



# 1722 / 1722.1 ECC Encryption Considerations

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# The Problem

- IEEE Std 1722.1 needs public key crypto (ECC) in order to transport session AES-SIV keys to the devices on the network.
- IEEE Std 1722-2016 Clause 17.3 defines how to use ECC Encryption using Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme (ECIES) in "Ephemeral / Private" mode.
- This means that the sender encrypts a message in a manner where only the receiver can decrypt it, but the receiver can not authenticate the sender.
- See <https://cryptobook.nakov.com/asymmetric-key-ciphers/ecies-public-key-encryption>
- The AUTH commands in IEEE 1722.1 were designed around the assumption of "Private / Private" mode, where the receiver could authenticate the sender via the sender's public key.
- It is possible to add new AUTH commands to IEEE 1722.1 which contain nonces that the Controller sends to the Responder and the Responder inserts into the reply to ensure that both ends of the conversation can be authenticated via the public keys of the other.

# The Details

- IEEE Std 1722-2016 added Clause 17, “Encrypted Control Format”
- Clause 17.2.5 states:

The **encrypted\_payload** field contains the output of the ECC encryption algorithm variant as selected by the **enc** field, and is limited in length to 1488 octets.

- There is one variant, variant 1, defined in Clause 17.3:

When the **enc** field value is ECC1, the **encrypted\_payload** field contains the ECC1 plaintext payload (see 17.3.2) encrypted with elliptic curve cryptography as defined in subclause 11.3.2 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004 with the following scheme options:

- The secret value derivation primitive shall be ECSVDP-DHC (subclause 7.2.2 of IEEE Std 1363- 2000), without compatibility with ECSVDP-DH
- The method for encrypting the message shall be KDF2 (subclause 13.2 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004), using the hash function SHA-256 (subclause 14.1.3 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004)
- The symmetric encryption scheme shall be AES-CBC-IV0 (subclause 14.3.2 of IEEE Std 1363a- 2004)
- ECIES shall be used in DHAES (Diffie-Hellman augmented encryption scheme) mode (subclause D.5.3 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004)
- The elliptic curve primitives shall be “X-coordinate only representation: EC2OSP-X and OS2ECP- X,” as defined in subclause 5.5.6.3 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004

Decryption of the **encrypted\_payload** field is achieved by using the algorithm defined in subclause 11.3.3 of IEEE Std 1363a-2004.

- The contents of encrypted\_payload field is not formally detailed in IEEE Std 1722-2016.
- It is not clear from the above text that ECIES is used in Ephemeral/Private mode but it is; details are in IEEE 1363a Clause 11.3.1 - The “secret value” referenced above is the ephemeral private key.
- This is also why AES-CBC-IV0 is acceptable in this use case; the sender’s private key is never re-used.

# Recommended fix for IEEE 1722.1

- Add AUTH\_GET\_NONCE command and response so that the Controller and Responder can share nonces. Each message is sent with Ephemeral/Private ECIES so they both get authenticated.
- Add AUTH\_ADD\_KEY\_NONCE command which is like the AUTH\_ADD\_KEY command but also contains both Nonces collected during the AUTH\_GET\_NONCE command/response pair.

