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**Open Media Security (OMS) Root Key Derivation
Profiles and Test Vectors**

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Table of Contents

1	Abstract.....	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	Introduction.....	1
1.3	Normative References	2
1.4	Informative References.....	3
1.5	Definitions	4
2	Functional Diagram	6
3	Base Requirements.....	8
4	Additional Requirements	9
4.1	Preliminary SCK Manipulation Function.....	9
4.1.1	Triple-DES	9
4.1.2	AES Encrypt.....	9
4.1.3	AES Decrypt	10
4.2	Vendor Separation Function	10
4.2.1	Triple-DES	11
4.2.2	AES Encrypt.....	11
4.2.3	AES Decrypt	12
4.3	Final Root Key Derivation Function	12
4.3.1	Triple-DES	12
4.3.2	AES Encrypt.....	13
4.3.3	AES Decrypt	13
4.4	Module Key Derivation Function.....	14
4.4.1	Triple-DES	14
4.4.2	AES Encrypt.....	15
4.4.3	AES Decrypt	15
5	Profiles	16
5.1	Summary.....	16
5.2	Profile 0 – Base Profile.....	17
5.3	Profile 1 – Triple DES Profile	17
5.4	Profile 1A – Triple DES Profile with Module Key Derivation	17
5.5	Profile 2 – AES Profile	17
5.6	Profile 2A – AES Encrypt Profile with Module Key Derivation	18
5.7	Profile 2B – AES Decrypt Profile with Module Key Derivation	18
6	Test Vectors	19
6.1	Root Key Derivation Test Vectors.....	19
6.1.1	Profile 0 Operation	19
6.1.2	Profile 1 Operation	19
6.1.3	Profile 1A Operation	20
6.1.4	Profile 2 Operation	21
6.1.5	Profile 2A Operation	22
6.1.6	Profile 2B Operation	24
6.2	Content Descrambling (CW) Vectors.....	25
6.2.1	DVB CSA2 Operation.....	25
6.2.2	AES Vector	25
Appendix A	Test Vectors Python Script.....	27

List of Tables

Table 1	Key Ladder / Content Descrambling Algorithms	16
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List of Figures

Figure 1	OMS Key Ladder Functional Diagram.....	6
Figure 2	Root Key Derivation Functionality.....	7

1 Abstract

This document is identical to SCTE 201 2013 except for informative components which may have been updated such as the title page, NOTICE text, headers and footers. No normative changes have been made to this document.

This cryptographic key ladder standard defines a set of key ladder profiles, additional requirements and test vectors for a key ladder implementation.

1.1 Background

This standard is an extension of the ETSI TS 103 162 [1] standard for a key ladder, by further defining certain aspects and providing test vectors to enable implementers to verify certain aspects of an implementation.

The use of a standard key ladder is part of enabling any television receiving device to receive scrambled television content from any television distribution network, independent of the network conditional access security system in use.

However, use of ETSI TS 103 162 [1], described below as Profile 0, is discouraged as it allows use of undisclosed algorithms and therefore undisclosed and unknown intellectual property. This standard specifies certain processes which are both necessary for interoperability and not specified in the ETSI standard.

1.2 Introduction

The key ladder is a standard for enabling and securing the delivery of content descrambling keys from a source device to a sink device. The key ladder derivation is described in this standard, and is a component of a larger system, referred to in this standard as the Open Media Security (OMS).

The basis of the key ladder standard is a three-step key ladder and challenge-response authentication scheme in which the base key derivation inputs are protected within the one-time programmable memory (OTP) of the sink device's hardware (e.g. chipset). The key ladder is used primarily for the delivery of content descrambling keys while the challenge-response mechanism is used for checking the integrity and authenticity of sink devices as well as messages arriving from a source.

The key ladder standard is designed to support dynamic substitution and replacement of either sink or source device in a manner that maintains the security and integrity of the underlying content distribution network. The standard enables the portability of sink devices between content distribution networks by permitting the field upgradeability of sink devices to work with previously unknown source devices. The standard also enhances the capability