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# IEC 62351 Security Protocol support for GDOI
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## Abstract

The IEC 61850 power utility automation family of standards describe methods using Ethernet and IP for distributing control and data frames within and between substations. The IEC 61850-90-5 and IEC 62351-9 standards specify the use of the Group Domain of Interpretation (GDOI) protocol (RFC 6407) to distribute security transforms for some IEC 61850 security protocols. This memo assigns updates GDOI to encode the security transforms and keying material for those security protocols.

## Status of this Memo

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## 1. Introduction

Power substations use Generic Object Oriented Substation Events (GOOSE) protocol [IEC-61850-8-1] to distribute control information to groups of devices using a multicast strategy. Sources within the power substations also distribute IEC 61850-9-2 sampled values data streams [IEC-61850-9-2]. The IEC 62351-9 standard [IEC-62351-9] has specified the use of GDOI [RFC6407] to distribute security policy and session keying material protecting these frames.

Section 5.5.2 of RFC 6407 specifies that the following information needs to be provided in order to fully define a new Security Protocol:

- The Protocol-ID for the particular Security Protocol.
- The SPI Size
- The method of SPI generation
- The transforms, attributes, and keys needed by the Security Protocol.

This memo updates RFC 6407 with policy sufficient for GDOI to distribute policy and keying material for IEC 61850, and defines the necessary information to ensure interoperability between IEC 61850 implementations.

### 1.1. Requirements notation

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].

### 1.2. Terminology

The following key terms are used throughout this document.

Generic Object Oriented Substation Events Power substation control model defined as per IEC 61850.

### 1.3. Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used throughout this document

GCKS Group Controller/Key Server

GDOI Group Domain of Interpretation

GM Group Member

GOOSE Generic Object Oriented Substation Events

KD Key Download Payload

KEK Key Encryption Key

SA Security Association

SPI Security Parameter Index

TEK Traffic Encryption Key

## 2. IEC 61850 Protocol Information

### 2.1. ID Payload

The ID payload in a GDOI GROUPKEY-PULL exchange allows the Group Member (GM) to declare the group it would like to join. A group is defined by an ID payload as defined in GDOI [RFC6407] and reproduced in Figure 1.

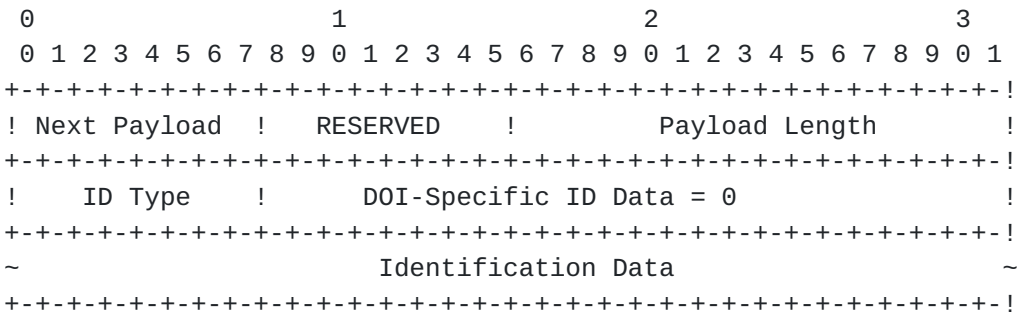



Figure 1: RFC 6407 Identification Payload

An ID Type name of ID_OID (value TBD1) is defined in this memo to specify an ASN.1 Object Identifier (OID) [ITU-T-X.683]. Associated with the OID may be an OID Specific Payload further defining the group. Several OIDs are specified in [IEC-62351-9] for use with IEC 61850. Each OID represents a GOOSE or Sampled Value protocol, and in some cases IEC 61850 also specifies a particular multicast destination address to be described in the OID Specific Payload field. The format of the ID_OID Identification Data is specified as shown in Figure 2.

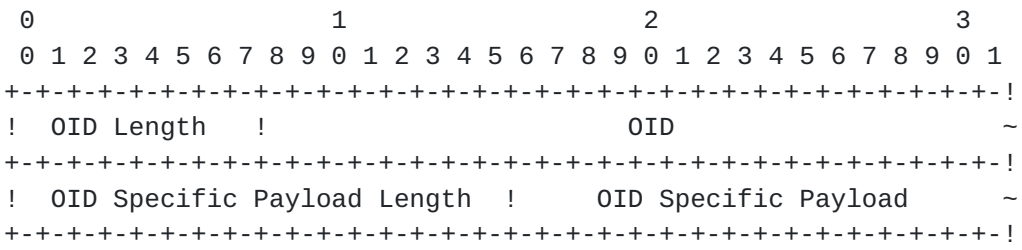



Figure 2: ID_OID Identification Data

The ID_OID Identification Data fields are defined as follows:

o OID Length (1 octet) -- Length of the OID.

