



The diagram illustrates the 128-bit cryptographic algorithm. It starts with a 128-bit input, which is split into two 64-bit halves. The right half undergoes a round function (R) consisting of a permutation (P) and a function (F). The result is then XORed with the left half. This process is repeated for 128 rounds. The final output is a 128-bit ciphertext.

Figure 1 illustrates the pin connections for the SRP1000-A-G and SRP1000-B-G sensors. The sensors are shown in two configurations: 5-pin and 4-pin. The 5-pin version includes a GND pin, a supply pin (A+ or B+), a ground pin (G), a signal pin (S), and an output pin (A- or B-). The 4-pin version includes a GND pin, a supply pin (A+ or B+), a ground pin (G), and a signal pin (S). The sensors are connected to a 5V supply and ground.