

# Blended Cryptography: Public Key Infrastructure for Devices that don't Public key

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**Small is not beautiful**



**Not**

**When you write the code**



# PIC 16F88

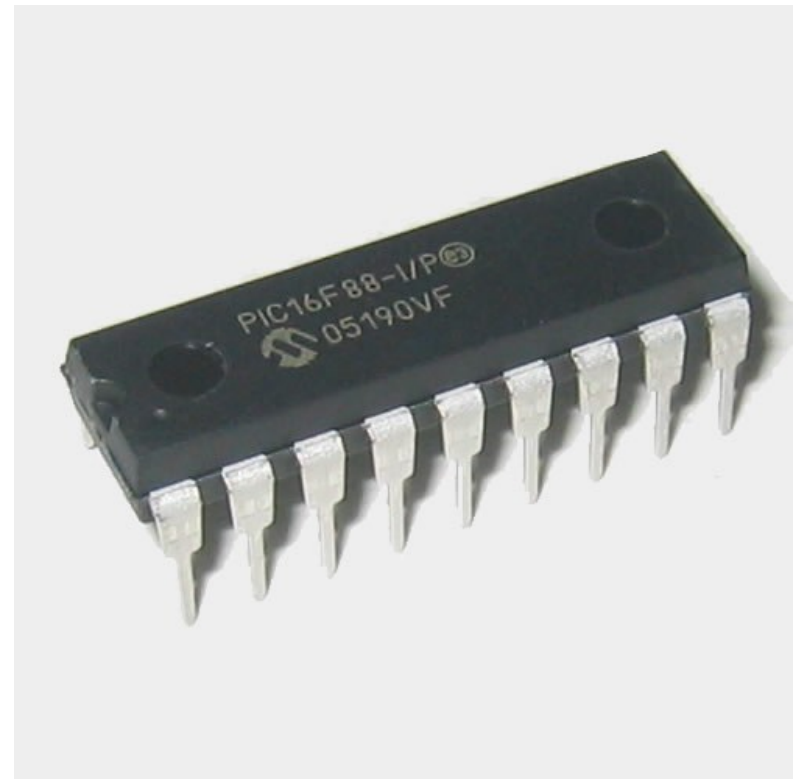
368 bytes RAM

4K Word ROM

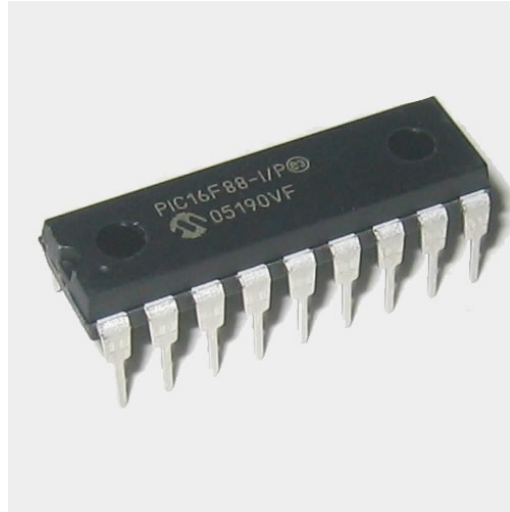
20MHz

RS232/485 serial  
i/f

1kWh in 2,000  
years







**<\$1**  
**(In quantity)**

# The situation

- **Fact:** Can't do Public Key
  - No, really, it can't
- **Fact:** Can't use bigger chip
  - Can't grow out of the problem
- **Myth:** Cannot do PKI
  - Just have to do the PKI elsewhere



