

DESCRIPTION

TITLE

IC CARD AND CONTROL PROGRAM FOR IC CARD

FIELD

5 Embodiments described herein relate generally to an IC
card and a control program for the IC card.

BACKGROUND

 An IC card (portable electronic device) including an
IC chip having a processor, a nonvolatile memory, a random
10 access memory (RAM), and a communication interface has been
put into practical use. Further, a dual interface card,
which is an IC card having a contact communication
interface for performing contact communication and a non-
contact communication interface for performing non-contact
15 communication, has been generally put into practical use.

 The IC card transmits, to a host device, information
indicating characteristics of the card, such as a
manufacturer, information about a chip, the number of
rewritable times, and a presence or absence of support for
20 a format using an extended length (referred to as an
extended format). The information indicating the
characteristics of the card is, for example, historical
bytes defined by ISO/IEC 7816. When the IC card performs
contact communication with a host device, the IC card
25 transmits an Answer To Reset (ATR) including a historical
byte to the host device. When the IC card performs non-
contact communication with a host device, the IC card

transmits an Answer To Select (ATS) including historical bytes to the host device.

There are various methods for rewriting the historical bytes included in the ATR, such as "setATRHistBytes" defined in "GPSysystem" of "globalplatform". However, in the above method, there is a problem in that the historical bytes included in the ATS cannot be rewritten.

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

- Patent Literature 1: Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI
Publication No. 2003-288561

SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to provide a highly convenient IC card and a control program for the IC card.

An IC card according to an embodiment includes a contact communication interface, a non-contact communication interface, and a processor. A contact communication means is configured to perform contact communication with a reader/writer. A non-contact communication means is configured to perform non-contact communication with the reader/writer. The processor is configured to set an Answer To Reset (ATR) in the contact communication and an Answer To Select (ATS) in the non-contact communication based on a predetermined command including historical bytes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram for explaining a configuration example of an IC card processing system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of an operation of the IC card according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of an operation of the IC card according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of an operation of the IC card according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 5 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of an operation of the IC card according to the second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, the embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of an IC card processing system 1.

The IC card processing system 1 includes a host device 11, an IC card 12 (portable electronic device), and the like. The host device 11 and the IC card 12 are configured to be able to communicate with each other in a contact or non-contact manner. Note that the IC card processing system 1 may include a configuration as necessary in addition to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 1, or a specific

configuration may be excluded from the IC card processing system 1.

First, the configuration of the host device 11 will be described.

5 The host device 11 is an IC card processing device that processes the IC card 12. The host device 11 controls the entire IC card processing system 1. The host device 11 activates the IC card 12 by supplying electric power to the IC card 12. In addition, the host device 11 causes the IC
10 card 12 to execute various operations by transmitting various commands to the IC card 12.

The host device 11 includes a controller 21, a first card reader/writer 22, a second card reader/writer 23, a display 24, an operation interface 25, and the like.

15 The controller 21 controls various operations of the host device 11. The controller 21 includes a processor 26 and a memory 27.

The processor 26 includes an arithmetic element (for example, a CPU) that executes arithmetic processing. The
20 processor 26 executes various operations by executing a program stored in the memory 27.

The memory 27 stores the program, data for use in the program, and the like. The memory 27 includes, for example, a driver of the first card reader/writer 22, a driver of
25 the second card reader/writer 23, a program for generating an image to be displayed on the display 24, and a program for interpreting an operation input by the operation

interface 25. Further, the memory 27 includes a program for performing transmission of a command and reception of a response with the IC card 12. That is, the memory 27 stores a control program for the IC card processing device that processes the IC card 12.

The first card reader/writer 22 is an interface for performing contact communication with the IC card 12. The first card reader/writer 22 includes a plurality of contact terminals physically and electrically connected to a contact pattern of the IC card 12, and a slot into which the IC card 12 is inserted. The first card reader/writer 22 transmits and receives data to and from the IC card 12 via the contact terminals and the contact pattern. The first card reader/writer 22 supplies electric power and a clock to the IC card 12 via the contact terminals and the contact pattern.