- OID (variable) -- An ASN.1 encoded ObjectIdentifier.

- OID Specific Payload Length (2 octets) -- Length of the OID Specific Payload. Set to zero if the OID does not require an OID Specific Payload.

- OID Specific Payload (variable) -- OID specific selector. If OID Specific Payload Length is set to zero this field does not appear in the ID payload.

## 2.2. SA TEK Payload

The SA TEK payload contains security attributes for a single set of policy associated with a group TEK. The type of policy to be used with the TEK is described by a Protocol-ID field included in the SA TEK. As shown in Figure 3 reproduced from RFC 6407, each Protocol-ID describes a particular TEK Protocol-Specific Payload definition.

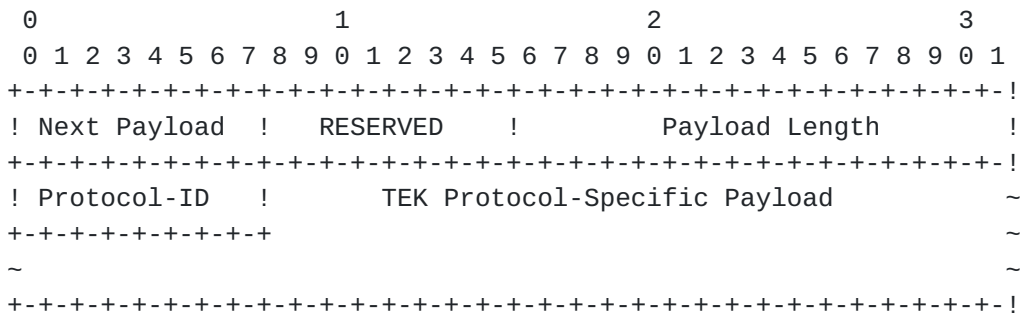



Figure 3: RFC 6407 SA TEK Payload

The Protocol-ID name of GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 (value TBD2) is defined in this memo for the purposes of distributing IEC 61850 policy. An GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 SA TEK includes an OID and (optionally) an OID Specific Payload that together define the selectors for the network traffic. The selector fields are followed by security policy fields indicating how the specified traffic is to be protected. The GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 TEK Protocol-Specific Payload is defined as shown in Figure 4.

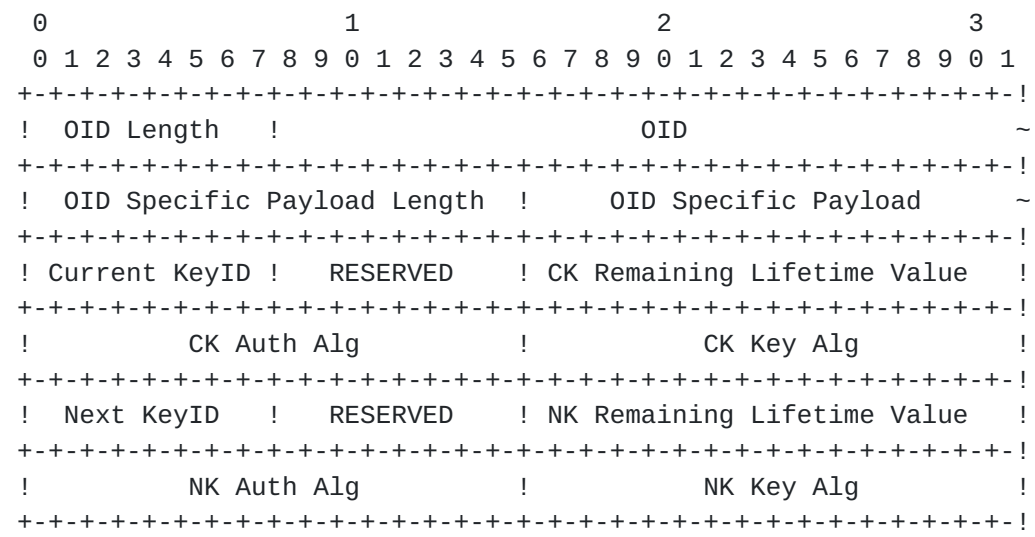



Figure 4: IEC-61850 SA TEK Payload

The GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 SA TEK Payload fields are defined as follows:

- OID Length (1 octet) -- Length of the OID.

