



ARINC 858 introduction
AEEC DLK – ATN/IPS joint session

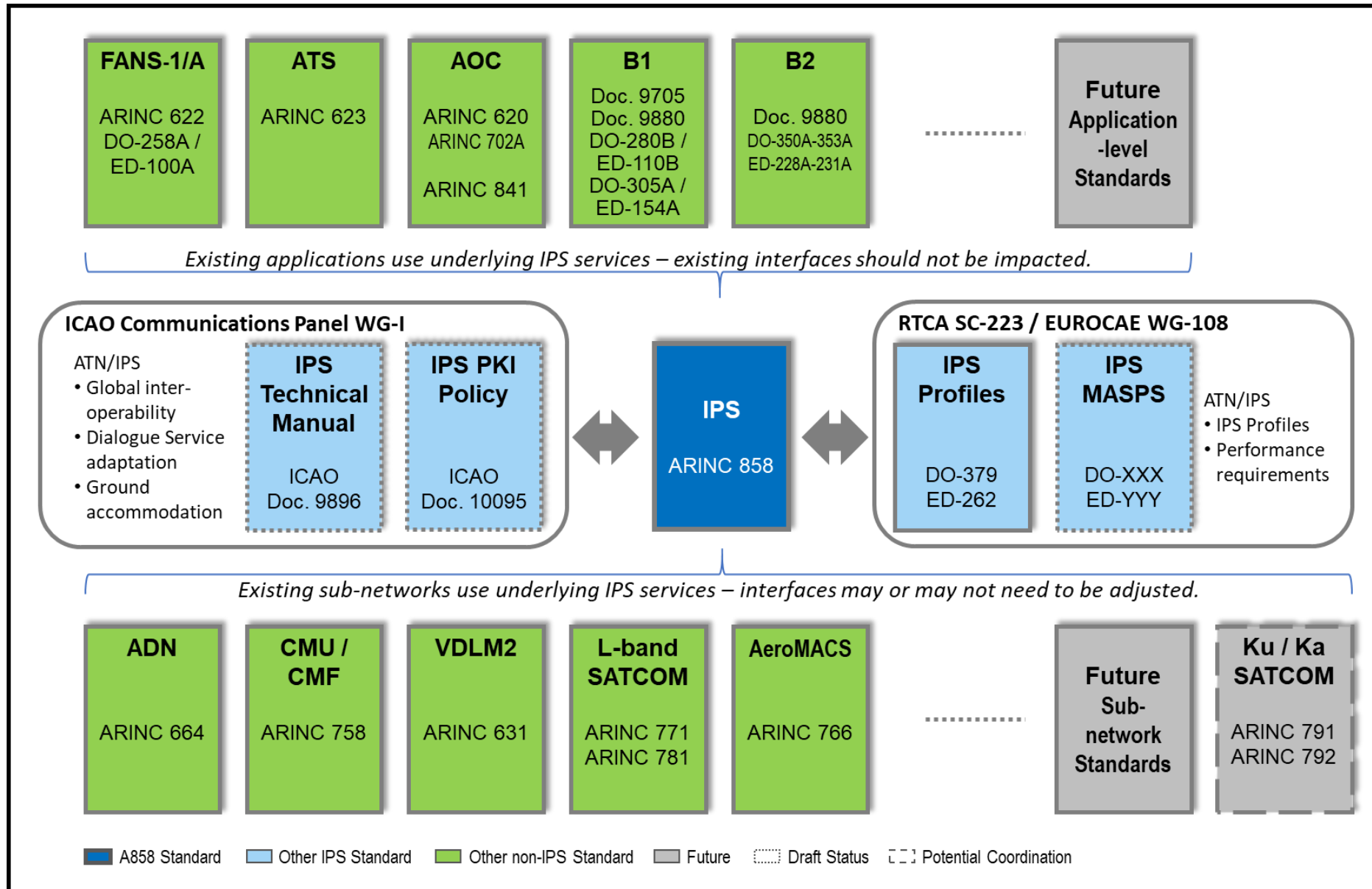
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June 2021