The second card reader/writer 23 is an interface for performing non-contact communication with the IC card 12. The second card reader/writer 23 includes an antenna (coil) and a modulation/demodulation circuit. The second card reader/writer 23 modulates a signal corresponding to data to be transmitted by the modulation/demodulation circuit and causes the modulated signal to flow to the antenna, thereby causing the antenna to output a radio wave corresponding to the data. The second card reader/writer 23 receives a radio wave from the IC card through the antenna, demodulates the received signal by the

modulation/demodulation circuit, and acquires original data. Furthermore, the first card reader/writer 22 supplies electric power to the IC card 12 by the radio wave from the antenna.

5 The display 24 displays a screen based on data for display (screen data) supplied from the controller 21 or a graphic controller (not shown).

 The operation interface 25 is a configuration to generate an operation signal based on an operation. The operation interface 25 receives or generates an operation signal based on an operation of an operation member, such as a mouse, a trackball, a keyboard, a track pad, or a touch sensor, and supplies the operation signal to the controller 21.

15 In the example of FIG. 1, the host device 11 includes both the first card reader/writer 22 and the second card reader/writer 23, but the host device 11 may include at least one of the first card reader/writer 22 and the second card reader/writer 23. Further, the host device 11 may be configured to include a communication interface to which the first card reader/writer 22 or the second card reader/writer 23 is connected.

 Next, a configuration of the IC card 12 will be described.

25 The IC card 12 is activated by electric power supplied from the host device 11. The IC card 12 receives a command from the host device 11 and executes various processing in

accordance with the received command. In addition, the IC card 12 generates a response according to the processing and transmits the response to the host device 11.

5 The IC card 12 has a card-shaped main body 31 formed of plastic or the like. The IC card 12 includes an IC module 32 in the main body 31. The IC module 32 includes an IC chip 33, a contact communication interface 34, and a non-contact communication interface 35. That is, the IC card 12 is a dual interface card having the contact
10 communication interface 34 for performing contact communication and the non-contact communication interface 35 for performing non-contact communication with the host device 11. The IC chip 33 includes a processor 36, a nonvolatile memory 37, and a RAM 38. The IC card 12 may
15 have an additional element other than those shown in FIG. 1, or a part of the configuration shown in FIG. 1 may be excluded from the IC card 12.

The processor 36 includes an arithmetic element (for example, a CPU) that executes arithmetic processing. The
20 processor 36 executes various operations by executing a program stored in the nonvolatile memory 37.

The nonvolatile memory 37 is a nonvolatile memory that stores a program, data for use in the program, and the like. The program stored in the nonvolatile memory 37 is,
25 for example, an operating system (OS) and an application for performing various processing according to an operation form of the IC card 12. The application is, for example, an

IC card application managed by a card issuer (an entity that issued a card). The OS is an IC card control program for causing the processor 36 to realize control and information processing of each unit in the IC card 12. The program and control data in the nonvolatile memory 37 are incorporated in advance in accordance with the specification of the IC card 12 and the like. Note that the IC card 12 may be configured to include a ROM that stores a control program for the IC card, such as an OS and applications.

A file structure defined by ISO/IEC 7816 is configured in the nonvolatile memory 37. For example, a master file (MF), a dedicated file (DF), an elementary file (EF), and the like are stored in the nonvolatile memory 37.

The MF is a file that is the basis of the file structure.

The DF is created at an order below the MF. The DF is a file in which applications and data to be used by the applications are grouped and stored.

The EF is created at an order below the DF. The EF is a file for storing various data. The EF may be placed at an order immediately below the MF.

The RAM 38 is a volatile memory that temporarily stores data. The RAM 38 temporarily stores data that is being processed by the processor 36, programs read from the nonvolatile memory 37, and the like. For example, the RAM 38 functions as a calculation buffer, a reception buffer,

and a transmission buffer. The calculation buffer is an area for temporarily holding results of various arithmetic processing executed by the processor 36. The reception buffer is an area for temporarily holding a command (command data) or the like received from the host device 11. The transmission buffer is an area for temporarily holding a response (response data) or the like to be transmitted to the host device 11.

Some of the various functions realized by the processor 36 executing the program may be incorporated into the IC chip 33 as a hardware circuit. In this case, the processor 36 controls the functions performed by the hardware circuit.

The contact communication interface 34 is contact communication means for performing contact communication with the host device 11. For example, the contact communication interface 34 is connected to a terminal of the IC chip 33 and includes a contact pattern exposed on the surface of the IC card 12. The contact pattern is configured to be physically and electrically connected to the contact terminals when the IC card 12 is inserted into the slot of the first card reader/writer 22. The contact communication interface 34 relays electric power supply and data transmission/reception between the host device 11 and the IC chip 33.

