Secure Algorithms for Cyber-Physical Systems

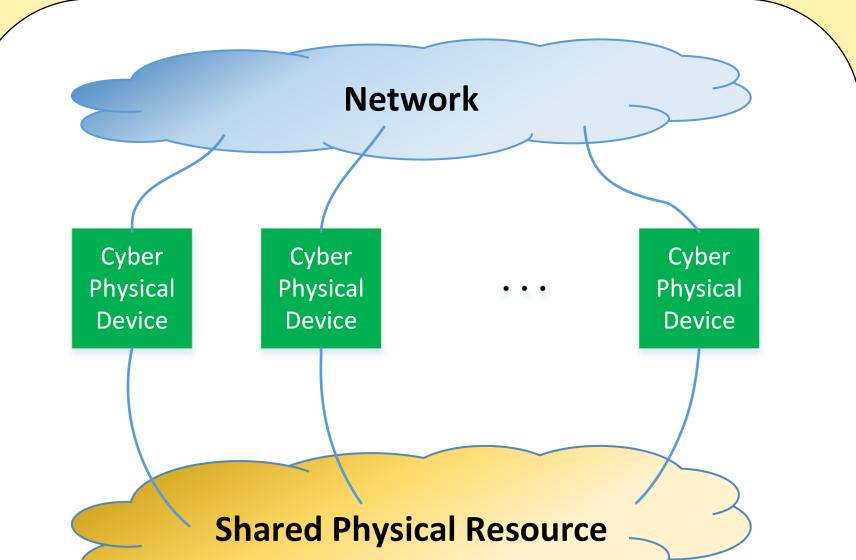
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Invariants for Cross-Domain and Distributed Correctness

The objective of this project is to formulate and validate a methodology for creating secure algorithms in cyber-physical systems. The algorithms must be secure even when the devices do not trust each other.

A typical CPS is composed of many devices, each with both a cyber component and a physical component, interacting in a common physical system and communicating with their neighbors. The devices may be malicious and provide false information or fail to take actions as claimed, or the communication channel may be compromised.

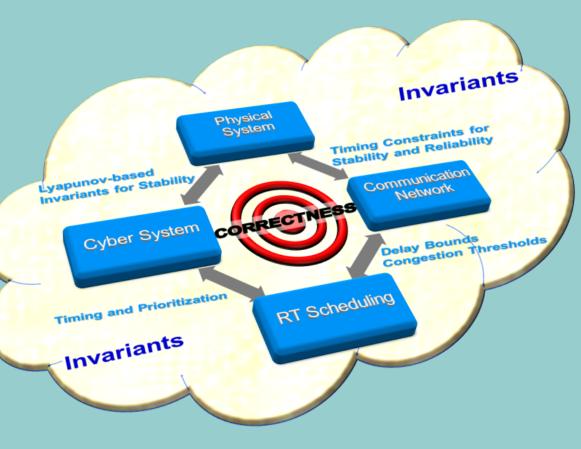
Information flows between devices through both the network and the shared physical resource.