# AUTH\_GET\_NONCE Command

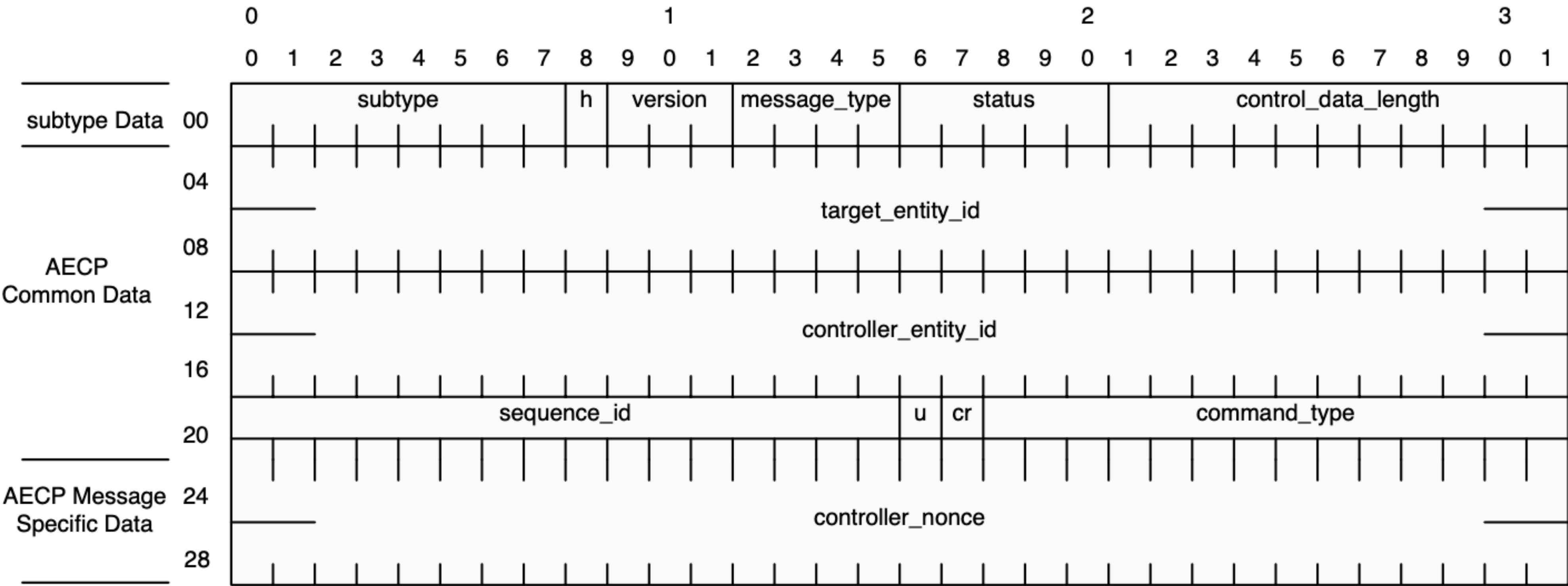


Figure 7-138—AUTH\_GET\_NONCE Command Format

# AUTH\_GET\_NONCE Response

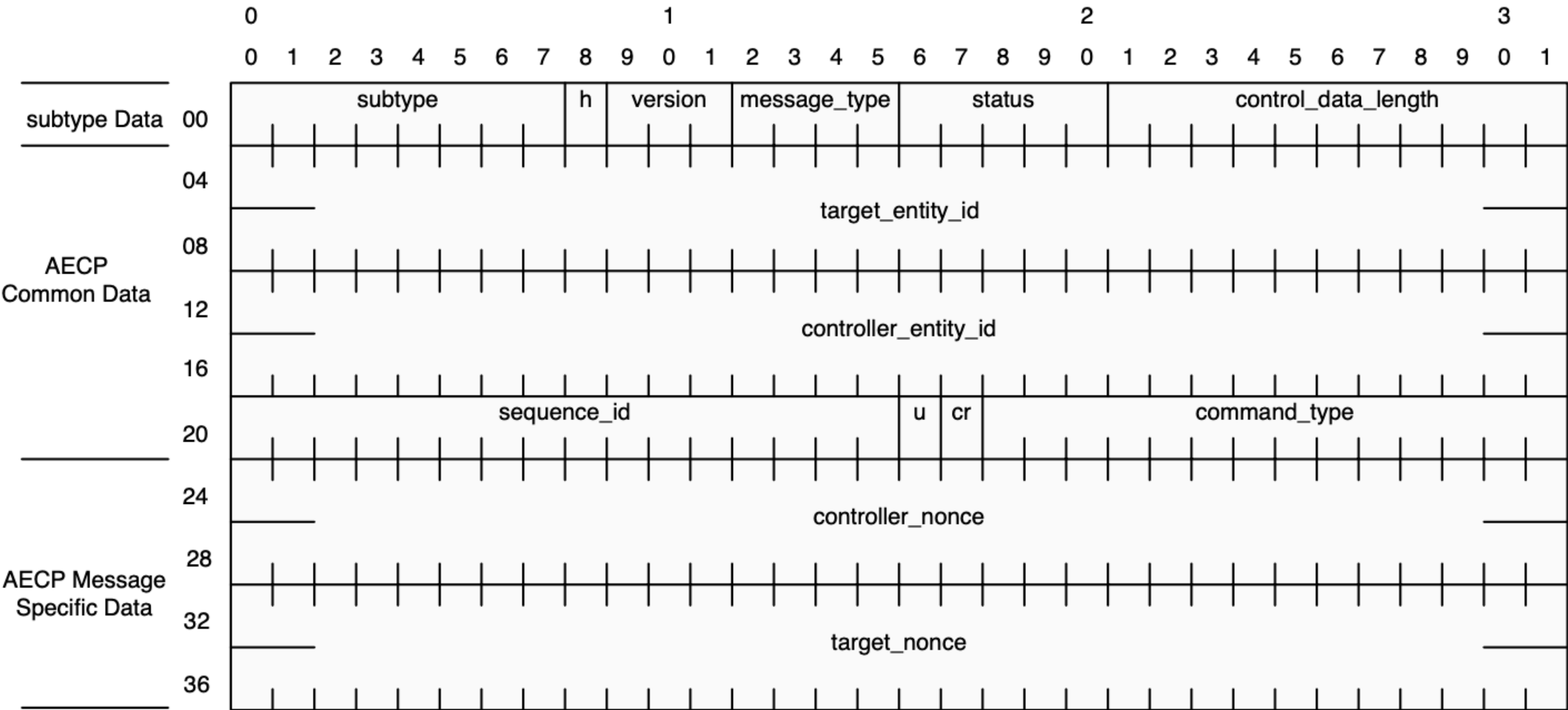


