

L-band Digital Aeronautical Communications System (LDACS)

draft-ietf-raw-ldacs-09

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Abstract

This document gives an overview of the architecture of the L-band Digital Aeronautical Communications System (LDACS), which provides a secure, scalable and spectrum efficient terrestrial data link for civil aviation. LDACS is a scheduled, reliable multi-application cellular broadband system with support for IPv6. LDACS provides a data link for IPv6 network-based aircraft guidance. High reliability and availability for IP connectivity over LDACS, as well as security, are therefore essential.

draft-ietf-raw-08 (IETF 111)

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Terminology	4
3.	Motivation and Use Cases	5
3.1.	Voice Communications Today	6
3.2.	Data Communications Today	6
4.	Provenance and Documents	7
5.	Applicability	8
5.1.	Advances Beyond the State-of-the-Art	8
5.1.1.	Priorities	8
5.1.2.	Security	9
5.1.3.	High Data Rates	9
5.2.	Application	9
5.2.1.	Air-to-Ground Multilink	9
5.2.2.	Air-to-Air Extension for LDACS	10
5.2.3.	Flight Guidance	10
5.2.4.	Business Communication of Airlines	11
5.2.5.	LDACS Navigation	11
6.	Requirements to LDACS	12
7.	Characteristics of LDACS	13
7.1.	LDACS Sub-Network	13
7.2.	Topology	14
7.3.	LDACS Physical Layer	14
7.4.	LDACS Data Link Layer	15
7.5.	LDACS Mobility	15
8.	Reliability and Availability	15
8.1.	Layer 2	15
8.2.	Beyond Layer 2	18
9.	Protocol Stack	18
9.1.	Medium Access Control (MAC) Entity Services	19
9.2.	Data Link Service (DLS) Entity Services	21
9.3.	Voice Interface (VI) Services	22
9.4.	LDACS Management Entity (LME) Services	22
9.5.	Sub-Network Protocol (SNP) Services	22
10.	Security Considerations	22
10.1.	Reasons for Wireless Digital Aeronautical Communications	23
10.2.	LDACS Requirements	24
10.3.	LDACS Security Objectives	24
10.4.	LDACS Security Functions	25
10.5.	LDACS Security Architecture	25
10.5.1.	Entities	25
10.5.2.	Entity Identification	25
10.5.3.	Entity Authentication and Key Negotiation	26
10.5.4.	Message-in-transit Confidentiality, Integrity and Authenticity	26
10.6.	LDACS Security Modules	27
10.6.1.	Placements of Security Functionality in Protocol Stack	27
10.6.2.	Trust	27
10.6.3.	Mutual Authentication and Key Exchange (MAKE)	28
10.6.4.	Key Derivation and Key Hierarchy	28
10.6.5.	User Data Security	28
10.6.6.	Control Data Security	29
11.	Privacy Considerations	29
12.	IANA Considerations	29
13.	Acknowledgements	29
14.	Normative References	30
15.	Informative References	31
Appendix A.	Selected Information from DO-350A	35
Authors' Addresses		37

Changes

draft-ietf-raw-09 (IETF 112)

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Terminology	5
3.	Motivation and Use Cases	6
3.1.	Voice Communications Today	7
3.2.	Data Communications Today	7
4.	Provenance and Documents	8
5.	Applicability	9
5.1.	Advances Beyond the State-of-the-Art	9
5.1.1.	Priorities	9
5.1.2.	Security	9
5.1.3.	High Data Rates	10
5.2.	Application	10
5.2.1.	Air/Ground Multilink	10
5.2.2.	Air/Air Extension for LDACS	10
5.2.3.	Flight Guidance	11
5.2.4.	Business Communications of Airlines	12
5.2.5.	LDACS-based Navigation	12
6.	Requirements	12
7.	Characteristics	14
7.1.	LDACS Sub-Network	14
7.2.	Topology	15
7.3.	LDACS Protocol Stack	15
7.3.1.	LDACS Physical Layer	17
7.3.2.	LDACS Data Link Layer	17
7.3.3.	LDACS Sub-Network Layer and Protocol Services	19
7.4.	LDACS Mobility	19
8.	Reliability and Availability	19
8.1.	Below Layer 1	19
8.2.	Layer 1 and 2	19
8.3.	Beyond Layer 2	23
9.	Security	23
9.1.	Security in Wireless Digital Aeronautical Communications	24
9.2.	LDACS Requirements	25
9.3.	LDACS Security Objectives	25
9.4.	LDACS Security Functions	26
9.5.	LDACS Security Architecture	26
9.5.1.	Entities	26
9.5.2.	Entity Identification	27
9.5.3.	Entity Authentication and Key Establishment	27
9.5.4.	Message-in-transit Confidentiality, Integrity and Authenticity	28
10.	IANA Considerations	28
11.	Acknowledgements	28
12.	Normative References	28
13.	Informative References	29
Appendix A.	Selected Information from DO-350A	35
Authors' Addresses		37

Overall changes

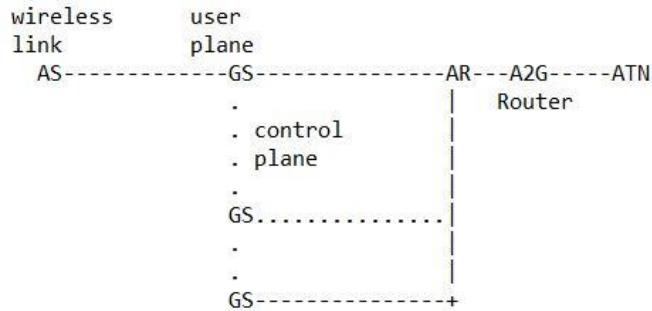
- Addressed entire feedback from the Routing Directorate
- Clarified normative and informative references
- Streamlined work
- (Re-)Moved chapters to better fitting location in text
- Reworked LDACS security section
- Added post-quantum security to LDACS security

