

Network Working Group  
Internet Draft  
Intended Status: Informational  
Expires: December 27, 2012

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June 25, 2012

**AES-GCM and AES-CCM Authenticated Encryption in Secure RTP (SRTP)**  
**draft-ietf-avtcore-srtp-aes-gcm-01**

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## Abstract

This document defines how AES-GCM, AES-CCM, and other Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) algorithms can be used to provide confidentiality and data authentication mechanisms in the SRTP protocol.

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## **1. Introduction**

The Secure Real-time Transport Protocol (SRTP) is a profile of the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP), which can provide confidentiality, message authentication, and replay protection to the RTP traffic and to the control traffic for RTP, the Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP). It is important to note that the outgoing SRTP packets from a single endpoint may be originating from several independent data sources.

Authenticated encryption [[BN00](#)] is a form of encryption that, in addition to providing confidentiality for the plaintext that is encrypted, provides a way to check its integrity and authenticity. Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data, or AEAD [[R02](#)], adds the ability to check the integrity and authenticity of some Associated Data (AD), also called "additional authenticated data", that is not encrypted. This specification makes use of the interface to a generic AEAD algorithm as defined in [[RFC5116](#)].

The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a block cipher that provides a high level of security, and can accept different key sizes. Two families of AEAD algorithm families, AES Galois/Counter Mode (AES-GCM) and AES Counter with Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code (AES-CCM), are based upon AES. This specification makes use of the AES versions that use 128-bit and 256-bit keys, which we call AES-128 and AES-256, respectively.

The Galois/Counter Mode of operation (GCM) and the Counter with Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code mode of operation (CCM) are both AEAD modes of operation for block ciphers. Both use counter mode to encrypt the data, an operation that can be efficiently pipelined. Further, GCM authentication uses operations that are particularly well suited to efficient implementation in hardware, making it especially appealing for high-speed implementations, or for implementations in an efficient and compact circuit. CCM is well suited for use in compact software implementations. This specification uses GCM and CCM with both AES-128 and AES-256.

In summary, this document defines how to use AEAD algorithms, particularly AES-GCM and AES-CCM, to provide confidentiality and message authentication within SRTP and SRTCP packets.

## **2. Conventions Used In This Document**

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this

document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

### **3. Overview of the SRTP/SRTCP Security Architecture**

SRTP/SRTCP security is based upon the following principles:

- a) Both privacy and authentication are based upon the use of symmetric algorithms. An AEAD algorithm such as AES-CCM and AES-GCM combines privacy and authentication into a single process.
- b) A secret master key is shared by all participating endpoints, both those originating SRTP/SRTCP packets and those receiving these packets. Any given master key MAY be used simultaneously by several endpoints to originate SRTP/SRTCP packets (as well one or more endpoints using this master key to process inbound data).
- c) A Key Derivation Function is applied to the shared master key value to form separate encryption keys, authentication keys and salting keys for SRTP and for SRTCP (a total of six keys). This process is described in sections [4.3.1](#) and [4.3.3](#) of [\[RFC3711\]](#). Since AEAD algorithms such as AES-CCM and AES-GCM combine encryption and authentication into a single process, AEAD algorithms do not make use of the authentication keys. The master key MUST be at least as large as the encryption key derived from it.

### **4. Terminology**

The following terms have very specific meanings in the context of this RFC:

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Crypto Context | For the purposes of this document, a crypto context is the outcome of any process which results in authentication of each endpoint in the SRTP session and possession by each endpoint of a shared secret master key. Various encryption keys, authentication keys and salts are derived from the master key. Aside from making modifications to IANA registries to allow AES-GCM and AES-CCM to work with SDP, DTLS and MIKEY, the details of how the master key is established are outside the scope of this document. Similarly any mechanism for rekeying an existing Cipher Context is outside the scope of the document. |
| Instantiation  | In AEAD, an instantiation is an (Encryption_key, salt) pair together with all of the data structures (for example, counters) needed for it   |

to function properly. In SRTP/SRTCP, each endpoint will need two instantiations of the AEAD algorithm for each master key in its possession,



one for SRTP and one for SRTCP.

