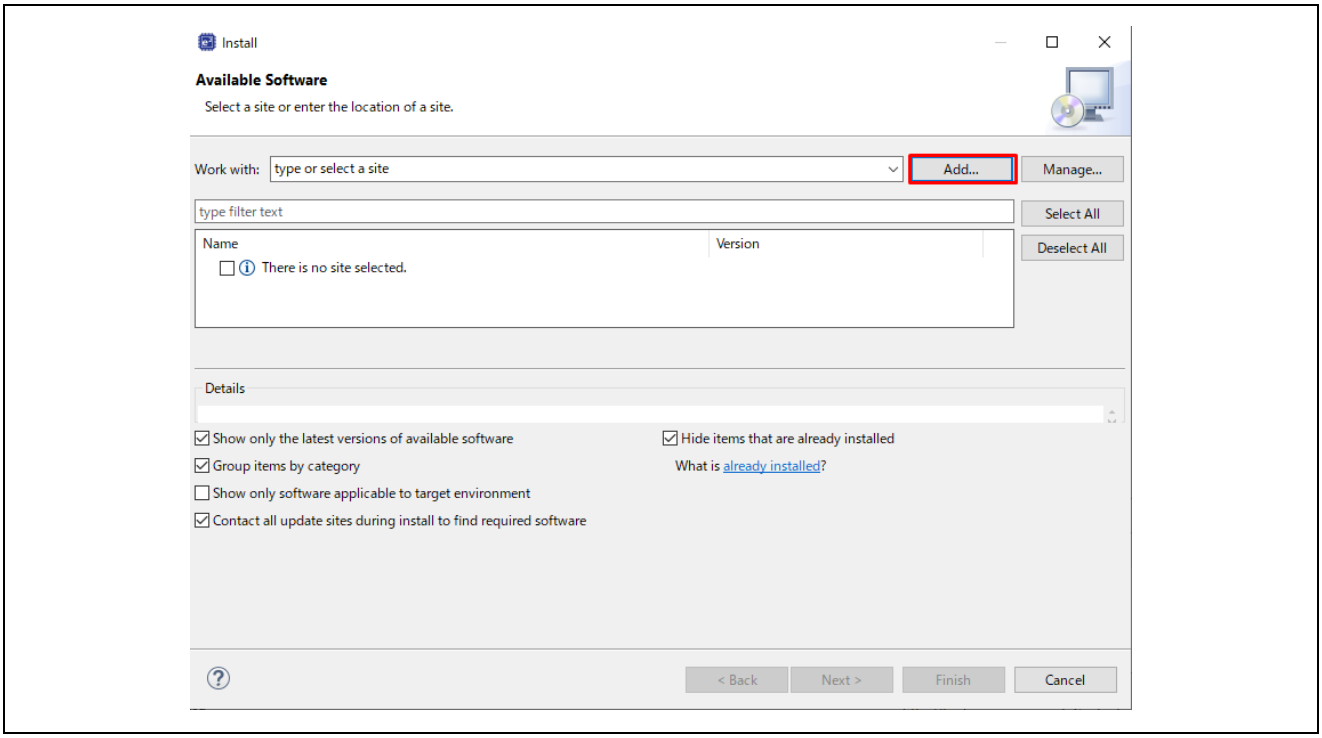

Figure 5-6 “Install” Dialog

5. Click the "**Archive(A)…**" button on the "**Add Repository**" dialog, specify the SecurityKeyManagementTool_Plugin_vXXX_Window/Linux.zip file prepared in step 1, and then click the "**Add**" button.

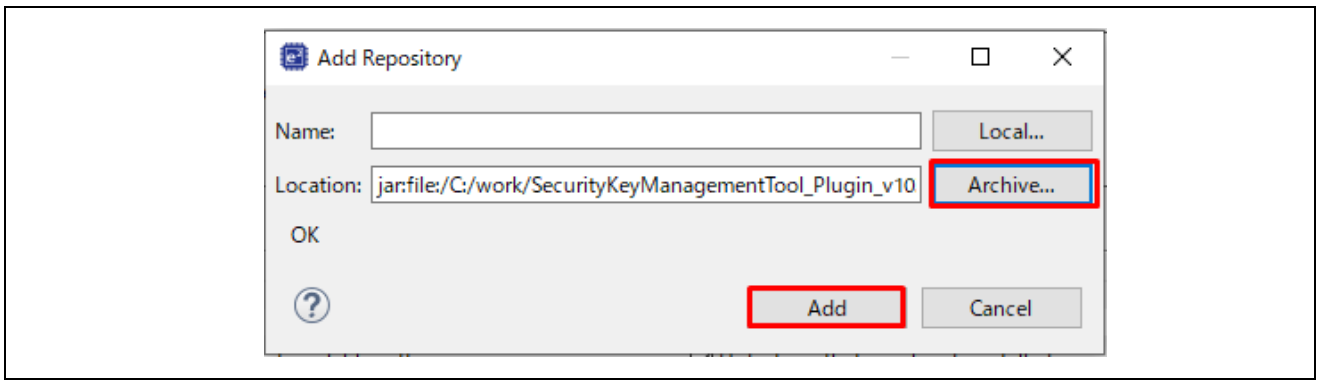

Figure 5-7 “Add Repository” Dialog

6. "**Renesas Solution Toolkit**" will be added to the "**Install**" dialog box. Check the checkbox and press the "**Next >**" button. Uncheck box "Contact all sites during install to find required software.". If left checked, installation will take longer.

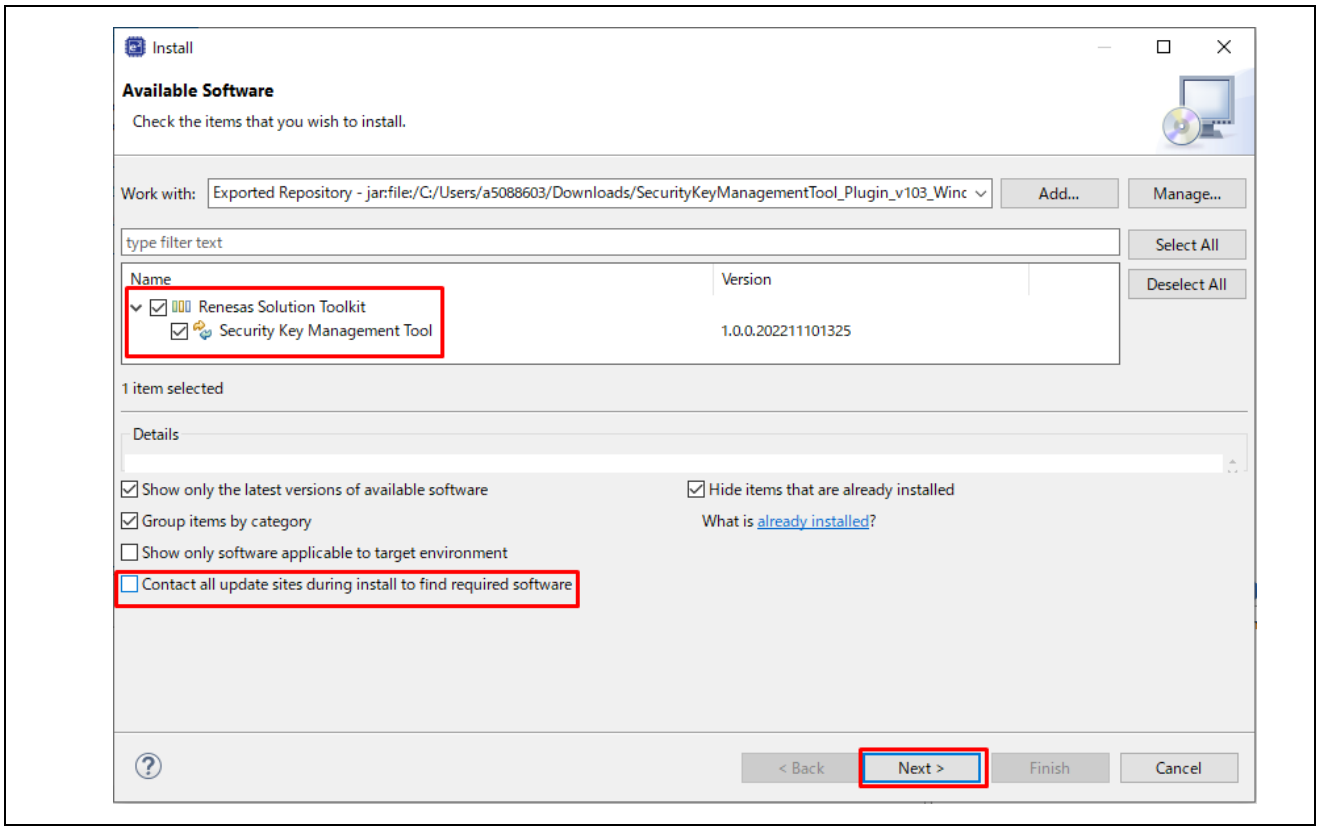

Figure 5-8 "Install" Dialog – Select "Security Key Management Tool"

7. When the "**Install**" dialog box appears, confirm that the "**Security Key Management Tool**" is installed and press the "**Next >**" button.

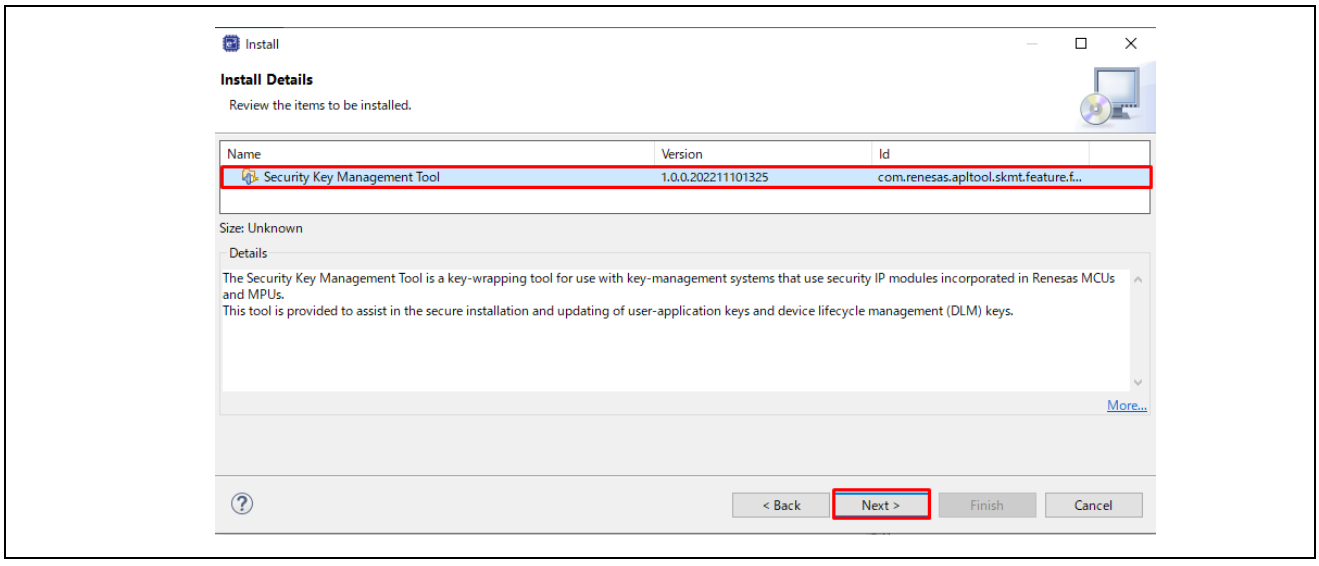

Figure 5-9 "Install" Dialog – Install Details

8. This is followed by the license confirmation screen. Accept the terms of the license, which was presented during the Plugin download and can be reviewed at the URL displayed in the dialog box. Select "I accept the terms of the license agreement" and press the Finish button.

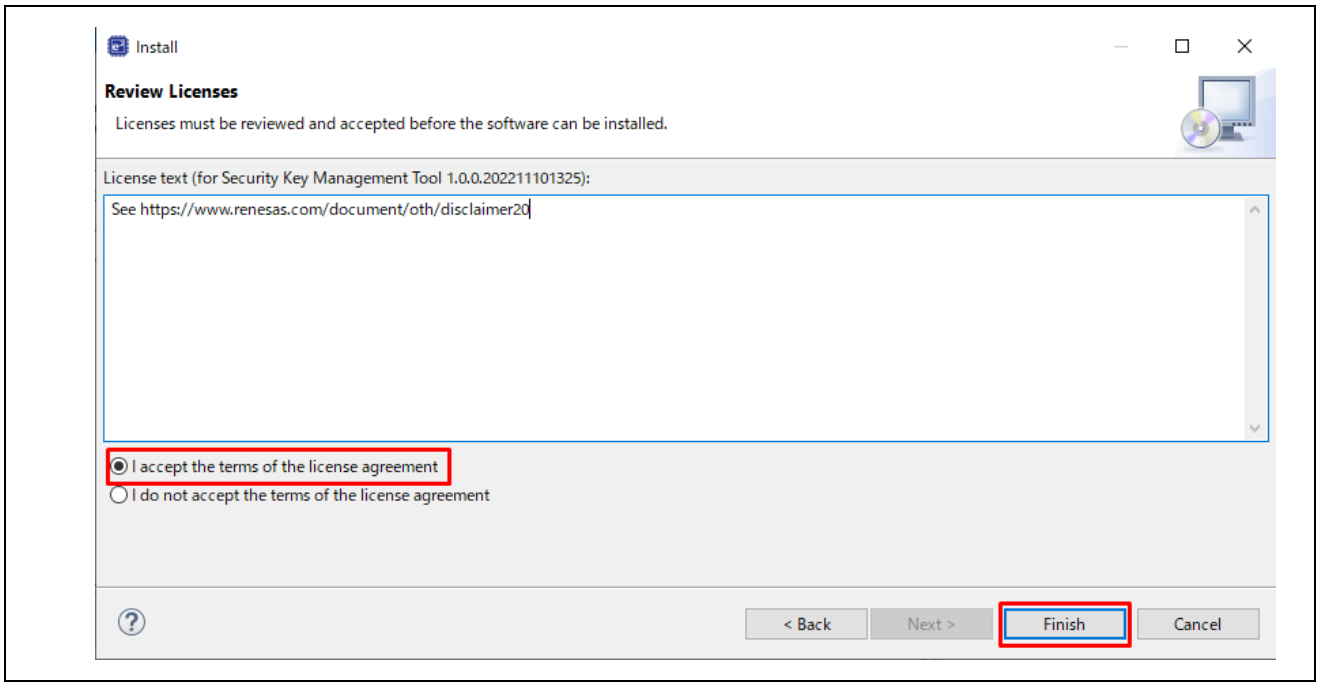

Figure 5-10 “Install” Dialog – Review License

9. When the "**Trust**" dialog box appears, check the displayed certificate and press the "**Trust Selected**" button to continue the installation.