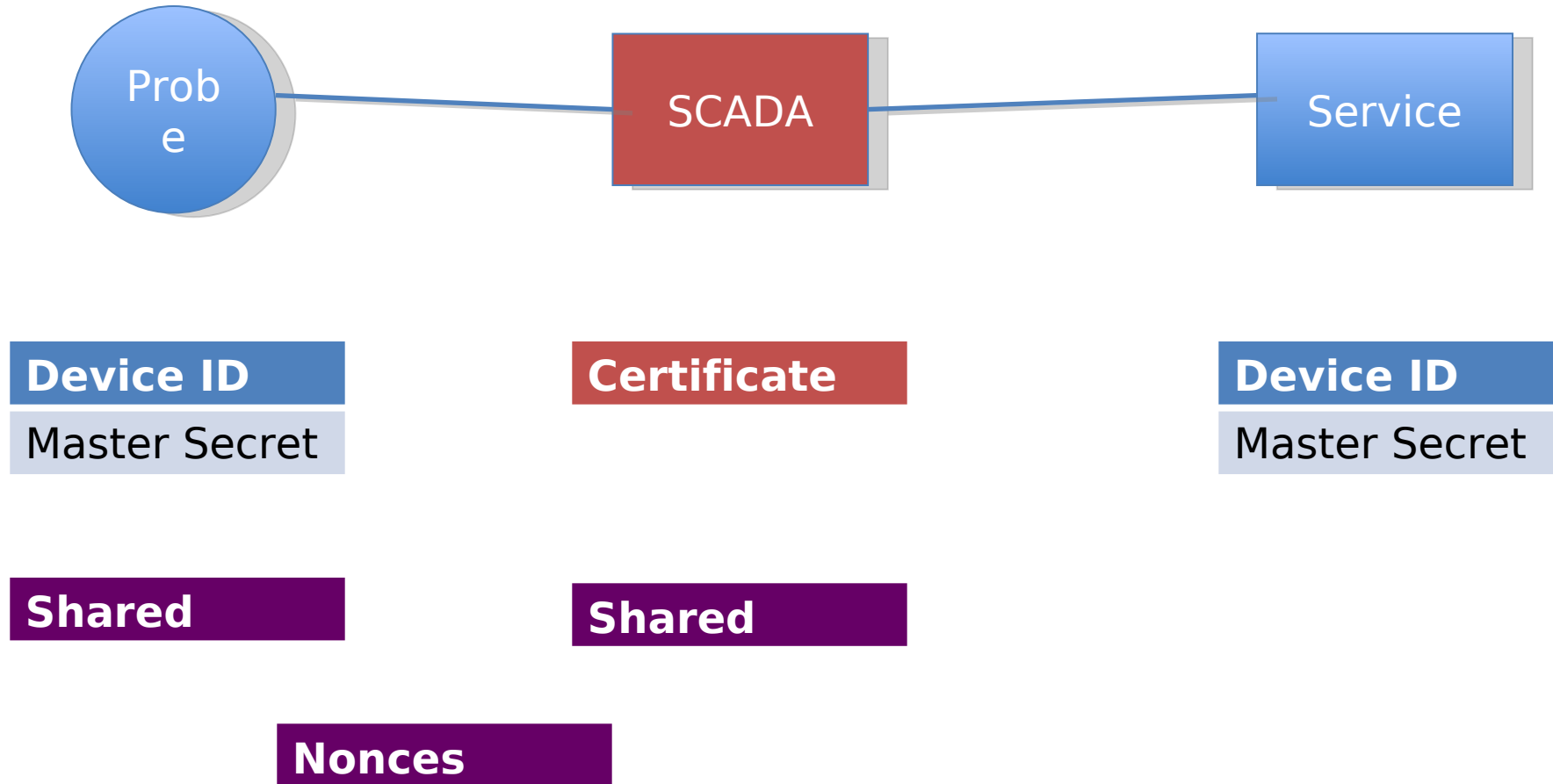
# Why PKI?