Invocation      SRTP/SRTCP data streams are broken into packets. Each packet is processed by a single invocation of the appropriate instantiation of the AEAD algorithm.

In many applications, each endpoint will have one master key for processing outbound data but may have one or more separate master keys for processing inbound data.

## **5. Generic AEAD Processing**

### **5.1. Types of Input Data**

Associated Data	This is data that is to be authenticated but not encrypted.
Plaintext	Data that is to be both encrypted and authenticated.
Raw Data	Data that is to be neither encrypted nor authenticated.

Which portions of SRTP/SRTCP packets that are to be treated as associated data, which are to be treated as plaintext, and which are to be treated as raw data are covered in sections [8.2](#), [9.2](#) and [9.3](#).

### **5.2. AEAD Invocation Inputs and Outputs**

#### **5.2.1. Encrypt Mode**

Inputs:

Encryption_key	Octet string, either 16 or 32 octets long
Initialization_Vector	Octet string, 12 octets long
Associated_Data	Bit string of variable length
Plaintext	Bit string of variable length
Tag_Size_Flag (CCM only*)	One Octet

Outputs

Ciphertext	Bit string, length = length(ciphertext)-tag_length
------------	---

(\*) For GCM, the algorithm choice determines the tag size.

AES-CCM uses a Tag\_Size\_Flag that has the hex value 5A if an 8-octet

authentication tag is used, 6A if a 12-octet authentication tag is used, and 7A if a 16-octet authentication tag is used.

### 5.2.2. Decrypt Mode

#### Inputs:

Encryption_key	Octet string, either 16 or 32 octets long
Initialization_Vector	octet string, 12 octets long
Associated_Data	Bit string of variable length
Ciphertext	Bit string of variable length
Tag_Size_Flag (CCM only*)	One Octet

#### Outputs

Plaintext	Bit string, length = length(ciphertext)-tag_length
Validity_Flag	Boolean, TRUE if valid, FALSE otherwise

(\*) For GCM, the algorithm choice determines the tag size.

AES-CCM uses a Tag\_Size\_Flag that has the hex value 5A if an 8-octet authentication tag is used, 6A if a 12-octet authentication tag is used, and 7A if a 16-octet authentication tag is used.

### 5.3. Handling of AEAD Authentication

AEAD requires that all incoming packets MUST pass AEAD authentication before any other action takes place. The ciphertext MUST NOT be decrypted until the AEAD tag has been validated. The associated data MUST NOT be released until the AEAD tag has been validated.

Should the AEAD tag prove to be invalid, the incoming data is to be discarded and appropriate error flags raised. Local policy determines how these flags are to be handled and are outside the scope of this document.

## 6. Counter Mode Encryption

Each outbound packet uses a 12 octet IV and encryption key to form a keystream of bits which is XORed to the plaintext to form cipher. Using the 12-octet IV and a 4-octet block counter, the keystream is formed in 16-octet blocks until it is at least as long as the plaintext, and any excess keystream bits are discarded. At the start of each packet, the block counter is initialized to 0x0000 for

AES-CCM and to 0x0001 for AES-GCM. A key block is formed by

```
key_block = AES_ENC( IV || block_counter; key=Encryption_key )
```

and the block counter is incremented. This allows for a per packet keystream of length of up to  $2^{36}$  octets for AES-CCM and up to  $2^{36}-16$  octets for AES-GCM.

With any counter mode, if the same (IV, Encryption\_key) pair is used twice, precisely the same keystream is formed. As explained in [section 9.1 of RFC 3711](#), this is a cryptographic disaster. For AES-GCM, the consequences of such a reuse are even worse than explained in [RFC 3711](#) because it would completely compromise the AES-GCM authentication mechanism.

## **[7. Unneeded SRTP/SRTCP Fields](#)**

AEAD counter mode encryption removes the need for certain existing SRTP/SRTCP mechanisms.

### **[7.1. SRTP/SRTCP Authentication Field](#)**

The AEAD message authentication mechanism MUST be the primary message authentication mechanism for AEAD SRTP/SRTCP. Additional SRTP/SRTCP authentication mechanisms SHOULD NOT be used with any AEAD algorithm and the optional SRTP/SRTCP Authentication Tags are NOT RECOMMENDED and SHOULD NOT be present. Note that this contradicts [section 3.4 of \[RFC3711\]](#) which makes the use of the SRTCP Authentication field mandatory, but the presence of the AEAD authentication renders the older authentication methods redundant.