The non-contact communication interface 35 is non-contact communication means for performing non-contact

communication with the host device 11. For example, the non-contact communication interface 35 includes an antenna (coil), a modulation/demodulation circuit, and a power supply circuit. The non-contact communication interface 35 modulates a signal corresponding to data to be transmitted by the modulation/demodulation circuit and causes the modulated signal to flow to the antenna, thereby causing the antenna to output a radio wave corresponding to the data. Further, the non-contact communication interface 35 receives a radio wave from the second card reader/writer 23 of the host device 11 through the antenna, demodulates the received signal by the modulation/demodulation circuit, and acquires the original data. In addition, the non-contact communication interface 35 rectifies and smooths, via a power supply circuit, an induced current generated in the antenna by a radio wave from the second card reader/writer 23 of the host device 11, and supplies a predetermined power supply voltage to the IC chip 33.

(First Embodiment)

Next, operations such as activation and initial response of the IC card 12 according to the first embodiment will be described.

FIG. 2 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an initial response from the IC card 12.

The nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12 includes a storage area for storing information (hereinafter referred to as characteristic information) indicating

characteristics of the card mainly based on the card
operation method of the IC card 12. The characteristic
information is configured as historical bytes including,
for example, "manufacturer identification information", "IC
5 chip identification information", "number of rewritable
times", and "presence or absence of support for an extended
format". That is, the nonvolatile memory 37 includes the
storage area in which the historical bytes are stored.

In the example of FIG. 2, the historical bytes are
10 stored in advance, for example, in a predetermined EF 41 at
an order below the MF. The historical bytes may be stored,
for example, in an EF at an order below the DF. The
historical bytes may be stored in the nonvolatile memory 37
in a form other than the EF. For example, the historical
15 bytes may be stored in any storage area of the nonvolatile
memory 37 in a state in which a tag indicating the
historical bytes is added.

When activated, the IC card 12 performs an initial
response. In the initial response, the IC card 12 transmits
20 to the host device 11 information for performing setting
related to communication between the host device 11 and the
IC card 12.

First, the contact communication will be described.

In the contact communication, the IC card 12 is
25 activated by a DC power supply voltage supplied from the
host device 11 via the contact communication interface 34.
When the IC card 12 is activated, it performs an initial

response based on ISO/IEC 7816 regulations. Specifically,
the IC card 12 reads necessary information from the
nonvolatile memory 37, and transmits to the host device 11
an answer to reset (ATR) whose frame format is defined by,
5 for example, ISO/IEC 7816-3.

As shown in FIG. 2, the ATRs include "TS", "T0",
"Interface bytes", "Historical characters", "TSK", and the
like. The "Interface bytes" and the "Historical characters"
are optional information.

10 "TS (Initial character TS)" is information indicating
a logic level of a signal and a bit transfer order.

"T0 (Format byte T0)" is information indicating the
presence or absence of "TA1", "TB1", "TC1", and "TD1" in
the first set of "Interface bytes" and the length of
15 "Historical characters".

The "Interface bytes" indicate various parameters on
the data transfer protocol.

The "Interface bytes" are information indicating, for
example, a data transfer rate.

20 The "Historical characters" are information
(characteristic information) indicating a characteristic of
the card mainly based on the card operation method of the
IC card 12. For example, the processor 36 of the IC card 12
reads the historical bytes from the EF 41 storing the
25 historical bytes of the nonvolatile memory 37, and sets the
historical bytes in the field of "Historical characters".
The "Historical characters" are data of 15 bytes at the

maximum and are defined by ISO/IEC 7816-4.

"TCK" is information indicating an exclusive OR of each character from "T0" to "TCK". "TCK" is data of 32 bytes at the maximum.

5 By transmitting the ATR to the host device 11, the IC card 12 becomes able to perform contact communication with the host device 11.

Next, non-contact communication will be described.

10 In the non-contact communication, the host device 11 periodically performs polling (transmission of an initial response request command) while outputting radio waves for activating the IC card 12 through the antenna of the second card reader/writer 23.

15 The initial response request command is, for example, Request command type B (REQB) or Request command type A (REQA) defined by ISO/IEC 14443.

