IEEE P802.15

Wireless Personal Area Networks

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| Title | Privacy Frame Formats | |
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| Re: | TG4ac draft | |
| Abstract | Frame formats needed to provide privacy on 802.15.4 | |
| Purpose | Create TG4ac draft | |
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1. MAC Commands for Privacy
   1. Address List command

The Address List command is used to announce list of addresses used by the sender of the frame. This may be sent to unicast or multicast address. The source address of this should be either short address, or extended privacy address. If this is sent to multicast address then Confirmation Required field shall be set to zero.

Address List command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/8** | **0/1** | **0/6** | **0/2** | **0/1** | **0/varies** | **0/1** | **0/varies** |
| Flags | Sender ID | Address List Sequence Number | SANGP | PAN ID | Number of Short Addresses | List of Short Addresses | Number of Extended Addresses | List of Extended Addresses |

Figure 1—Format of the Address List command

Flags field shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
| Sender ID Present | Address List Sequence Number Present | SANGP Present | PAN ID Present | Short Address List Present | Extended Address List Present | Confirmation Required | Reserved |

Figure 2—Flags field of the Address List command

The Sender ID Present, Address List Sequence Number Present, SANGP Present and PAN ID Present fields specify whether the corresponding fields in the Address List command are present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

Sender ID field identifies the actual sender, and contains the DI of the sender.

The Address List Sequence Number field contains a sequence number maintained by the next higher layer and it specifies the sequence number of the address list contained in the frame. Address List Sequence Number field is associated with the address list generated by the next higher layer. If the next higher layer uses the Address List Sequence Number fields it shall increment it by one every time address list changes. If the short address list and extended address list updates are split in two different MAC Command frames, they may still share the same Address List Sequence Number field value. If next higher layer uses separate address list for each recipient, it may share the sequence numbers.

If device retransmits the same address list again, it should include same address list sequence number.

The recipient may use the Address List Sequence Number to detect whether the address list in the Address List command is replayed. If only one extended privacy address is used then the replay protection of the security layer will already filter out replays, but if sender uses multiple different addresses at the same time then each of those addresses is associated with separate frame counter in security layer, thus old frames not seen by the receiving end using one address may be replayed to destination after newer frames is already received using another address. The next higher layer needs to make sure that an extended privacy address shall not be in address lists where the sequence numbers of the address lists is more than 127 from each other.

Address List Sequence Number wraps to zero upon reaching maximum value.

If SANGP field is present it shall be stored as *priNonceGenerationPrefix* in the *priRemoteDiDescriptor* table, and shall be used for all future nonce generation for short addresses. If SANGP is missing then previous *priNonceGenerationPrefix* is used. If no previous *priNonceGenerationPrefix* is known then short address can’t be used and if Confirmation Required is set to one, then Address List Confirm command with Error Code field set to Unknown SANGP should be sent.

If SANGP is changed then the *secDeviceDescriptor* and *secKeyDeviceFrameCounterDescriptor* tables should be checked for entries matching short address using old removed SANGP and those should be removed.

The PAN ID Present field shall be set to one only if Short Address List Present field is also set to one.

If the Short Address List Present field is set to one, then both Number of Short Addresses and List of Short Addresses shall be present. If it set to zero, both are omitted.

List of Short Address contains the list of short addresses, and its length is Number of Short Addresses times two.

If the Extended Address List Present field is set to one, then both Number of Extended Addresses and List of Extended Addresses shall be present. If it set to zero, both are omitted.

List of Extended Address contains the list of extended addresses, and its length is Number of Extended Addresses times eight.

If the Confirmation Required field is set to one, then the sender of this frame expects the Address List Confirm command as a response to this command.

When the device sends a list the new list received in this message replaces the old address list if the address list field is present.

If the Short Address List field is not present, the previous short address list is used. If the Short Address List field is present, but Number of Short Addresses field contains zero, then device is no longer using short addresses.

If the PAN ID field is not present, and this frame was sent using short address then PAN ID of the MHR is used (if present). If the PAN ID field is not present, then PAN ID of the previous short list is used. If no previous PAN ID is known, then PAN ID of 0xffff is used.

If the Extended Address List field is not present, the previous extended address list is used. If the Extended List field is present, but Number of Extended Addresses field contains zero, then device is no longer using extended addresses.