Rationale. Some applications use the SRTP/SRTCP Authentication Tag as a means of conveying additional information, notably [\[RFC4771\]](#). This document retains the Authentication Tag field primarily to preserve compatibility with these applications.

### **[7.2. RTP Padding](#)**

Neither AES-GCM nor AES-CCM requires that the data be padded out to a specific block size, reducing the need to use the padding mechanism provided by RTP. It is RECOMMENDED that the RTP padding mechanism not be used unless it is necessary to disguise the length of the underlying plaintext.

## **[8. AES-GCM/CCM processing for SRTP](#)**

### **[8.1. SRTP IV formation for AES-GCM and AES-CCM](#)**

The 12 byte initialization vector used by both AES-GCM and AES-CCM  
SRTP is formed by first concatenating 2-octets of zeroes, the 4-octet

SSRC, the 4-octet Rollover Counter (ROC) and the two octet sequence number SEQ. The resulting 12-octet value is then XORed to the 12-octet salt to form the 12-octet IV.

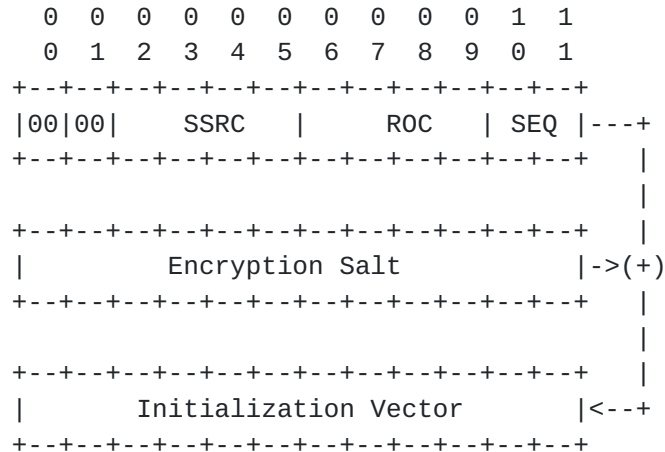


Figure 1: AES-GCM and AES-CCM SRTP  
Initialization Vector formation.

Using the terminology of section 8.2.1. of [\[GCM\]](#), the first six octets of the IV are the fixed field and the last six bytes are the invocation field.

## 8.2. Data Types in SRTP Packets

All SRTP packets MUST be both authenticated and encrypted. The data fields within the SRTP packets are broken into Associated Data, Plaintext and Raw Data as follows (see figure 2):

Associated Data	The version (2 bits), padding flag (1 bit), extension flag (1 bit), CSRC count (4 bits), sequence number (16 bits), timestamp (32 bits), SSRC (32 bits), optional contributing source identifiers (CSRCs, 32 bits each), and optional RTP extension (32 bits).
Plaintext	The RTP payload (variable length), RTP padding (if used, variable length), and RTP pad count ( if used, 8 bits).
Raw Data	The optional 32-bit SRTP MKI and the 32-bit SRTP authentication tag (whose use is NOT RECOMMENDED).





P = Plaintext (to be encrypted and authenticated)  
A = Associated Data (to be authenticated only)  
R = neither encrypted nor authenticated

Figure 2: AEAD inputs from an SRTP packet.

In order to prevent IV reuse, we must ensure that the (ROC,SEQ,SSRC) triple is never used twice with the same master key. There are two phases to this issue.

SSRC Management	The set of all SSRC values must be partitioned into disjoint pools, one pool for each endpoint using the master key to originate outbound data. Each such endpoint <b>MUST</b> only issue SSRC values from the pool it has been assigned. Further, each endpoint <b>MUST</b> maintain a history
-----------------	---

of outbound SSRC identifiers that it has issued within the lifetime of the current master key, and when a new synchronization source requests

an SSRC identifier it MUST NOT be given an identifier that has been previously issued. A rekey MUST be performed before its pool of SSRC values is exhausted.