20 The IC card 12 rectifies and smooths an induced current generated in the antenna of the non-contact communication interface 35 by radio waves through the antenna of the second card reader/writer 23, and obtains a DC power supply voltage. The IC card 12 is activated by a DC power supply voltage. When the IC card 12 is activated and receives an initial response request command from the host device 11, the IC card 12 transmits an initial
25 response to the host device 11.

To be more specific, the IC card 12 transmits an Answer To Request command type B (ATQB) or an Answer To

Request command type A (ATQA) defined by, for example,
ISO/IEC 14443 to the host device 11 as an initial response.
The initial response includes a parameter indicating a
response (initial response) to the initial response request
5 command, a pseudo-unique IC card (PICC) identifier,
application data indicating what application is written,
protocol information indicating a supported protocol, a
cyclic redundancy check code, and the like.

Upon receipt of the initial response, the host device
10 11 transmits to the IC card 12 a command for requesting the
IC card 12 to provide information (characteristic
information) indicating the characteristics of the card.
Specifically, the host device 11 transmits a Request for
Answer To Select (RATS) for requesting the IC card 12 to
15 transmit an Answer To Select (ATS) to the IC card 12. Frame
formats of the ATS and the RATS are defined by ISO/IEC
14443.

When the transmission of the characteristic
information is requested, the IC card 12 reads necessary
20 information from the nonvolatile memory 37 and transmits
the characteristic information to the host device 11.
Specifically, upon receipt of the RATS, the IC card 12
reads the historical bytes from the EF 41 of the
nonvolatile memory 37 and transmits to the host device 11
25 the ATS to which the historical bytes are added.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the ATS includes "TL", "T0",
"TA", "TB", "TC", "historical bytes", "cyclic redundancy

check (CRC)", and the like.

"TL" is information indicating the length of the ATS (length byte). The length indicated by "TL" does not include the byte of "CRC".

5 "T0" is a format byte. "T0" indicates information, such as a presence or absence of subsequent "TA", "TB", "TC", and "historical bytes", and a receivable maximum frame length.

 "TA", "TB", and "TC" are interface bytes. "TA"
10 indicates information on a communication speed. "TB" indicates information such as a frame waiting time and a start frame guard time. "TC" indicates whether "Card Identifier (CID)" or "Node Address (NAD)" is supported.

 The "historical bytes" are information (characteristic
15 information) indicating a characteristic of the card mainly based on a card operation method of the IC card 12. For example, the processor 36 of the IC card 12 reads the historical bytes from the EF 41 storing the historical bytes in the nonvolatile memory 37, and sets the read
20 historical bytes to the "historical bytes" of the ATS.

 "CRC" is a code for use in error detection.

 When the IC card 12 is of type A defined by ISO/IEC 14443, the IC card 12 transmits the aforementioned ATS to the host device 11, thereby enabling normal command
25 processing by non-contact communication with the host device 11. In this case, the host device 11 can execute an arbitrary application stored in the DF by transmitting a

SELECT command to the IC card 12.

When the IC card 12 is of type B defined by ISO/IEC 14443, the host device 11 transmits ATTRIB to the IC card 12. The IC card 12 adds the ATS or the historical bytes to
5 an Answer To ATTRIB (ATA), which is a response to the ATTRIB to the host device, and transmits the ATA or the historical bytes to the host device 11. Thus, normal command processing by non-contact communication is enabled between the IC card 12 and the host device 11.

10 As described above, when transmitting the ATR to the host device 11 via the contact communication interface 34, the processor 36 of the IC card 12 reads the historical bytes from the EF 41 storing the historical bytes, adds the historical bytes to the ATR, and transmits the ATR.

15 When transmitting the ATS to the host device 11 via the non-contact communication interface 35, the processor 36 of the IC card 12 reads the historical bytes from the EF 41 storing the historical bytes, adds the historical bytes to the ATS, and transmits the ATS.

20 As described above, the processor 36 of the IC card 12 adds the historical bytes in the predetermined storage area (EF 41) of the nonvolatile memory 37 to the ATR in the contact communication and the ATS in the non-contact communication. That is, the processor 36 of the IC card 12
25 generates the ATR and the ATS using the historical bytes stored in the same storage area in the nonvolatile memory 37 both when transmitting the ATR and when transmitting the

ATS.

Next, rewriting of the historical bytes in the first embodiment will be described.

FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram for explaining
5 rewriting of historical bytes stored in the nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12. In FIG. 3, programs (OS, applications, and the like) executed by the processor 36 of the IC card 12 are illustrated in blocks.

The host device 11 transmits a predetermined command,
10 to which historical bytes for rewriting are added, to the IC card 12 through the first card reader/writer 22 or the second card reader/writer 23. Thus, the host device 11 causes the historical bytes of the nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12 to be rewritten. The command to which the
15 historical bytes for rewriting are added may be any arbitrary command.

The format of the command transmitted from the host device 11 to the IC cards 12 is defined by ISO/IEC 7816, and includes fields such as "CLA", "INS", "P1", "P2", "Lc",
20 "Data", and "Le".

"CLA" is information indicating the type of the command. "INS" is information indicating the type of the command. The type of the command is indicated by "CLA" and "INS".

25 "P1" and "P2" are information indicating parameters corresponding to "INS". "P1" and "P2" indicate, for example, command option designation. For example, "P1" and

"P2" indicate IDs of files to be processed.

"Lc" is information indicating the data length (number of bytes) of "Data".

"Data" is information indicating the data body of the
5 command. "Data" stores, for example, data to be used in
command processing based on the command.

"Le" is information indicating a data length (maximum length) of a response to the command.

The host device 11 adds historical bytes for rewriting
10 to "Data". That is, the host device 11 transmits to the IC
card 12 a command in which historical bytes for rewriting
are added to "Data".

The OS of the IC card 12 recognizes the type of the
received command by analyzing the values of "CLA" and "INS"
15 of the received command. The OS of the IC card 12 executes
processing according to the received command. For example,
when receiving a command to which historical bytes for
rewriting are added, the OS of the IC card 12 passes the
received command to an application managed by the card
20 issuer.

The application of the IC card 12 sets the historical
bytes for rewriting that have been added to "Data" of the
command in, for example, a buffer area of the RAM 38.
Furthermore, the application calculates an offset value of
25 a storage area in the nonvolatile memory 37 in which the
historical bytes are stored and a length of the historical
bytes in the nonvolatile memory 37. That is, the

application calculates an offset value to the head of the EF 41 in which the historical bytes for use in generating the ATR and the ATS are stored, and a length of the historical bytes in the EF 41 (or a length of the EF 41) in the nonvolatile memory 37.

The application of the IC card 12 sets (overwrites) the historical bytes for rewriting that have been added to the command in the nonvolatile memory 37 using an application programming interface (API). The API recognizes the storage area to be overwritten based on the calculation result of the offset value and the calculation result of the length of the historical bytes, and overwrites the recognized storage area with the historical bytes for rewriting that have been added to the command. The application transmits a return value (response) indicating the processing result to the OS in accordance with the processing result. Note that the API may be configured as a part of the application or may be configured as a part of the OS.

The OS confirms the return value from the application and transmits a response to the host device 11 in accordance with the result. The format of the response transmitted from the IC card 12 to the host device 11 is defined by ISO/IEC 7816, and has fields such as "SW1" and "SW2".

"SW1" and "SW2" are information (status bytes) indicating a processing result in the IC card 12. When

"SW1" and "SW2" are values indicating a normal end, the host device 11 recognizes that the rewriting of the historical bytes has been normally performed in the IC card 12.

5 The IC card 12 may be configured such that the OS sets the historical bytes for rewriting that have been added to "Data" of the command in the buffer. Further, the IC card 12 may be configured such that the OS calculates the offset value of the storage area in the nonvolatile memory 37 in
10 which the historical bytes are stored and calculates the length of the historical bytes in the nonvolatile memory 37. In this case, the OS passes to the application the address at which the historical bytes in the buffer are set, the calculation result of the offset value, and the
15 calculation result of the length of the historical byte.

 As described above, the storage area in which historical bytes are stored is provided in the nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12. The processor 36 of the IC card 12 sets the ATR and the ATS based on the historical
20 bytes in the nonvolatile memory 37. That is, the processor 36 reads the historical bytes from the storage area in which the historical bytes are stored in the nonvolatile memory 37, and adds the historical bytes to the ATR and the ATS. When the processor 36 of the IC card 12 receives the
25 predetermined command to which the historical bytes for rewriting are added, the processor 36 overwrites the historical bytes for rewriting on the storage area in which

the historical bytes are stored in the nonvolatile memory
37.