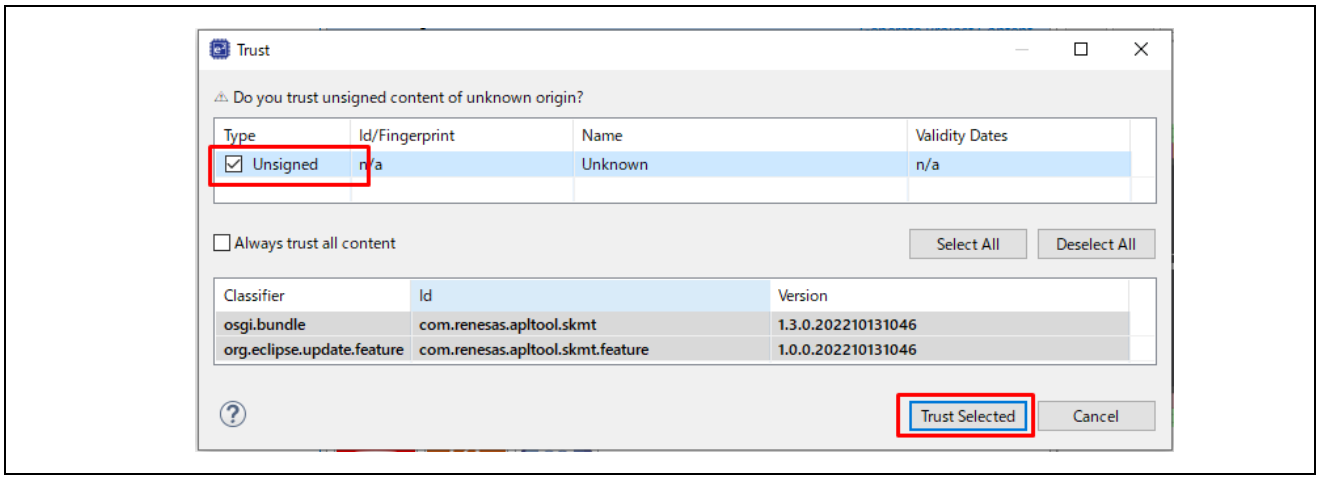

Figure 5-11 “Trust” Dialog

10. Restart e^2 studio when prompted.

11. After installation is complete, the Security Key Management Tool will be added to the “**Properties**” dialog of the project.

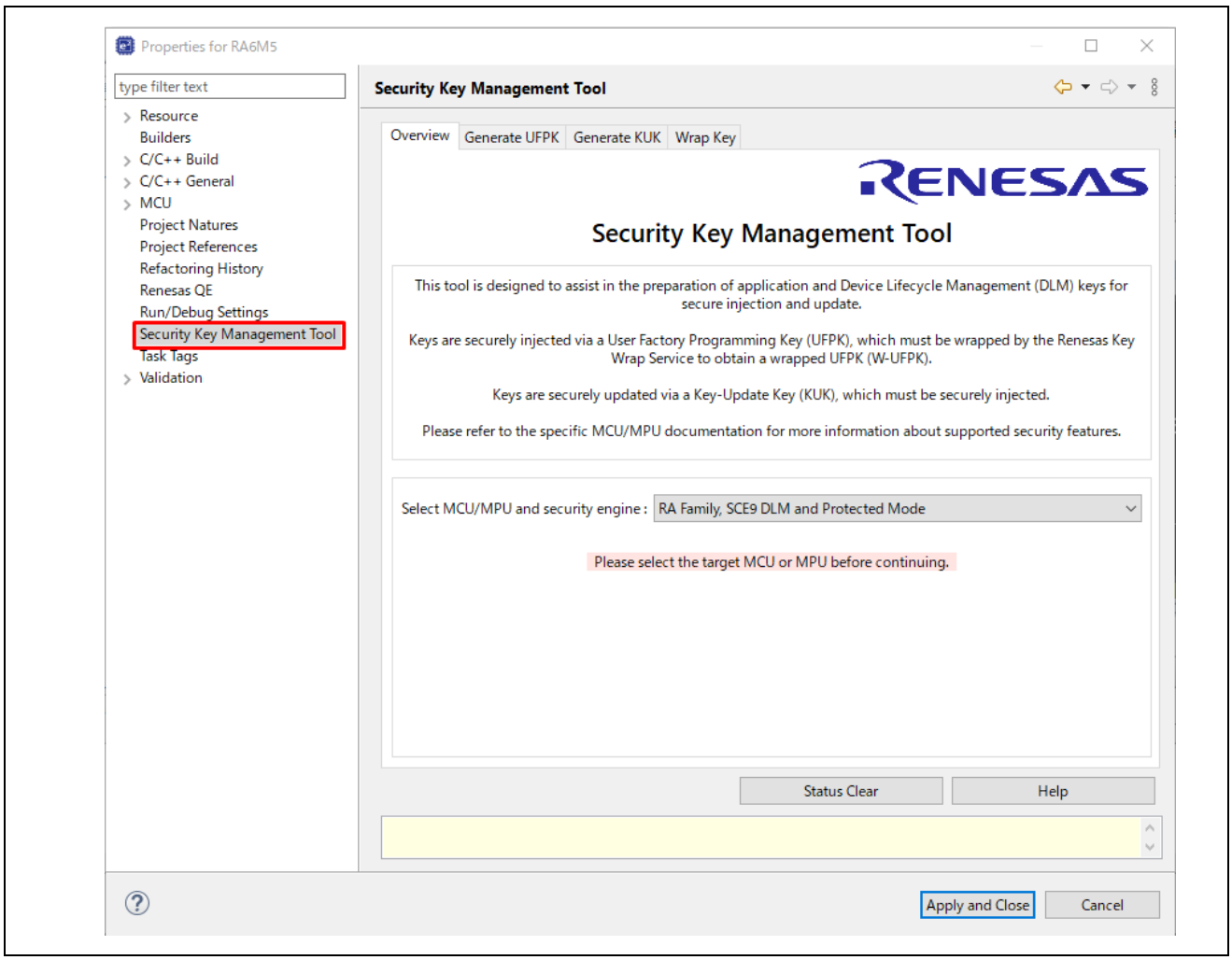

Figure 5-12 Project “Properties” Dialog

5.2.2 Uninstalling e²studio plugin version

1. Select e² studio menu “**Help(H)**” – “**About e² studio**” menu to open the “**About e² studio**” dialog.
2. Press the "**Installation Details**" button in the "**About e² studio**" dialog.

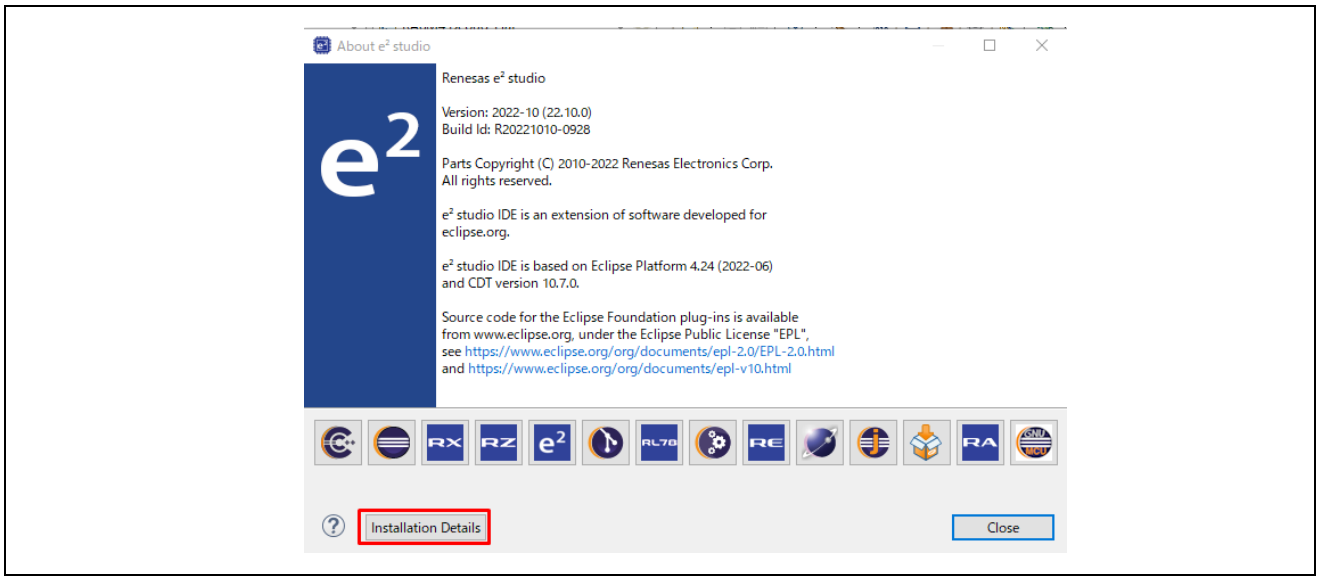

Figure 5-13 “About e²studio” Dialog

3. In the "**e² studio Installation Details**" dialog, select the "**Installed Software**" tab - Security Key Management Tool and press the "**Uninstall...**" button.

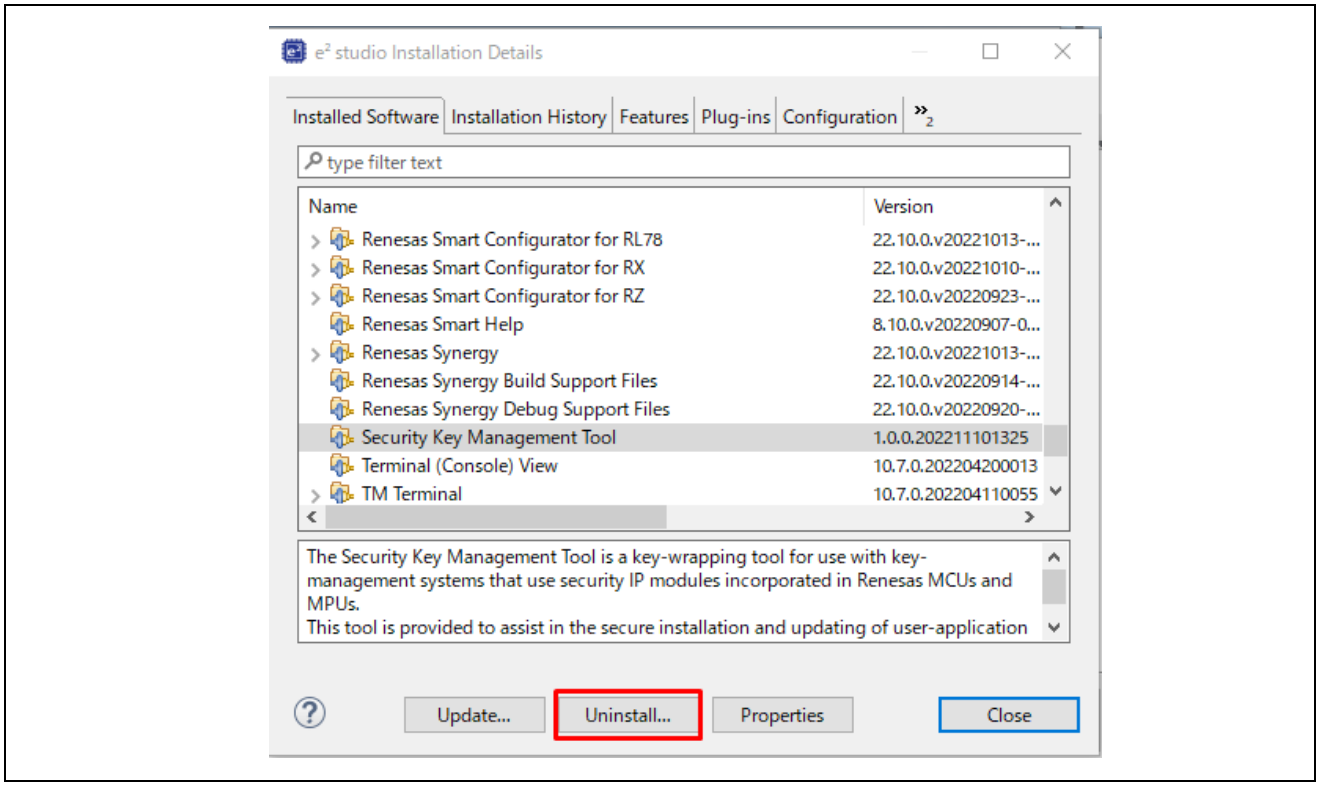

Figure 5-14 "e² studio Installation Details" Dialog

4. When the “**Uninstall**” dialog box appears, select the Security Key Management Tool and press the “**Finish**” button.