## 9. AES-GCM/CCM Processing of SRTCP Compound Packets

All SRTCP compound packets MUST be authenticated, but unlike SRTP, SRTCP packet encryption is optional. A sender can select which packets to encrypt, and indicates this choice with a 1-bit encryption flag (located just before the 31-bit SRTCP index)

### 9.1. SRTCP IV formation for AES-GCM and AES-CCM

The 12 byte initialization vector used by both AES-GCM and AES-CCM SRTCP is formed by first concatenating 2-octets of zeroes, the 4-octet Synchronization Source identifier (SSRC), 2-octets of zeroes, a single zero bit, and the 31-bit SRTCP Index. The resulting 12-octet value is then XORed to the 12-octet salt to form the 12-octet IV.

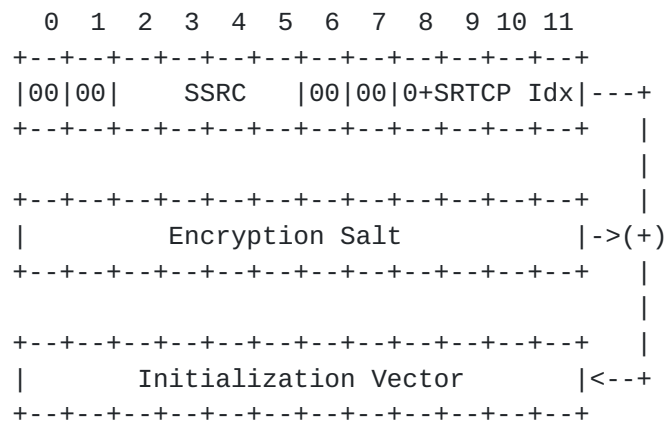


Figure 3: SRTCP Initialization Vector formation.

Using the terminology of section 8.2.1. of [GCM], the first eight octets of the IV are the fixed field and the last four bytes are the invocation field.

### 9.2. Data Types in Encrypted SRTCP Compound Packets

When the encryption flag is set to 1, the SRTCP packet is broken into plaintext, associated data, and raw (untouched) data as listed below (see figure 4):

Associated Data    The packet version (2 bits), padding flag (1 bit),  
                         reception report count (5 bits), packet type (8

P = Plaintext (to be encrypted and authenticated)  
A = Associated Data (to be authenticated only)

R = neither encrypted nor authenticated

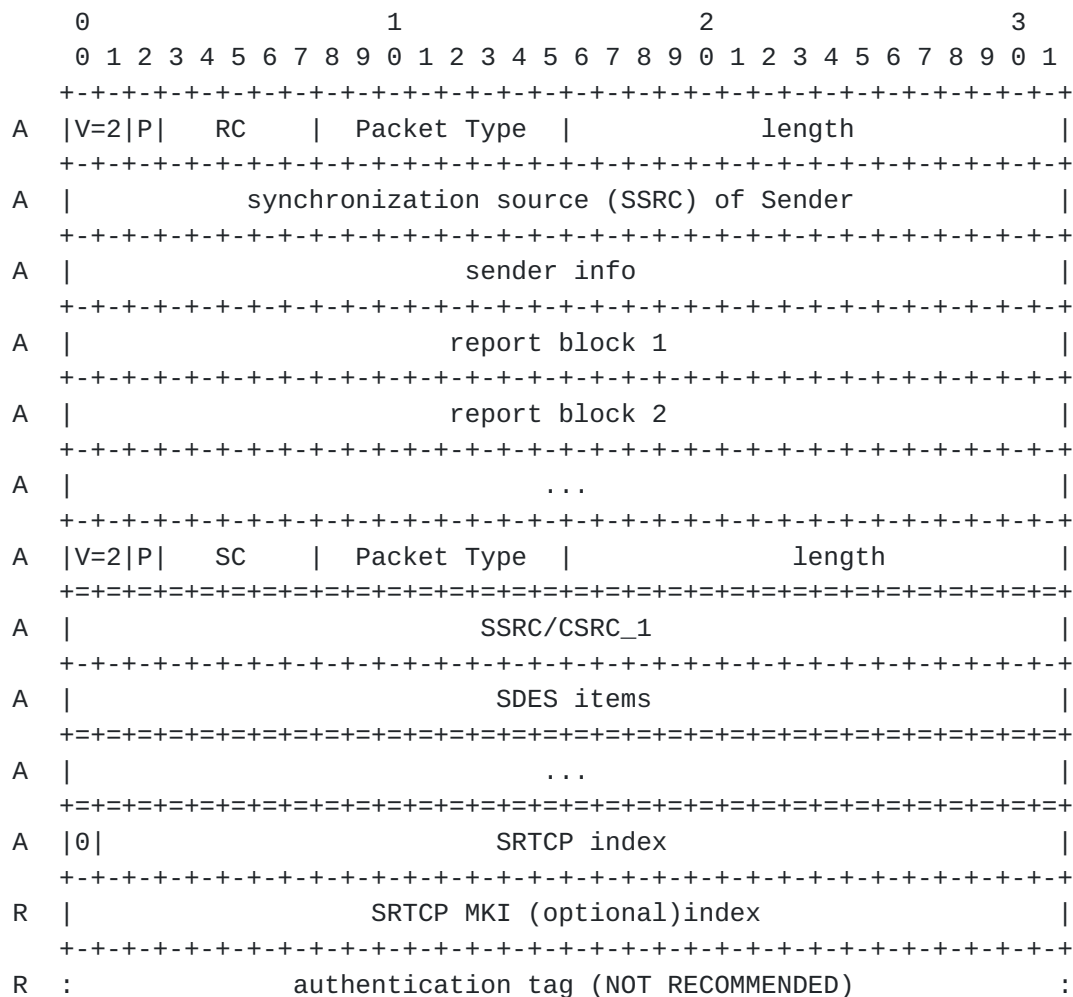
Figure 4: AEAD SRTCP inputs when encryption flag = 1.