- OID (variable) -- An ASN.1 encoded ObjectIdentifier defined in IEC 61850 that declares the type of traffic to be encrypted.

- OID Specific Payload Length (2 octets) -- Length of the OID Specific Payload. This field is set to zero if the policy does not include an OID Specific Payload.

- OID Specific Payload (variable) -- The traffic selector (e.g., multicast address) specific to the OID. Some OID policy settings do not require the use of an OID Specific Payload, in which case this field is not included in the TEK and the OID Specific Payload Length is set to zero.

- Current KeyID (1 octet) -- Identifier for the Current Key. This field represents a SPI.

- RESERVED (1 octet) -- MUST be zero, and MUST be ignored on receipt.

- CK Remaining Lifetime value (2 octets) -- The number of minutes prior to the next scheduled Current Key change. A value of zero (0) shall indicate that no key change has been scheduled.

- CK Auth Alg (2 octets) -- Current Key Authentication Algorithm ID. Valid values are define in Section 2.2.2.

- CK Key Alg (2 octets) -- Current Key Confidentiality Algorithm ID. Valid values are define in Section 2.2.3.

- Next KeyID (1 octet) -- Identifier for the Next Key. This field represents a SPI.

- RESERVED (1 octet) -- MUST be zero, and MUST be ignored on receipt.

- NK Remaining Lifetime value (2 octets) -- The number of minutes prior to the next scheduled Next Key change. A value of zero (0) shall indicate that no key change has been scheduled.

- NK Auth Alg (2 octets) -- Next Key Authentication Algorithm ID. Valid values are define in Section 2.2.2.

- NK Key Alg (2 octets) -- Next Key Confidentiality Algorithm ID. Valid values are define in Section 2.2.3.

### 2.2.1. Selectors

The OID and (optionally) an OID Specific Payload that together define the selectors for the network traffic. While they may match the OID and OID Specific Payload that the GM had previously requested in the ID payload, there is no guarantee that this will be the case. Including selectors in the SA TEK is important for at least the following reasons:

- The KS policy may direct the KS to return multiple TEKs, each representing different traffic selectors and it is important that every GM receiving the set of TEKs explicitly identify the traffic selectors associated with the TEK.

- The KS policy may include the use of a GDOI GROUPKEY-PUSH message, which distributes new or replacement TEKs to group members. Since the GROUPKEY-PUSH message does not contain an ID payload the TEK definition must include the traffic selectors.

### 2.2.2. Authentication Algorithms

This memo defines the following Authentication Algorithms for use with this TEK. These algorithms are defined in [IEC-TR-61850-90-5].

- HMAC-SHA256-80. Specifies the use of SHA-256 [FIPS180-3.2008] combined with HMAC [RFC2104]. The output is truncated to 80 bits. The key size is the size of the hash value produced by SHA-256 (256 bits).

- HMAC-SHA256-128. Specifies the use of SHA-256 [FIPS180-3.2008] combined with HMAC [RFC2104]. The output is truncated to 128 bits. The key size is the size of the hash value produced by SHA-256 (256 bits).

- HMAC-SHA256-256. Specifies the use of SHA-256 [FIPS180-3.2008] combined with HMAC [RFC2104]. The key size is the size of the hash value produced by SHA-256 (256 bits).

### 2.2.3. Confidentiality Algorithms

This memo defines the following Confidentiality Algorithms for use with this TEK. These algorithms are defined in [IEC-TR-61850-90-5].

- NONE. Specifies that no Confidentiality Algorithm is to used.

- AES-CBC-128. Specifies the use of AES [FIPS197] in the Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode [SP.800-38A] with a 128 bit key size.

- AES-CBC-256. Specifies the use of AES [FIPS197] in the Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode [SP.800-38A] with a 256 bit key size.

### 2.2.4. SPI Discussion

As noted in Section 1, RFC 6407 requires that characteristics of a SPI must be defined. A SPI in a GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 SA TEK is represented as a Key Identifier (KeyID). It's size is 1 octet. The KeyID is unilaterally chosen by the GCKS using any method chosen by the implementation. However, an implementation needs to take care not to duplicate a KeyID value that is currently in use for a particular group.

## 2.3. Key Download Payload

The Key Download Payload contains group keys for the policy specified in the SA Payload. It is comprised of a set of Key Packets, each of which hold the keying material associated with a SPI (i.e., an IEC 61850 Key Identifier). The RFC 6407 KD payload format is reproduced in Figure 5.

