

## Outline (Meeting 9 Feb, 2021)

- Paper (A) Stealthy attacks
- Paper (B) Mitigation Strategy



# Reconfigurable Pneumatic System

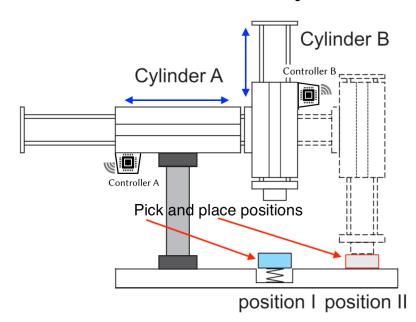
### System's work cycle:

$$\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} -$$

where X+ denotes advancement and Xretracting of cylinder

$$X (X \in \{A, B\})$$

### Reconfigurable Pneumatic System





## Input and output signals

Controller's input and output signals:

Controller A Controller B

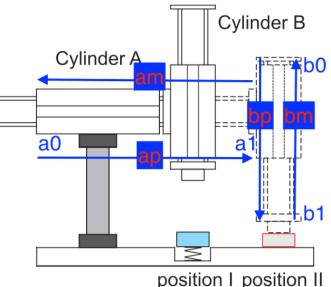
Sensing signals: ao, a1

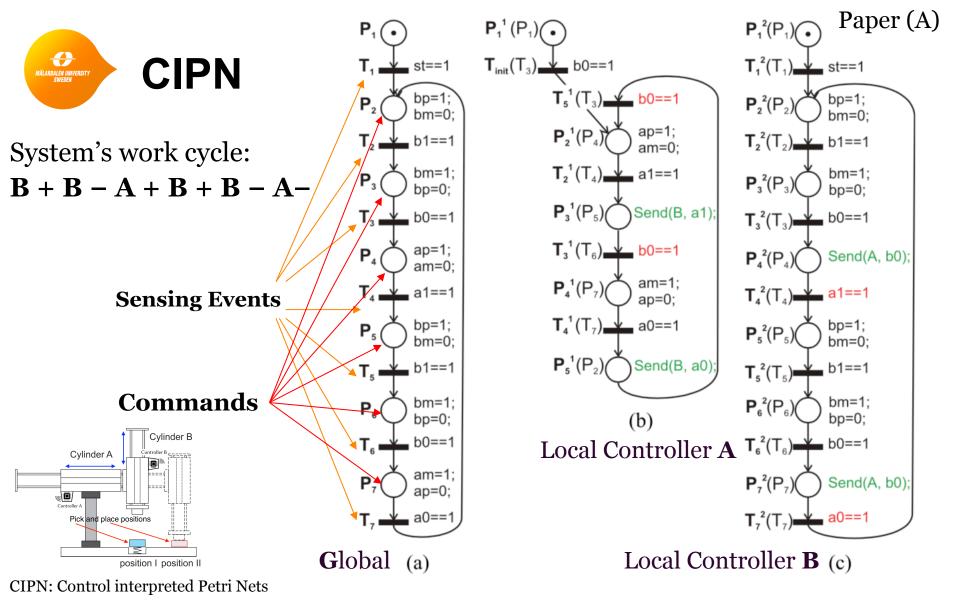
ap, am Commands:

**bo**, **b1** 

bp, bm, st

Reconfigurable **Pneumatic System** 







## Cylinders A and B (FSMi) Controllable and Uncontrollable events

Possible behaviours of Cylinder  ${\bf A}$  and  ${\bf B}$   $(Q^i,E^i,f^i,q^i_0)$  represented as FSA.

Local Controller A and B:

Actuator signals

(Controllable events)

Sensor signals (Uncontrollable events)

- Each Cylinder **A** and **B** modeled as FSA that is locally controlled by a Local Controller specified by **CIPN**.
- Sensor signals assigned to CIPNi transitions belong to uncontrollable events,
   while actuator signals assigned to the places are controllable.



