



# Security of Distributed Cyber-Physical Systems with Connected Vehicle Applications

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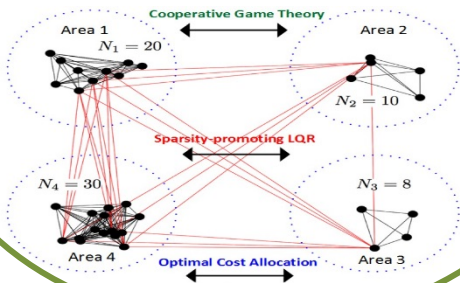
School of Computing  
Clemson University

**CNS-1544910**

## Distributed CPS



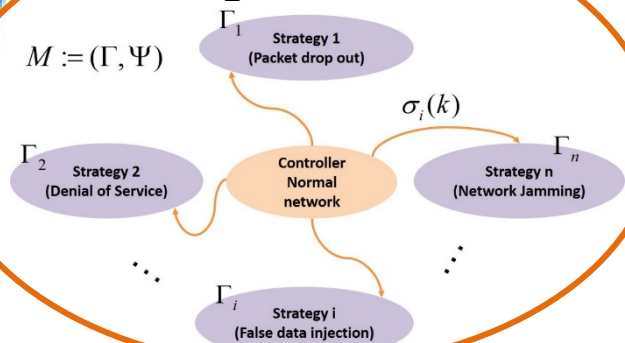
### Game Theory Approach



### Risk Analysis

Cyber-attack identification  
Attack modeling scenarios

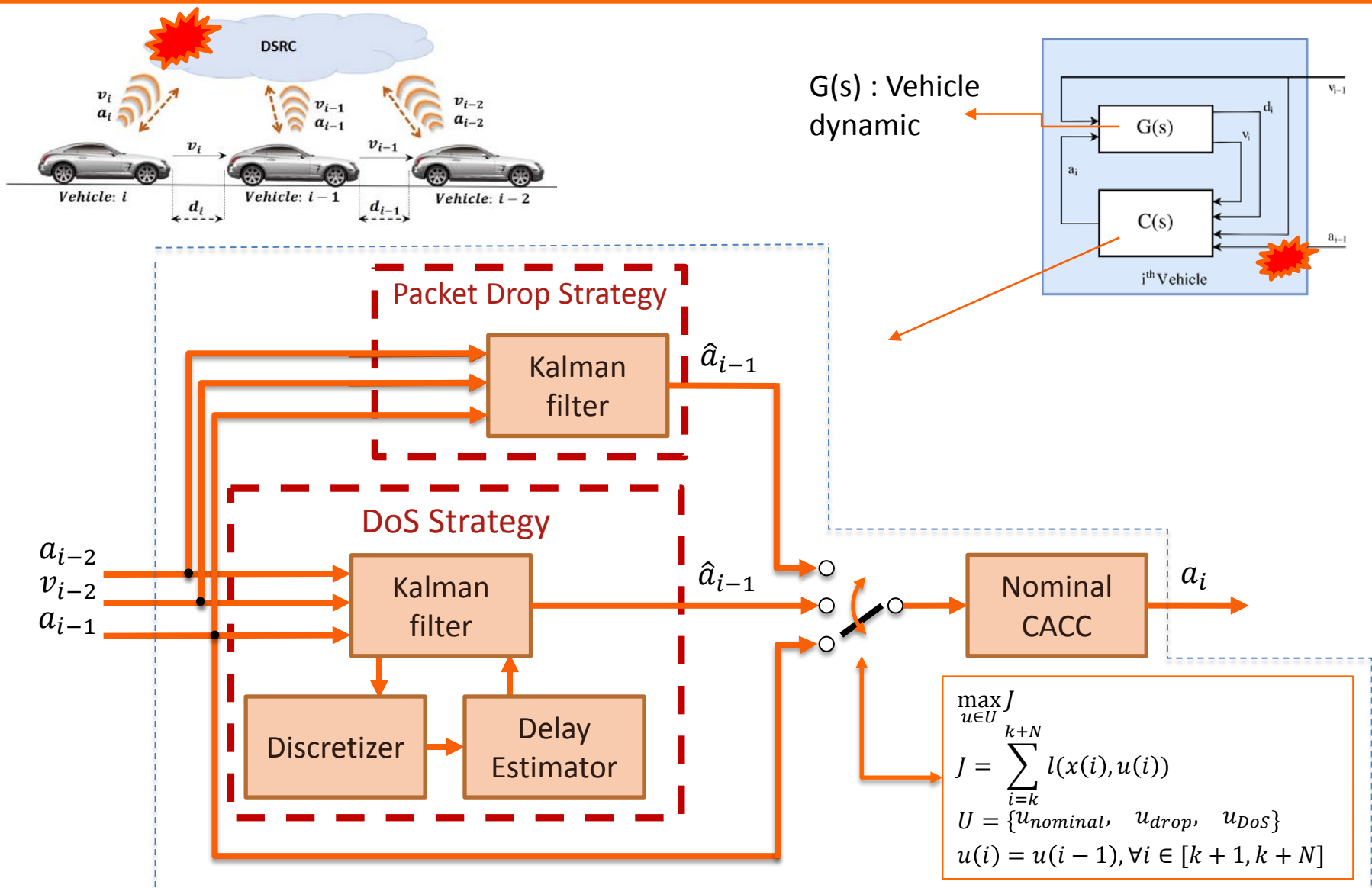
### Reconfigurable Control



Hybrid Observer  
&  
Active Attack Detection



# Proposed Diagnostics Scheme



Z.Biron, S. Dey, P.Pisu, "Sensor Fault Diagnosis of Connected Vehicles under imperfect Communication Network", DSCC 2016

Z.Biron, S. Dey, P.Pisu, "On Resilient Connected Vehicles under Denial of Service", ACC 2017

G.Savaglia, Z.Biron, P.Pisu, "A Receding Horizon Switching Control Resilient to Communication Failures for Connected Vehicles", DSCC 2017