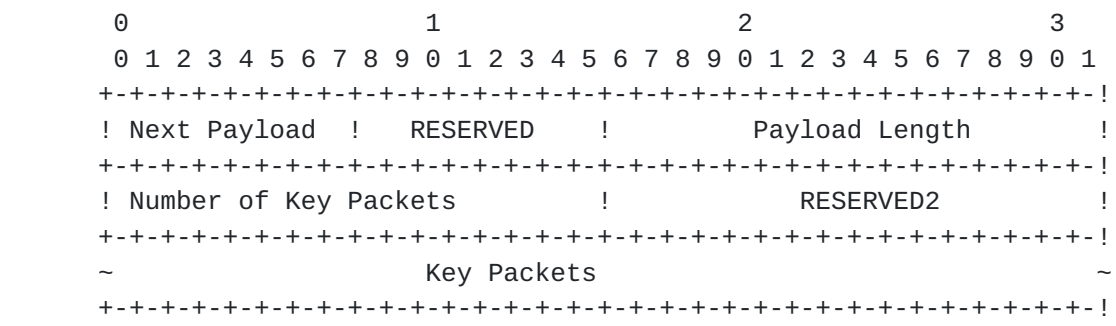



Figure 5: Key Download Payload

Each Key Packet holds the keying material associated with a particular IEC 61850 Key Identifier, although GDOI refers to it as a SPI. The keying material is described in a set of attributes indicating an encryption key, integrity key, etc. based upon the security policy of the group as defined by the associated SA Payload. Each Key Packet has the following format, reproduced in Figure 6.

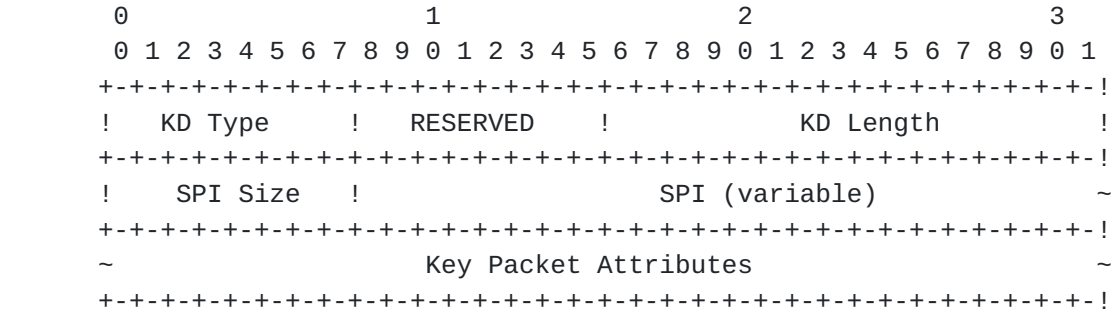



Figure 6: Key Packet

No changes are needed to GDOI in order to distribute IEC 61850 keying material, but the keys MUST be distributed as defined in Section 5.6 of RFC 6407. The KD TYPE MUST be TEK (1). A key associated with an IEC 61850 Authentication Algorithm (distributed in the CK Auth Alg and NK Auth Alg SA TEK fields) MUST be distributed as a TEK_INTEGRITY_KEY attribute, and a key associated with an IEC 61850 Confidentiality Algorithm (distributed in the CK Key Alg and NK Key Alg SA TEK fields) MUST be distributed as a TEK_ALGORITHM_KEY attribute.

## 3. Security Considerations

GDOI is a security association (SA) management protocol for groups of senders and receivers. This protocol performs authentication of communicating protocol participants (Group Member, Group Controller/ Key Server). It provides confidentiality of key management messages, and it provides source authentication of those messages. GDOI includes defenses against man-in-middle, connection hijacking, replay, reflection, and denial-of-service (DOS) attacks on unsecured networks. GDOI assumes the network is not secure and may be under the complete control of an attacker. The Security Considerations described in RFC 6407 are relevant to the distribution of GOOSE and sampled values policy as defined in this memo.

## 4. IANA Considerations

A new IPsec Identification Type [ISAKMP-REG] registry value is added. Its type is ID_OID, with a value of TBD1.

A new SA TEK Payload Values - Protocol-ID [GDOI-REG] value is defined. Its type is GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850, with a value of TBD2.