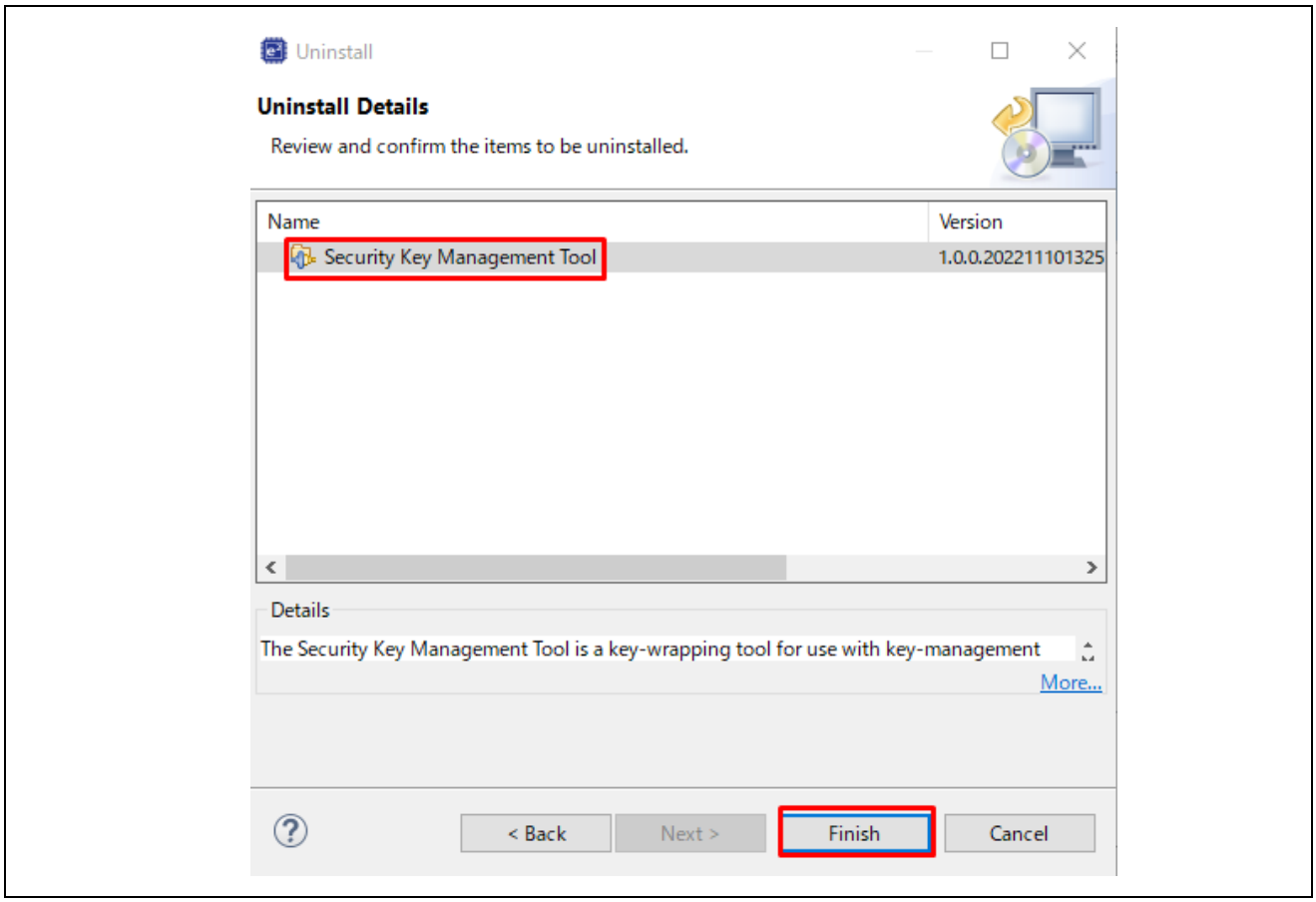

Figure 5-15 "Uninstall" Dialog

5. You will be prompted to restart e^2 studio.

6. Usage Examples

6.1 Example 1 – Inject an AES128 Key on an RX Family MCU with TSIP

The RX Family TSIP supports secure key injection via firmware executing on the MCU. The required drivers can be found in the TSIP library, as per Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information.

During production, it is often necessary to program groups of devices with identical keys. The key injection information can be embedded in provisioning code, but if there are multiple groups with different keys, it may be desirable to separate the key information from the provisioning code. These steps can be used to create a Motorola Hex file that can be programmed in conjunction with provisioning code to securely inject one or more keys. This example creates a file to inject one AES128 key.

6.1.1 Using the GUI version

1. Select the MCU/MPU and crypto engine in the [**Overview**] tab.

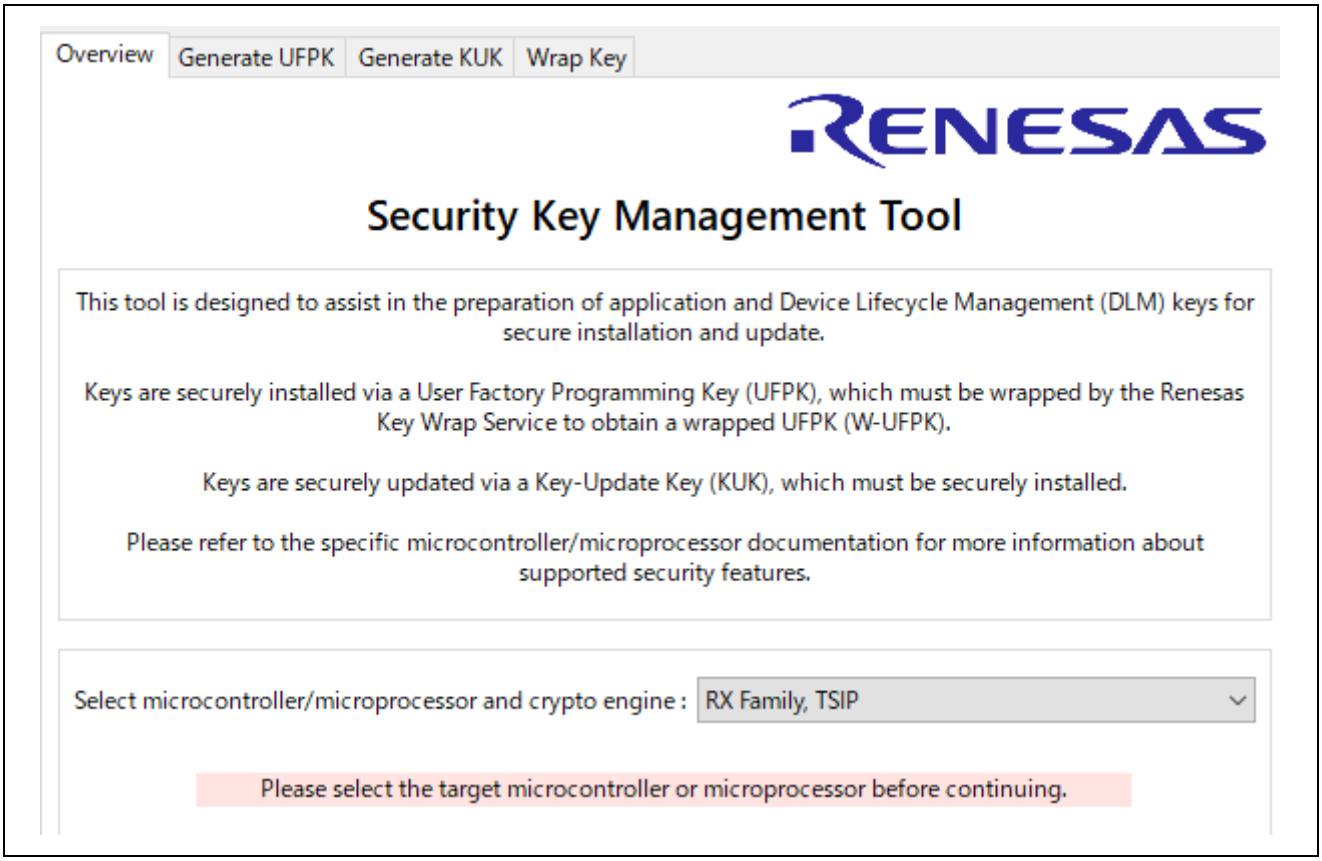

Figure 6-1 [Overview] Tab, Injecting an AES128 Key with RX Family TSIP

2. Create a UFPK. In the [**Generate UFPK**] tab, enter the desired UFPK value and enter the output file name with a `*.key` extension. This example uses the file name `ufpk.key`.

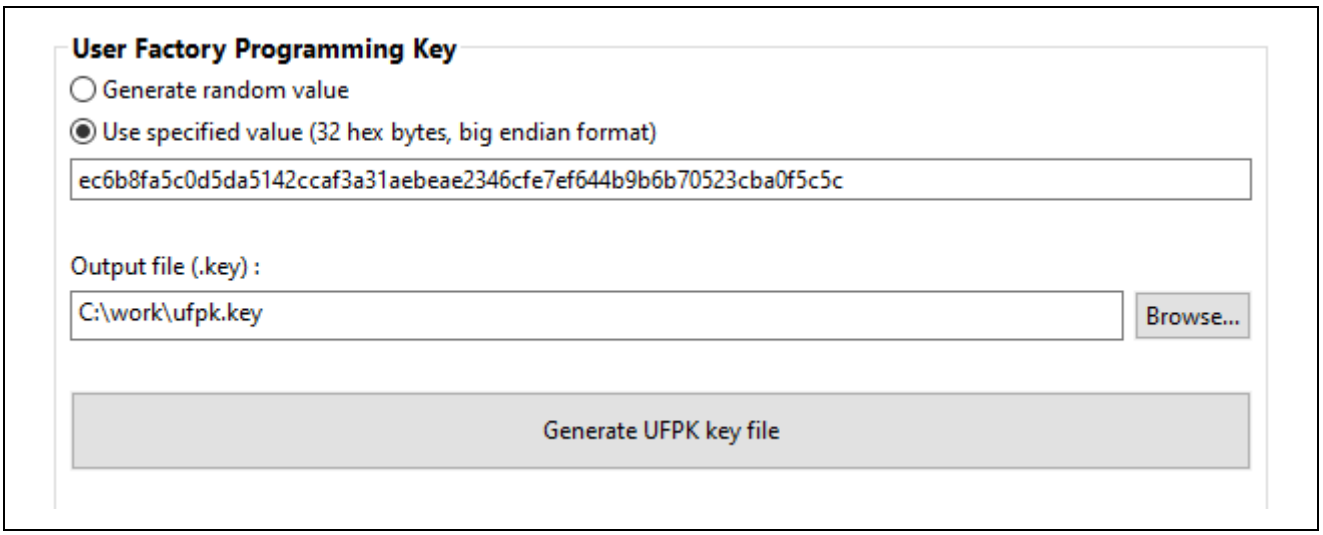

Figure 6-2 [Generate UFPK] Tab, Example of UFPK generation using specified value

Press the "**Generate UFPK key file**" button to generate the UFPK file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.

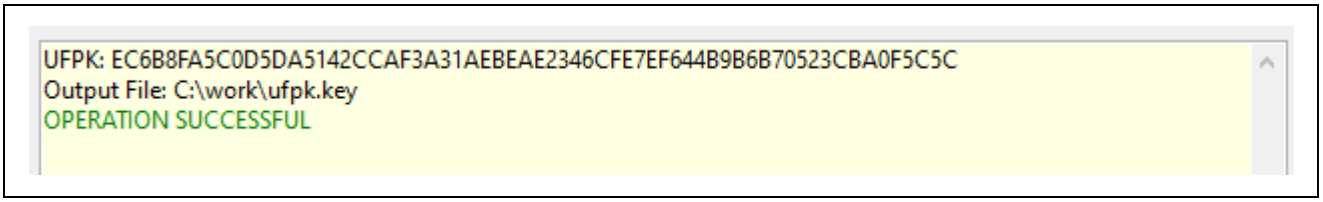

Figure 6-3 Example of execution result, UFPK generation using specified value

3. Get the W-UFPK. Send the `ufpk.key` file generated in step 2 to the Renesas Key Wrap service to get the W-UFPK. For more information, refer to the Renesas Key Wrap Service FAQ or the device-specific application note. The URL for the Renesas Key Wrap service is https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap.

4. Create the AES128 key file as a Motorola Hex file. In the [**Wrap Key**] tab, select **AES128** in the [**Key Type**] tab and enter the AES128 data in the [**Key Data**] tab. For the "**Wrapping Key**", select "**UFPK**" and select the UFPK file generated in step 2 and the W-UFPK file obtained in step 3. For simplicity, this example selects "**Generate random value**" for the IV. In the "**Output**" panel, select "**Motorola Hex**" as the **Format**, enter a file name with a `*.mot` extension, and set the **Address** field to FFFF0000.

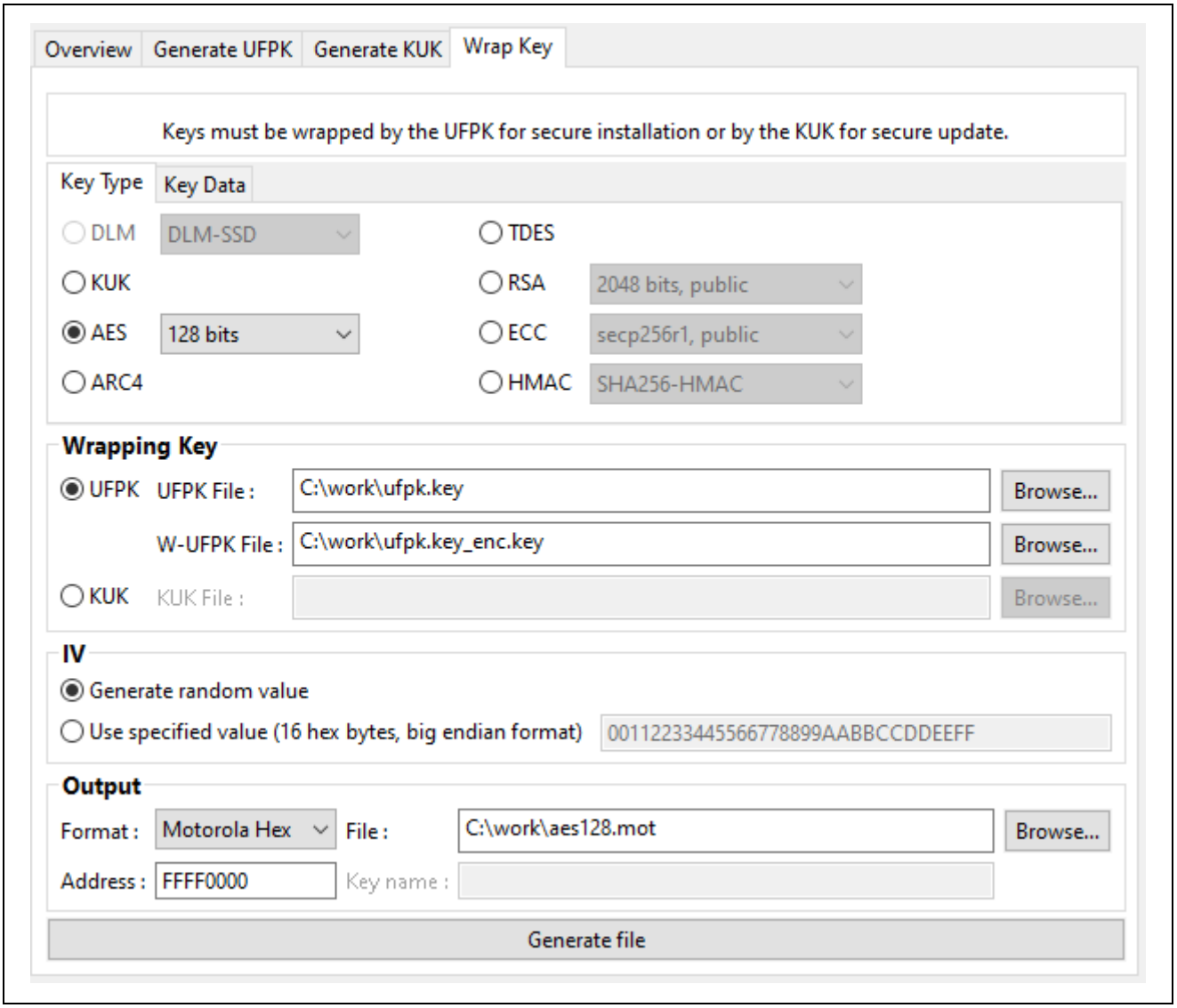

Figure 6-4 [Wrap Key] - [Key Type] Tab, Example of creating a AES128 key file as Motorola Hex