# Simulation Results



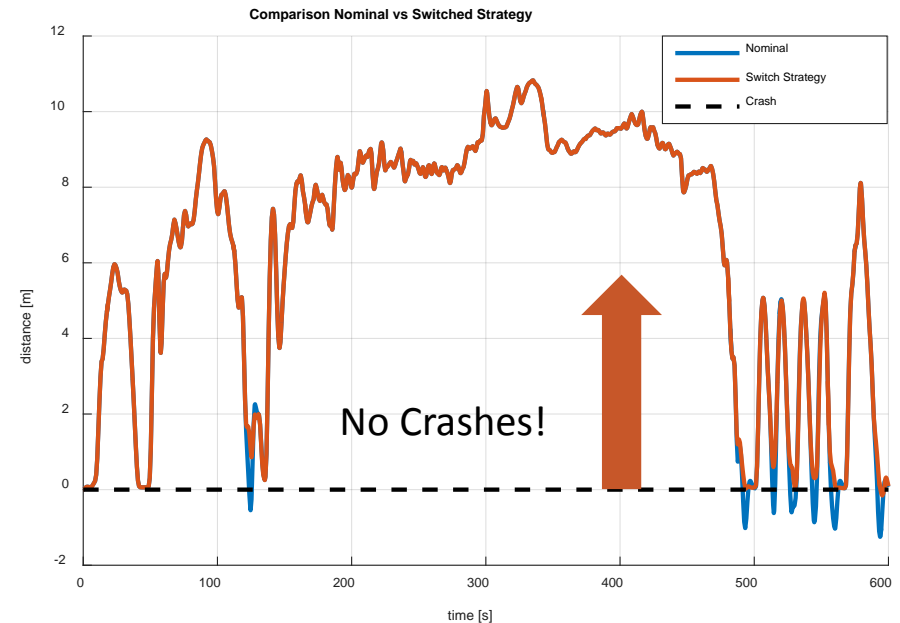
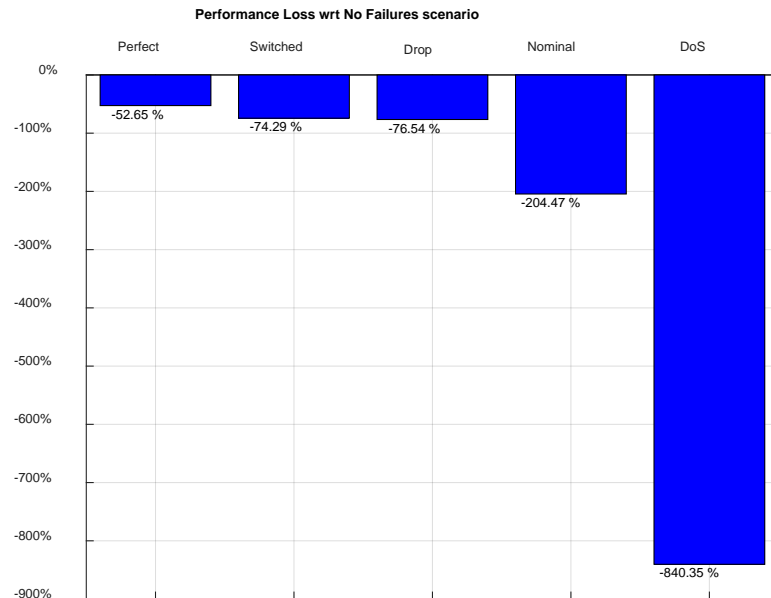
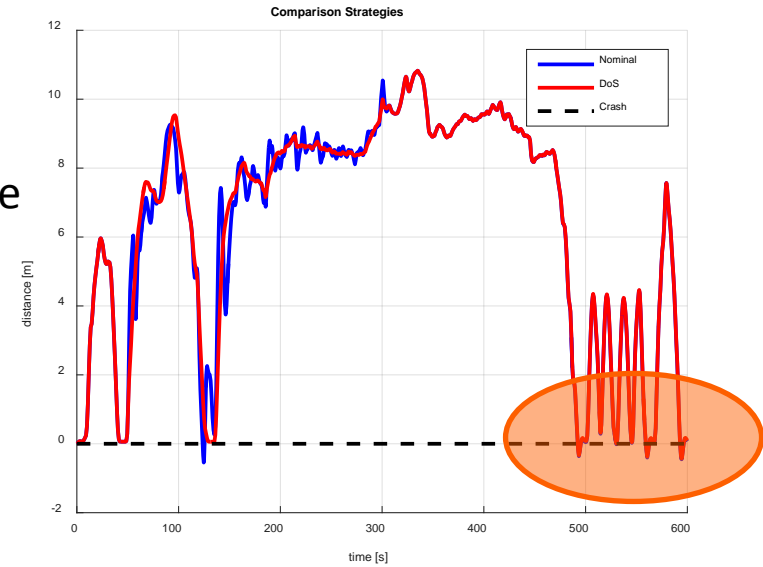
## Ad Hoc Strategies

Each strategy can only tackle the correspondent attack, whilst it fails in avoiding crashes during the other.

DoS :  $50 < t < 300$

Packet Drop :  $400 < t < 600$

RMS of jerk is used as comfort performance index



# False Data Injection (Ghost Vehicle)

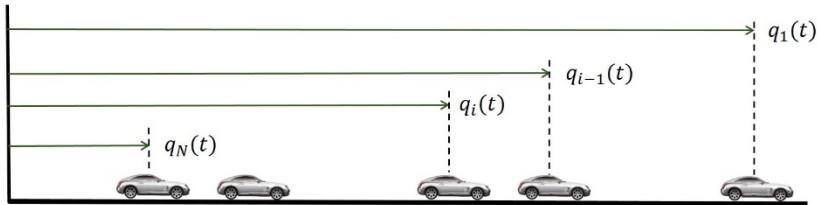
False Data Injection attack is considered as fake vehicles in the platoon of connected vehicles

Vehicles are equipped with CACC strategy and the observer to detect the place of fake vehicles is implemented into the leader of the platoon