Thus, the historical bytes added to the ATR in the
contact communication and the historical bytes added to the
5 ATS in the non-contact communication are set based on the
predetermined command including the historical bytes for
rewriting. That is, both the historical bytes added to the
ATR and the historical bytes added to the ATS are changed
by one command. This eliminates the need to individually
10 change the historical bytes added to the ATR and the
historical bytes added to the ATS. As a result, the
convenience of the IC card can be improved.

(Second Embodiment)

Next, operations such as activation and initial
15 response of the IC card 12 according to the second
embodiment will be described. In the first embodiment, the
historical bytes are described as being read from the
storage area in which the historical bytes are stored in
the nonvolatile memory 37, and used for both generation of
20 the ATR and generation of the ATS. The second embodiment is
different from the first embodiment in that a storage area
in which historical bytes for the ATR are stored and a
storage area in which historical bytes for the ATS are
stored are provided in the nonvolatile memory 37. The same
25 components as those of the first embodiment are denoted by
the same reference numerals, and redundant explanations
will be omitted.

FIG. 4 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an initial response from the IC card 12.

As shown in FIG. 4, the nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12 according to the second embodiment is provided with a first EF 42 (first storage area) and a second EF 43 (second storage area). Historical bytes (historical bytes for the ATR) to be used when generating the ATR are stored in, for example, a first EF 42 at an order below a DF. Historical bytes (historical bytes for the ATS) to be used when generating the ATS are stored in, for example, a second EF 43 different from the first EF 42. The historical bytes for the ATR and the historical bytes for the ATS are data having the same contents.

Further, the first EF 42 and the second EF 43 may be provided at an order below the MF. Furthermore, the historical bytes may be stored in the nonvolatile memory 37 in a form other than the EF. For example, the historical bytes may be stored in any storage area of the nonvolatile memory 37 in a state in which a tag indicating that the historical bytes are historical bytes for the ATR or historical bytes for the ATS is added.

First, the contact communication will be described.

For example, in contact communication, when the IC card 12 is activated, it performs an initial response based on ISO/IEC 7816 regulations. Specifically, the IC card 12 reads the historical bytes for the ATR from the first EF 42 of the nonvolatile memory 37, and transmits to the host

device 11 the ATR to which the historical bytes for the ATR are added. As a result, the IC card 12 becomes able to perform contact communication with the host device 11.

Next, non-contact communication will be described.

5 For example, in the non-contact communication, when the IC card 12 is activated, it transmits an initial response to the host device 11 based on the ISO/IEC 14443 regulations.

 Upon receipt of the initial response, the host device
10 11 transmits a command for requesting feature information to the IC card 12.

 Upon receipt of the command for requesting the feature information, the IC card 12 reads the historical bytes for the ATS from the second EF 43 of the nonvolatile memory 37,
15 and transmits to the host device 11 the ATS to which the historical bytes for the ATS are added. Thus, normal command processing by non-contact communication is enabled between the host device 11 and the IC card 12.

 The command for requesting the characteristic
20 information is RATS when the IC card 12 is of type A defined by ISO/IEC 14443. In this case, the IC card 12 transmits the ATS to the host device 11 in response to the reception of the RATS.

 The command for requesting the characteristic
25 information is ATTRIB when the IC card 12 is of type B defined by ISO/IEC 14443. In this case, the IC card 12 generates an ATA in response to the reception of the

ATTRIB, adds the ATS to the ATA, and transmits the ATA to the host device 11.

Next, rewriting of the historical bytes in the second embodiment will be described.

5 FIG. 5 is an explanatory diagram for explaining rewriting of historical bytes stored in the nonvolatile memory 37 of the IC card 12. In FIG. 5, programs (OS, applications, and the like) executed by the processor 36 of the IC card 12 are illustrated in blocks.

10 The host device 11 transmits a predetermined command, to which historical bytes for rewriting are added, to the IC card 12 through the first card reader/writer 22 or the second card reader/writer 23.

15 The OS of the IC card 12 recognizes the type of the received command by analyzing the values of "CLA" and "INS" of the received command. The OS of the IC card 12 executes processing according to the received command. For example, when receiving a predetermined command to which historical bytes for rewriting are added, the OS of the IC card 12
20 passes the received command to an application managed by the card issuer.

