

Intactness Verification in Anonymous RFID Systems

Kai Bu¹, Jia Liu², Bin Xiao³, Xuan Liu³, Shigeng Zhang⁴

Zhejiang University¹, Nanjing University²

Hong Kong Polytechnic University³

Central South University⁴

Anonymous RFID



unknown tag identifiers (IDs)

Anonymous RFID Missing Tag Detection



unknown tag identifiers (IDs)
any missing tags?



Is everyone here?



Things were easier with known tag IDs

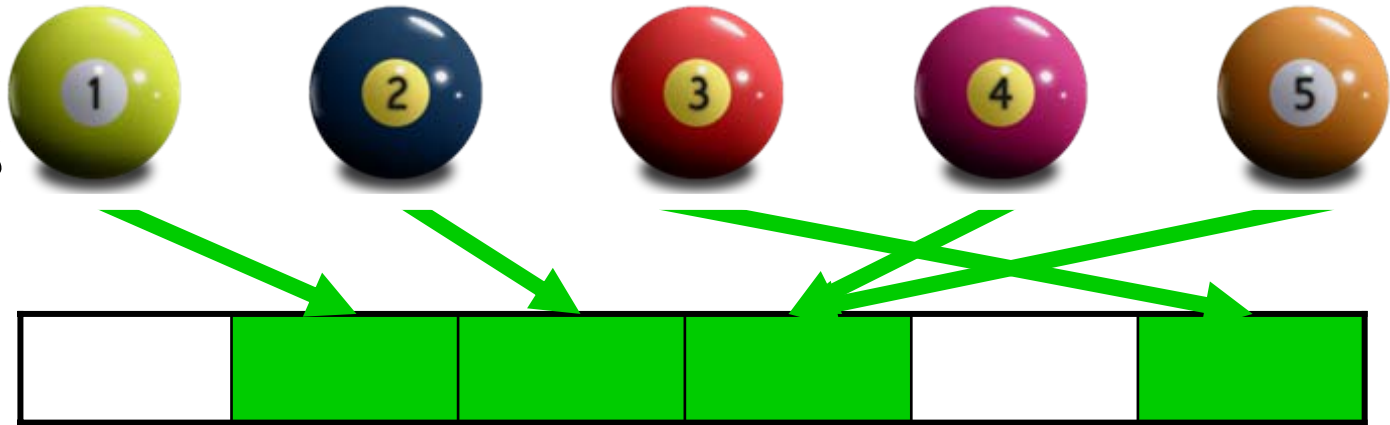
Known
Tag IDs



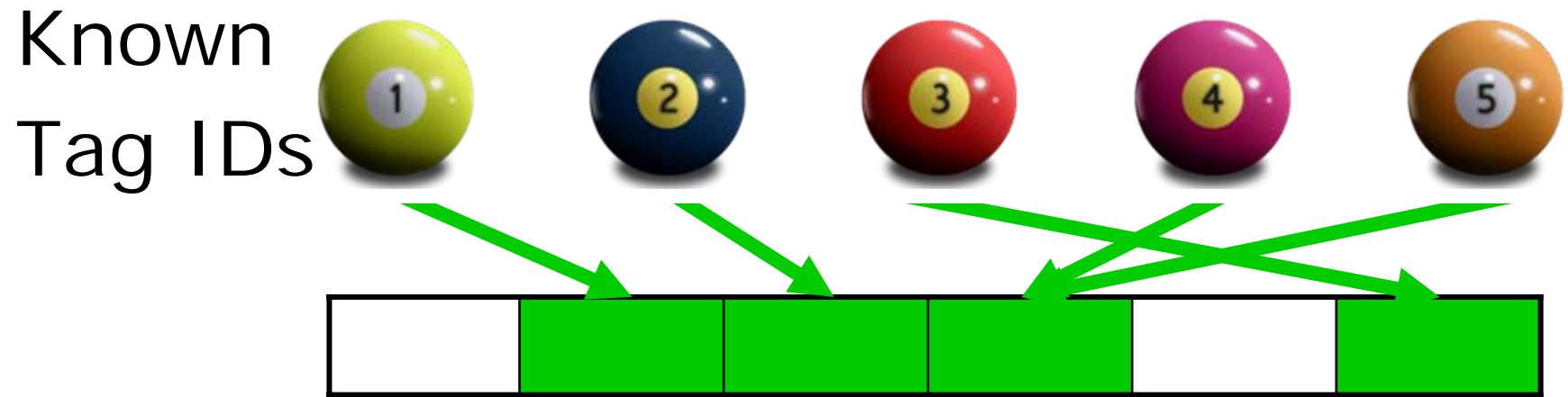
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Things were easier with known tag IDs