### 9.3. Data Types in Unencrypted SRTCP Compound Packets

When the encryption flag is set to 0, the SRTCP compound packet is broken into plaintext, associated data, and raw (untouched) data as follows (see figure 5):

Plaintext	None.
Raw Data	The 32-bit optional SRTCP MKI index and 32-bit SRTCP authentication tag (whose use is NOT RECOMMENDED).
Associated Data	All other data.

Even though there is no plaintext in this RTCP packet, AEAD encryption returns a cipher field which is precisely the length of the AEAD authentication tag. This cipher is to be placed before the Encryption flag and the SRTCP index in the authenticated SRTCP packet.



A = Associated Data (to be authenticated only)  
R = neither encrypted nor authenticated



Figure 5: AEAD SRTCP inputs when encryption flag = 0.

#### **9.4. Prevention of SRTCP IV Reuse**

A new master key MUST be established before the 31-bit SRTCP index cycles back to its original value. Ideally a rekey performed should be performed and a new master key in place and well before the SRTCP index overflows.

The comments on SSRC management in [section 8.3](#) also apply.

### **10. Constraints on AEAD for SRTP and SRTCP**

In general, any AEAD algorithm can accept inputs with varying lengths, but each algorithm can accept only a limited range of lengths for a specific parameter. In this section, we describe the constraints on the parameter lengths that any AEAD algorithm must support to be used in AEAD-SRTP. Additionally we specify a complete parameter set for two specific AEAD algorithms, namely AES-GCM and AES-CCM.

#### **10.1. Generic AEAD Parameter Constraints**

All AEAD algorithms used with SRTP/SRTCP MUST satisfy the three constraints listed below:

PARAMETER	Meaning	Value
A_MAX	maximum additional authenticated data length	MUST be at least 12 octets
N_MIN	minimum nonce (IV) length	MUST be no more than 12 octets
N_MAX	maximum nonce (IV) length	MUST be at least 12 octets
C_MAX	maximum ciphertext length per invocation	MUST be at most $2^{36}-16$ octets C_max values less than 2232 are discouraged

The upper bound on C\_MAX are based on purely cryptographic considerations. The lower bound on C\_MAX is obtained by subtracting away a 20-octet IP header, 8-octet UDP header, and 12-octet RTP header from the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of 2272.