Figure 7-139—AUTH\_GET\_NONCE Response Format

# AUTH\_ADD\_KEY\_NONCE

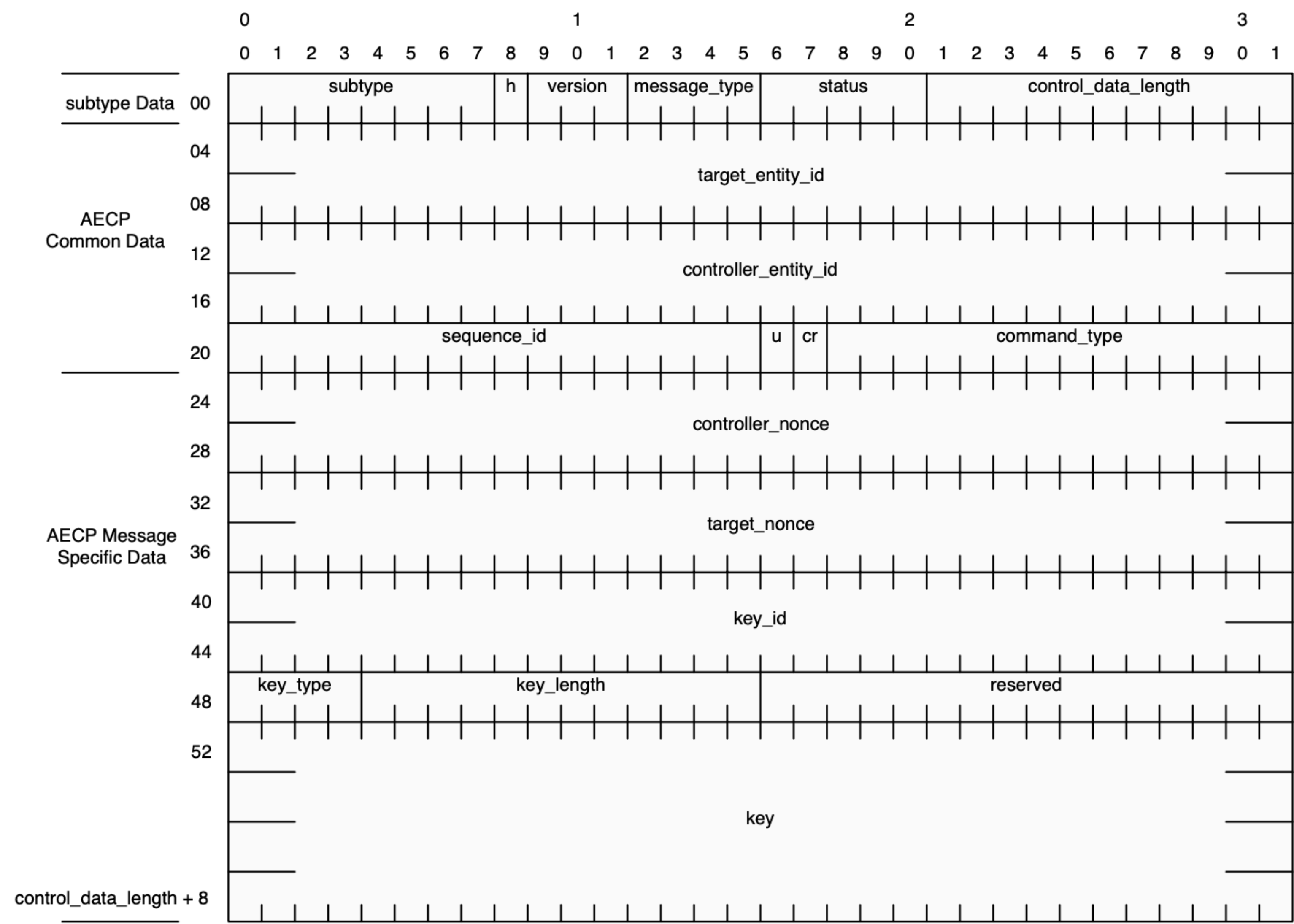


Figure 7-140—AUTH\_ADD\_KEY\_NONCE Command Format