A new registry is added to GDOI Payloads [GDOI-REG] defining Auth Alg values. The Attribute Class is called "IEC62351-9 Authentication Values". The terms Specification Required and Private Use are to be applied as defined in [RFC5226].

| Name | Value |
|---|---|
| Reserved | 0 |
| HMAC-SHA256-80 | 1 |
| HMAC-SHA256-128 | 2 |
| HMAC-SHA256-256 | 3 |
| Specification Required | 4-61439 |
| Private Use | 61440-65535 |

A new registry is added to GDOI Payloads[GDOI-REG] defining Key Alg values. The Attribute Class is called "IEC62351-9 Confidentiality Values". The terms Specification Required and Private Use are to be applied as defined in [RFC5226].

| Name | Value |
|---|---|
| Reserved | 0 |
| NONE | 1 |
| AES-CBC-128 | 2 |
| AES-CBC-256 | 3 |
| Specification Required | 4-61439 |
| Private Use | 61440-65535 |

## 5. Acknowledgements

TBD

# 6. References

## 6.1. Normative References

[IEC-62351-9]
International Electrotechnical Commission, "IEC 62351 Part 9 - Key Management", IEC 62351-9 , January 2013.

[IEC-TR-61850-90-5]
International Electrotechnical Commission, "Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 90-5: Use of IEC 61850 to transmit synchrophasor information according to IEEE C37.118", IEC 62351-9 , May 2012.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

[RFC5226] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", BCP 26, RFC 5226, May 2008.

[RFC6407] Weis, B., Rowles, S., and T. Hardjono, "The Group Domain of Interpretation", RFC 6407, October 2011.

## 6.2. Informative References

[FIPS180-3.2008]
National Institute of Standards and Technology, "Secure Hash Standard", FIPS PUB 180-3, October 2008, <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips180-3/fips180-3_final.pdf>.

[FIPS197] "Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)", United States of America, National Institute of Science and Technology, Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 197, November 2001.

[GDOI-REG]
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, "Group Domain of Interpretation (GDOI) Payload Type Values", IANA Registry, December 2004, <http://www.iana.org/assignments/gdoi-payloads/gdoi-payloads.xml>.

[IEC-61850-8-1]
International Electrotechnical Commission, "Specific Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 8-1: Specific communication service

mapping (SCSM) - Mappings to MMS (ISO 9506-1 and ISO 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3", IEC-61850-8-1 , June 2011.

[IEC-61850-9-2]
International Electrotechnical Commission, "Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 9-2: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) - Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3", IEC-61850-2 , September 2011.

[ISAKMP-REG]
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, ""Magic Numbers" for ISAKMP Protocol", IANA Registry, December 2004, <http://www.iana.org/assignments/isakmp-registry/isakmp-registry.xml>.

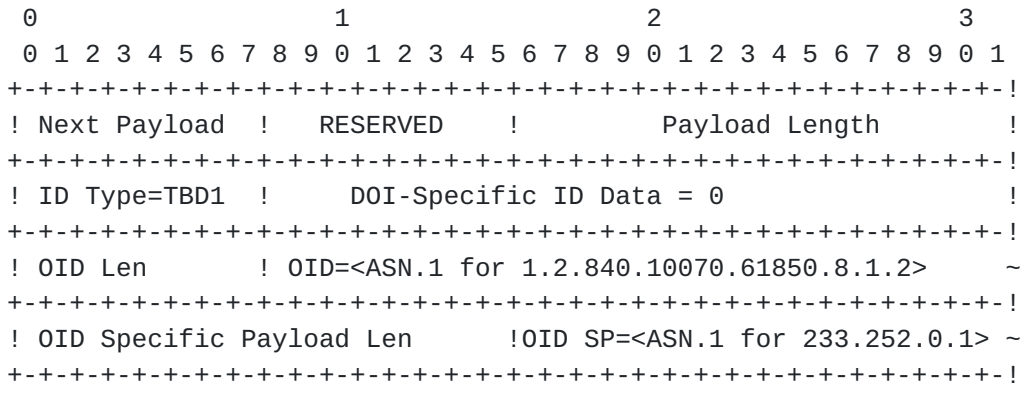
[ITU-T-X.683]
"SERIES X: DATA NETWORKS AND OPEN SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS OSI networking and system aspects - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)", July 2002, <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com17/languages/X.683-0207.pdf>.

[RFC2104] Krawczyk, H., Bellare, M., and R. Canetti, "HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication", RFC 2104, February 1997.

[SP.800-38A]
Dworkin, M., "Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation", United States of America, National Institute of Science and Technology, NIST Special Publication 800-38A 2001 Edition, December 2001.