Known
Tag IDs

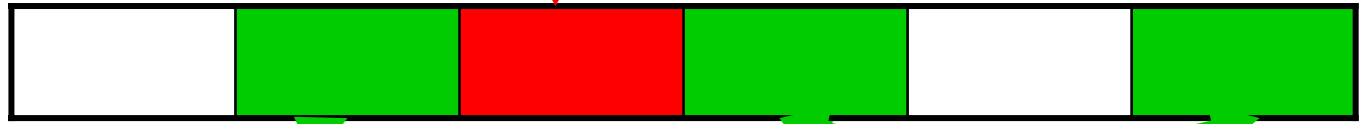
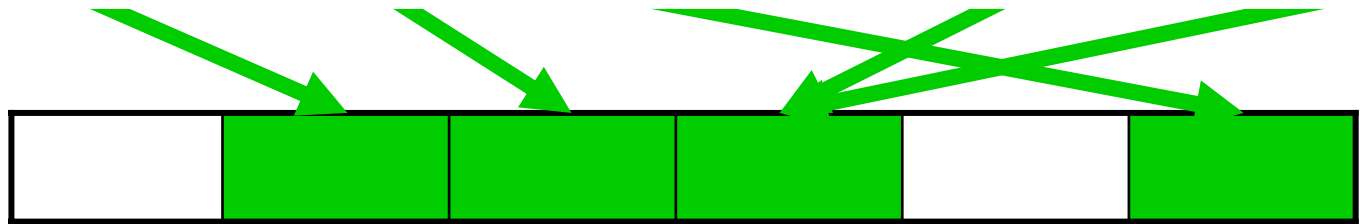


Things were easier with known tag IDs



Things were easier with known tag IDs

Known Tag IDs

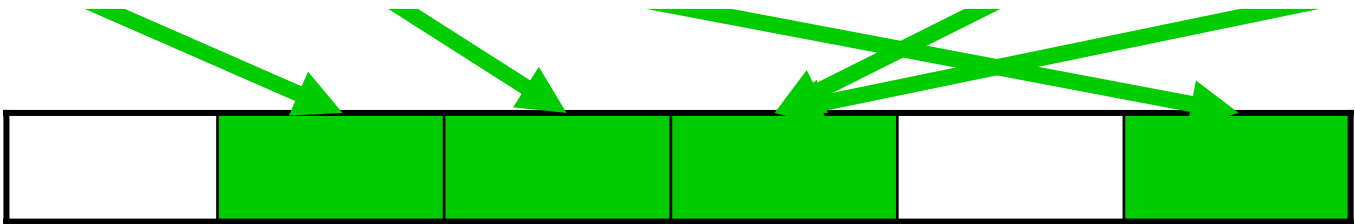


Real Tags

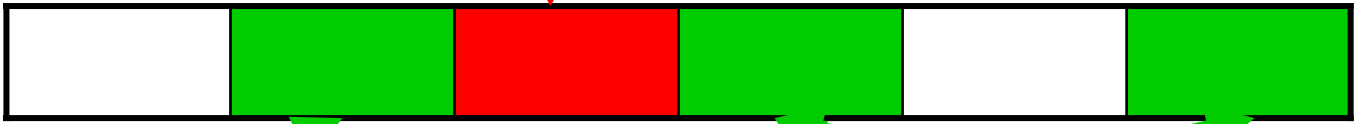


Things were easier with known tag IDs

Known Tag IDs



missing tag detected



Real Tags



**But more challenging
without known tag IDs**



Solution Goals

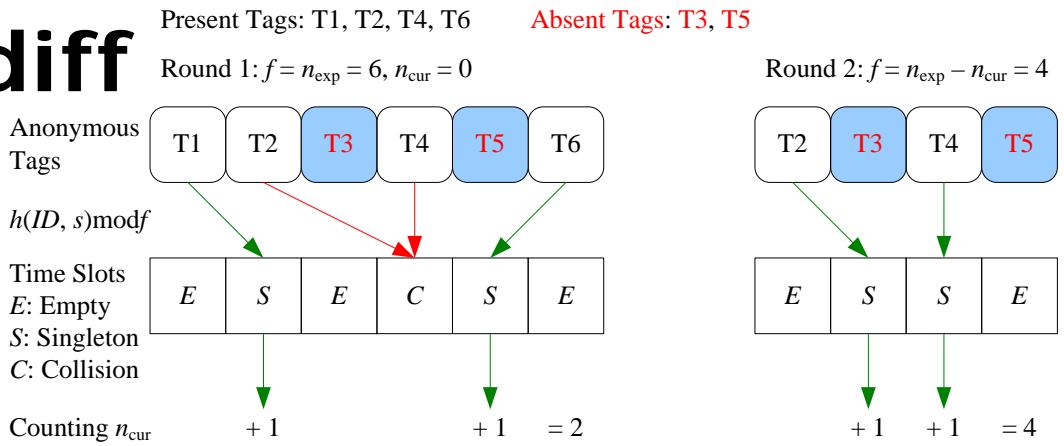
- Anonymity Preservation
- Deterministic Detection
- Fast Detection

