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Optimized Rekeys in the Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)
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Abstract

This document describes a method for reducing the size of the Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) CREATE_CHILD_SA exchanges used for rekeying of the IKE or Child SA by replacing the SA and TS payloads with a Notify Message payload. Reducing size and complexity of IKEv2 exchanges is especially useful for low power consumption battery powered devices.

About This Document

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1. Introduction

The Internet Key Exchange protocol version 2 (IKEv2) [RFC7296] is used to negotiate Security Association (SA) parameters for the IKE SA and the Child SAs. Cryptographic key material for these SAs have a limited lifetime before it needs to be refreshed, a process referred to as "rekeying". IKEv2 uses the CREATE_CHILD_SA exchange to rekey either the IKE SA or the Child SAs.

When rekeying, a full set of negotiation parameters are exchanged. However, most of these parameters will be the same as before. This means that the security properties of the IKE or Child SA in practice do not change during a typical rekey.

For example, the Traffic Selectors (TS) negotiated for the new Child SA must cover the Traffic Selectors negotiated for the old Child SA. And in practically all cases, a new Child SA does not need to cover a wider set of traffic. In the rare case where this would be needed, either a standard rekey could be used or a new Child SA could be negotiated followed by a deletion of the replaced Child SA. Further, per RFC 7296, the Traffic Selectors and algorithms should not change when rekeying the Child SA.

This document specifies a method to omit these parameters and replace them with a single Notify Message declaring that all these parameters are identical to the originally negotiated parameters.

Large scale IKEv2 gateways such as Evolved Packet Data Gateway (ePDG) in 4G networks or Centralized Radio Access Network (cRAN/Cloud) gateways in 5G networks typically support more than 100,000 IKE/IPsec connections. At any point in time, there will be hundreds or thousands of IKE SAs and Child SAs that are being rekeyed. This takes a large amount of bandwidth and CPU power and any protocol simplification or bandwidth reducing would result in a significant resource saving.

For Internet of Things (IoT) devices which utilize low power consumption technology, reducing the size of the CREATE_CHILD_SA exchange for rekeying reduces its power consumption, as sending bytes over the air is usually the most power consuming operation of such a device. Reducing the CPU operations required to verify the rekey exchanges parameters will also save power and extend the lifetime for these devices.

When using identical parameters for the IKE SA or Child SA rekey, the SA and TS payloads can be omitted thanks to the optimization defined in this document. For an IKE SA rekey, instead of the (large) SA payload, only a Key Exchange (KE) payload, a Nonce payload, and a new Notify Type payload with the new Security Parameter Index (SPI) are required. For a Child SA rekey, instead of the SA or TS payloads, only an optional KE payload (when using PFS), a Nonce payload, and a new Notify Type payload with the new SPI are needed. This makes the rekey exchange packets much smaller and the peers do not need to verify that the SA or TS parameters are compatible with the old SA parameters.

2. Conventions Used in This Document

2.1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

3. Negotiation of Support for Optimized Rekey

To indicate support for the optimized rekey negotiation, the initiator includes the `OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED` notify payload in the `IKE_AUTH` exchange request. If the responder supports this optimized rekey and is configured to use it, then it includes the `OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED` in the `IKE_AUTH` response message. If multiple `IKE_AUTH` exchanges are sent, the `OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED` notify payload should be in the first `IKE_AUTH` request and the last `IKE_AUTH` response. During the `IKE_AUTH` exchanges, the entire SA and TS payloads are included as normal. Note that the notify indicates support for optimized rekey for both IKE and Child SAs.

A responder that does not support the optimized rekey exchange processes the SA and TS payloads as normal, and does not include the new Notify. As per regular IKEv2 processing, a responder that does not recognize this new Notify, will ignore it. Responders may have been administratively configured with the optimization turned off for local reasons. The absence of the Notify indicates to the initiator that the optimization is not available, and regular rekey should be used.

The `IKE_AUTH` message exchange in this case is shown below:

Using the old SPI from the IKE header and the two new SPIs respectively from the initiator and responder's OPTIMIZED_REKEY payloads, both parties can perform the IKE SA rekey operation.

The CREATE_CHILD_SA message exchange in this case is shown below:

Initiator	Responder

HDR, SK {N(OPTIMIZED_REKEY,newSPIi), Ni, KEi} -->	<-- HDR, SK {N(OPTIMIZED_REKEY,newSPIr), Nr, KEr}

5. Optimized Rekey of Child SAs

The initiator of an optimized rekey request sends a CREATE_CHILD_SA request with the OPTIMIZED_REKEY notify payload containing the new SPI for the new Child SA. It omits the SA and TS payloads. If the Child SA being rekeyed was negotiated with Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS), a KEi payload is included as well. If no PFS was negotiated for the Child SA being rekeyed, a KEi payload is not included. If the Child SA being rekeyed was created with IP compression, then IPCOMP_SUPPORTED notifications MUST be sent as they contain the required updated Compression Parameter Indexes (CPIs).

The responder of an optimized rekey request performs the same process. It includes the OPTIMIZED_REKEY notify with its new SPI for the new Child SA and omits the SA and TS payloads. Depending on the PFS and IP compression negotiation of the Child SA being rekeyed, the responder correspondingly includes a KEr payload and/or the IPCOMP_SUPPORTED Notify payload.