* 1. Address List Confirm command

Address List Confirm command shall be sent in unicast frame to the sender of the Address List command as a response to the Address List command. This shall not be sent if the destination address of the Address List command was not unicast address.

Address List Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 3.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/1** | **0/1** |
| Flags | Address List Sequence Number | Error Code |

Figure 3—Format of the Address List Confirm command

Flags field of the Address List Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 4.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1** | **2-7** |
| Address List Sequence Number Present | Error Code Present | Reserved |

Figure 4—Flags of the Address List Confirm command

The Address List Sequence Number, and Error Code Present fields specifies whether the Address List Sequence Number field and Error Code Present field are present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

Address List Sequence Number field shall only be present if the Address List command contained Address List Sequence Number field. If Address List Sequence Number field is present it shall contain the same value as the Address List Sequence number field of the Address List command to what this is response to.

If the Error Code field is present it shall contain values listed in Table 1. If the Error Code field is not present the address list was successfully updated, i.e., omitting Error Code field is same as sending Error Code field with value zero.

Table 1—List of Error Codes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Error Code | Name | Description |
| 0 | Success | Address list was successfully updated. |
| 1 | Unknown Source Address | The source address was not recognized, thus device could not find the device to update addresses to. |
| 2 | Out of resources | Device could not update the list because it run out of resources. |
| 3 | Unknown SANGP | Device does not know SANGP for the other device, thus it can’t use short addresses. |
| 4-255 | Reserved |  |

* 1. Request Addresses command

Request Addresses command may be sent to unicast or multicast address. This message is used when the device does not know the currently used privacy address for remote device, or where it thinks the list might be out of sync. This may be sent to last known unicast address, or to the multicast address. The source address is typically extended privacy address.

Request Addresses command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 5.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/8** | **0/8** |
| Flags | Sender ID | Recipient ID |

Figure 5— Format of the Request Addresses command

Flags field of the Request Addresses command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 6.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1** | **2-7** |
| Sender ID Present | Recipient ID Present | Reserved |

Figure 6—Flags of the Request Addresses command

The Sender ID Present, and Recipient ID Present fields specify whether the corresponding field in the Request Addresses command is present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

Sender ID field identifies the actual sender using senders DI.

Recipient ID field identifies the actual receiver and contains the receivers DI. If frame is sent to multicast address then this field shall be included, and Recipient ID Present field shall be set to one.

This message may be sent after or during orphan scan, i.e., where the device thinks remote peer has changed address, and device do now know currently used addresses. The recipient of this frame should reply to that with Address List command.

* 1. Assign Addresses command

Assign Addresses command may sent by the owner of the network to assign short addresses to devices. It is usually sent to the unicast address of the intended recipient, but if the network owner thinks remote peer might be out of sync it may also send this to multicast address and include Recipient ID field.

Assign Addresses command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 7.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/8** | **0/8** | **0/6** | **0/2** | **0/1** | **0/varies** |
| Flags | Sender ID | Recipient ID | SANGP | PAN ID | Number of Short Addresses | List of Short Addresses |

Figure 7—Format of the Assign Addresses command

Flags field of the Assign Addresses command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 8.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5-7** |
| Sender ID Present | Recipient ID Present | SANGP Present | PAN ID Present | Confirmation Required | Reserved |

Figure 8—Flags of the Assign Addresses command

The Sender ID Present, Recipient ID Present, SANGP Present and PAN ID Present fields specify whether the corresponding field in the Assign Addresses command are present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

Sender ID field identifies the actual sender using senders DI.

Recipient ID field identifies the actual receiver using receivers DI. If this command is sent to multicast address then this field shall be included, and Recipient ID Present field shall be set to one.

If SANGP field is present it shall be stored as *priNonceGenerationPrefix* in the *priLocalAddressesDescriptor* table, and shall be used for all future nonce generation for short addresses for short addresses assigned to device. If SANGP is missing then previous *priNonceGenerationPrefix* is used. If no previous *priNonceGenerationPrefix* is known then short address can’t be used and if Confirmation Required is set to one, then Address List Confirm command with Error Code field set to Unknown SANGP should be sent.

If SANGP is changed then the *secFrameCounterList* and *secKeyFrameCounterList* tables should be checked for entries matching short address using old removed SANGP and those should be removed.

If the Confirmation Required field is set to one, then the sender of this frame requests the recipient to send the Assign Addresses Confirm command as a response to this command.