Design Choices

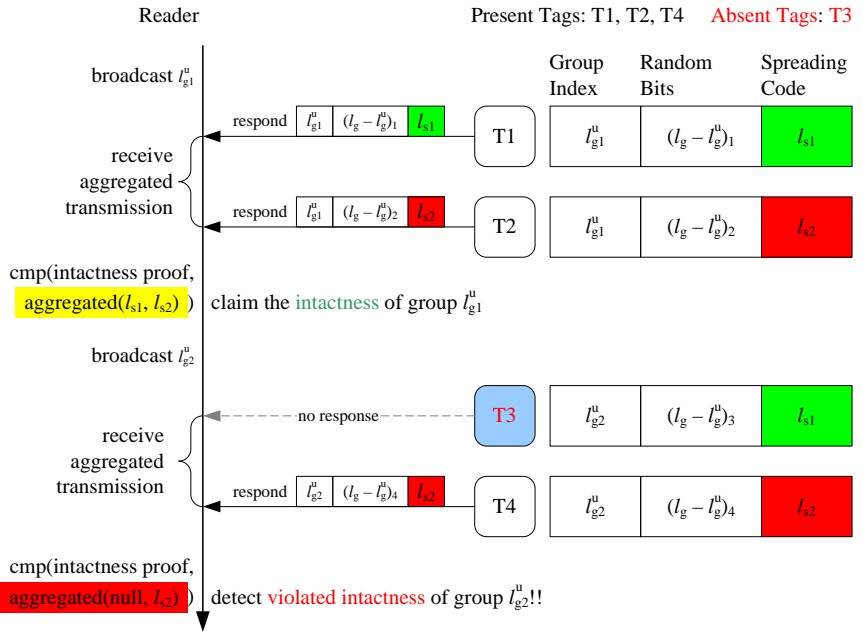
- Anonymity Preservation
isolate ID from protocol design
- Deterministic Detection
verify tag absence via cardinality variation
- Fast Detection
adapt DSSS technique for scalable protocol design