Chapter 1 – Introductions

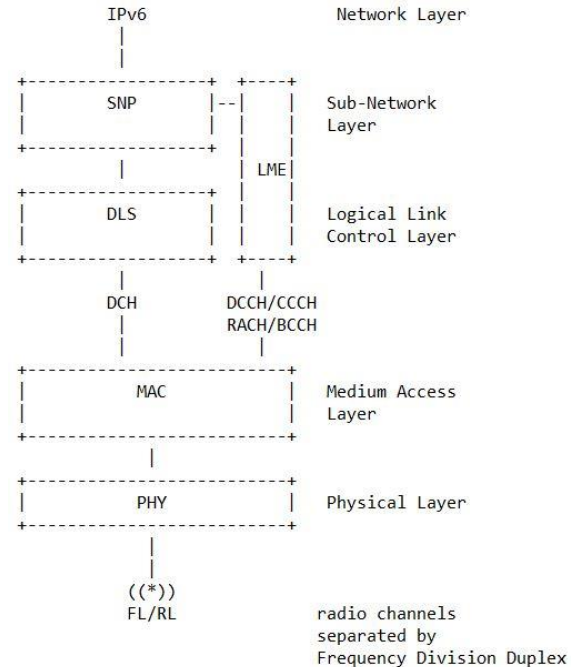
- Transition from analogue to digital in aeronautical communications
 - Analogue to digital datalinks
 - Introduction of IPv6 based networking protocols
- Regulatory documents:
 - ICAO 9896 v03
 - RTCA DO-379
 - ARINC P-858
 - EUROCAE ED-262
- LDACS regarded as „access network“ in larger Aeronautical Telecommunications Network (ATN)/Internet Protocol Suite(IPS) framework
- Initial LDACS rollout in Europe

Chapter 7 – Characteristics

- Moved LDACS protocol stack details here



LDACS sub-network



LDACS protocol stack

Chapter 9 – Security

- Clarified view from regulatory documents:
 - LDACS is network access technology in ATN/IPS
 - RTCA DO-350A specifies 10s for RCP 130/A1 message types
- Presented user-/control data protection of LDACS
- LDACS PKI with corresponding certificates
 - AS certificates valid 3 years
 - GS certificates valid 1 day (sent via LDACS)
 - OCSP for certification revocation
 - CSP for certificate roll-out

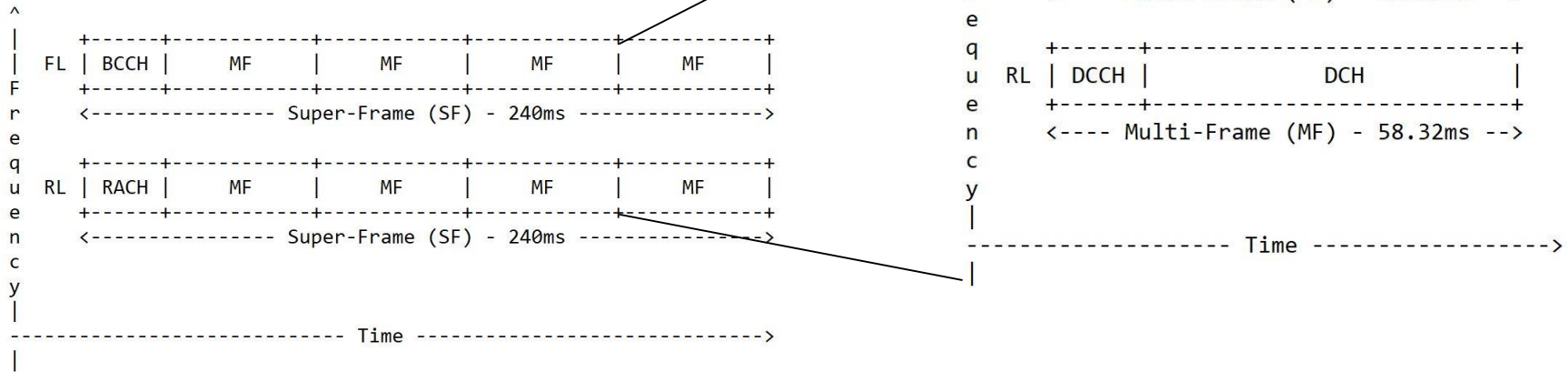
Chapter 9 – Security

- LDACS cell-attachment procedure:
 - LDACS cell-entry procedure: basic communications enabled, security protocols and algorithms negotiated
 - LDACS Mutual Authentication and Key Establishment (MAKE) procedure: mutual authentication, key establishment derivation, group key establishment
- LDACS security levels
 - Pre-Quantum: Elliptic-curve based
 - Post-Quantum:
 - Supersingular Isogeny Key Encapsulation (SIKE) KEM
 - FALCON signature
- LDACS user-data protection
 - AES-CMAC for data integrity/authenticity only
 - AES-CCM for Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD)

Chapter 9 – Security

- LDACS control-channel protection:

- No protection at RACH, BCCH
- DCCH protection uses AS-GS point-to-point key for creating/verifying MACs for DC messages
- CCCH protection uses group key for creating /verifying MACs for CC messages



Thanks