# Automated Administration



# SCADA

# Delegated Key Agreement

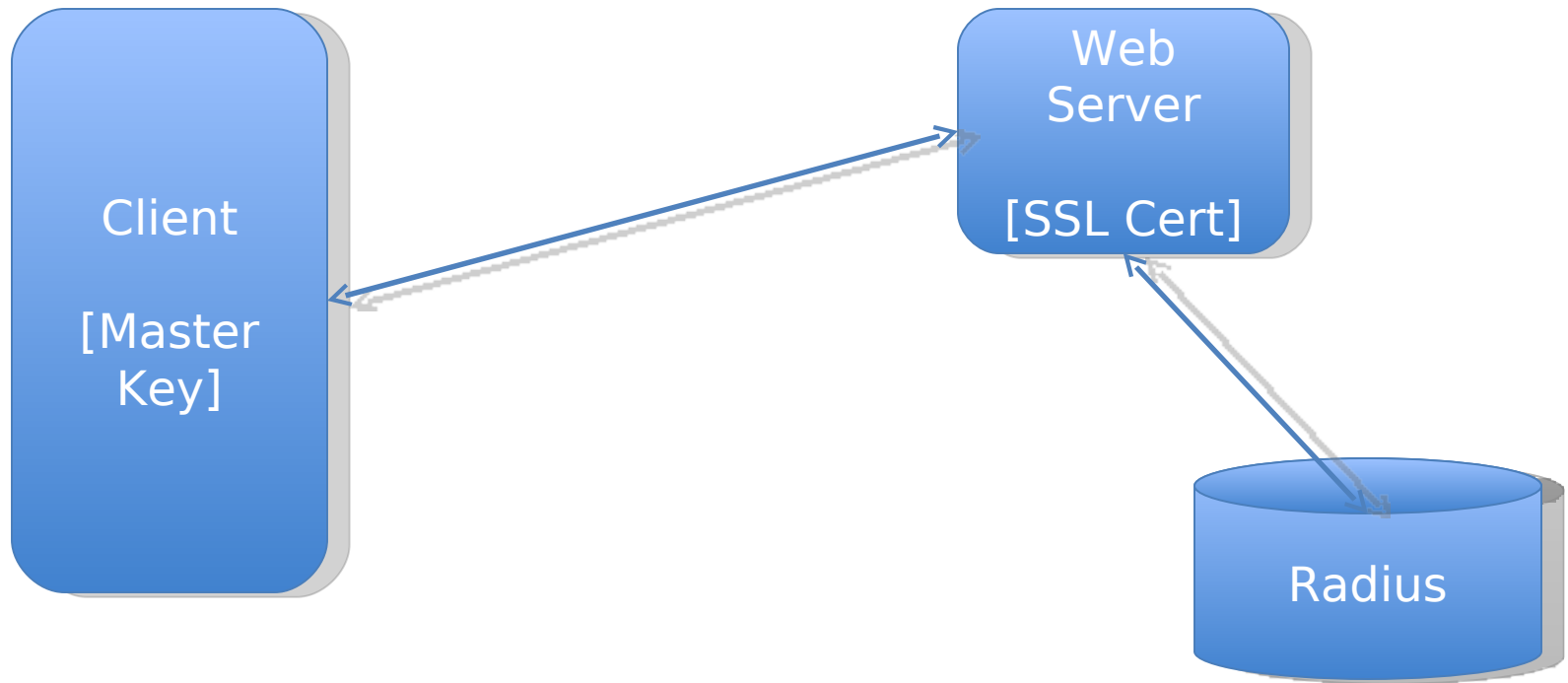


# Mobile [User] Device

- Public Key Capable
- Limited Storage

**Device Authentication**  
**≠**  
**User Authentication**

# Transparent TLS Authentication



Shared Secret = MAC (ServerID, Master Key)  
ServerID = H(Public Key) or  
H(Issuer + Domain name) or  
EV-ID

# Strong Authentication Credentials

- Implement TTLSA in microchip
  - Does not require public key



# Traditional Approach

- Use public key to do all the interesting stuff
  - Use symmetric key for bulk crypto only
- Heavy number theory is impressively difficult
  - Get paper published at Crypto
  - No customer will ever accept it



• Wait for the symmetric key guys to

# Blended Approach

# Public Key Establishes Context

- If:
  - Party A knows the public key of Party B
- Or if:
  - Party A knows the public key of Party C that has a symmetric key relationship with party B
- Provides non-repudiation
  - (Whatever that might be)

# Symmetric Key does 'exotic' effects

- Any random 128 value is a strong key
  - If  $k$  is a strong key then so is
    - $H(k)$
    - $\text{Mac}(x, k)$
    - $\text{Enc}(x, k)$
    - $\text{Enc}(k, x)$

# Conclusions

- Every device that supports RS485
  - Can support strong cryptography
  - Can leverage PKI
    - Even if the device itself can't
- Blended Cryptography allows exotic effects
  - Without exotic public key