Fast & Deterministic Protocols

Cardiff



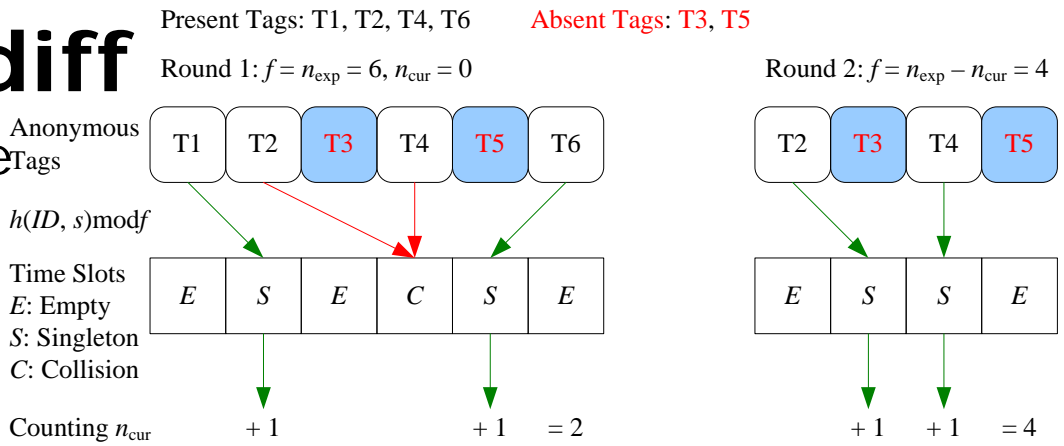
Divar



Fast & Deterministic Protocols

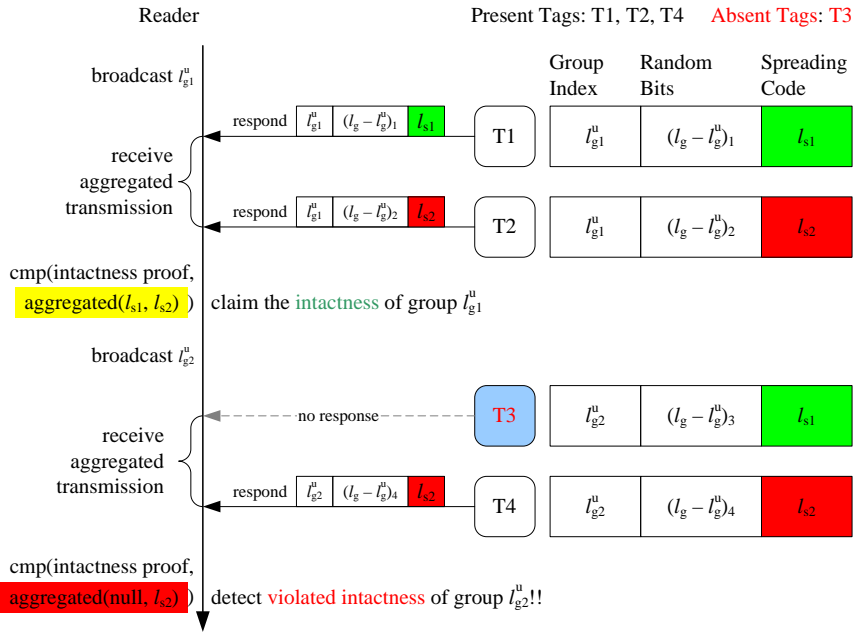
Cardiff

using cardinality difference



Divar

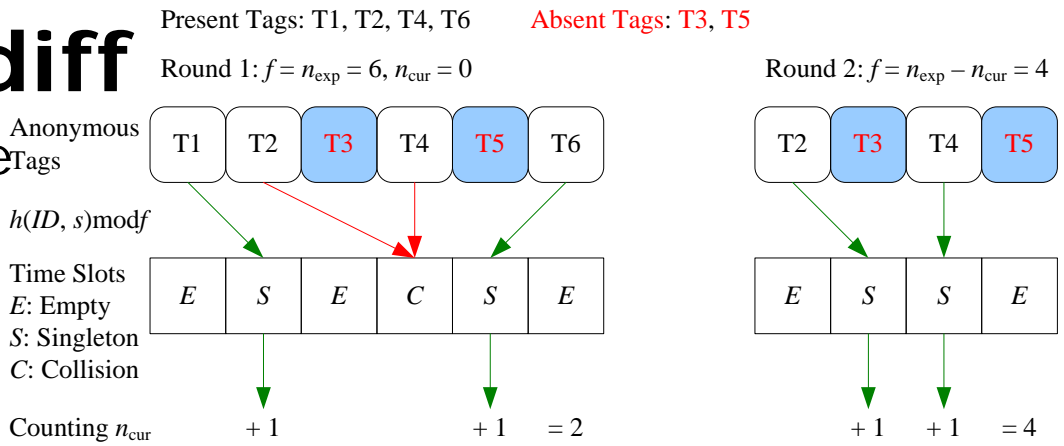
leveraging adapted DSSS



Fast & Deterministic Protocols

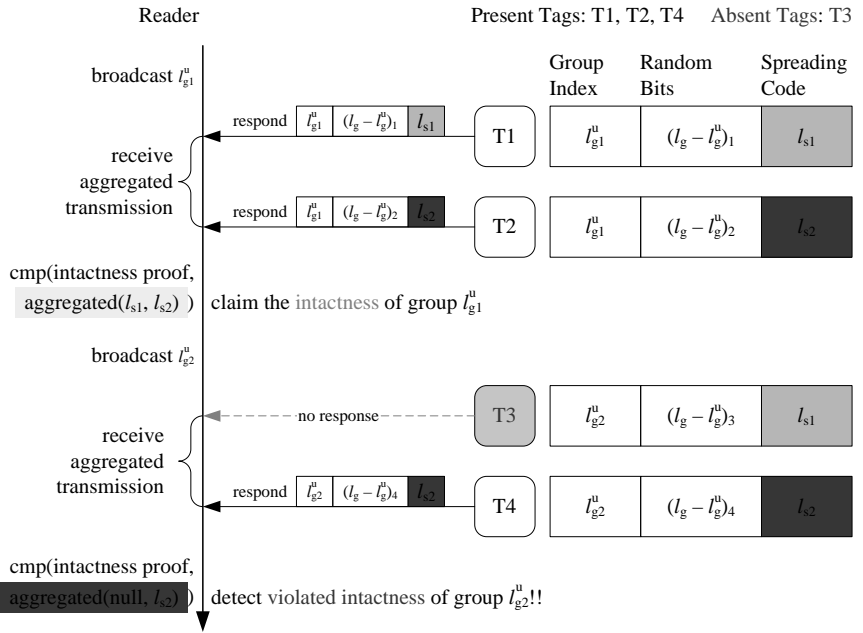
Cardiff

using cardinality difference



Divar

leveraging adapted DSSS



Cardiff

- Motivation
missing tags make
tag cardinality $<$ ID cardinality



Cardiff

- Motivation
missing tags make
tag cardinality < ID cardinality



$$N_{id} = 5$$

Cardiff

- Motivation
missing tags make
tag cardinality < ID cardinality



$$N_{\text{tag}} = 4 \longleftarrow N_{\text{id}} = 5$$

cardinality difference

Cardiff

- Design

Count tags using slotted Aloha;
Require tag responses short yet sufficient for the reader detecting singleton and collision;

Increase tag count by one upon singleton;

Detect violated intactness if tag cardinality $<$ ID cardinality.