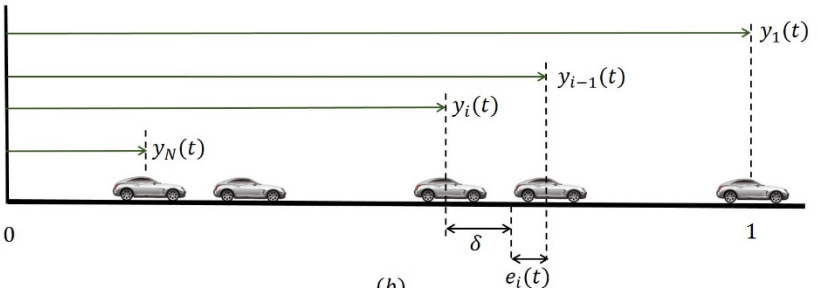
PDE model of the platoon of vehicles eases the health monitoring and analysis

**Objective**  
Detect ghost vehicle injection in the platoon of connected vehicles as false data injection attack

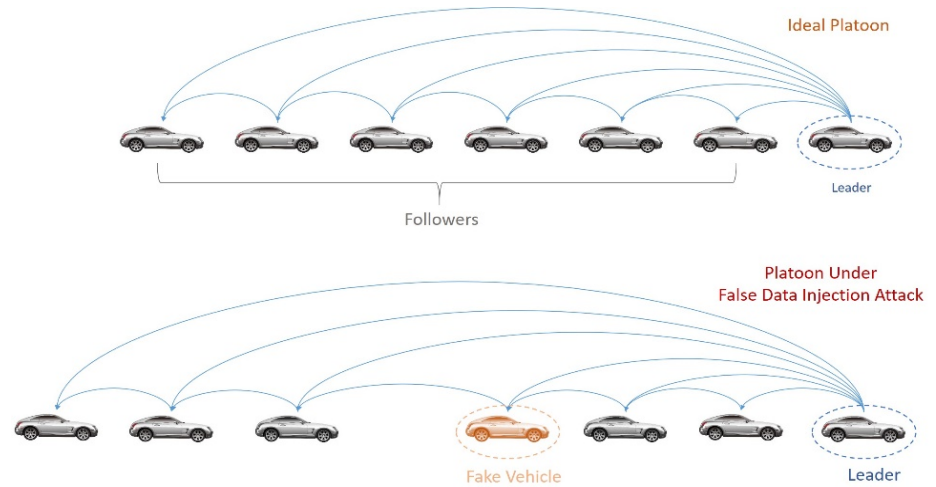
## PDE modeling of a platoon of connected vehicles



(a)



(b)



$$v_t(x, t) = u(x, t)$$

$$\bar{\rho}_t(x, t) = -\rho_0 v_x(x, t)$$

$$u_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{h\rho_0} u_x(x, t) - \frac{k_p}{\rho_0^2} \bar{\rho}(x, t) + \frac{k_d}{\rho_0} v_x(x, t)$$

## PDE based observer

$$\hat{v}_t(x, t) = \hat{u}(x, t) + L_{11}(\tilde{v}(x, t)) + L_{12}(\tilde{u}(x, t))$$

$$\hat{\rho}_t(x, t) = -\rho_0 \hat{v}_x(x, t) + L_2(\tilde{u}(x, t))$$

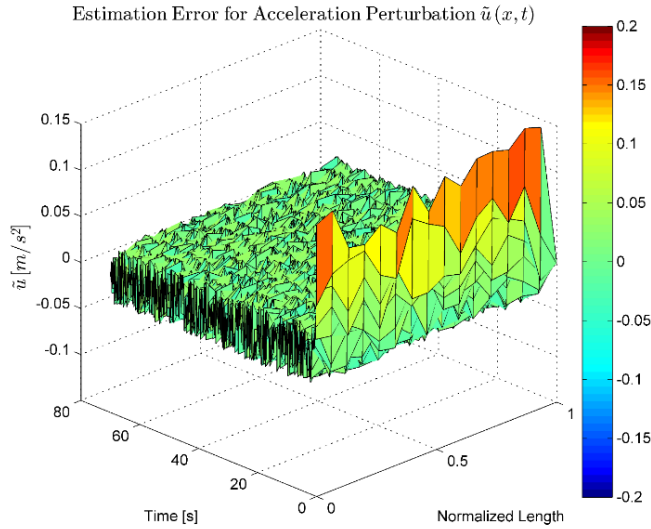
$$\hat{u}_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{h\rho_0} \hat{u}_x(x, t) - \frac{k_p}{h\rho_0^2} \hat{\rho}(x, t) + \frac{k_d}{h\rho_0} \hat{v}_x(x, t) + L_3 \tilde{u}(x, t)$$