 The application of the IC card 12 sets the historical bytes for rewriting that have been added to "Data" of the command in, for example, a buffer area of the RAM 38. In
25 addition, the application calculates an offset value of a storage area in the nonvolatile memory 37 in which the historical bytes for the ATR are stored and a length of the

historical bytes for the ATR in the nonvolatile memory 37.
In addition, the application calculates an offset value of
a storage area in the nonvolatile memory 37 in which the
historical bytes for the ATS are stored and a length of the
5 historical bytes for the ATS in the nonvolatile memory 37.
That is, the application calculates an offset value to the
head of each of the first EF 42 and the second EF 43 in
which the historical bytes for the ATR and the historical
bytes for the ATS are stored, and a length of the
10 historical bytes in the nonvolatile memory 37.

The application of the IC card 12 acquires the
historical bytes for rewriting from "Data" of the command,
and sets (overwrites) the acquired historical bytes for
rewriting to the historical bytes for the ATR of the first
15 EF 42 and the historical bytes for the ATS of the second EF
43. The application transmits a return value (response)
indicating the processing result to the OS in accordance
with the processing result.

The OS confirms the return value from the application
20 and transmits a response to the host device 11 in
accordance with the result.

As described above, in the nonvolatile memory 37 of
the IC card 12 according to the second embodiment, the
first storage area for storing the historical bytes for the
ATR and the second storage area for storing the historical
25 bytes for the ATS are separately provided. The processor 36
of the IC card 12 rewrites both the first storage area and

the second storage area based on a predetermined command including historical bytes for rewriting. That is, the processor 36 overwrites both the historical bytes for the ATR in the first storage area and the historical bytes for the
5 the ATS in the second storage area with the historical bytes for rewriting included in the predetermined command. The processor 36 adds the historical bytes for the ATR in the first storage area to the ATR in the contact communication. Further, the processor 36 of the IC card 12
10 adds the historical bytes for the ATS in the second storage area to the ATS in the non-contact communication.

According to the above configuration, the historical bytes added to the ATR in the contact communication and the historical bytes added to the ATS in the non-contact
15 communication are also changed based on the predetermined command including the historical bytes for rewriting. That is, both the historical bytes added to the ATR and the historical bytes added to the ATS are changed by one command. This eliminates the need to individually change
20 the historical bytes added to the ATR and the historical bytes added to the ATS. As a result, the convenience of the IC card can be improved.

The functions described above for each of the embodiments are not only limited to those configured using
25 hardware, and may be implemented using software by causing a computer to read a program in which each function is described. In addition, each function may be configured by

appropriately selecting either software or hardware.

While certain embodiments have been described, these
embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and
are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The
5 novel embodiments described herein can be implemented in a
variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions,
substitutions, and changes can be made without departing
from the spirit of the invention. The embodiments and their
modifications are covered by the accompanying claims and
10 their equivalents, as would fall within the scope and gist
of the inventions.

CLAIMS

1. An IC card comprising:

a contact communication interface configured to perform contact communication with a reader/writer;

5 a non-contact communication interface configured to perform non-contact communication with the reader/writer; and

a processor configured to set an Answer To Reset (ATR) in the contact communication and an Answer To Select (ATS) in the non-contact communication based on historical bytes included in a predetermined command.

2. The IC card according to claim 1, further comprising a nonvolatile memory including a storage area in which the historical bytes are stored, wherein

15 the processor is configured to add the historical bytes in the storage area of the nonvolatile memory to the ATR and the ATS.

3. The IC card according to claim 2, wherein the processor is configured to rewrite the historical bytes in the storage area of the nonvolatile memory based on the predetermined command including the historical bytes.

4. The IC card according to claim 1, further comprising a nonvolatile memory including a first storage area and a second storage area, wherein

25 the processor is configured to:

overwrite the first storage area and the second storage area with the historical bytes included in the

predetermined command;

add the historical bytes in the first storage area to
the ATR; and

add the historical bytes in the second storage area to
5 the ATS.

5. A control program for an IC card to be executed in
an IC card including a contact communication interface
configured to perform contact communication with a
reader/writer, a non-contact communication interface
10 configured to perform non-contact communication with the
reader writer, and a processor, wherein

the control program causes the processor to set an
Answer To Reset (ATR) in the contact communication and an
Answer To Select (ATS) in the non-contact communication
15 based on historical bytes included in a predetermined
command.