Cardiff

- Example

tag cardinality = 4 < ID cardinality = 6

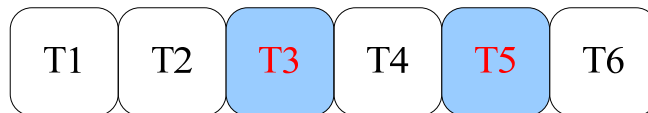
Present Tags: T1, T2, T4, T6

Absent Tags: T3, T5

Round 1: $f = n_{\text{exp}} = 6, n_{\text{cur}} = 0$

Round 2: $f = n_{\text{exp}} - n_{\text{cur}} = 4$

Anonymous
Tags



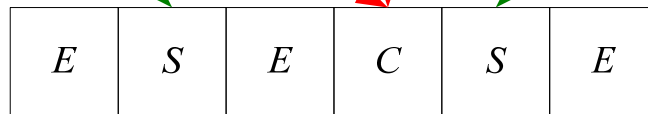
$h(ID, s) \bmod f$

Time Slots

E: Empty

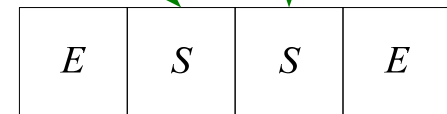
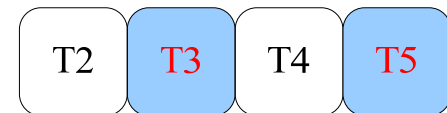
S: Singleton

C: Collision



Counting n_{cur}

+ + =



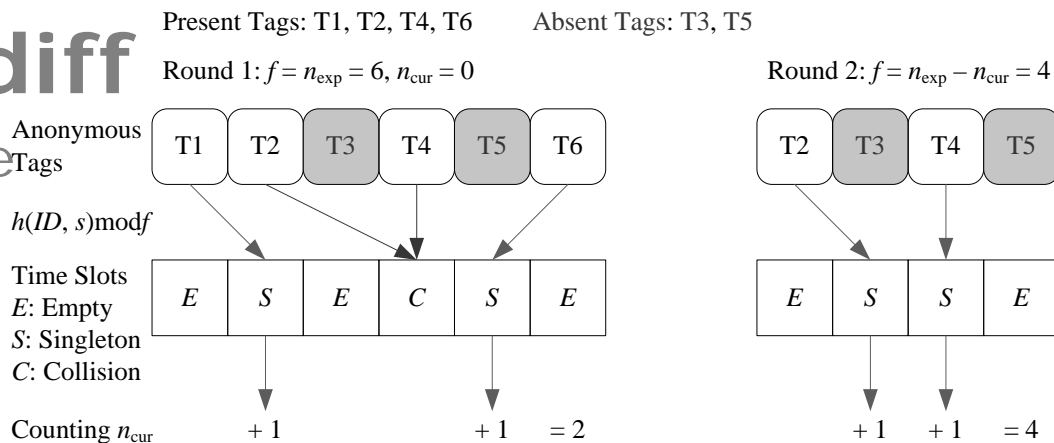
+ 1 + 1 = 4

tags may respond times

Fast & Deterministic Protocols

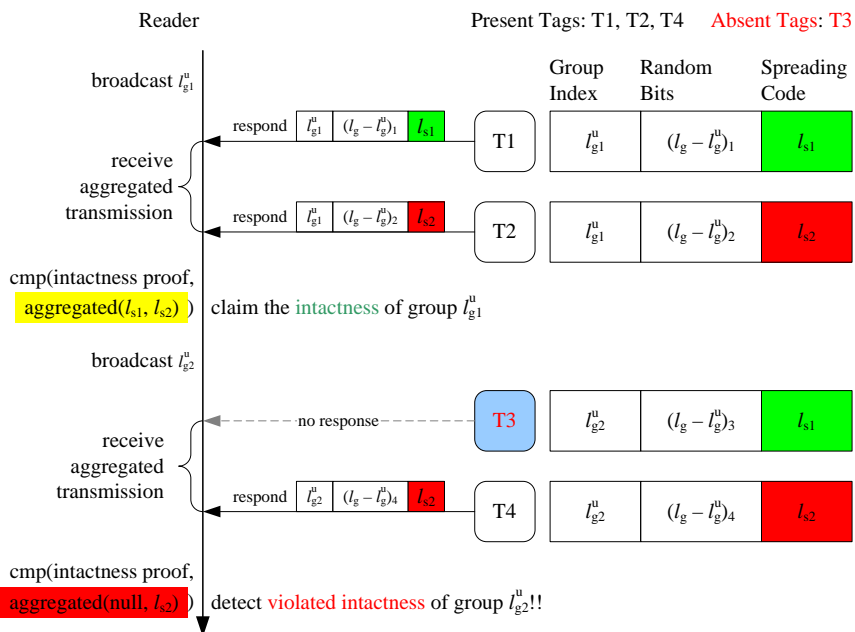
Cardiff

using cardinality difference



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leveraging adapted DSSS



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- Motivation

Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum (**DSSS**) technique can extract each participant's transmission from aggregated signal;

Recent advances implement DSSS-enabled RFID.