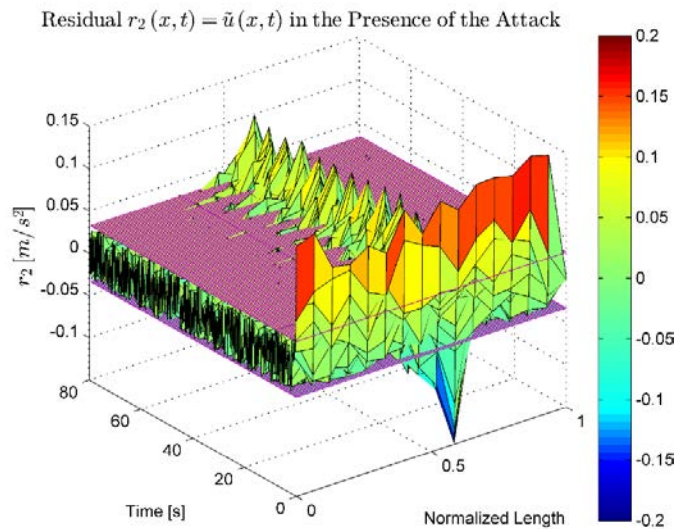
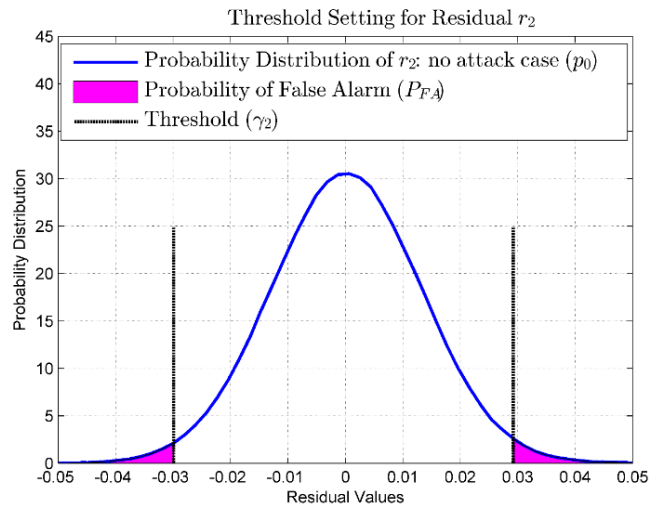
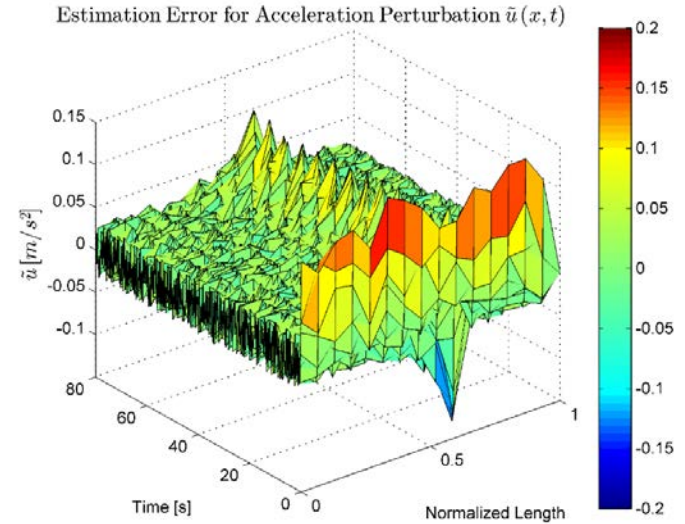
# False Data Injection (Ghost Vehicle): Residuals in the Presence of Attack



