

# Framework to Integrate Post-Quantum Key Exchanges into IKEv2

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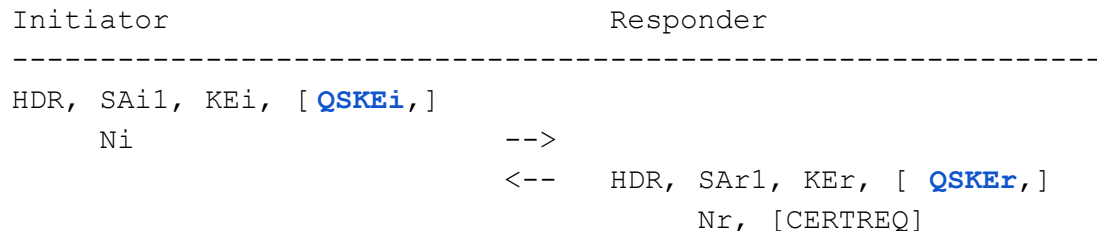
IETF 101

# Agenda

- Quick Recap on Version 00
- Design Criteria
- Version 01
- Questions for the WG

# Recap on Version 00

- Performs a post-quantum key exchange in parallel with Diffie-Hellman key exchange in IKE\_SA\_INIT.



- Requires a new transform type and a new payload type.
- Relies on RFC 8229 (TCP encapsulation) to deal with fragmentation.
- Feedback receives:
  - Don't introduce a new transform type
  - Need to handle fragmentation over UDP

# Design Criteria

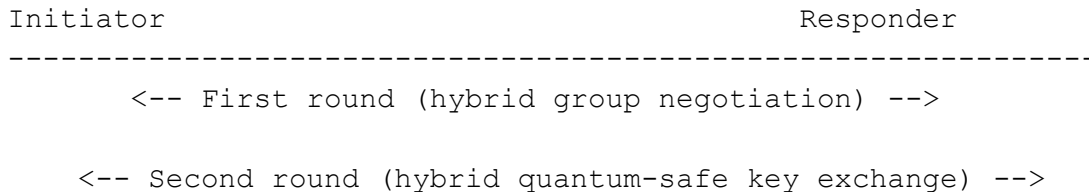
1. Need for PQ key-exchange
2. Hybrid key-exchange
3. Focus on quantum-resistant confidentiality
4. Limit the amount of data exchanged
5. Future proof
6. Efficient negotiation of hybrid algorithms
7. Supports for fragmentation
8. Backward compatibility and interoperability
9. FIPS compliance

# Version 01 - Backward Compatibility

- Backward compatibility and interoperability issues when handling unknown transform types
  - Potential issues in handling unknown payload (not notification payload)
- Need to meet the following points:
  - No new transform types, unless we know the peer supports it
  - No new payload type, unless we know the peer supports it
  - Okay to introduce a new notification payload

# Version 01 - Backward Compatibility (cont'd)

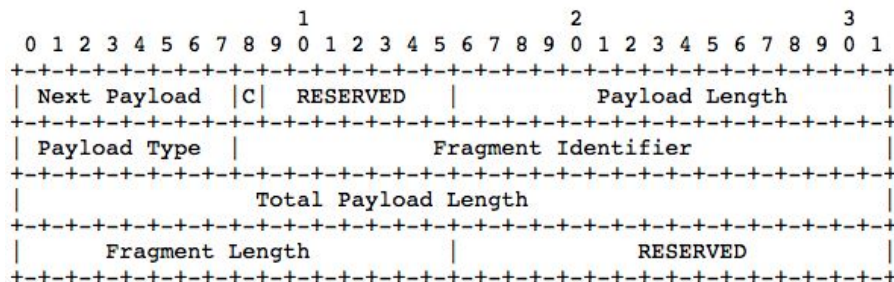
- Use KE payload to negotiate hybrid key exchange algorithms
  - New value is assigned for `Diffie-Hellman Group Num` field, which denotes a hybrid group
  - The `Key Exchange Data` field does not contain DH or PQ public value, but proposed PQ algorithms and the associated policy.
- Two-phase approach



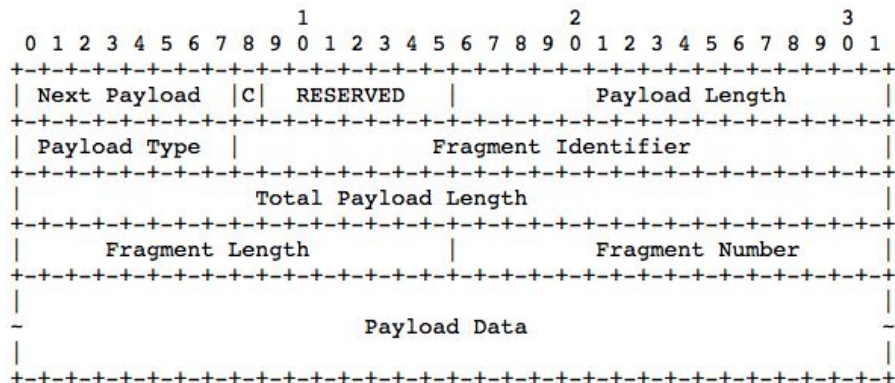
- Multiple KE payloads to carry hybrid key exchange public values.

# Version 01 - Fragmentation

- Public key and ciphertext size of PQ cipher is large
  - More than one PQ cipher may be exchanged
- Our approach is to fragment individual payloads, rather than the entire IKE packet
- FRAG\_POINTER and FRAG\_BODY payloads



FRAG\_POINTER



FRAG\_BODY

# Version 01 - Downgrade Attack Prevention

- In RFC 7296, the full set of group proposal is always resent in subsequent IKE\_SA\_INIT if responder chooses a different DH group
- Keep the same principle in this draft
  - The full set of proposal is sent via Notify payload in the second round of IKE\_SA\_INIT message pair
- A number of ways to check for downgrade attack
  - Allocate states
  - Relies on IKE\_AUTH
  - COOKIE



# Questions to WG - Design Criteria

1. Need for PQ key-exchange
2. Hybrid key-exchange
3. Focus on quantum-resistant confidentiality
4. Limit the amount of data exchanged
5. Future proof
6. Efficient negotiation of hybrid algorithms
7. Supports for fragmentation
8. Backward compatibility and interoperability
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# Questions to WG - Dealing with Fragmentation

```
Initiator                                     Responder
-----
HDR(IKE SA INIT, MID=0), SAi1, KEi, Ni,      -->
  N(IKEV2 FRAG SUPPORTED), N(PRE AUTH SUPPORTED)
                                     <--
HDR(IKE SA INIT, MID=0), SAr1, KEr, Nr,
  N(IKEV2_FRAG_SUPPORTED), N(PRE_AUTH_NEEDED), [CERTREQ]

HDR(PRE_AUTH, MID=1),                       -->
  SKF(NextPld=PLD1, Frag#=1, TotalFrag=m){...}
  ...
HDR(PRE_AUTH, MID=1),                       -->
  SKF(NextPld=0, Frag#=m, TotalFrag=m){...}
                                     <--
HDR(PRE_AUTH, MID=1),
  SKF(NextPld=PLD1, Frag#=1, TotalFrag=m){...}
  ...
                                     <--
HDR(PRE_AUTH, MID=1),
  SKF(NextPld=0, Frag#=2, TotalFrag=m){...}
```

IKE\_AUTH stage

Thank You