For sake of clarity we specify two additional parameters:

Authentication Tag Length	MUST be either 8, 12, or 16 octets
Maximum number of invocations	MUST be at most $2^{48}$ for SRTP

for a given instantiation	MUST be at most $2^{31}$ for SRTCP
Block Counter size	MUST be 32 bits

The reader is reminded that the plaintext is shorter than the ciphertext by exactly the length of the AEAD authentication tag.

## 10.2. AES-GCM for SRTP/SRTCP

AES-GCM is a family of AEAD algorithms built around the AES block cipher algorithm. AES-GCM uses AES counter mode for encryption and Galois Message Authentication Code (GMAC) for authentication. A detailed description of the AES-GCM family can be found in [RFC5116]. The following members of the AES-GCM family may be used with SRTP/SRTCP:

Table 1: AES-GCM algorithms for SRTP/SRTCP

Name	Key Size	Auth. Tag Size	Reference
=====	=====	=====	=====
AEAD_AES_128_GCM	16 octets	16 octets	[RFC5116]
AEAD_AES_256_GCM	32 octets	16 octets	[RFC5116]
AEAD_AES_128_GCM_8	16 octets	8 octets	[RFC5282]
AEAD_AES_256_GCM_8	32 octets	8 octets	[RFC5282]
AEAD_AES_128_GCM_12	16 octets	12 octets	[RFC5282]
AEAD_AES_256_GCM_12	32 octets	12 octets	[RFC5282]

Any implementation of AES-GCM SRTP SHOULD support both AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM\_8 and AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM\_8, and it MAY support the four other variants shown table 1.

## 10.3. AES-CCM for SRTP/SRTCP

AES-CCM is another family of AEAD algorithms built around the AES block cipher algorithm. AES-CCM uses AES counter mode for encryption and AES Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code (CBC MAC) for authentication. A detailed description of the AES-CCM family can be found in [RFC5116]. The following members of the AES-CCM family may be used with SRTP/SRTCP:

Table 2: AES-CCM algorithms for SRTP/SRTCP

Name	Key Size	Auth. Tag Size	Reference
=====	=====	=====	=====
AEAD_AES_128_CCM	16 octets	8, 12 or 16 octets	[RFC5116]
AEAD_AES_256_CCM	32 octets	8, 12 or 16 octets	[RFC5116]

Any implementation of AES-CCM SRTP/SRTCP SHOULD support both AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM and AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM.

AES-CCM uses a flag octet that conveys information about the length of the authentication tag, length of the block counter, and presence of additional authenticated data. For AES-CCM in SRTP/SRTCP, the

flag octet has the hex value 5A if an 8-octet authentication tag is used, 6A if a 12-octet authentication tag is used, and 7A if a 16-octet authentication tag is used. The flag octet is one of the inputs to AES during the counter mode encryption of the plaintext.

## **11. Key Derivation Functions**

A Key Derivation Function (KDF) is used to derive all of the required encryption and authentication keys from a secret value shared by the endpoints. Both the AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM algorithms and the AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM algorithms MUST use the (128-bit) AES\_CM\_PRf Key Derivation Function described in [[RFC3711](#)]. Both the AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM algorithms and the AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM algorithms MUST use the AES\_256\_CM\_PRf Key Derivation Function described in [[RFC 6188](#)].

## **12. Security Considerations**

### **12.1. Handling of Security Critical Parameters**

As with any security process, the implementer must take care to ensure cryptographically sensitive parameters are properly handled. Many of these recommendations hold for all SRTP cryptographic algorithms, but we include them here to emphasize their importance.

- If the master salt is to be kept secret, it MUST be properly erased when no longer needed.
- The secret master key and all keys derived from it MUST be kept secret. All keys MUST be properly erased when no longer needed.
- At the start of each packet, the block counter MUST be reset (to 0 for CCM, to 1 for GCM). The block counter is incremented after each block key has been produced, but it MUST NOT be allowed to exceed  $2^{32}-1$ .
- Each time a rekey occurs, the initial values of the SRTCP index and the values of all the SEQ counters MUST be saved.
- Processing MUST cease if the 48-bit Packet Counter or the 31-bit SRTCP index cycles back to its initial value. Processing MUST NOT resume until a new SRTP/SRTCP session has been established using a new SRTP master key. Ideally, a rekey should be done well before either of these counters cycle.

