

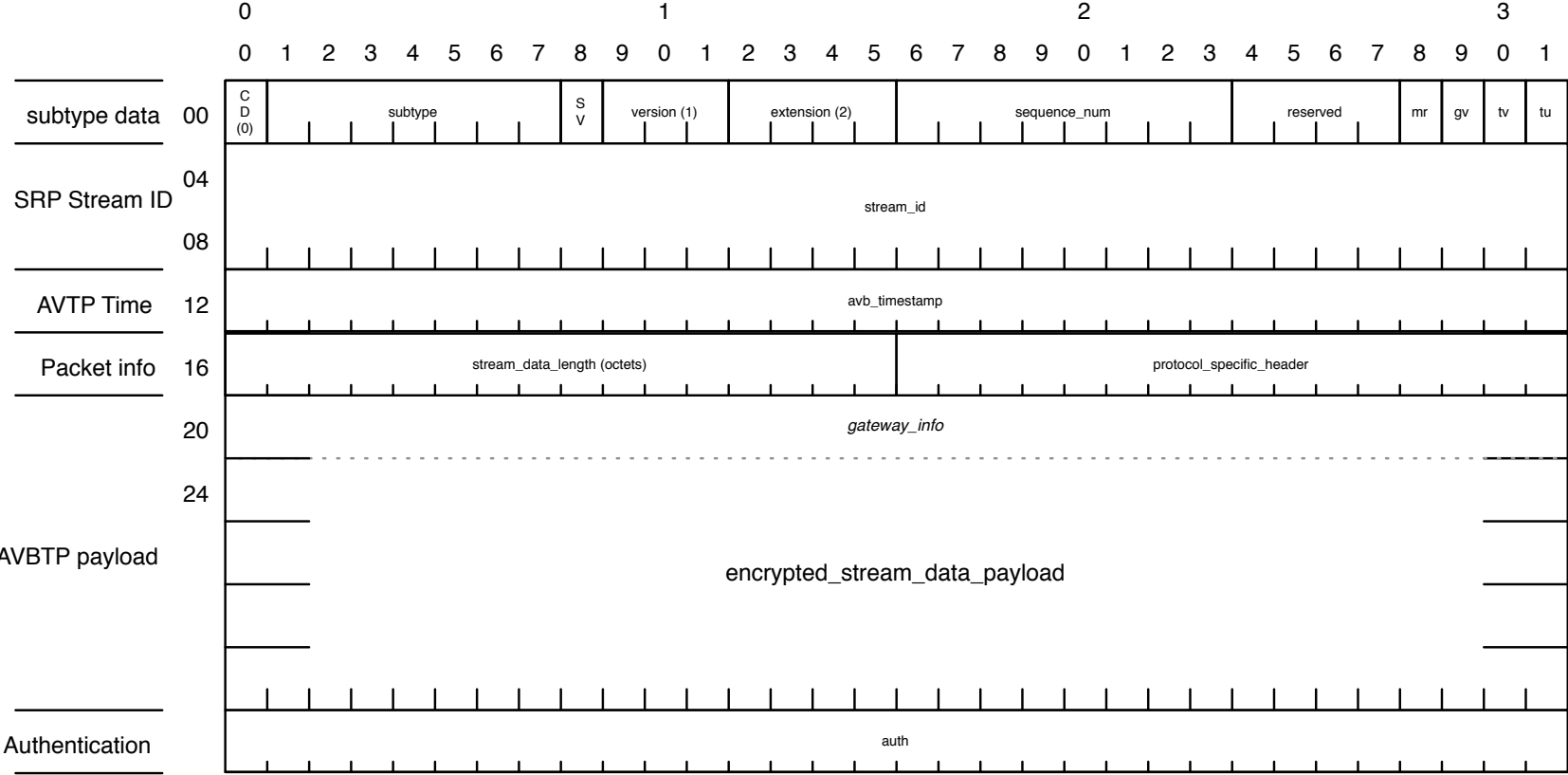
Encrypted Data Stream Formats

Chris Pane - IEEE 1722A Technical Working Group
May 29, 2013

Justification & Goals of Proposed Format

- Currently proposed encryption solution encrypts entire packet.
 - Great for command traffic (i.e. IEEE 1722.1).
 - Not ideal for data streams.
 - Adds a minimum of 12 extra bytes per packet which reduces maximum number of streams on network by 10-20 percent (AM824, 48K, single channel streams).
 - The proposed encryption method, Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) is not well suited to higher rate traffic (data).
 - Too computationally complex – In many cases, CPU's would require additional hardware acceleration.
- Proposed solution Goals
 - All specified 1722A Formats could be made to leverage the proposed encryption scheme.
 - Protect the data payload while sacrificing minimal stream capacity (adding only 4 bytes).
 - Reduce computational burden on talker/listeners

Proposed PDU Format



Proposed PDU Changes to Support Stream Data Encryption

- Based on AVTP common stream data AVTPDU header format (version 0) and 1722A proposed Version 1 extension.
 - Move mr,gv,tv bits moved to make room for extension field (proposed extension=2)
 - Move gateway_info field into the encrypted payload to secure against leaking possible private data, which if leaked could result in Man in the Middle (MIM) attacks.
 - Payload is encrypted with AES-GCM (NIST 800-38D) using the timestamp and the stream ID (XOR'd) as the Initialization Vector (IV).
 - Add auth field to hold the resulting authentication tag (T). This field will be the last 4 bytes of the packet, following the encrypted_stream_data_payload. The Additional Authentication Data (AAD) also referred to as A in GCM equation is composed of the concatenation of the subtype data, Destination Address (DA), Source Address (SA), protocol_specific_header