If the PAN ID field is not present, and this frame was sent using short address then PAN ID of the MHR is used (if present). If the PAN ID field is not present, then PAN ID of the previous short list is used. If no previous PAN ID is known, then PAN ID of 0xffff is used.

List of Short Address contains the list of short addresses, and its length is Number of Short Addresses times two.

If device is assigned zero addresses, then it cannot use any short addresses anymore.

* 1. Assign Addresses Confirm command

Assign Addresses Confirm command shall be sent in unicast frame to the sender of the Assign Addresses command if confirmation was requested.

This is used to confirm the reception of the Assign Addresses command.

Assign Addresses Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 9.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/1** |
| Flags | Error Code |

Figure 9—Format of the Assign Addresses Confirm command

Flags field of the Assign Addresses Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 10.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1-7** |
| Error Code Present | Reserved |

Figure 10—Flags of the Assign Addresses Confirm command

The Error Code Present field specifies whether the Error Code field is present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

If the Error Code field is present it shall contain values listed in Table 2. If the Error Code field is not present the address list was successfully updated.

Table 2—List of Error Codes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Error Code | Name | Description |
| 0 | Success | Address list was successfully updated. |
| 1 | Unknown ID | The Sender ID or the Recipient ID is unknown, i.e., the Recipient ID does not match the recipient of this message, or the Sender ID does not match the owner of the network. |
| 2 | Out of resources | Device could not update the list because it run out of resources. |
| 3 | Unknown SANGP | Device does not know SANGP for the other device, thus it can’t use short addresses. |
| 4 | Unsupported operation | The device does not support short address assignments. |
| 5-255 | Reserved |  |

* 1. Key Identifier Update command

Key Identifier Update command may be sent as unicast or multicast message and it is used to update a key ID used in the network. If this is sent to multicast address then Confirmation Required field shall be set to zero.

Key Identifier Update command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 11.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/8** | **0/1/5/9** | **1/5/9** |
| Flags | Sender ID | Old Key Identifier | New Key Identifier |

Figure 11—Format of the Key Identifier Update command

Flags field of the Key Identifier Update command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 12.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1** | **2-3** | **4** | **5-7** |
| Sender ID Present | Old Key Identifier Present | Key Identifier Mode | Confirmation Required | Reserved |

Figure 12—Flags of the Key Identifier Update command

The Sender ID Present, and Old Key Identifier Present fields specify whether the corresponding field in the Key Identifier Update command are present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

Sender ID field identifies the actual sender using senders DI.

If the Old Key Identifier Present is set to zero, then Key Identifier to be changed is taken from the Auxiliary security header of the MHR, and in this case the Key Identifier Mode field shall contain same value than in the KeyIdMode of the Auxiliary security header of the MHR.

The Old and New Key Identifier fields are defined in 9.4.4.

Key Identifier Mode field is defined in 9.4.2.3.

If the Confirmation Required field is set to one, then the sender of this frame requires the Key Identifier Update Confirm command as a response to this command.

When this frame is received the recipient will update the key ID to the new value defined, but will keep the old key ID also in security PIB. When the new key ID is first time used, the old key ID is removed. Before taking new key ID to use, the device should take new set of privacy addresses in use, i.e., make sure old and new key ID do not use same short addresses or extended privacy addresses.

* 1. Key Identifier Update Confirm command

Key Identifier Update Confirm command shall always sent in unicast frame to the sender of the Key Identifier Update command.

This is used to confirm the reception of the Key Identifier Update command.

Key Identifier Update Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 13.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **0/1/5/9** |
| Flags | Old Key Identifier |

Figure 13—Format of the Key Identifier Update Confirm command

Flags field of the Key Identifier Update Confirm command shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 14.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0** | **1-2** | **2-7** |
| Old Key Identifier Present | Key Identifier Mode | Reserved |

Figure 14—Flags of the Key Identifier Update Confirm command

The Old Key Identifier Present field specify whether the Old Key Identifier field in the Key Identifier Update Confirm command is present. If the field is set to one, the field shall be present, and if it is set to zero, the field shall be omitted.

If the Old Key Identifier Present is set to zero, then Key Identifier that was changed is taken from the Auxiliary security header of the MHR.

The Old Key Identifier fields are defined in 9.4.4.

Key Identifier Mode field is defined in 9.4.2.3.