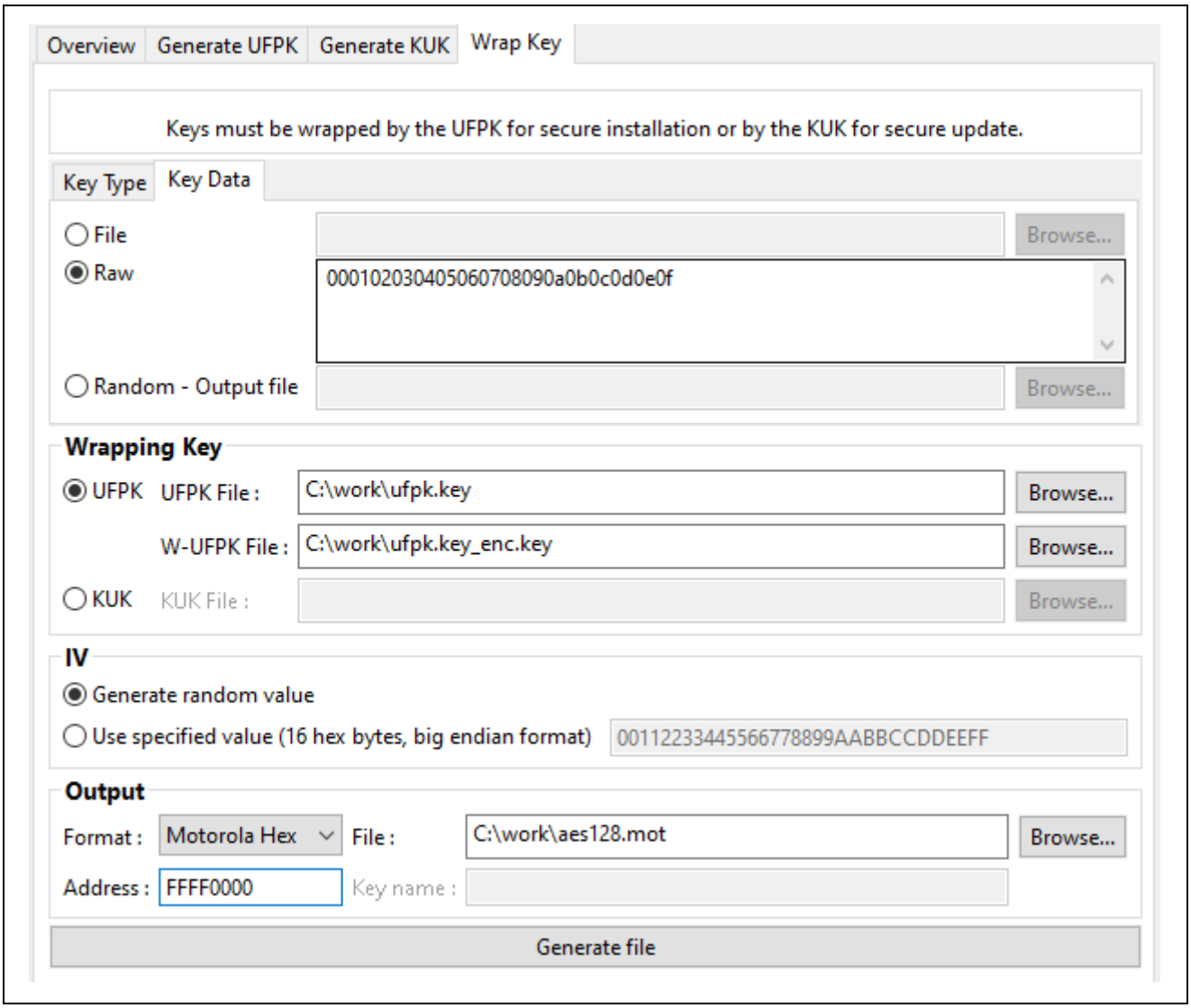

Figure 6-5 [Wrap Key] - [Key Data] Tab, Example of creating a AES128 key file as Motorola Hex

Click the "**Generate file**" button to generate the specified output file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.

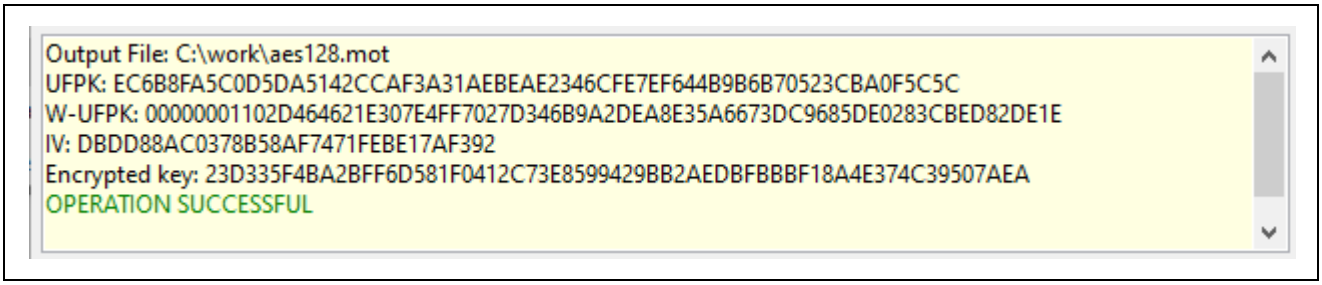

Figure 6-6 Example of execution result, creating an AES128 key file as Motorola Hex

6.1.2 Using the CLI version

1. Create the UFPK using the **genufpk** command. This example shows a known value being used for the UFPK:

> skmt.exe /genufpk
/ufpk "ec6b8fa5c0d5da5142ccaf3a31aebeae2346cfe7ef644b9b6b70523cba0f5c5c"
/output "C:\work\ufpk.key"

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genufpk /ufpk "ec6b8fa5c0d5da5142ccaf3a31aebeae2346cfe7ef64
4b9b6b70523cba0f5c5c" /output "C:\work\ufpk.key"
UFPK: EC6B8FA5C0D5DA5142CCAF3A31AEBEAE2346CFE7EF644B9B6B70523CBA0F5C5C
Output File: C:\work\ufpk.key
```

Figure 6-7 Execution result of CLI genufpk command

2. Get the W-UFPK. Send the `ufpk.key` file generated in step 1 to the Renesas Key Wrap service to get the W-UFPK. For more information, refer to the Renesas Key Wrap Service FAQ or the device-specific application note. The URL for the Renesas Key Wrap service is https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap.

3. Create the AES128 key file as Motorola Hex by using the **genkey** command using the UFPK file generated in step 1 and the W-UFPK file obtained in step 2:

> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="c:\work\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="C:\work\ufpk.key_enc.key"
/mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "AES-128" /key "000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F"
/filetype "mot" /address "FFFF0000" /output "C:\work\aes128.mot"

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="c:\work\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="C:\work\u
fpk.key_enc.key" /mcu "RX-TSIP" /keytype "AES-128" /key "000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E
0F" /filetype "mot" /address "FFFF0000" /output "C:\work\aes128.mot"
Output File: C:\work\aes128.mot
UFPK: EC6B8FA5C0D5DA5142CCAF3A31AEBEAE2346CFE7EF644B9B6B70523CBA0F5C5C
W-UFPK: 000000004F4C172DEF2789DE4F041294C6B1218D11DC81DC5B37FB72DB899DCFF4BE7158
IV: 9232A2FD6FC74A7DC0A501397A1A34F3
Encrypted key: 7E66CEB3CA203748A669EDB6B17EF8D231244EA70EF72B839F54CBE41CC1CCC6
```

Figure 6-8 CLI example of creating an AES128 key file as Motorola Hex

6.2 Example 2 – Inject a Key-Update Key on an RA Family MCU with SCE9 Protected Mode

The RA Family MCUs with SCE9 in Protected Mode support secure key injection via the programming interface. The Renesas Flash Programmer (RFP) supports this capability.

The advantage of using the programming interface to securely inject keys is that no special provisioning code is needed on the MCU. The keys and application code can be installed as part of the same programming process. This example injects one KUK, enabling key update in the field.

6.2.1 Using the GUI version

1. Select the MCU/MPU and crypto engine in the [**Overview**] tab.

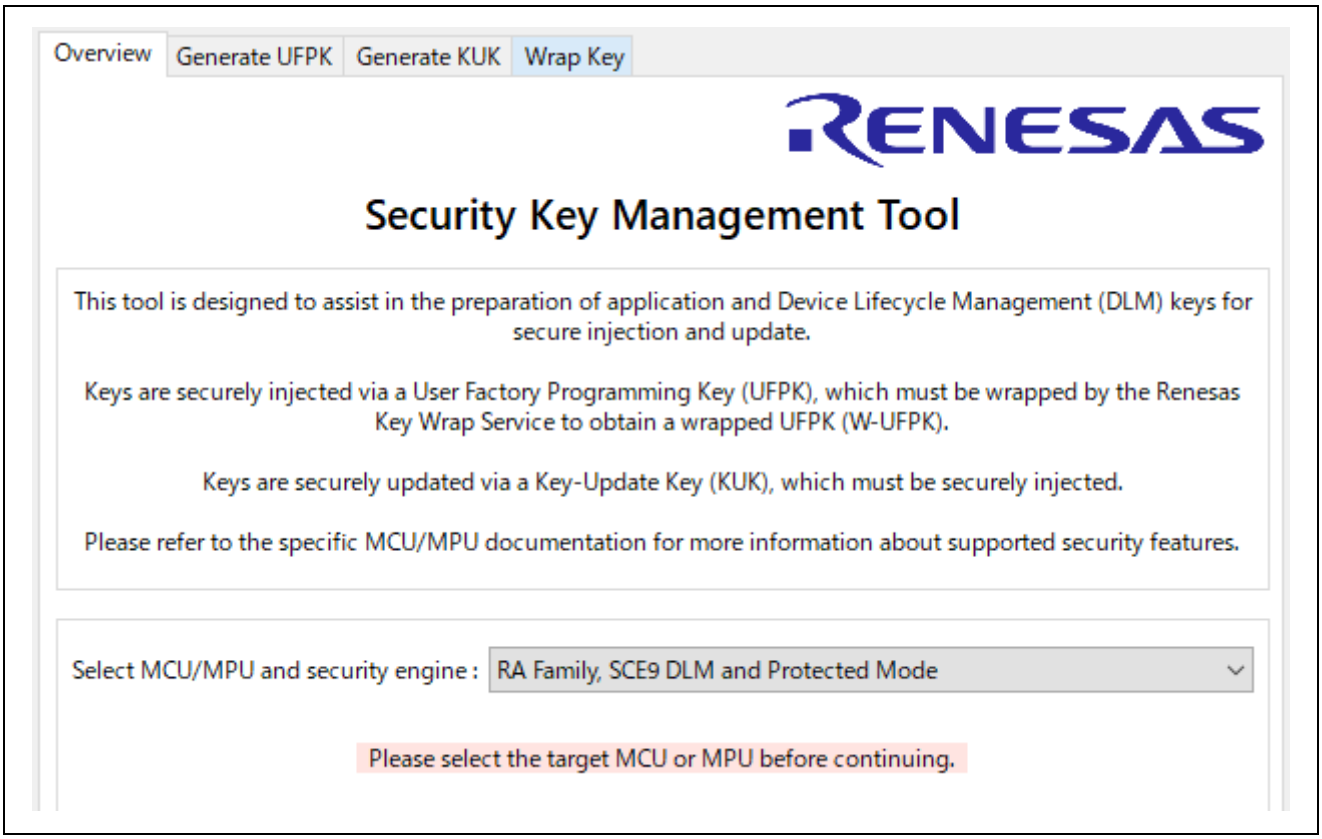

Figure 6-9 [Overview] Tab, Injecting a KUK with RA Family SCE9 Protected Mode

2. Create a UFPK. In the [**Generate UFPK**] tab, enter the desired UFPK value and enter the output file name with a `*.key` extension. This example uses the file name `ufpk.key`.