AIRBUS

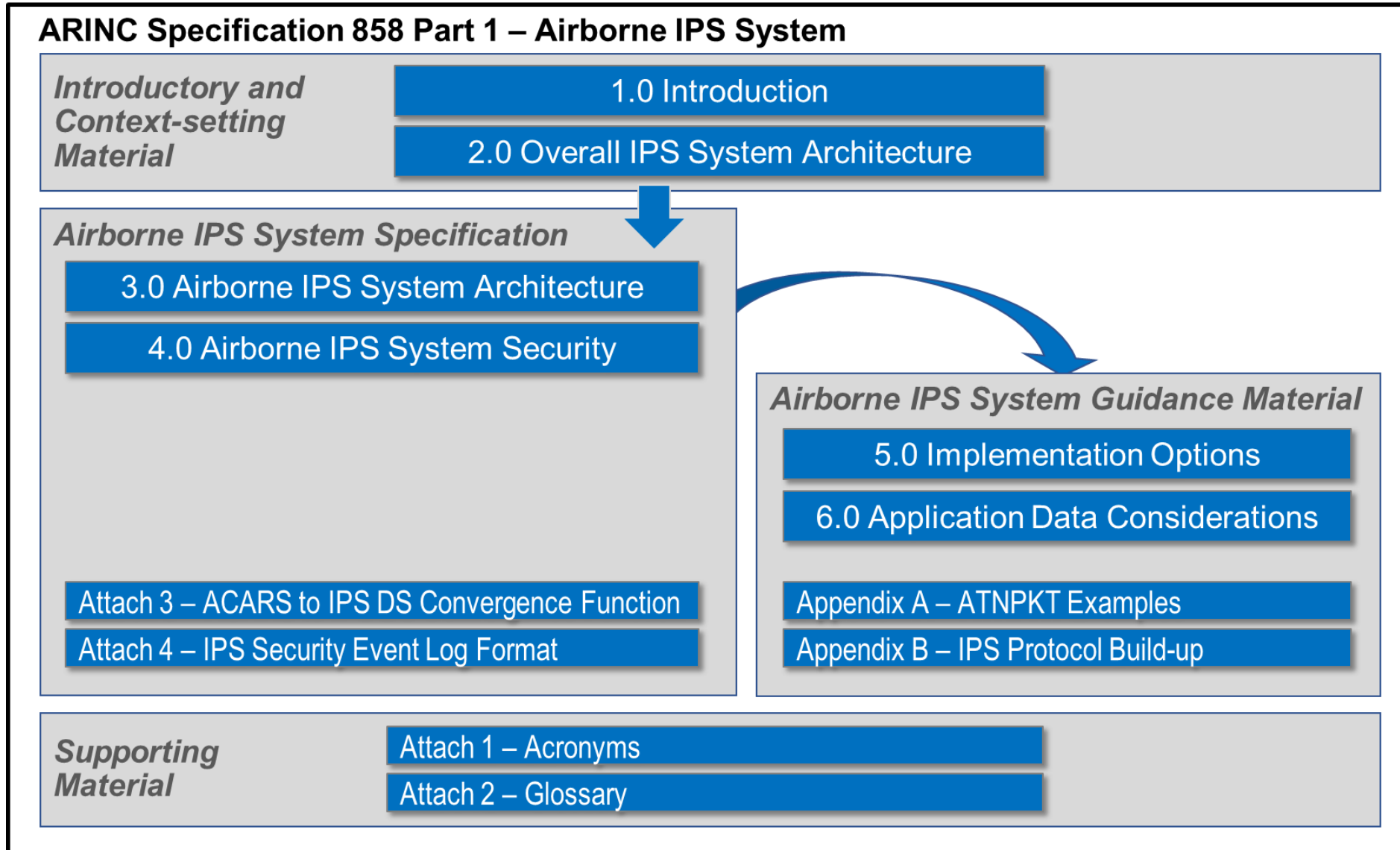


ARINC 858 introduction – links with other standards

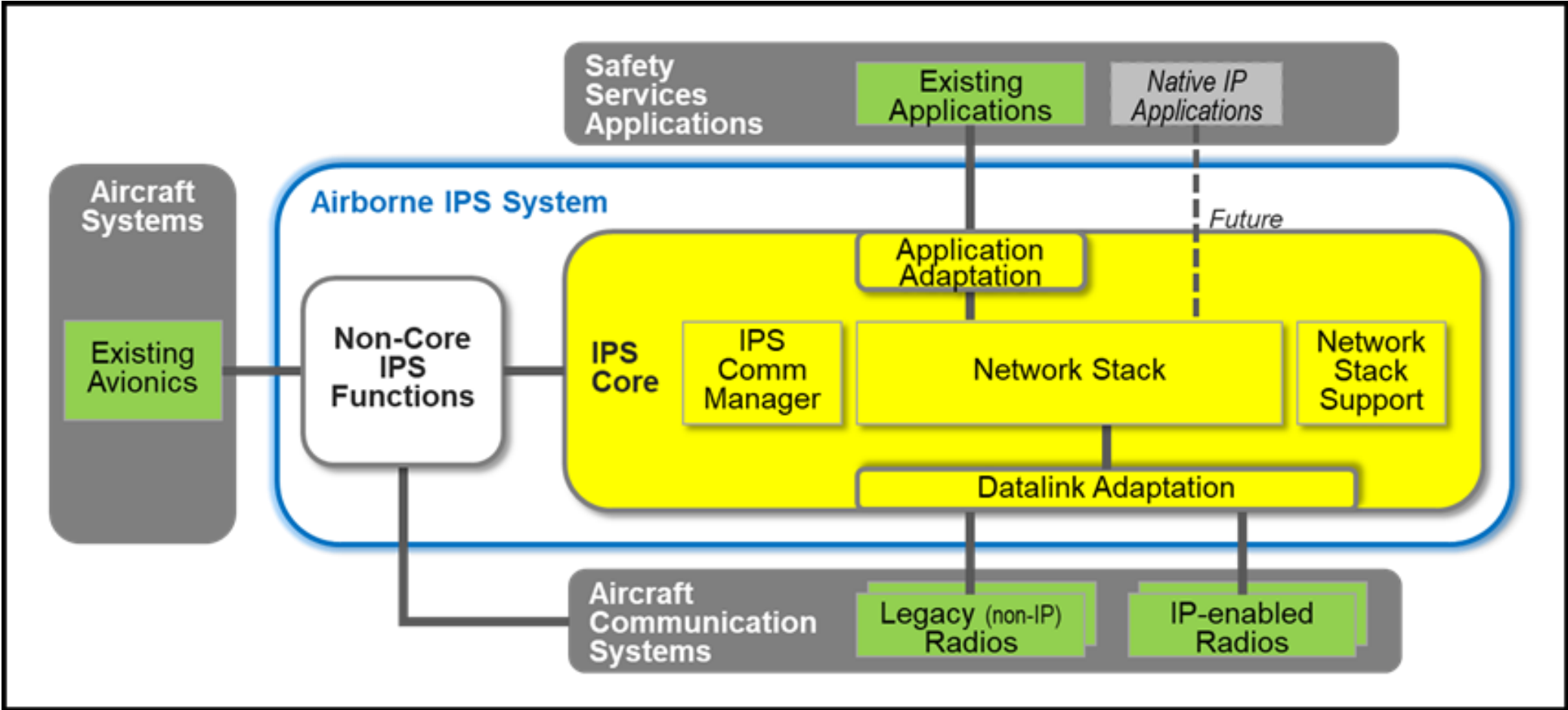
Standards Groups Relationship to IPS



ARINC specification 858 Part 1 – Airborne IPS System



Airborne IPS system / « IPS Core » high level view





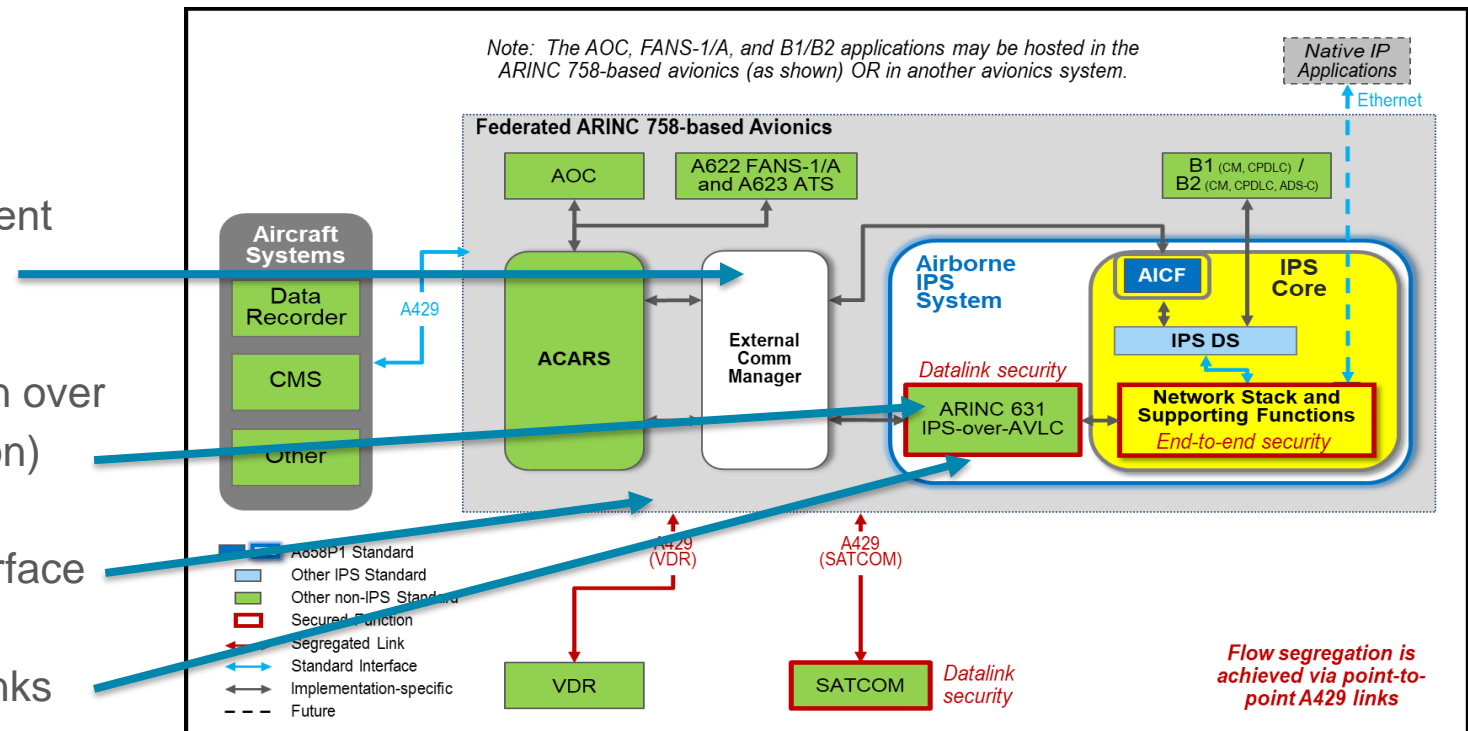
ARINC 858 air-ground links interfaces – security considerations

ARINC 858 and radio interfaces / VDL2

- At the edge of the Airborne IPS system, interactions with « external » systems are identified , in particular with the radios.
- Radio (physical links) are connected to the Airborne IPS system either directly (if needed via an adaptation function), either via an “External Comm Manger” (i.e. when the radio is shared between IPS and other protocol stacks, which is the case for VDL).

ARINC 858 includes:

- The “external Comm manager” component high level description (functional)
- High level concept for IPS encapsulation over VDL (to be aligned with DLK specification)
- Radio management function / radio interface
- Security considerations for air-ground links



3.3.7 Coordination with an External Communications Management Function

« External Communication Management» function:

- Manages Communications/radios in particular for links shared with other protocols
- Distributes radio link status amongst various users
- Manages Radio modes (e.g Voice Data)
- ...