This sent as an reply to the Key Identifier Update command to confirm that key ID update was successful. Key Identifier Mode and Old Key Identifier fields of the received Key Identifier Update command shall be copied to the this Key Identifier Update Confirm command.

1. Nested IEs for Privacy
   1. Net Announcement IE

Net Announcement IE may be included in the frame that is sent to multicast address, for example in Beacon frames, or it can also be sent as unicast frames. This IE is often sent without encryption, as this is used to find existing networks, and devices wanting to join might not have security context. Source address of frame used shall be extended address of the sender.

Net Announcement IE shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 15.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **8** | **16/20/28** |
| Flags | Announcement Nonce | Encrypted Verifier |

Figure 15—Format of the Net Announcement IE

Flags field of the Net Announcement IE shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 16.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit: 0-2** | **3** | **4-7** |
| Security Level of Verifier | Reserved | Algorithm ID |

Figure 16—Flags of the Net Announcement IE

The Security Level of the Verifier field contains the security level used when generating the Encrypted Verifier field as defined in Table 9-4. Only security levels 5-7 shall be allowed.

Algorithm ID specifies the algorithm used when generating Encrypted Verifier field, as defined in Table 9-9.

The Announcement Nonce field shall be filled with random 64-bit number.

The Encrypted Verifier is generated by taking the data defined in Figure 17, and encrypting it using the specified encryption algorithm, the Network key, and the security level specified in the Security Level of the Verifier field. The encryption process is same as is used when securing frames in general.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Octets: 8** | **4** |
| Announcement Nonce | Sequence Number |

Figure 17—Verifier before security processing for Encrypted Verifier field of the Net Announcement IE

When encrypting the data in Figure 17 the nonce used shall be generated illustrated in Figure 18.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Octets: 8** | **8** |
| Extended privacy address | Announcement Nonce |

Figure 18—Nonce generation for Encrypted Verifier field of the Net Announcement IE

The Encrypted Verifier field shall contain the output of the encryption process, meaning that the data in Figure 17 shall be used as m data and a data is set to empty, and the output c data is used as Encrypted Verifier field content.

Recipient of this message who know the Network key can decrypt and verify the Encrypted Verifier field inside the IE, and it can use it to verify that the Announcement Nonce inside matches that of outside, and that sequence number is not old.

To verify Encrypted Verifier field the recipient of the IE should loop through all network keys it has and try each of them while trying to find one that properly authenticates and decrypts the verifier. If no such key is found then the network is not known, and future frames from that network may be discarded.

If the device recognizes the network but does not have security context with the network, it will start IEEE Std 802.15.9 KMP with the sender of this message to create security context, and join the network. This method requires that devices wanting to join the network needs to be configured with the 64-bit network ID, and the 128-bit network key (if network key is used, if not only the network ID is needed).

Devices who already have security context with the network, can use this message to see that network is available, and send Request Addresses command to sender in case the source address used in this message was not already known to them.

* 1. Net Request IE

The Net Request IE may be sent in frame that is sent to the multicast address to see if there is known network nearby. This frame is usually sent in clear, as this is used to find existing networks, and device sending this might not have addresses that are recognized by the network anymore. Can also be sent encrypted in case device assumes the network owner recognizes source address, and can find security context based on that. Source address shall be extended address.

The contents of the Net Request IE is similar same as Net Announcement IE, except the sequence number is omitted.

Net Request IE shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 19.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Octets: 1** | **8** | **16/20/28** |
| Flags | Announcement Nonce | Encrypted Request Verifier |

Figure 19—Format of the Net Request IE

Flags, and Announcement Nonce fields are as in Net Announcement IE.

The Encrypted Request Verifier is generated by taking the data defined in Figure 20, and encrypting it using the specified encryption algorithm, the Network key, and the security level specified in the Security Level of the Verifier field. The encryption process is same as is used when securing frames in general.

|  |
| --- |
| **Octets: 8** |
| Announcement Nonce |

Figure 20—Request Verifier before security processing for Encrypted Request Verifier field of the Net Request IE

Nonce generation etc are same as in Net Announcement IE.

Verification of the Net Request IE is same as in the Net Announcement IE except sequence number checks are omitted, as no sequence number is included.

If a network owner finds out that the request is valid then it may contact the joining device and for example send Address List command to update the addresses used by the network owner.