Both parties send their nonce payloads just as they would do for a regular Child SA rekey.

Using the old SPI from the REKEY_SA payload and the two new SPIs respectively from the initiator and responder's OPTIMIZED_REKEY payloads, both parties can perform the Child SA rekey operation.

Except for the key and identification information such as the SPI and CPI, all other properties of the Child SA being rekeyed MUST be inherited to the one newly created by the optimized rekey. Notify payloads that can affect these properties, such as `USE_TRANSPORT_MODE`, `ESP_TFC_PADDING_NOT_SUPPORTED`, `ROHC_SUPPORTED` [RFC5857] or `USE_AGGFRAG` [RFC9347] MUST NOT be sent. In contrast, the Post-quantum Preshared Keys (PPKs) defined in [RFC9867] can be considered as part of the key information since they are used in the session keys calculations, therefore, the PPKs negotiation MUST be included in the optimized Child SA rekey if [RFC9867] are used.

The `CREATE_CHILD_SA` message exchange in this case is shown below:

Initiator	Responder

HDR, SK {N(REKEY_SA,oldSPI), N(OPTIMIZED_REKEY,newSPIi), Ni, [KEi,]} -->	<-- HDR, SK {N(OPTIMIZED_REKEY,newSPIr), Nr, [KEr,]}

5.1. Optimized Rekey of the Initial Child SA

For the initial Child SA that was negotiated as part of an initial IKE exchange (e.g., `IKE_AUTH`), at the time of its creation the parameters of PFS and KE method(s) for Child SAs are not negotiated. However, [I-D.ietf-ipsecme-child-pfs-info] provides a mechanism to negotiate these parameters during the creation of the initial Child SA.

If both peers support and use [I-D.ietf-ipsecme-child-pfs-info], the PFS policy and KE method(s) for the initial Child SA is known during its creation. Therefore, in this situation, when rekeying the initial Child SA for the first time, the optimized way SHOULD be used. If [I-D.ietf-ipsecme-child-pfs-info] is not supported or used, a regular rekey MUST be used for the first time to negotiate these parameters. Then, the next rekey can use the optimized way.

6. Payload Formats

6.1. OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED Notify

The `OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED` Notify Message type notification is used by the initiator and responder to indicate their support for the optimized rekey negotiation.

7. Interaction with IKEv2 Extensions

7.1. Multiple Key Exchanges

[RFC9370] defines the use of multiple key exchange methods for the purpose of IKE SA and Child SA establishment in IKEv2. If multiple key exchange methods are used for an SA, then optimized rekey of this SA MUST use the same key exchange methods. It means that the CREATE_CHILD_SA will be followed by some IKE_FOLLOWUP_KEY exchanges and the number of these exchanges will be determined by the number of additional key exchange methods used for the SA being rekeyed.

7.2. IKE Session Resumption

IKE Session Resumption [RFC5723] defines an IKEv2 extension, that allows peers to quickly restore IKE SA when it is for some reason deleted. When used with optimized rekey, the following rules apply.

- * Support for optimized rekeys MUST be re-negotiated during the resumption (in the IKE_AUTH exchange).
- * If support for optimized rekey is negotiated during resumption, then all IKE SA algorithms, including key exchange methods, are taken from the resumption ticket (i.e., from the SA being resumed), since they are not negotiated in the IKE_SA_RESUME exchange.
- * The initial Child SA created during the resumption is considered as been created with key exchange methods for the IKE SA, that were stored in the resumption ticket. This is despite the fact, that during the resumption no key exchanges (e.g., Diffie-Hellman) take place, the session keys are derived from the keys stored in the resumption ticket.

7.3. Mixing Preshared Keys in the CREATE_CHILD_SA Exchanges

[RFC9867] defines how PPKs can be mixed into the session keys calculations. In particular, this document allows PPKs to be used in the CREATE_CHILD_SA exchanges when SAs are being rekeyed. If peers support [RFC9867] and a PPK was used for the SA being rekeyed, then they MUST NOT silently re-use this PPK in case of optimized rekey and MUST re-negotiate the use of PPKs in the CREATE_CHILD_SA exchange.

8. IANA Considerations

This document defines two new Notify Message Types in the "IKEv2 Notify Message Types - Status Types" registry. IANA is requested to assign codepoints in this registry.

NOTIFY messages: status types	Value

OPTIMIZED_REKEY_SUPPORTED	TBD1
OPTIMIZED_REKEY	TBD2

9. Operational Considerations

Some implementations allow sending rekey messages with a different set of Traffic Selectors or cryptographic parameters in response to a configuration update. IKEv2 [RFC7296] states this "SHOULD NOT" be done. But if there is a configuration change that changes the Traffic Selectors, cryptographic parameters, or other properties of the SA, the regular rekey should be used to make the configuration change active, since the optimized rekey can't express such changes.

Two peers MUST have the same PFS policy and contain mutually acceptable KE method(s), otherwise, the rekey (regardless of regular or optimized way) of the initial Child SA created in the IKE_AUTH exchange would fail. This issue is also discussed in detail in [I-D.ietf-ipsecme-child-pfs-info].

10. Security Considerations

The optimized rekey removes sending unnecessary new parameters that originally would have to be validated against the original parameters. In that sense, this optimization enhances the security of the rekey process by reducing the complexity and code required.

11. Acknowledgments

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12. References

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