## Controlled loop behavior of system

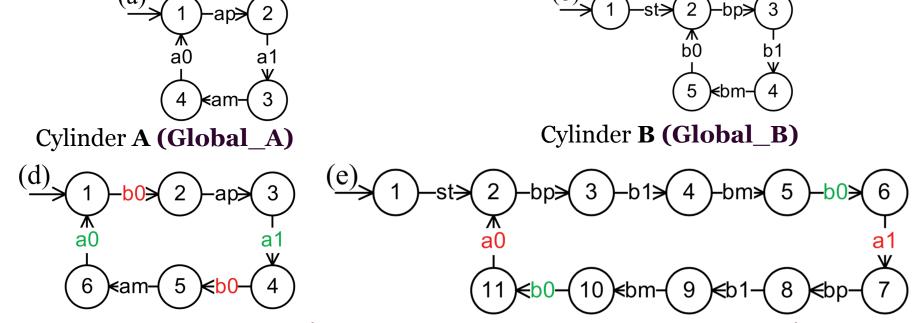
 Each Local controller A and B provides controlled behaviour of the Cylinder A and B through a feedback control loop by imposing a Supervisor.

The system as a whole can be represented as an FSA:

$$(Q^i, E^i, f^i, q_0^i) \times (Q^i, E^i, f^i, q_0^i)$$
  
 $S \times G$ 



## Model of system as FSAs



Local Controller A (Supervisor\_A)

Controllable events:  $\{ap, am\}$ 

Local Controller A (Supervisor\_B)  $\{bp, b1, bm, b0, st\}$ 

Observable events:  $\{ap, a1, am, a0\}$ 



## Modeling impacts of attacks

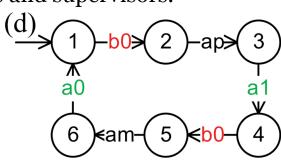
#### Two possible types of attacks:

- Event insertion: A controller Si receives an event before Sj sends it.
- Event removal: An event sent to a controller Si from a controller Sj is not received.

#### Assumption (Stealthy attacks):

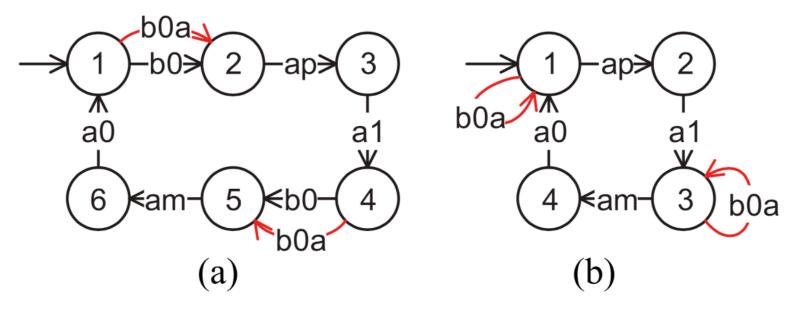
- We assume that the attacker's goal is to affect the performance of the system without being immediately revealed;
- Attacker knows the current states of the cylinders and supervisors.

Simple event insertion can be easily detected. Such as inserting events like **bo** when automaton **Supervisor\_A** is in, e.g., state3.





### Modeling event insertion attack



Local Controller A (Supervisor\_A)
Under attack

Cylinder A (Global\_A)
Under attack



## Model of system under event insertion attack

#### The model of the system under such attack

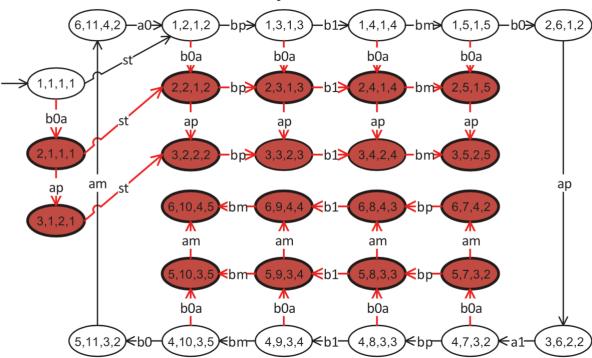
state(x, y, z, u)

X: Supervisor\_A state,

Y: Supervisor\_B state,

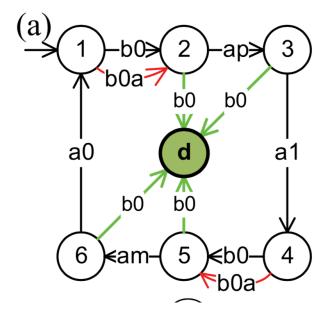
Z: Global\_A state,

U: Global\_B state.