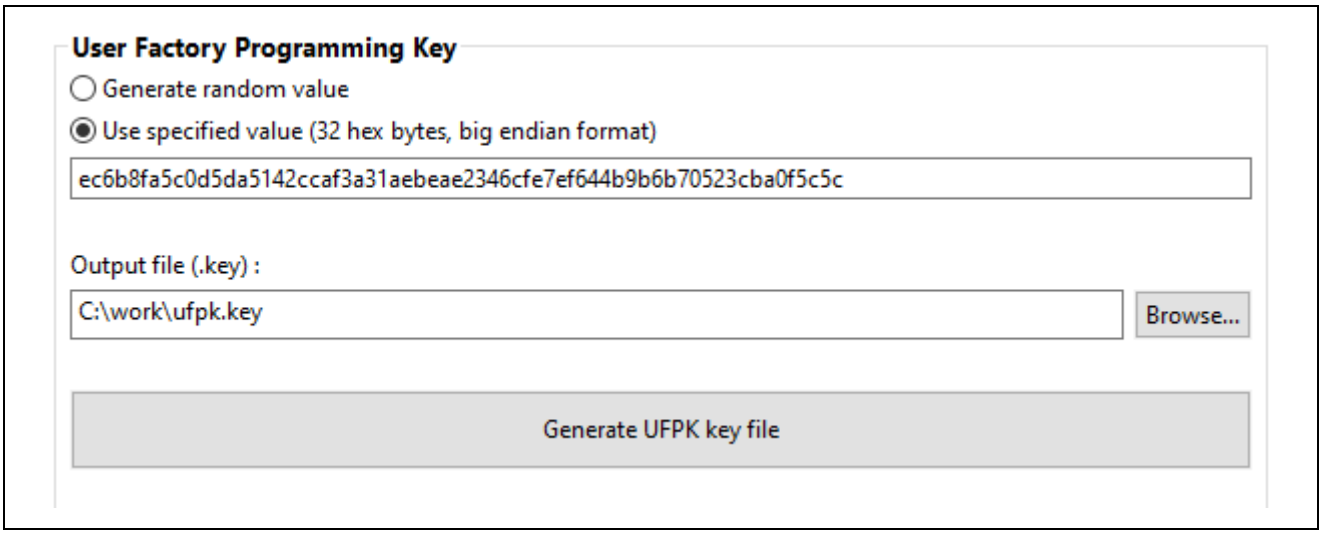

Figure 6-10 [Generate UFPK] tab Example of UFPK generation using specified value

Press the "**Generate UFPK key file**" button to generate the UFPK file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.:

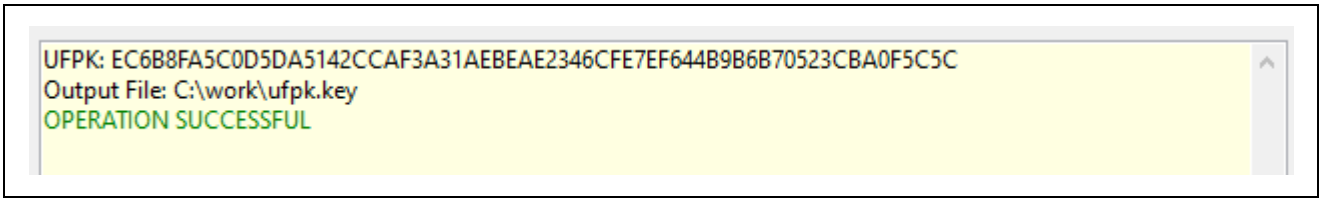

Figure 6-11 Example execution result, UFPK generation using specified value

3. Get the W-UFPK. Send the `ufpk.key` file generated in step 2 to the Renesas Key Wrap service to get the W-UFPK. For more information, refer to the Renesas Key Wrap Service FAQ or the device-specific application note. The URL for the Renesas Key Wrap service is https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap.

4. Create the KUK key file. In the [**Generate KUK**] tab, select to either use the tool to generate a random value for the KUK or to enter a 256-bit value for the KUK. Enter the output file name with a `*.key` extension. This example uses the file name `kuk.key`.

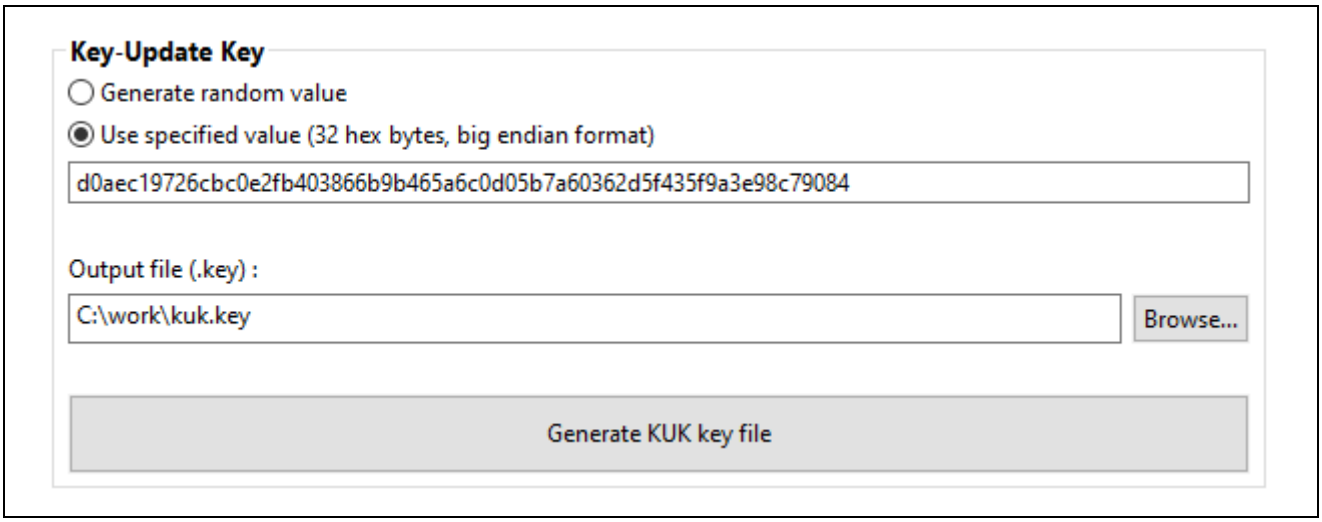

Figure 6-12 [Generate KUK] Tab, Example of creating a KUK key file

Click the "**Generate KUK key file**" button to generate the KUK key file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.

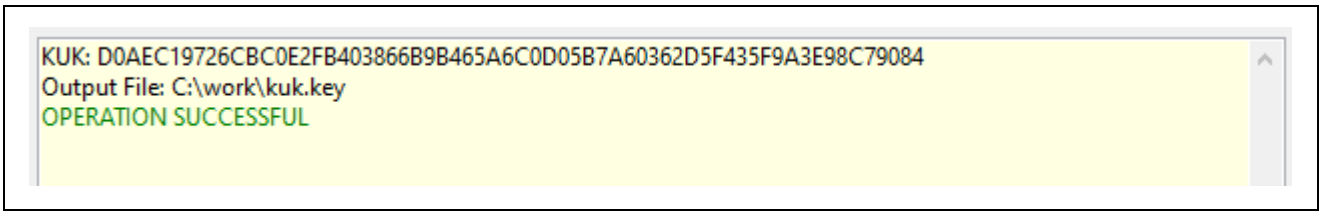

Figure 6-13 Example execution result, creating a KUK file

5. Create an RFP file for KUK injection. In the [**Wrap Key**] tab, select **KUK** in the [**Key Type**] tab. In the [**Key Data**] tab, enter the KUK key file name that was generated in the previous step (`kuk.key` in this example). For the "**Wrapping key**", select "**UFPK**" and select the UFPK file generated in step 2 and the W-UFPK file obtained in step 3. For simplicity, this example selects "**Generate random value**" for the IV. In the "**Output**" panel, select "**RFP**" as the **Format** and enter a file name with a `*.rkey` extension.

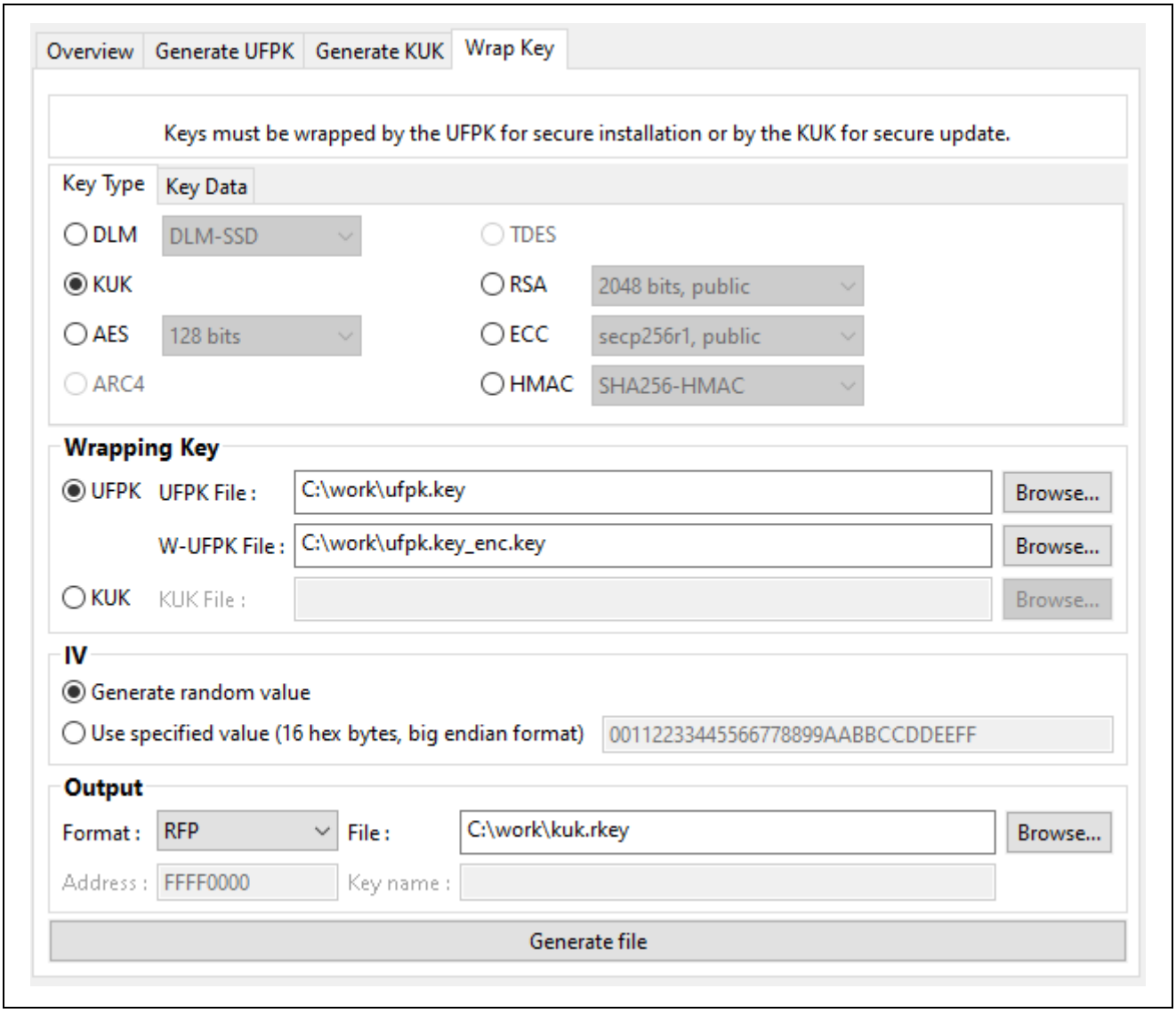

Figure 6-14 [Wrap Key] - [Key Type] Tab, Example of creating a KUK file as an RFP file

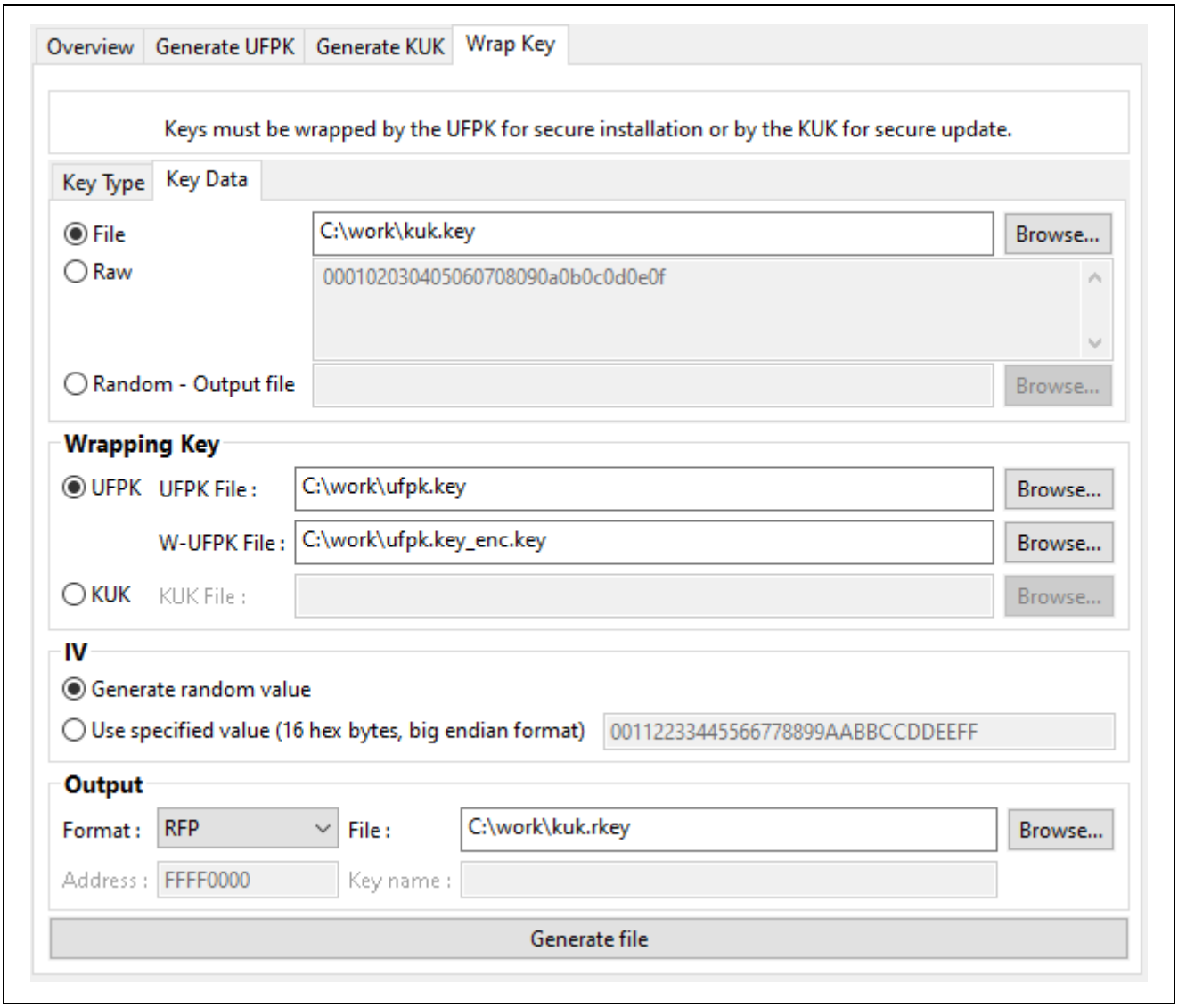

Figure 6-15 [Wrap Key] - [Key Data] Tab, Example of creating a KUK file as an RFP file

Click the "**Generate file**" button to generate the specified output file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.