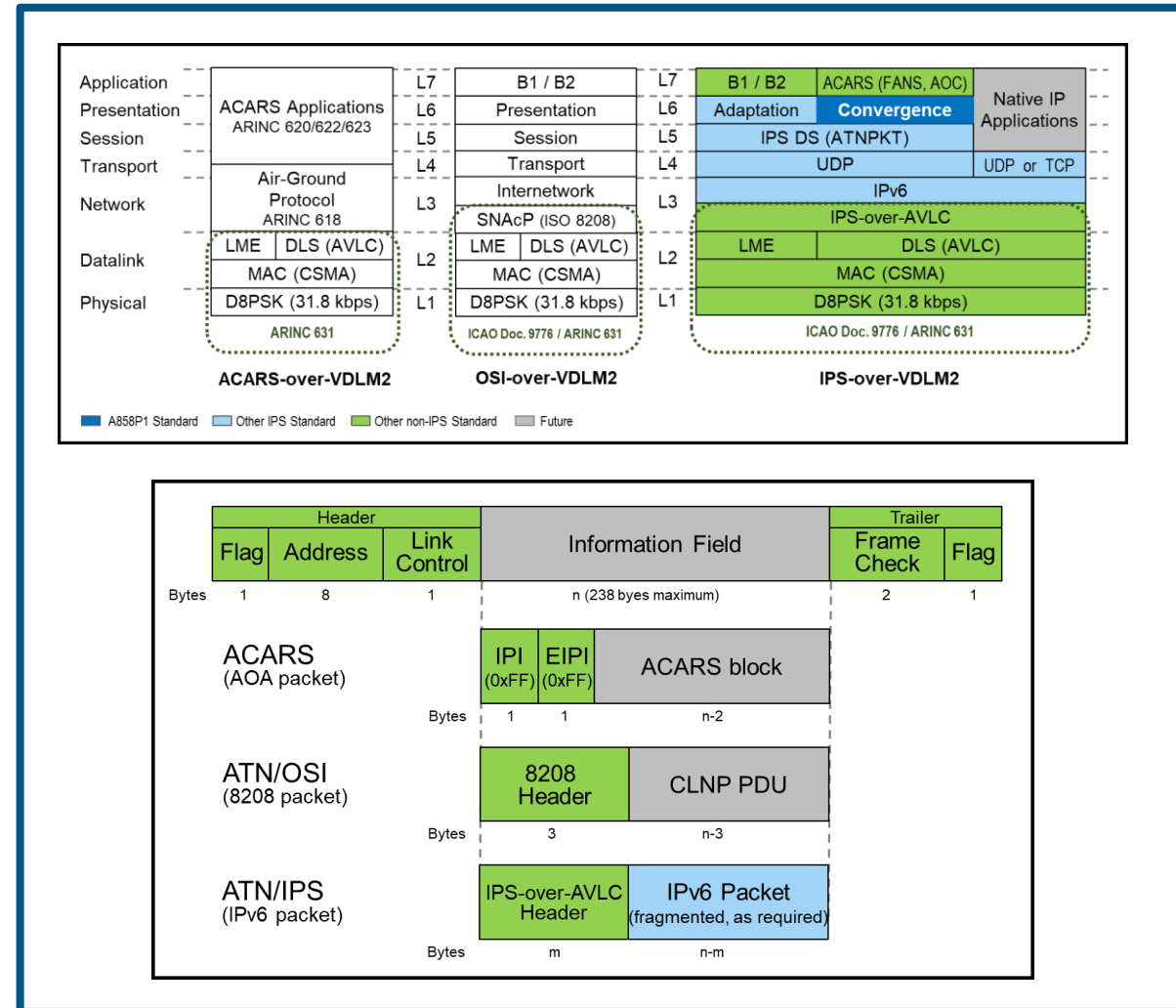
For dual-stacked avionics implementations that support both ACARS and IPS stacks, an External Communications Management Function (CMF) may be necessary for coordinating parallel operation of IPS and ACARS network protocols. For example, the External CMF provides a means for IPS and ACARS communication managers to negotiate and manage access to shared air-ground access network assets (e.g., VDLM2 radios) that are used for both IPS and ACARS communications. For example, the External CMF ensures that FANS-1/A application traffic being sent via IPS over VDLM2 takes precedence over lower priority AOC traffic being sent via ACARS over a shared VHF data radio. In addition, the External CMF provides the IPS Communications Manager with access to functions that may be provided by an existing ACARS communications manager, including but not limited to:

- Link management for cases where that function is not embedded in the radio itself (e.g., AVLC for VDLM2)
- Radio status for cases where the existing communications manager provides the primary interface to a radio, (e.g., VDR)
- Overall connectivity status (i.e., COMM, NOCOMM) that is reported to end users of the airborne communication systems
- Radio voice/data mode switching (e.g., VDR).

