Ensuring Cybersecurity via Distributed Online Secret Sharing

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UAVs Takeover the world

- Jeff Bezos from Amazon claims that there is going to be little over a <u>million</u> UAVs in the sky by 2025.
- Facebook wants to connect the world with its project Aquila
- Lots more hobbyists and recreational flying in the open



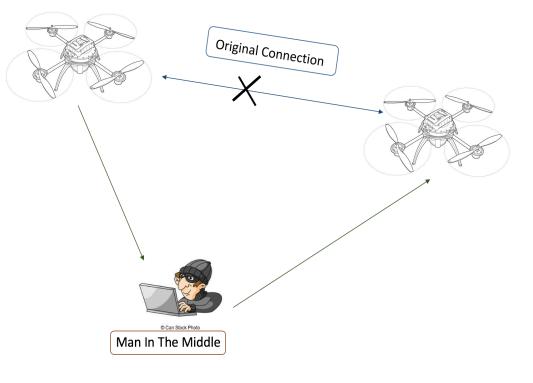
With over a million delivery, service and internet connectivity UAVs in the air, how do we provide safety and robustness to these complex systems against cyber attacks?

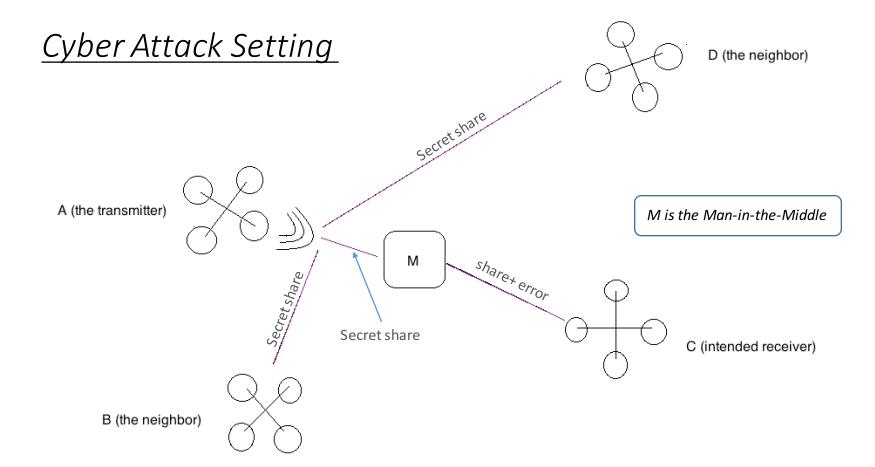
Problem Setup

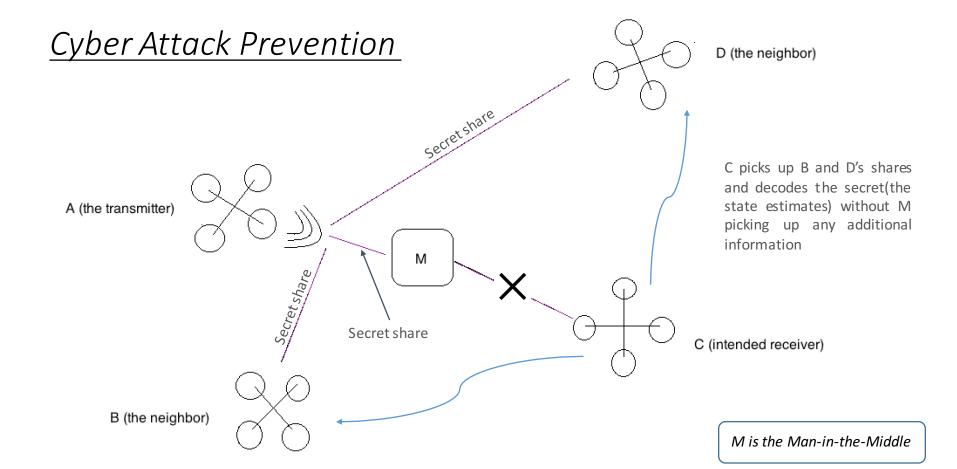
- Suppose we have *n* UAVs flying from point A to point B to deliver goods and cargo, infrastructure surveillance, provide internet connectivity etc.
- The UAVs would communicate states (x, y, z, w, p, r and their derivatives) between each-other:
 - To perform a mutual collision avoidance maneuver
 - To transmit GPS co-ordinates to a remote control center for change of model under increased traffic

MITM Attacks

- The communication links between the UAVs could be subject to Man-In-The-Middle (MITM) attacks in which a malicious agent spoofs the information being sent and/or received.
- Successful attacks can lead to collisions of vehicles, economic loss and bodily damage.

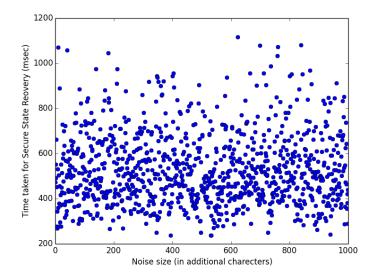


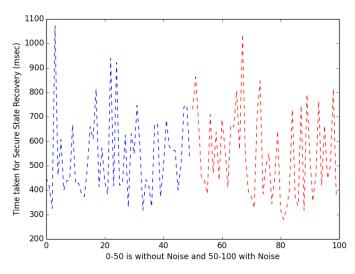




Some Encouraging Results

- We see as expected that regardless of the amount of noise, we attain <u>secure state estimation with a mean</u> <u>time of 532msecs</u> (That's almost 100x faster than compressed sensing)
- We see that the time taken to decrypt the message without noise is very similar to the time taken to retrieve the message via secret sharing
- The message transfer is SECURE and ROBUST i.e. no middle man can crack/ comprehend the message
- We are also guaranteed** complete recovery of the message regardless of the sparsity of the message
- This method can be easily ported into a larger UAV platoon* system using secret sharing schemes





Next Steps