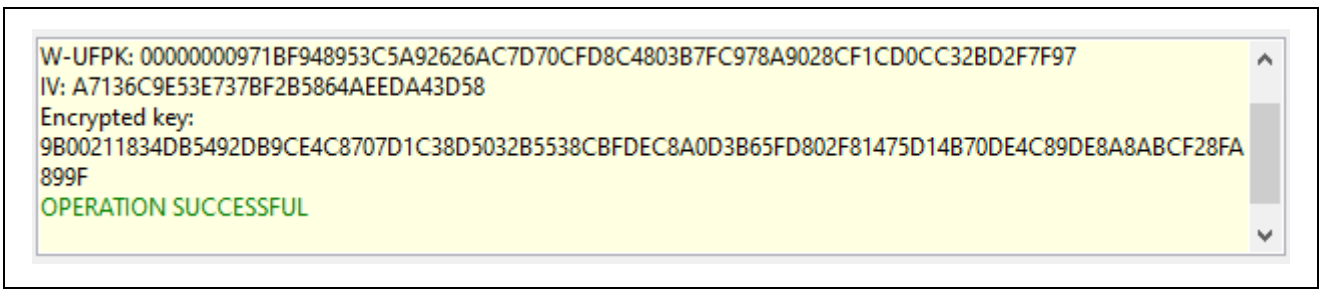

Figure 6-16 Example execution result, creating a KUK file as an RFP file

6.2.2 Using the CLI version

1. Create the UFPK by using the **genufpk** command. This example shows a specified value being used for the UFPK:

> skmt.exe /genufpk
/ufpk "ec6b8fa5c0d5da5142ccaf3a31aebeae2346cfe7ef644b9b6b70523cba0f5c5c"
/output "C:\work\ufpk.key"

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genufpk /ufpk "ec6b8fa5c0d5da5142ccaf3a31aebeae2346cfe7ef64
4b9b6b70523cba0f5c5c" /output "C:\work\ufpk.key"
UFPK: EC6B8FA5C0D5DA5142CCAF3A31AEBEAE2346CFE7EF644B9B6B70523CBA0F5C5C
Output File: C:\work\ufpk.key
```

Figure 6-17 Execution result of CLI genufpk command

2. Get the W-UFPK. Send the `ufpk.key` file generated in step 1 to the Renesas Key Wrap service to get the W-UFPK. For more information, refer to the Renesas Key Wrap Service FAQ or the device-specific application note. The URL for the Renesas Key Wrap service is https://dlm.renesas.com/keywrap.

3. Create the KUK key file by using the **genkuk** command. This example shows a specified value being used for the KUK.

> skmt.exe /genkuk /output "C:\work\kuk.key"
/kuk "d0aec19726cbc0e2fb403866b9b465a6c0d05b7a60362d5f435f9a3e98c79084"

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genkuk /output "C:\work\kuk.key" /kuk "d0aec19726cbc0e2fb40
3866b9b465a6c0d05b7a60362d5f435f9a3e98c79084"
KUK: D0AEC19726CBC0E2FB403866B9B465A6C0D05B7A60362D5F435F9A3E98C79084
Output File: C:\work\kuk.key
```

Figure 6-18 Execution result of CLI genkuk command

4. Create the RFP file to use for KUK injection by using the **genkey** command, using the UFPK file generated in step 1, the W-UFPK file obtained in step 2, and the KUK file generated in step 3:

> skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="c:\work\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="C:\work\ufpk.key_enc.key" /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "key-update-key" /key file="C:\work\kuk.key" /filetype "rfp" /output "C:\work\kuk.rkey"

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genkey /ufpk file="c:\work\ufpk.key" /wufpk file="C:\work\u
fpk.key_enc.key" /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "key-update-key" /key file="C:\work\kuk.key" /
filetype "rfp" /output "C:\work\kuk.rkey"
Output File: C:\work\kuk.rkey
UFPK: EC6B8FA5C0D5DA5142CCAF3A31AEBEAE2346CFE7EF644B9B6B70523CBA0F5C5C
W-UFPK: 000000004F4C172DEF2789DE4F041294C6B1218D11DC81DC5B37FB72DB899DCFF4BE7158
IV: 4B44A010D7BDF764200BC2424650F976
Encrypted key: 043565AE00E185EBAFF505290DF1976B1A00132FE1F0B25F32C3C83BF92C83A7644968FF
5869821C3EBAD7EB41AA509B
```

Figure 6-19 CLI example of creating an AES128 key file as an RFP file

6.3 Example 3 – Update an RSA 2048 Public Key on an RA Family MCU with SCE9 Protected Mode

Keys can be updated in the field using a previously injected KUK. The required drivers can be found in the device's supporting software drivers, as per *Table 1-1 MCU/MPU Related Information*.

Key update in the field can be performed in a variety of ways. One way is to include the KUK-wrapped key as part of a firmware update. A simple way to do this is to embed the data as a C source file. This example updates one RSA 2048 public key using a previously injected KUK, such as the one created and injected in the previous example.

6.3.1 Using the GUI version

1. Select the MCU/MPU and crypto engine in the [**Overview**] tab.

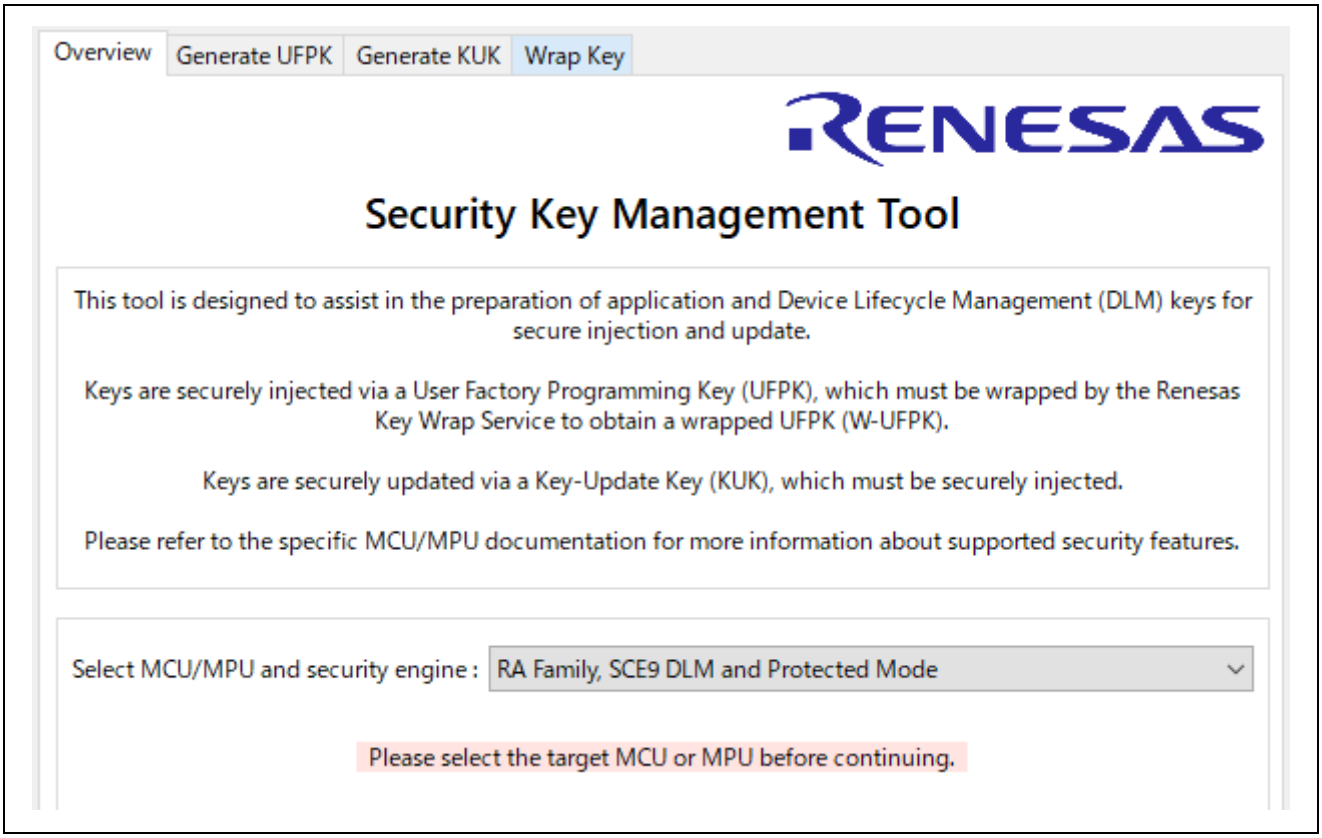

Figure 6-20 [Overview] Tab, Updating an RSA 2048 Public Key, RA Family SCE9 Protected Mode

2. Create the RSA 2048 Public key file as a C source file. In the [**Wrap Key]** tab, select **RSA** and "**2048 bits, public**" in the [**Key Type**] tab and enter the RSA 2048 public key data in the [**Key Data**] tab. For the "**Wrapping key**", select **KUK** set "**KUK file"** to the file that was generated in section 6.2 Example 2 – Inject a Key-Update Key on an RA Family MCU with SCE9 Protected Mode. For simplicity, this example selects "**Generate random value**" for the IV. In the "**Output**" panel, select "**C Source**" as the **Format** and enter a file name with a `*.c` extension.

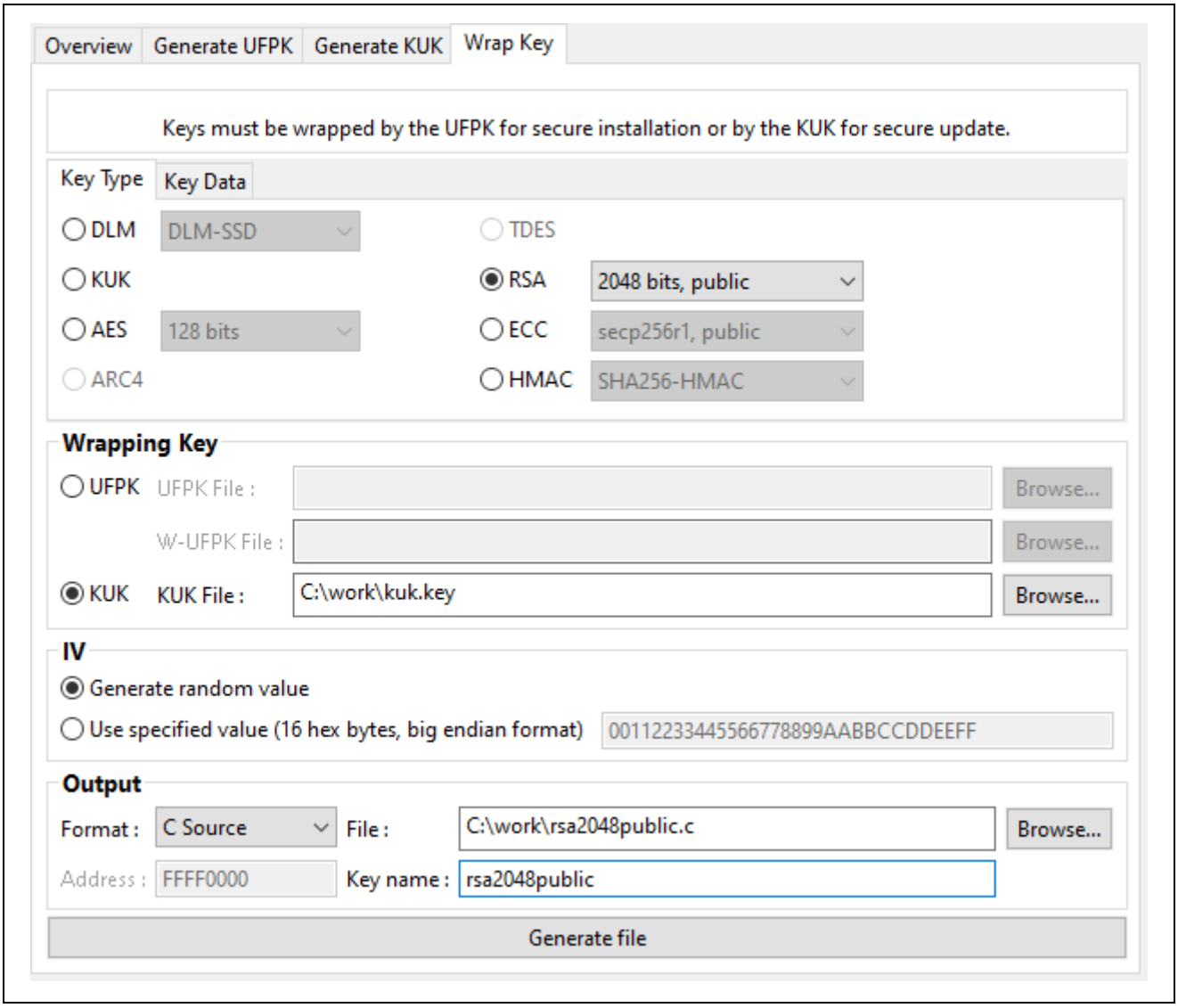

Figure 6-21 [Wrap Key] - [Key Type] Tab, Example of creating an RSA 2048 Public key file as C source file

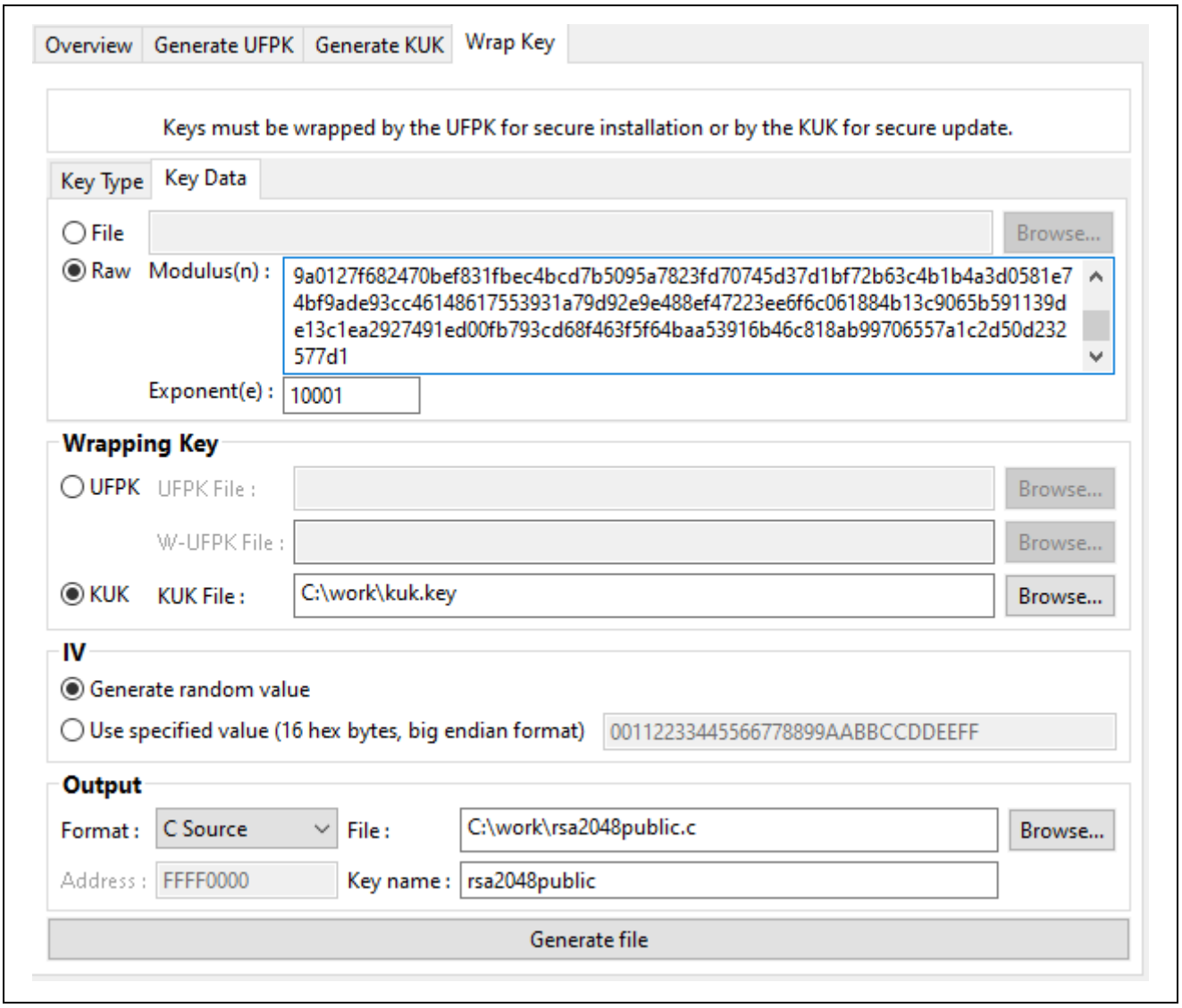

Figure 6-22 [Wrap Key] – [Key Data]Tab, Example of creating an RSA 2048 Public key file as C source file

Click the “**Generate file**” button to generate the specified output file. If the file is generated successfully, the tool will output the following execution result.

Figure 6-23 Example execution result, creating an RSA 2048 Public key file as C source file

6.3.2 Using the CLI version

1. Create the RSA 2048 Public key file as a C source file by using the **genkey** command:

> skmt.exe /genkey /kuk file="C:\work\kuk.key" /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype "RSA-2048-public"
/key "bad47a84c1782e4dbdd913f2a261fc8b65838412c6e45a2068ed6d7f16e9cdf4
462b39119563cafb74b9cbf25cfd544bdae23bff0ebe7f6441042b7e109b9a8a
faa056821ef8efaab219d21d6763484785622d918d395a2a31f2ece8385a8131
e5ff143314a82e21afd713bae817cc0ee3514d4839007ccb55d68409c97a18ab
62fa6f9f89b3f94a2777c47d6136775a56a9a0127f682470bef831fbec4bcd7b
5095a7823fd70745d37d1bf72b63c4b1b4a3d0581e74bf9ade93cc4614861755
3931a79d92e9e488ef47223ee6f6c061884b13c9065b591139de13c1ea292749
1ed00fb793cd68f463f5f64baa53916b46c818ab99706557a1c2d50d232577d1
00010001"
/filetype "csource" /output "C:\work\rsa2048public.c" /keyname “rsa2048public”

Use the KUK file generated in section 6.2 Example 2 – Inject a Key-Update Key on an RA Family MCU with SCE9 Protected Mode.