### **12.2. Size of the Authentication Tag**

We require that the AEAD authentication tag must be at least 8

octets, significantly reducing the probability of an adversary successfully introducing fraudulent data. The goal of an authentication tag is to minimize the probability of a successful

forgery occurring anywhere in the network we are attempting to defend. There are three relevant factors: how low we wish the probability of successful forgery to be (*prob\_success*), how many attempts the adversary can make (*N\_tries*) and the size of the authentication tag in bits (*N\_tag\_bits*). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prob\_success} &< \text{expected number of successes} \\ &= N\_tries * 2^{-N\_tag\_bits}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose an adversary wishes to introduce a forged or altered packet into a target network by randomly selecting an authentication value until by chance they hit a valid authentication tag. The table below summarizes the relationship between the number of forged packets the adversary has tried, the size of the authentication tag, and the probability of a compromise occurring (i.e. at least one of the attempted forgeries having a valid authentication tag). The reader is reminded that the forgery attempts can be made over the entire network, not just a single link, and that frequently changing the key does not decrease the probability of a compromise occurring.

+=====+			
Authentication   Tag   Size   (octets)	Probability of a Compromise Occurring		
	for a given number of forgery attempts		
	-----+-----+-----		
	prob=2 <sup>-30</sup>	prob=2 <sup>-20</sup>	prob=2 <sup>-10</sup>
=====+			
4	2 <sup>2</sup> tries	2 <sup>12</sup> tries	2 <sup>22</sup> tries
=====+			
8	2 <sup>34</sup> tries	2 <sup>44</sup> tries	2 <sup>54</sup> tries
=====+			
12	2 <sup>66</sup> tries	2 <sup>76</sup> tries	2 <sup>86</sup> tries
=====+			
16	2 <sup>98</sup> tries	2 <sup>108</sup> tries	2 <sup>118</sup> tries
=====+			

Table 3: Probability of a compromise occurring for a given number of forgery attempts and tag size.

## 13. IANA Considerations

### 13.1. SDP

Security description [RFC 4568] defines SRTP "crypto suites"; a crypto suite corresponds to a particular AEAD algorithm in SRTP. In order to allow SDP to signal the use of the algorithms defined in this document, IANA will register the following crypto suites into the subregistry for SRTP crypto suites under the SRTP transport of

the SDP Security Descriptions:

```
srtp-crypto-suite-ext = "AEAD_AES_128_GCM" /
```



```
"AEAD_AES_256_GCM"      /  
"AEAD_AES_128_GCM_8"   /  
"AEAD_AES_256_GCM_8"   /  
"AEAD_AES_128_GCM_12"  /  
"AEAD_AES_256_GCM_12"  /  
"AEAD_AES_128_CCM"     /  
"AEAD_AES_256_CCM"     /  
srtp-crypto-suite-ext
```

### [13.2.](#) DTLS

DTLS-SRTP [[RFC5764](#)] defines a DTLS-SRTP "SRTP Protection Profile"; it also corresponds to the use of an AEAD algorithm in SRTP. In order to allow the use of the algorithms defined in this document in DTLS-SRTP, we request IANA register the following SRTP Protection Profiles:

#### AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM

```
cipher:          AES_128_CCM  
cipher_key_length: 128 bits  
cipher_salt_length: 96 bits  
maximum lifetime: at most 2^31 SRTCP packets and  
                  at most 2^48 SRTP packets
```

#### AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM

```
cipher:          AES_256_CCM  
cipher_key_length: 256 bits  
cipher_salt_length: 96 bits  
maximum lifetime: at most 2^31 SRTCP packets and  
                  at most 2^48 SRTP packets
```

#### AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM\_8

```
cipher:          AES_128_CCM  
cipher_key_length: 128 bits  
cipher_salt_length: 96 bits  
maximum lifetime: at most 2^31 SRTCP packets and  
                  at most 2^48 SRTP packets
```

#### AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM\_8

```
cipher:          AES_256_CCM  
cipher_key_length: 256 bits  
cipher_salt_length: 96 bits  
maximum lifetime: at most 2^31 SRTCP packets and  
                  at most 2^48 SRTP packets
```

#### AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM\_12

```
cipher:          AES_128_CCM  
cipher_key_length: 128 bits
```

cipher\_salt\_length: 96 bits  
maximum lifetime: at most  $2^{31}$  SRTCP packets and  
at most  $2^{48}$  SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM\_12

cipher:	AES_256_CCM
cipher_key_length:	256 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM

cipher:	AES_128_CCM
cipher_key_length:	128 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_256\_CCM

cipher:	AES_256_CCM
cipher_key_length:	256 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM\_8

cipher:	AES_128_GCM
cipher_key_length:	128 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM\_8

cipher:	AES_256_GCM
cipher_key_length:	256 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM\_12

cipher:	AES_128_GCM
cipher_key_length:	128 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and at most $2^{48}$ SRTP packets

AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM\_12

cipher:	AES_256_GCM
cipher_key_length:	256 bits
cipher_salt_length:	96 bits
maximum lifetime:	at most $2^{31}$ SRTCP packets and

at most  $2^{48}$  SRTP packets

Note that these SRTP Protection Profiles do not specify an

auth\_function, auth\_key\_length, or auth\_tag\_length because all of these profiles use AEAD algorithms, and thus do not use a separate auth\_function, auth\_key, or auth\_tag.

### 13.3. MIKEY

In accordance with "MIKEY: Multimedia Internet KEYing" [[RFC3830](#)], IANA maintains several Payload Name Spaces under Multimedia Internet KEYing (MIKEY). This document requires additions to two of the lists maintained under MIKEY Security Protocol Parameters.

On the SRTP policy Type/Value list (derived from Table 6.10.1.a of [[RFC3830](#)]) we request the following addition:

Type	Meaning	Possible values
TBD	AEAD authentication tag length	8, 12, or 16 (in octets)

On the Encryption Algorithm List (derived from Table 6.10.1.b of [[RFC3830](#)]) we request the following additions:

SRTP encr alg.	Value	Default Session Encr. Key Length
AES-CCM	TBD	16 octets
AES-GCM	TBD	16 octets

The SRTP encryption algorithm, session encryption key length, and AEAD authentication tag values received from MIKEY fully determine the AEAD algorithm (e.g., AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM\_8). The exact mapping is described in [section 14](#).

## 14. Parameters for use with MIKEY

MIKEY specifies the algorithm family separately from the key length (which is specified by the Session Encryption key length) and the authentication tag length (specified by AEAD Auth. tag length).

	Encryption Algorithm	Encryption Key Length	AEAD Auth. Tag Length
AEAD_AES_128_GCM	AES-GCM	16	16
AEAD_AES_128_CCM	AES-CCM	16	16

AEAD_AES_128_GCM_12		AES-GCM		16		12	
+-----+-----+-----+							
AEAD_AES_128_CCM_12		AES-CCM		16		12	

AEAD_AES_128_GCM_8		AES-GCM		16		8	
AEAD_AES_128_CCM_8		AES-CCM		16		8	
AEAD_AES_256_GCM		AES-GCM		32		16	
AEAD_AES_256_CCM		AES-CCM		16		16	
AEAD_AES_256_GCM_12		AES-GCM		32		12	
AEAD_AES_256_CCM_12		AES-CCM		16		12	
AEAD_AES_256_GCM_8		AES-GCM		32		8	
AEAD_AES_256_CCM_8		AES-CCM		16		8	

Table 4: Mapping MIKEY parameters to AEAD algorithm

[Section 11](#) in this document restricts the choice of Key Derivation Function for AEAD algorithms. To enforce this restriction in MIKEY, we require that the SRTP PRF has value AES-CM whenever an AEAD algorithm is used. Note that, according to [Section 6.10.1 in \[RFC3830\]](#), the key length of the Key Derivation Function (i.e. the SRTP master key length) is always equal to the session encryption key length. This means, for example, that AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM will use AES\_256\_CM\_PRF as the Key Derivation Function.

## 15. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Michael Peck, Michael Torla, Qin Wu, Magnus Westerland, Oscar Ohlsson and many other reviewers who provided valuable comments on earlier drafts of this document.





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Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is provided by the IETF  
Administrative Support Activity (IASA).