## Appendix A. Example ID, SA TEK, and KD payloads for IEC 61850

An IED requests keys and security policy for 61850_UDP_ADDR_GOOSE (an OID defined in [IEC-61850-9-2]) and IP multicast address 233.252.0.1.

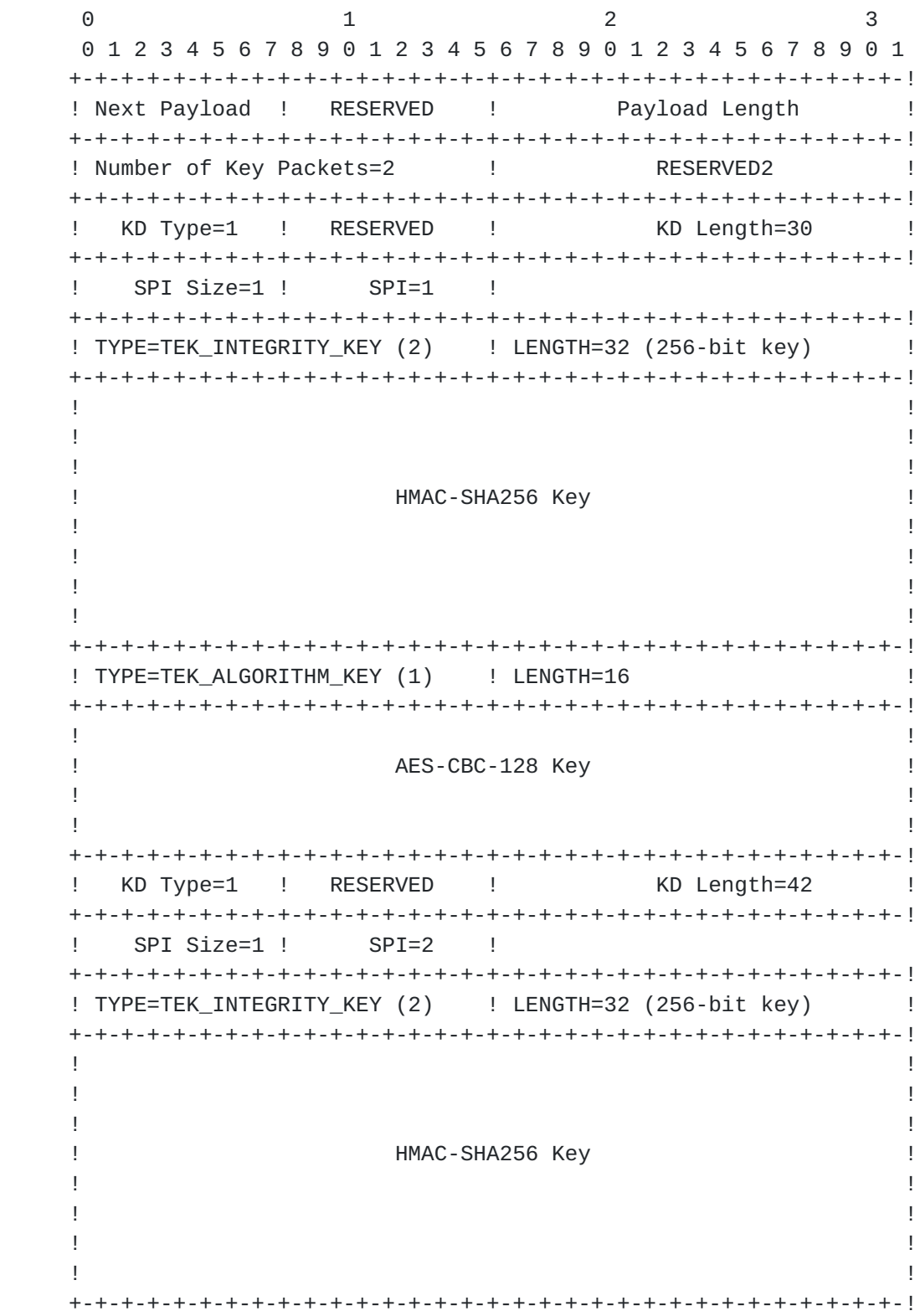



Sample Identification Payload

The Key Server responds with the following SA TEK payload including a single GDOI_PROTO_IEC_61850 Protocol-Specific TEK payload.


Sample IEC-61850 SA Payload

Later, the KS sends a KD payload to the requesting IED. Note that what GDOI calls a "SPI" represents your KeyID. They are exactly the same concept.




Sample Key Download Payload

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