**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Specialty Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Specialty Networks (WSNs) | |
| Title | **TG 802.15.4ae List of changes to the IEEE Std 802.15.4** | |
| Date Submitted | 9th September 2024 | |
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| Abstract | List of changes needed in the IEEE Std 802.15.4 to add ASCON. | |
| Purpose | Getting ready for draft proposal. | |
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1. Changes to Clause 9

Add ASCON algorithm to Table 9-9.

1. New annex Ba for specifying how to use AEAD ciphers in general

The new annex would specify how to use AEAD just like the Annex B now specifies how to use AES-CCM\* and AES-CCM modes of operation. This might not be even needed if the text in Section 9.3.2 is enough. Or we might just update the text in 9.3.2 to be sufficient.

**Ba.1 Introduction**

AEAD ciphers are defined in document “An Interface and Algorithms for Authenticated Encryption” RFC 5116. This annex defines how AEAD ciphers to be used in implementation environments for which the use of variable-length authentication tags, rather than fixed-length authentication tags only, is beneficial.

**Ba.2 Symmetric-key cryptographic building blocks**

This annex uses the notation, and representation of strings, integers and octets as described in 9.3.1

**Ba.2.1 General**

**Ba.2.2 Block cipher**

This annex can use any cipher defined as AEAD algorithm.

**Ba.3 Specification of AEAD operations**

**Ba.3.1 Prerequisites**

The authenticated encryption operation has four inputs, each of which is an octet string (for specifics see RFC 5116 section 2.1):

* A secret key K
* A nonce N. Each nonce provided to distinct invocations of the Authenticated Encryption operation shall be distinct, for any particular value of the key. Nonces used in the IEEE Std 802.15.4 use 13-octet long fixed part as specified in 9.3.2.
* A plaintext P, which contains the data to be encrypted and authenticated (string m of length l(m) octets).
* The associated data A, which contains the data to be authenticated, but not encrypted (string a of length l(a) octets).

There is a single output:

* A ciphertext C, which is at least as long as the plaintext, or an indication that the requested encryption operation could not be performed.

**Ba.3.1 AEAD encryption and authentication transform**

Generate Nonce as follows:

1. Form the 1-octet Flags field consisting of the 1-bit Reserved field, the 1-bit Adata field, and particular 3-bit representations of the integers M and L = 2, as follows:

Flags = Reserved || Adata || M || L

Here, the 1-bit Reserved field is reserved for future expansions and shall be set to zero. The 1-bit Adata field is set to zero if length of authenticated additional data is zero and set to one if length of additional authenticated data is not zero. The M field is the 3-bit representation of the integer (M – 2)/2 in most-significant-bit-first order, where M is the length of the authentication tag in octets. The L field is the 3-bit representation of the integer L – 1, in most-significant-bit-first order, where L is always two.

1. Form a final nonce as follows:

fixed nonce = Flags || Nonce N

The generated fixed nonce is used as fixed part of nonce as specified in the section 3.2 of RFC5116. The counter length used in nonce is always two. If the counter is no needed by the AEAD algorithm then fixed nonce is padded with two octets of 0x00.

Do authentication encryption AEAD operation as specified in RFC5116 section 2.1.

**Ba.3.2 AEAD decryption and authentication checking transformations**

Calculate the fixed nonce as in Ba.3.1 and do authenticated decryption AEAD operation as specified in RFC5116 section 2.2.

1. Create test vector document in mentor

Create document providing test vectors using ASCON and add reference to that in Table 9-9.

1. Add ASCON to bibliography

Add Ascon nist specification to the bibliography.