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- Motivation

DSSS-enabled RFID comm. example:

Tag	Spreading Code	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0															
	Bipolar Notation	-1 1 -1 1 1 1 -1 -1															
	Binary Data	Bit 1							Bit 0								
	Encoded Data	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Modulated Transmission	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
Reader	Received Transmission	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
	Normalized Inner Product*	1							-1								
	Extracted Data	Bit 1							Bit 0								
	Bipolar Notation**	-1 1 -1 1 1 1 -1 -1															
	Spreading Code**	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0															

*: Normalized inner product of received transmission and bipolar notation. Take the case of bit 1 for example,

$$\frac{(-1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1) \cdot (-1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1)}{8} = 1.$$

** : The reader shares the same spreading code (and its bipolar notation) with the tag.

L-bit spreading code supports at most L tags for simultaneous transmission.

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- Design: *pre-load each tag l -bit string*

Spreading code reuse

$$l = l_g + l_s$$

l_g -bit group index

l_s -bit *reusable* spreading code

support up to $2^{l_g} \times l_s$ tags

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- Design

Tag cardinality disguise

$$l_g = l_g^u + (l_g - l_g^u)$$

l_g^u -bit used group index

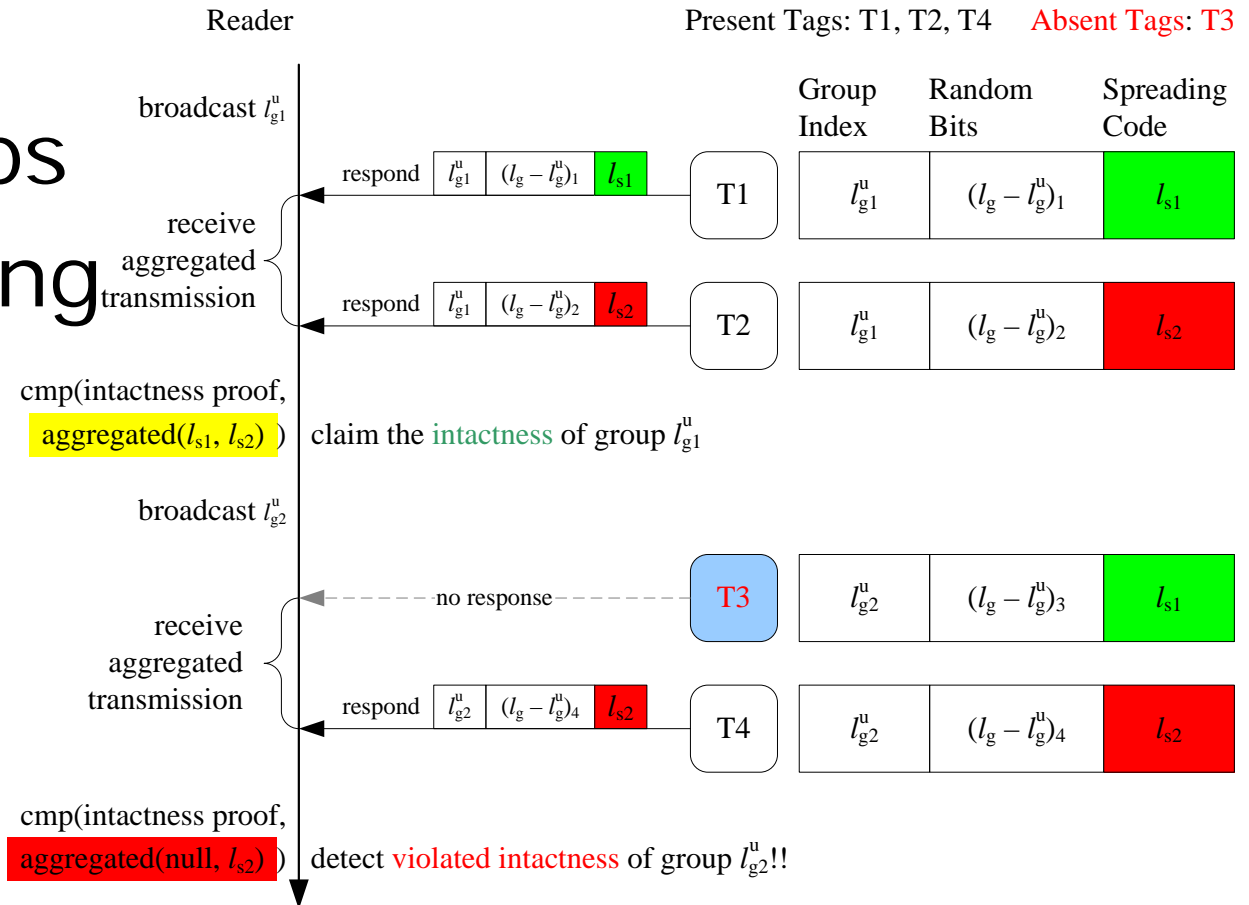
support up to $2^{l_g^u} \times (l - l_g)$ tags

eavesdropper's inferred tag cardinality:

$$2^{l_g^u} \times (l - l_g^u)$$

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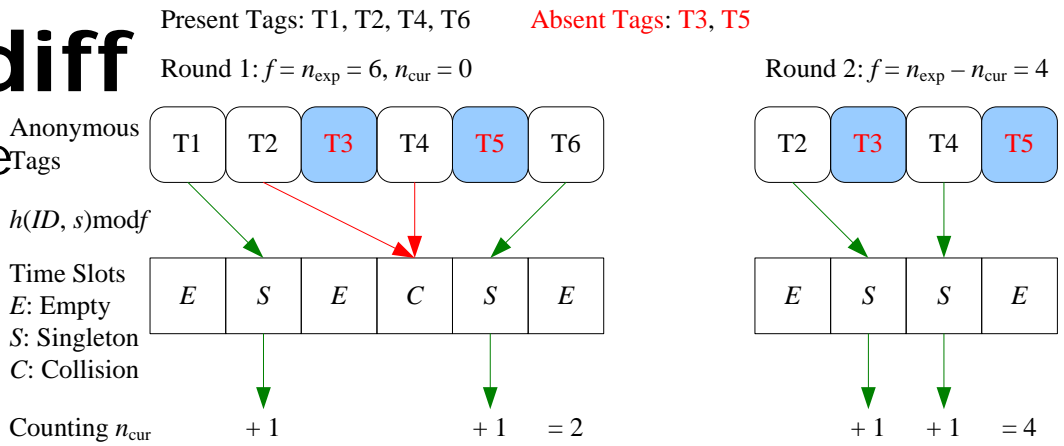
- Example
- four tags
- two groups
- one missing