3.4.2 IPS Accommodation for Non-IP-enabled Radios – VHF Digital Link Mode 2

Basic principles to carry IPv6 packets into AVLC:

- Specific VDL2 enhancements expected, to implement segmentation/reassembly of IPv6 packets
- Details and protocols to be defined in A631



ARINC Specification 631 (Supplement 9 and later) is expected to include the VDL2-specific enhancements necessary to support IPS-over-AVLC, including provisions for link layer security and segmentation/reassembly of IPv6 packets that are exchanged over VDL2 using AVLC frames. Segmentation is necessary since the 238-byte maximum size of an AVLC frame information field (i.e., between the header and trailer) is smaller than the minimum Layer 2 MTU size of 1280 bytes per the IPS Profiles (RTCA DO-379 and EUROCAE ED-262).

3.5.3 Radio Management Function

Radio Management function:

ATN/IPS includes a comprehensive multi-link concept.

This concept aims at improving the overall performance (latency, availability) by combining several links.

To support this concept, it is envisaged that more data are exchanged between the radio and the IPS Airborne system:

- « Link Up » and « Link Down »
- RF signal quality or similar information

It may also include some « control » or tuning capabilities

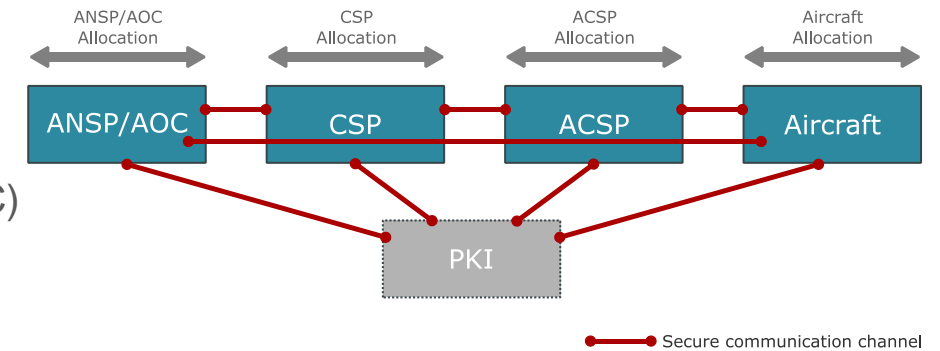
The Radio Management function monitors the state of all datalinks (e.g., via status reports from the Airborne Radios) and the health of the Airborne Radios (i.e., it verifies that no reception of status changes of the datalinks is not caused by a non-operative radio). The Radio Management function conveys radio status to the IPS Communications Management and Health Management functions.

For each installed IPS-capable Airborne Radio, the Radio Management function shall monitor the availability of air-ground communication, i.e., “Link Up” and “Link Down” events (or equivalent), and report to the Multilink Decision Engine function (described in Section 3.3.6.1). Additionally, the Radio Management function may monitor other parameters (e.g., RF signal quality) that are made available by the Airborne Radio, and it may also provide control (e.g., radio tuning) for some Airborne Radios (e.g., VDR). Status and control capabilities are specific to each air-ground access network and are defined in the respective radio-specific standards.

5.3.2.4 Air-Ground Link Security Implementation Considerations

Two secure channels need to contribute to the protection of ATN/IPS:

- End-to-end secure channel on application layer (end-to-end, DTLS)
- Secure channel between ATN/IPS partitions (aircraft, ACSP, CSP, ANSP/AOC)
 - **Air-Ground: Radio security** (“link layer” from ATN/IPS perspective)
 - Ground-ground security



Drivers for this need are

- Outcomes of the security risk analyses already discussed at ICAO
- Expected DOC 10145 outcomes
- Expected MASPS security requirements
- Security architecture considered for ARINC 858

ARINC 858 identifies two options for securing the “link layer”:

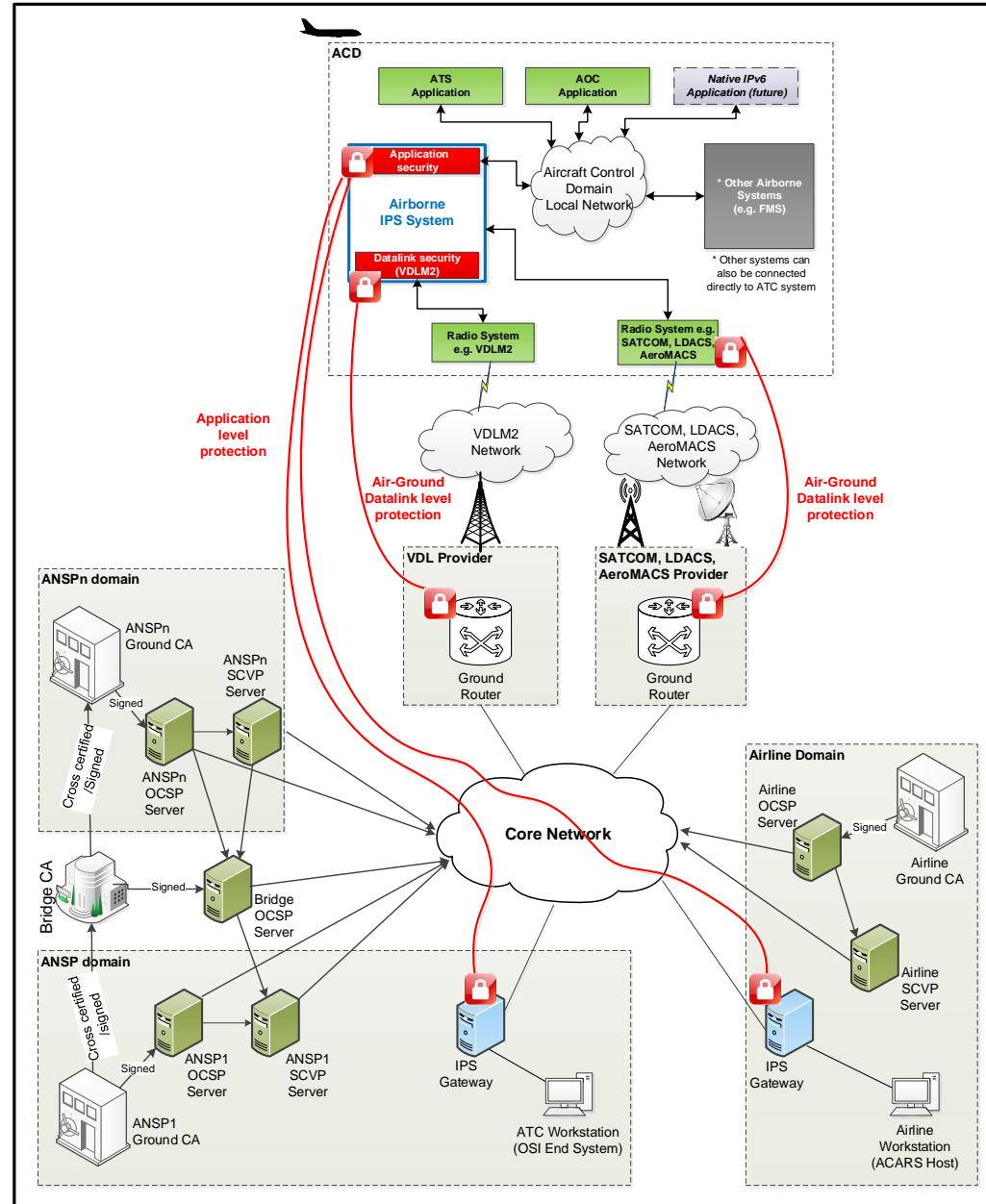
- Implementation at radio system level (expected for SATCOM, LDACS, and AeroMACS)
- Implementation by the IPS airborne system, given that proper segregation is implemented to demonstrate the equivalent protection

Since the communication radios connect to local airborne networks in the aircraft control domain, the security architecture presented in Section 4.0 shows that the Airborne Radio systems represent the first point of entry for an external threat to the aircraft. Consequently, a secure channel between the Airborne Radio systems and the peer radio access endpoints on the ground is necessary to ensure authentication and integrity of air-ground message exchanges in support of an overall defense-in-depth security strategy.

Two approaches to protecting the air-ground communications can be envisaged:

- Secure the radio system itself,
- Ensure that all radio traffic is protected by security measures hosted by the Airborne IPS System.