```
C:\work\skmt\tool>skmt.exe /genkey /kuk file="C:\work\kuk.key" /mcu "RA-SCE9" /keytype
"RSA-2048-public" /key "bad47a84c1782e4dbdd913f2a261fc8b65838412c6e45a2068ed6d7f16e9cdf
4462b39119563cafb74b9cbf25cfd544bdae23bff0ebe7f6441042b7e109b9a8afaa056821ef8efaab219d2
1d6763484785622d918d395a2a31f2ece8385a8131e5ff143314a82e21afd713bae817cc0ee3514d4839007
ccb55d68409c97a18ab62fa6f9f89b3f94a2777c47d6136775a56a9a0127f682470bef831fbec4bcd7b5095
a7823fd70745d37d1bf72b63c4b1b4a3d0581e74bf9ade93cc46148617553931a79d92e9e488ef47223ee6f
6c061884b13c9065b591139de13c1ea2927491ed00fb793cd68f463f5f64baa53916b46c818ab99706557a1
c2d50d232577d100010001" /filetype "csource" /output "C:\work\rsa2048public.c" /keyname
"rsa2048public"
Output File: C:\work\rsa2048public.h
Output File: C:\work\rsa2048public.c
KUK: D0AEC19726CBC0E2FB403866B9B465A6C0D05B7A60362D5F435F9A3E98C79084
IV: BED48489C13FF9173A6F7649DEB6EB47
Encrypted key: FBB110AAAA2260E6033B2D9839A71121C137ABE34D1FE59D50C7DB2F0B568AA2D5C0A0CF
92CA7D093A624E931BFC6115A09DBED02CA3E85909940D2FE2921C5589D4D858A349F54FFFEBF8A18D94139
909BF57A0DEB219A99C640993990B3B837132F404CCCCB821AF1D28C8895C968863E293E22A87365BEC0748
1B856275BEC8E44EC9BFA392F586CEBB674C73230834C0B7989011E8DCEA6C71DE314D381788A129A42C541
27CA2FBD315A3F8BA9960B25C7B6A999D915443358C755A52D77608CFE4A48B9EEB46CFDA0AB96CEC209EB2
01F2EA2C2382564C30A3622E57071247B2E386160C5D21A00119ED4DD118B07554E72BB844FFA2AE9EF7C3D
28D9D0C116490388A554EC39D7D515C89C8459A42FD4495B6DF14ADB69D082D356DED
```

Figure 6-24 CLI example of creating an RSA 2048 Public key file as C source file

6.4 Example 4 – Use RX Family TSIP Secure Update

A secure firmware update solution employing the TSIP can be used to encrypt the user program, send the encrypted user program to the target device, and then decrypt and update the user program on the device. For how to make use of the required drivers and sample code, refer to the RX TSIP documentation linked to in *Table 1-1*, *MCU/MPU Related Information*.

6.4.1 Using the GUI Version of Security Key Management Tool

1. Selecting the MCU/MPU and Crypto Engine
   Select the MCU/MPU and crypto engine on the **[Overview]** tab.

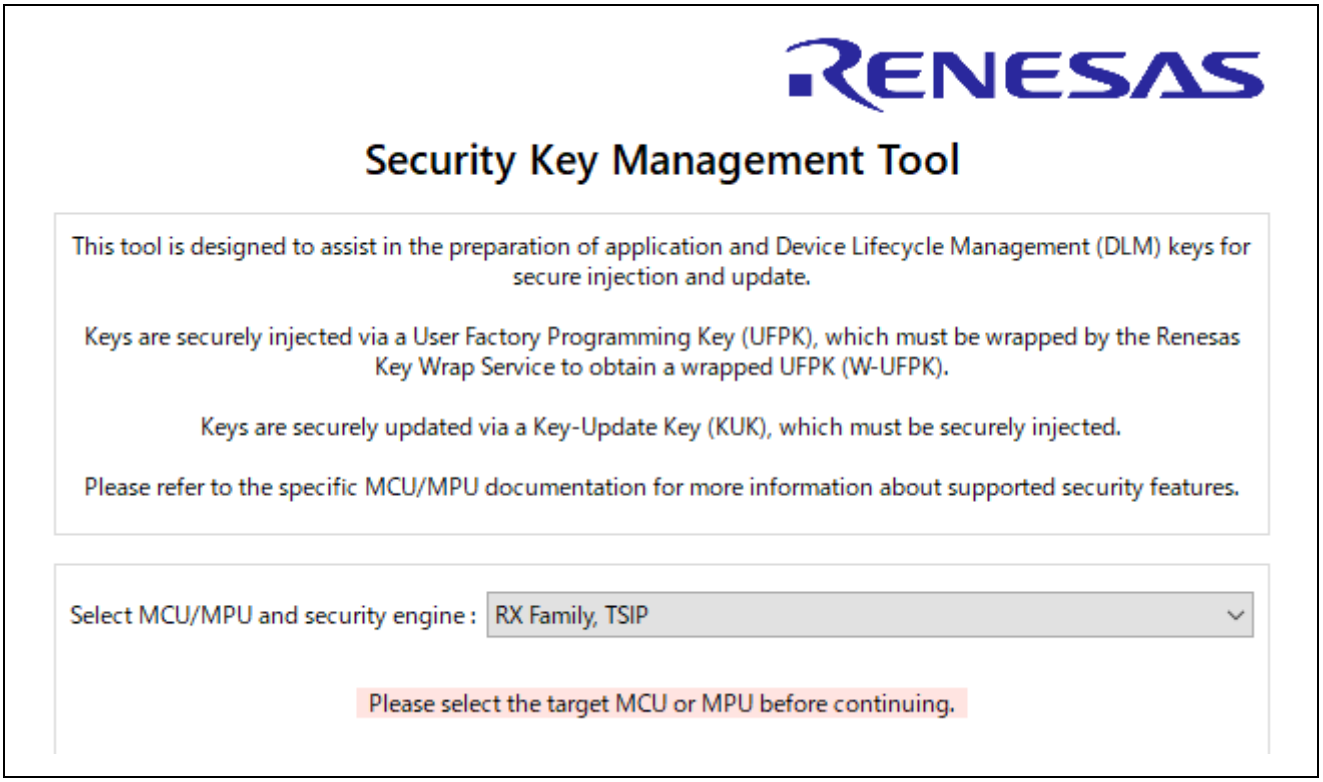

Figure 6-25 [Overview] Tab

2. Generating a Firmware Image File
   On the **[TSIP Update]** tab, generate a firmware image with RSU header appended. For **"Output image"** select **"Secure Update"**, and for **"Firmware image"** specify the firmware MOT file to be encrypted.
   On the **[Encrypted Address Range]** tab, specify the address range to be encrypted.
   For **"Session Key Encryption Key"** on the **[Image Encryption Key]** tab, specify the key for encrypting the encryption key set in the secure boot program. For simplicity, **"Use random number generator"** is selected for **"Image Encryption Session Key"** in this example.
   "Use random number generator" is also selected on the **[IV]** tab in this example for simplicity.
   On the **[RSU Header]** tab, set "Image flags" to TESTING and **"RSU header version"** to 1.
   Select **"Binary"** as the format under **"Output"**, and specify a file name with the extension *.rsu.

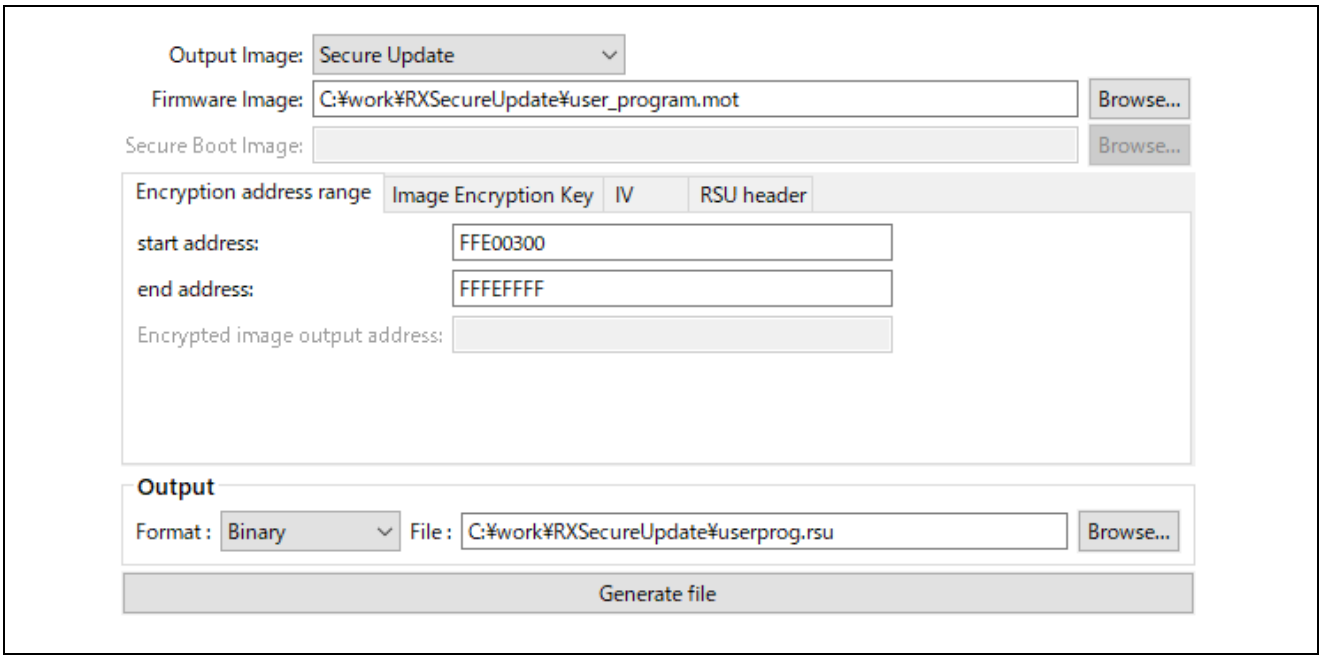

Figure 6-26 [TSIP Update] – [Encrypted Address Range] Tab: Other Example Settings

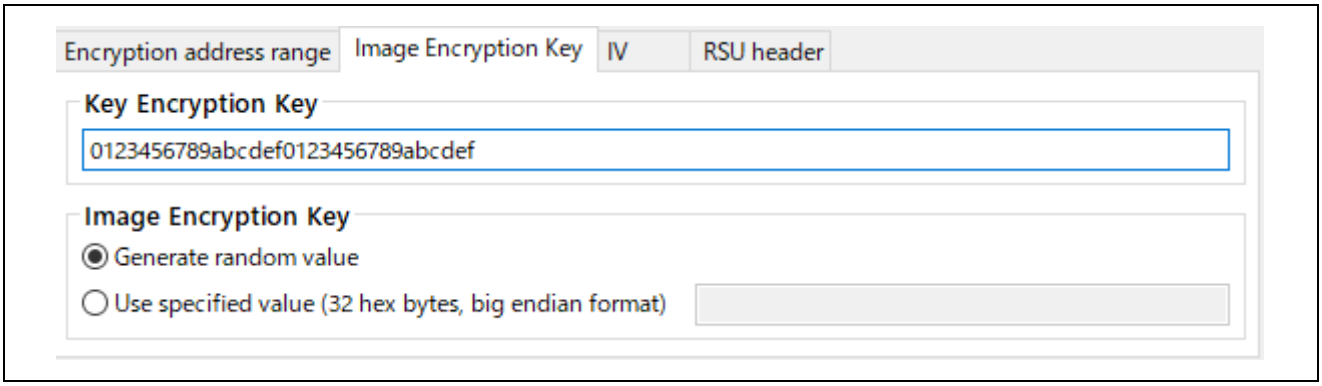

Figure 6-27 [TSIP Update] – [Image Encryption Key] Tab: Example Settings

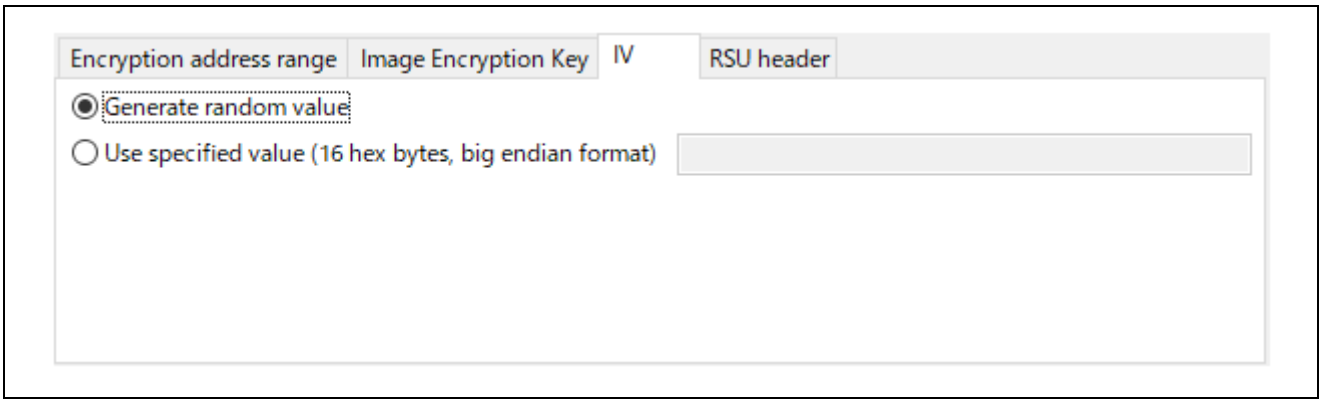

Figure 6-28 [TSIP Update] – [IV] Tab: Example Settings

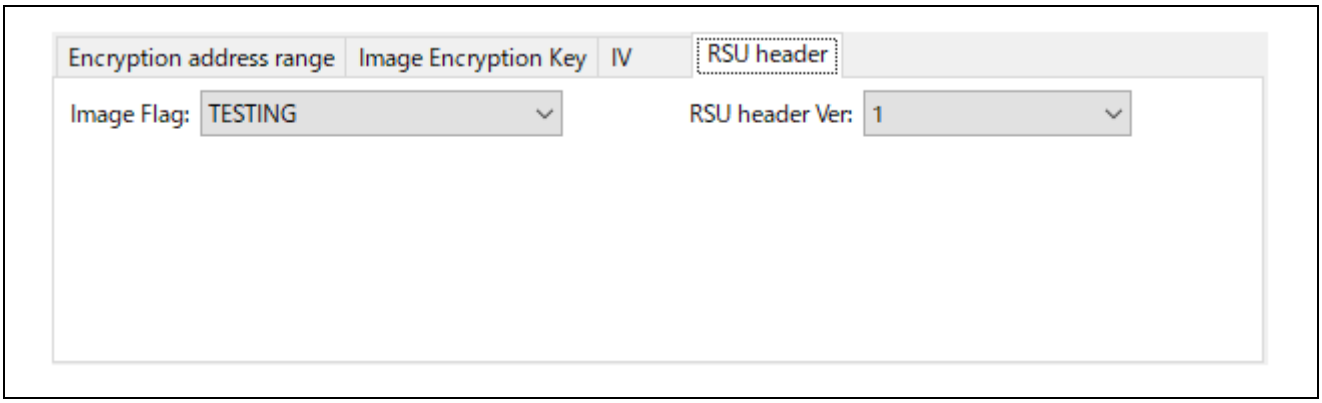

Figure 6-29 [TSIP Update] – [RSU Header] Tab: Example Settings

Output similar to the following appears when the operation completes successfully.

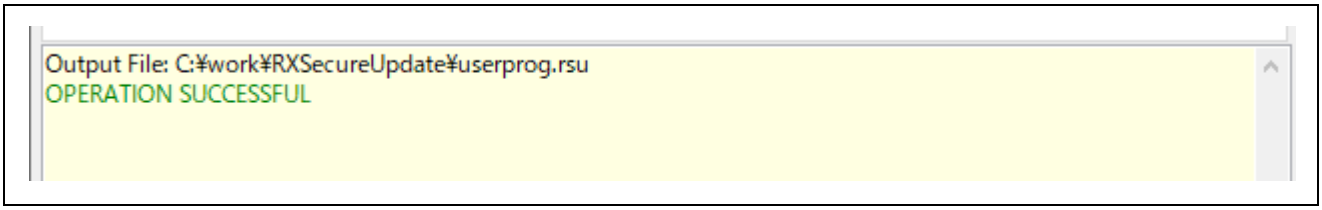

Figure 6-30 [TSIP Update] Tab: Execution Example

6.4.2 Using the CLI Version of Security Key Management Tool

1. Run the **enctsip** command in the terminal emulator program.

> skmt.exe /enctsip /mode "update" /ver "1" /prg "C:¥work¥RXSecureUpdate¥user_program.mot"
/enckey "0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef"
/startaddr "FFE00300" /endaddr "FFFEFFFF" /imgflg "testing" /filetype "bin"
/output "C:¥work¥RXSecureUpdate¥userprog.rsu"