Fast & Deterministic Protocols

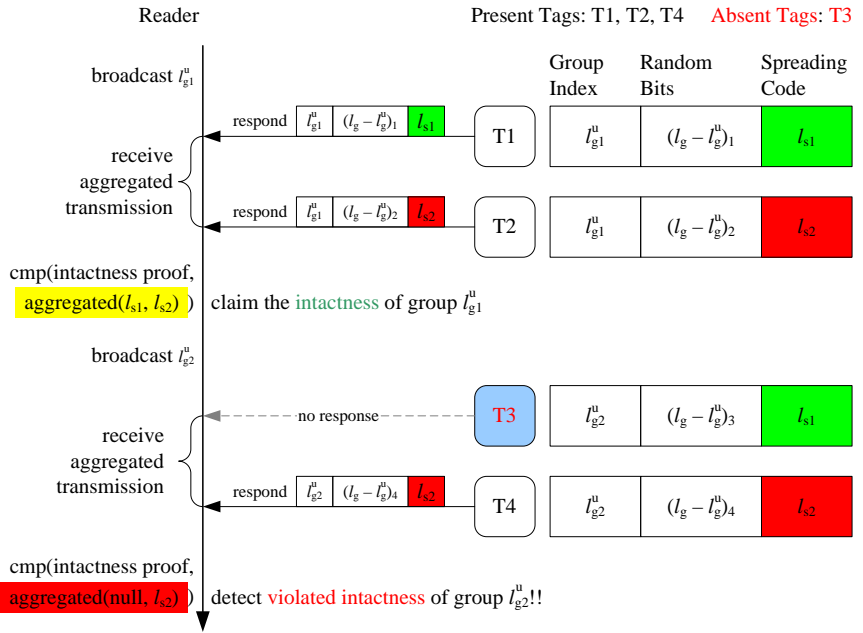
Cardiff

using cardinality difference



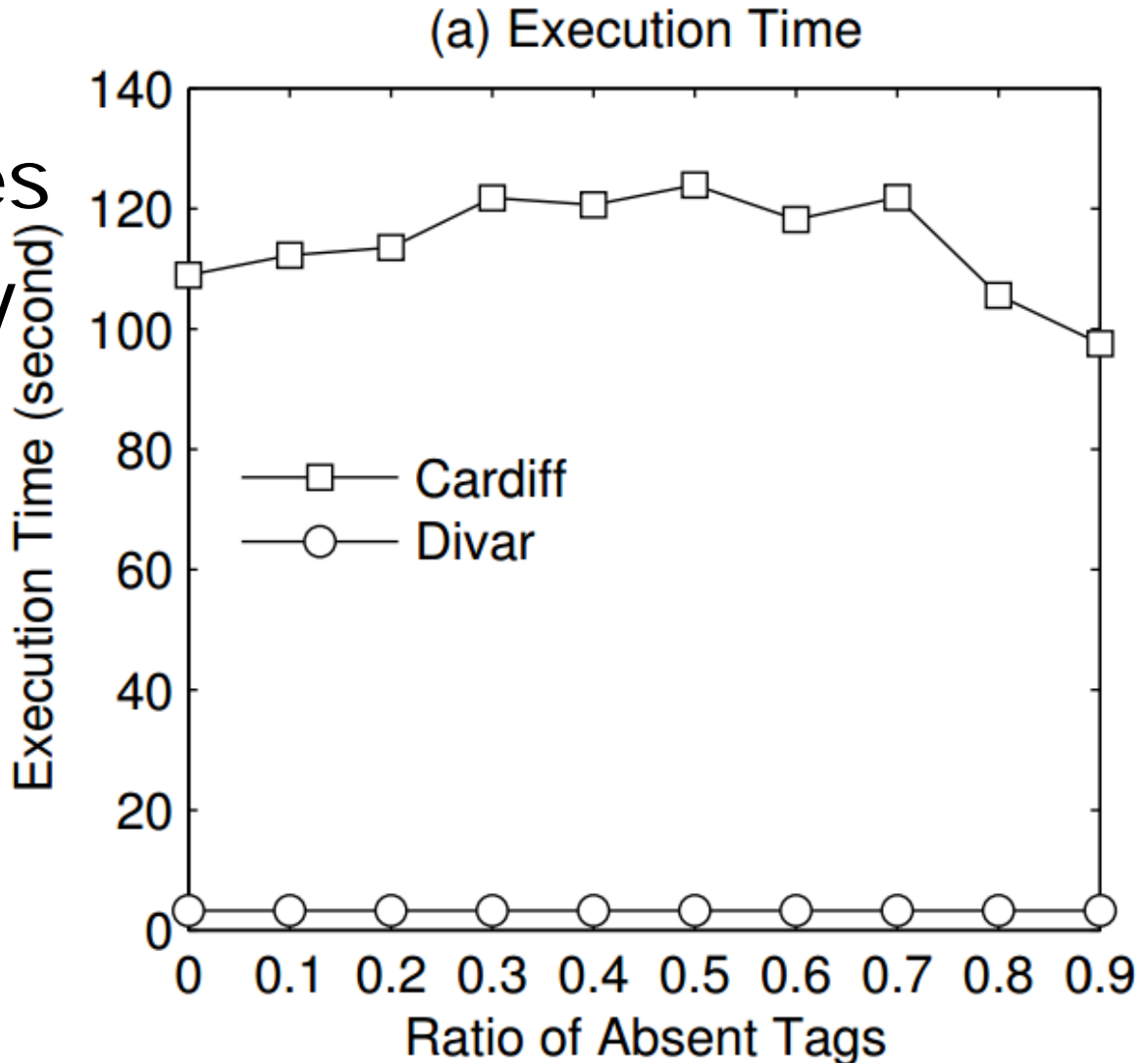
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leveraging adapted DSSS



Evaluation

50,000 tags;
Divar increases
time efficiency
over Cardiff
by 96%



CONCLUSION

Fast & Deterministic Protocols

Cardiff

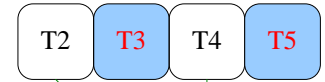
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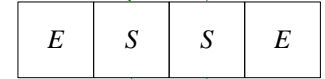
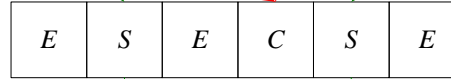
Round 2: $f = n_{exp} - n_{cur} = 4$

Anonymous Tags



$h(ID, s) \bmod f$

Time Slots
E: Empty
S: Singleton
C: Collision



Counting n_{cur}

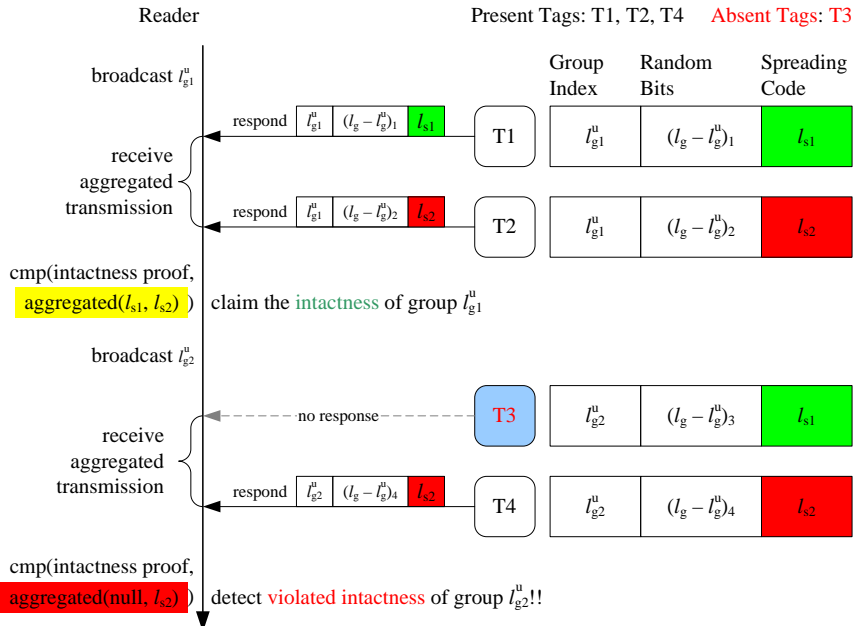
+ 1 + 1 = 2

+ 1 + 1 = 4

using cardinality difference
apply to off-the-shelf tags

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leveraging adapted DSSS
apply to DSSS-enabled tags
faster than Cardiff



Thank You

kaibu@zju.edu.cn

Thank You



kaibu@zju.edu.cn