## No Attack Injected



## Fake Vehicle Injected

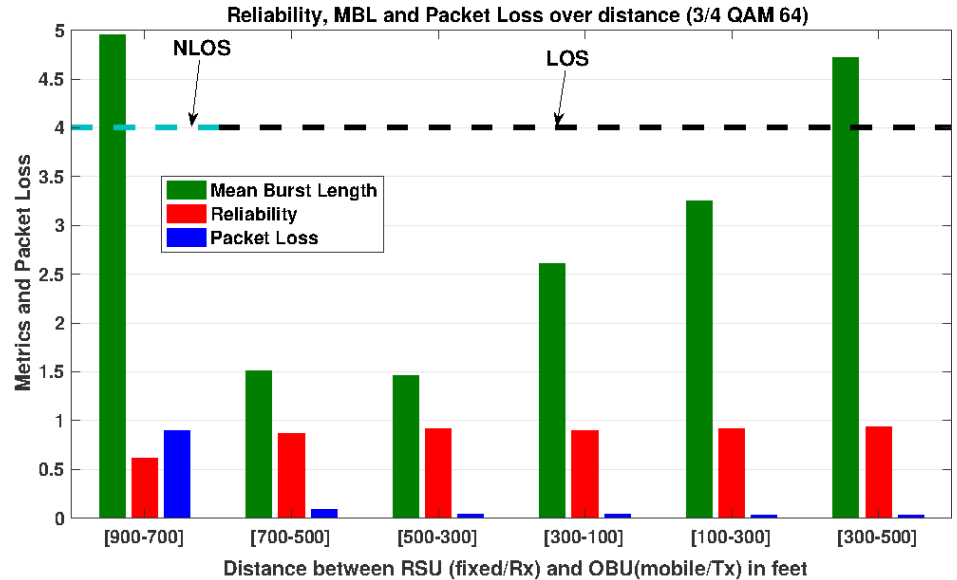
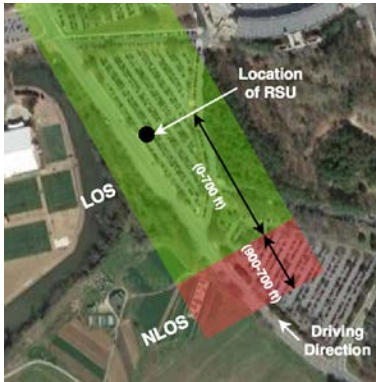


# DSRC Tests performed in US-Ignite Connected Vehicle testbed located in Clemson University



Driving through a region with No-Line of Sight before driving through a region with good Line of sight. Performance metrics:

- Reliability
- Packet Loss Rate (PLR)
- Mean Burst Length (MBL)



## Denial of Service Attack on DSRC network

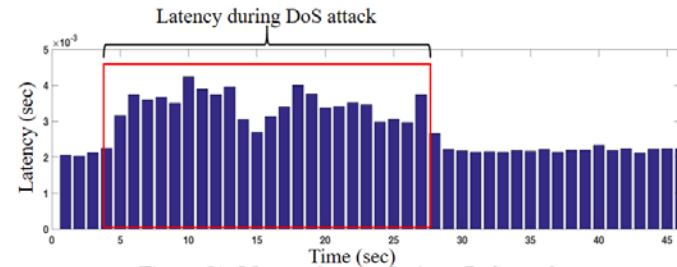
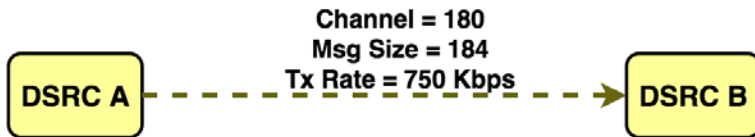


Figure (b): Message latency during a DoS attack

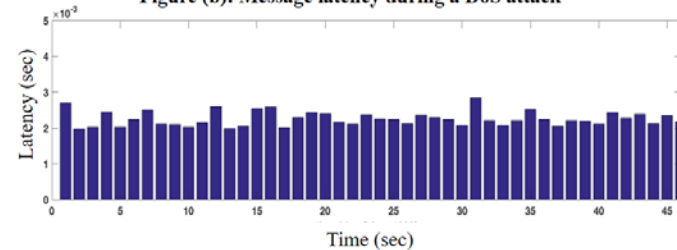


Figure (a): Base case without DoS attack





# Thank you

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