DLE-7050 Synchronous / Asynchronous Data Encryptor

DACE *Mark XII* TCC-Proprietary Encryption Algorithm

180-bit Data Encryption



Multi-Mode Digital Data Encryptor supporting Multiple Data Protocols and Electrical Interfaces

Available Interface Variants Include:

- » RS-232C / V.24
- CEPT E1 / G.703 (2,048kbps)
- ➢ US (ANSI) T1 (1,544kbps)

APPLICATIONS

Available versions of the DLE-7050 support a wide variety of interfaces, data rates, and communications protocols.

CEPT E1 (G.703) and ANSI T1 (T1.403) units operate as 'frame sensitive' data encryptors, encrypting only the payload data leaving frame signaling information unencrypted. This supports installations where network devices or other higher order multiplexer devices need to see unencrypted framing information.

When configured for operation with RS-232 equipment, the DLE-7050 performs as a synchronous, 'bulk' data encryptor. Operation on asynchronous RS-232 data connections is also supported where the start and stop bits are left plaintext, but the payload data is encrypted in bulk data encryption fashion. Half duplex versions of the asynchronous RS-232 DLE-7050 are also available.

The DLE-7050's rugged design allows it to be inserted into many environments where commercial grade devices would not survive. Unit set-up may be performed using an attached data terminal, or via the unit's front panel controls and liquid crystal display.

DATA ENCRYPTION

The DLE-7050 uses dual, independent, bi-directional encryption engines incorporating TCC's proprietary, hardware (ASIC) based *DACE Mark XII* encryption algorithm. This ASIC chip delivers highly non-linear, non error propagating key generation fully supporting all of the interface options and data rates noted above.

Two menu-selectable methods of key management are supported: (a) manually distributed traffic keys (called 'Master Keys'), or (b) manually distributed key encrypting keys ('KEKs') used to encrypt locallygenerated traffic keys ('Session Keys') over the established data link between two data encryptor devices. The second method is also referred to as 'Key-Auto-Key'.

The DACE Mark XII crypto engines use three different keys when encrypting or decrypting data traffic. Two are 'long term' key variables (the Family Key and the Custom Key) while the other is a 'short term' key variable. Depending on key management mode, the short term data encrypting key (DEK) is either a 'Master Key', or a unit self-generated 'Session Key'). Together they provide a total of 308-bits of key diversity.

- Master Key (or Session Key) = 180-bits
- Family Key = 64-bits
- Custom Key = 64-bits

In addition to the three keys above, a random initialization vector (IV) is generated. After it is encrypted for transport, is referred to as a Message Key. A new Message Key is generated each time an encryptor and its associated decryptor state machines synchronize.

Message Key = 33-bits



Key Fill Device



Subject to Change

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Commitment to Quality

TCC designs, manufactures and supports high-grade secure communications systems that protect highly sensitive information transmitted over a wide range of data, voice and video networks. Government/military agencies, financial institutions, telecom carriers and other multinational corporations worldwide rely on TCC to protect their communications networks.

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