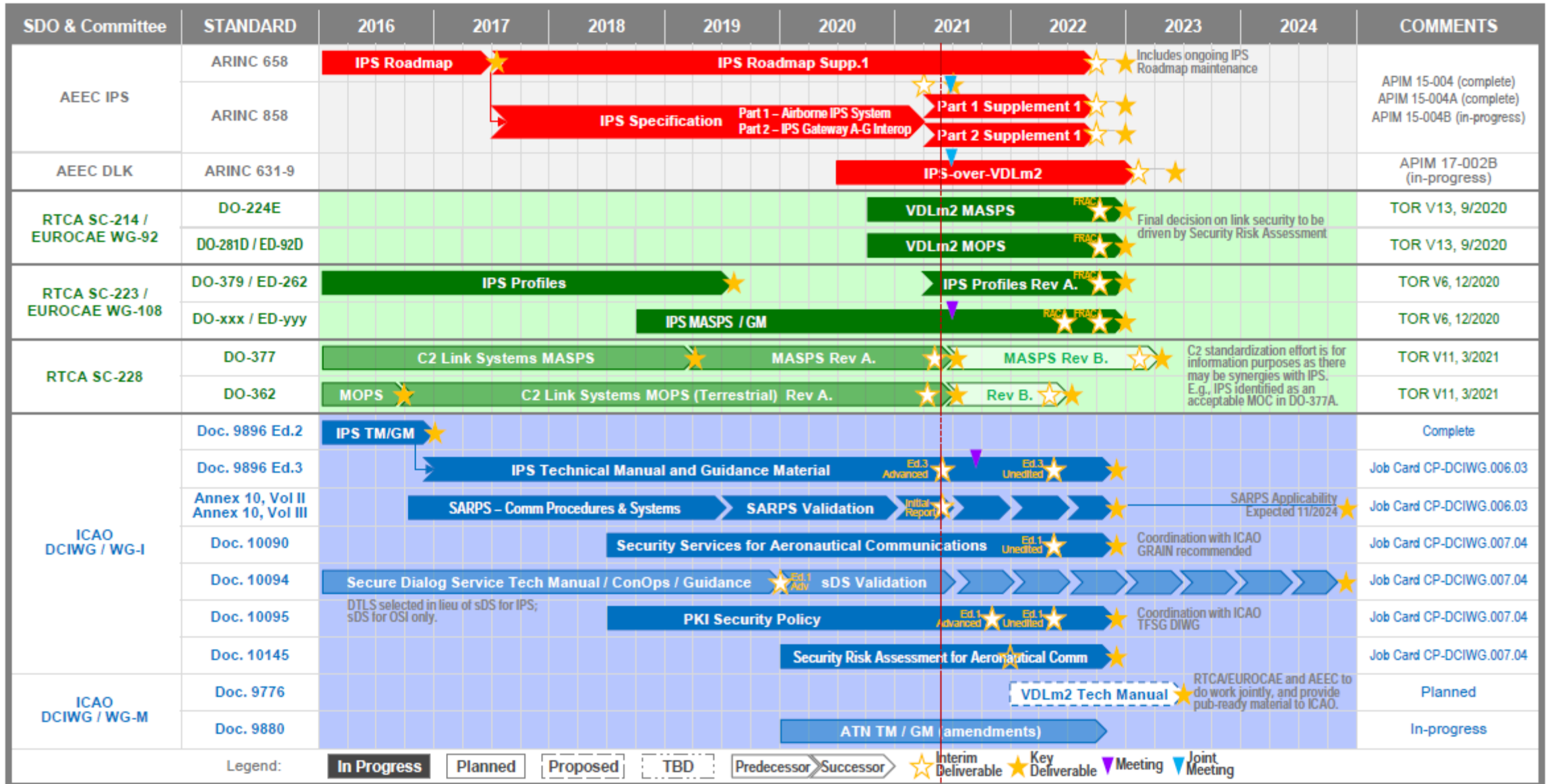
ATN/IPS security





ATN/IPS standards overall roadmap

ATN/IPS A/G Standardization Roadmap (rev. 2021-05-14)



Legend: **In Progress** **Planned** **Proposed** **TBD** **Predecessor** **Successor** Interim Deliverable Key Deliverable Meeting Joint Meeting

Time Now