Basic CPS Architecture

Approach

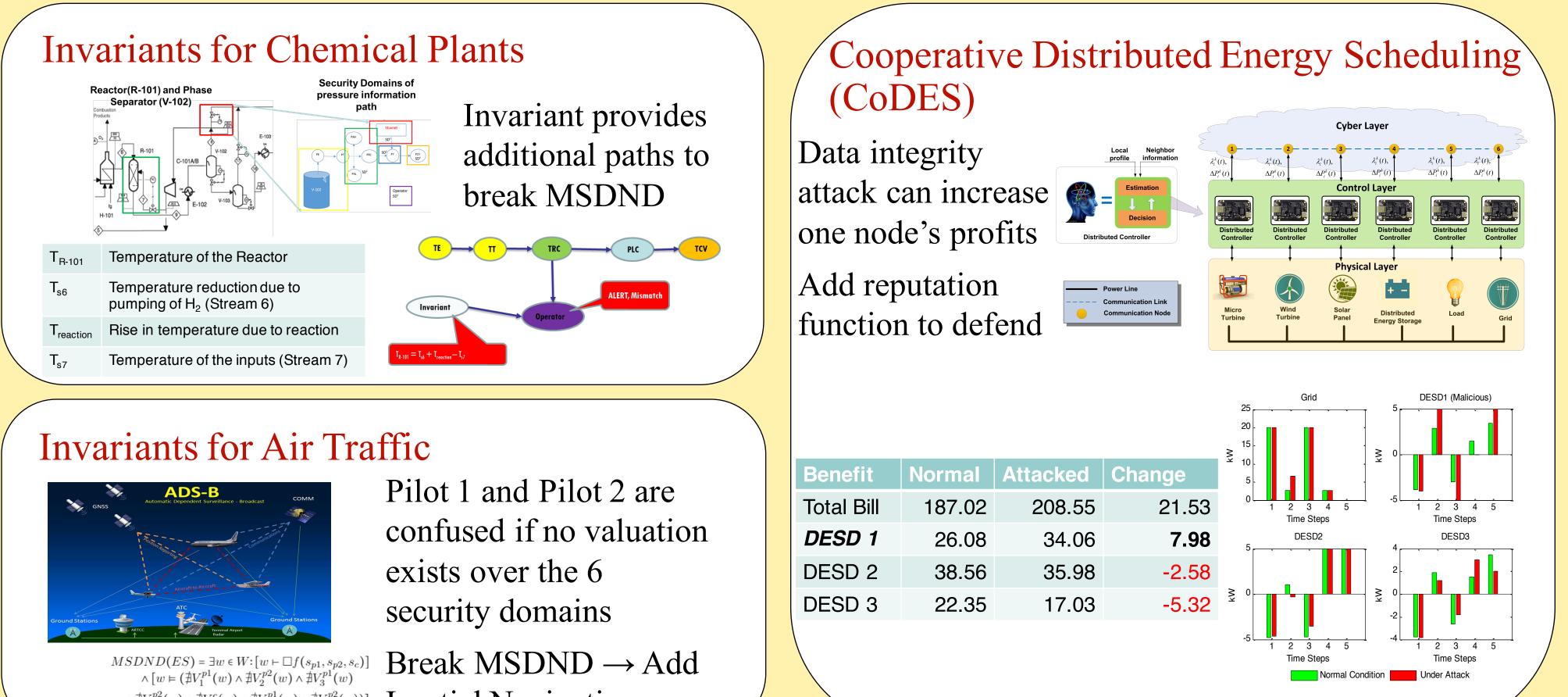
- Extend the Cyber World of logical lacksquarePredicates to the Physical World
- **Domain Experts Represent** Physical Attributes (Chemistry, Physics)
- **Distributed Run-Time Monitoring** lacksquare
- Correctness in the presence of threats and failures

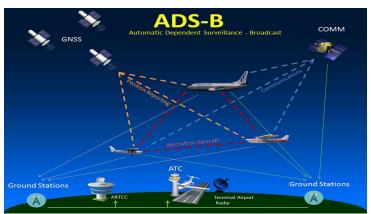


Multiple Security Domains

- Use multiple domain nondeducibility (MSDND)
- Locate vulnerabilities lacksquare
- Valuation functions $V_{\nu}^{\iota}(w)$ return the value of the corresponding state variable as seen by an entity in domain *i*.
- MSDND secure allows an attacker to go undetected.

$$\mathsf{MSDND} = \forall w \in W : w \vdash [s_x \operatorname{\mathbf{xor}} s_y] \land [w \models (\nexists V_x^i(w) \land \nexists V_y^i(w))]$$





 $A = V_4^{p^2}(w) A = V_6^{c}(w) A = V_6^{p^1}(w) A = V_6^{p^2}(w)$ Inertial Navigation

Benefit	Normal	Attacked	Change
Total Bill	187.02	208.55	21.53
DESD 1	26.08	34.06	7.98
DESD 2	38.56	35.98	-2.58
DESD 3	22.35	17.03	-5.32