```
C:¥work¥skmt¥tool>skmt.exe /enctsip /mode "update" /ver "1" /prg "C:¥wo
rk¥RXSecureUpdate¥user_program.mot" /enckey "0123456789abcdef0123456789
abcdef" /startaddr "FFE00300" /endaddr "FFFEFFFF" /imgflg "testing" /fi
letype "bin" /output "C:¥work¥RXSecureUpdate¥userprog.rsu"
Output File: C:¥work¥RXSecureUpdate¥userprog.rsu
```

Figure 6-31 enctsip Command Execution Example

7. Notes

7.1 Display settings when using Windows environment

In the Windows environment, if the standalone GUI or the e² studio plug-in version is set to a display setting other than the recommended setting, the entire dialog may not be displayed.

The display can be improved by the following ways.

1. Right-click on the executable file:
   Standalone version : `SecurityKeyManagementTool.exe`
   e² studio plugin version : `e2studio.exe`
   `e2studio.exe` is located in the **eclipse** folder of e² studio installation.
2. Select **Properties**, and then select the **Compatibility** tab. On the **Compatibility** tab, click the **Change high DPI settings** button.
3. In the **High DPI scaling override** section, check the **Override high DPI scaling behaviour** checkbox and select **System** in the pull-down list. Then click **OK** on both dialog boxes.

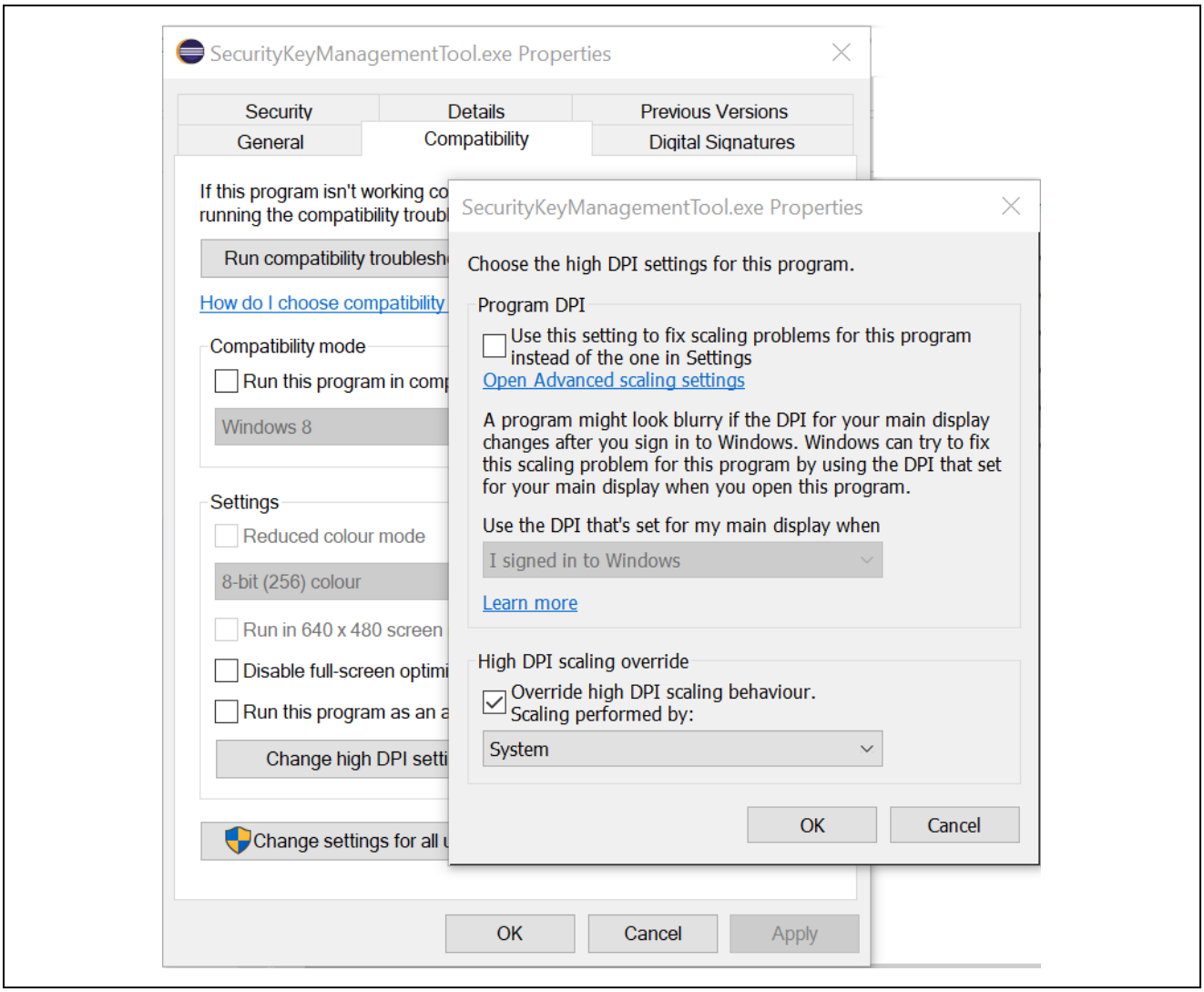

Figure 7-1 SecurityKeyManagementTool.exe Properties “High DPI scaling override” settings

7.2 Note on using e²studio plugin version in a Linux environment

If you are using the e²studio plug-in version in a Linux environment, you must set execution permissions on the command line executable file after installation. After installing the plug-in version of the Security Key Management Tool in e²studio, grant execution rights to the following files in the e²studio installation folder.

/eclipse/plugins/com.renesas.apltool.skmt_X.X.X.XXXXXXXXXXX/cli/linux/skmt

Appendix

A. .NET

This tool uses .NET, which is open-source software provided by .NET Foundation.
See below for .NET license.

.NET License :
https://github.com/dotnet/runtime/blob/main/LICENSE.TXT

.NET Foundation :
https://dotnetfoundation.org/

B. Inno Setup

The installer for the windows version of this tool was created using Inno Setup.
See below for Inno Setup license.

Inno Setup License :
https://jrsoftware.org/files/is/license.txt

Inno Setup :
https://jrsoftware.org/isinfo.php

C. Renesas Key File Format

1) Text format

Item	Specification
Character	ASCII code only (Unicode and multi-byte characters cannot be used.)
White space	TAB(0x09) / Space(0x20)
Maximum line length	80 bytes
Line break	CRLF(0x0D,0x0A) / CR(0x0D) / LF(0x0A)
Base64	Chars = Alpha / Digit / "+" / "/" Pad = "=" Line length = 64 chars (except the final line)

2) File Structure

The file structure is constructed with the following three items.

```
<Header>
<Base64Lines>
<Footer>
```

<Header> and <Footer> are the following fixed strings.

Header = "-----BEGIN RENESAS KEY-----"

Footer = "-----END RENESAS KEY-----"

<Base64Lines> comprises multi-line strings that represent the key data structure, described below. The key data structure is Base64 encoded binary.

Lines after the footer, blank lines, and white space at the end of lines are ignored.

3) File Extension

".rkey"

4) Key Data

a) Structure

Key Data is stored in the following order and size. The byte order is big-endian.

Name	Type	Size	Description
Magic code	Char[4]	4 Bytes	"REK1"
Suite Version	Integer	4 Bytes	Data format version. Currently Must be 1.
Reserved	Byte[7]	7 Bytes	Reserved. Must be 0.
Key Type	Byte	1 Bytes	[For DLM key] Must be 0. [For user key] Keytype value constant (Refer to 4.5.2 **keytype** Options)
Encrypted Key Size	Integer	4 Bytes	Size of "Encrypted Key" (= N bytes)
W-UFPK	Byte[36]	36 Bytes	Value of the W-UFPK file sent from the Renesas DLM server The first 4 bytes are Shared Key Number The remaining 32 bytes are the WUFPK value
Initialization Vector	Byte[16]	16 Bytes	Initialization vector value used to Wrap user key.
Encrypted Key	Byte[N]	N Bytes	User key encrypted with UFPK value + MAC value
Data CRC	Byte[4]	4 Bytes	Calculated CRC for all data except this CRC data. Initial Value = 0xFFFFFFFF Magic number = 0x04C11DB7

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