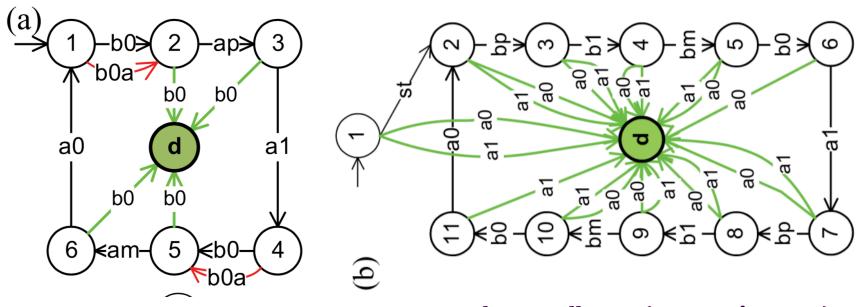
# Modeling a supervisor integrated with a detected state



Local Controller A (Supervisor\_A)
Integrated with a detect state



# Modeling a supervisor integrated with a detected state



Local Controller A (Supervisor\_A)
Integrated with a detect state

Local Controller B (Supervisor\_B)
Integrated with a detect state



# Identification of undesired system behavior

The question is whether the system under attack will lead to a catastrophic damage before the attack is revealed.

Two **situations** that endanger the quality of the process in Reconfigurable Pneumatic System:

- (CD1)- Cylinder B enters position II from horizontal direction,
- (CD2)- Cylinder B **leaves** position II in **horizontal direction**.

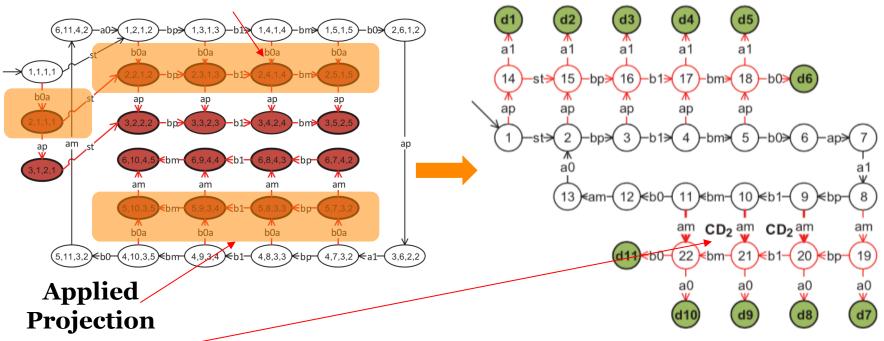
CD1 and CD are presented as **events strings** set.

$CD_1$	$w_{c,1}^1 = w_{r1}(ama0ap)^*bp, w_{c,2}^1 = w_{r1}(amap)^*bp$ where $w_{r1} = w_rbpb1bmb0ap(a1ama0ap)^*$
$CD_2$	$w_{c,1}^2 = w_{r2}am, \ w_{c,2}^2 = w_{r2}b1am, \ w_{c,3}^2 = w_{r2}b1bmam$ where $w_{r2} = w_rbpb1bmb0apa1bp(b1bmb0bp)^*$



### Late Detection (Stealthy attacks)

#### **Unobservable events**



CD<sub>2</sub>  $w_{c,1}^2 = w_{r2}am$ ,  $w_{c,2}^2 = w_{r2}b1am$ ,  $w_{c,3}^2 = w_{r2}b1bmam$ Catastrophicwhere  $w_{r2} = w_rbpb1bmb0apa1bp(b1bmb0bp)^*$ damage



## **Attack Mitigation**

### **Target problem:**

Taking actions too late when the attack is detected,

#### **Solution**:

- Formulates the attack mitigation problem as a tolerant control problem under partial observation.
  - Controllable events
  - Defendable events

The goal is to prevent the new system from reaching **unsafe states** while **maximizing the desirable behavior**, which is the closed-loop language without attack.

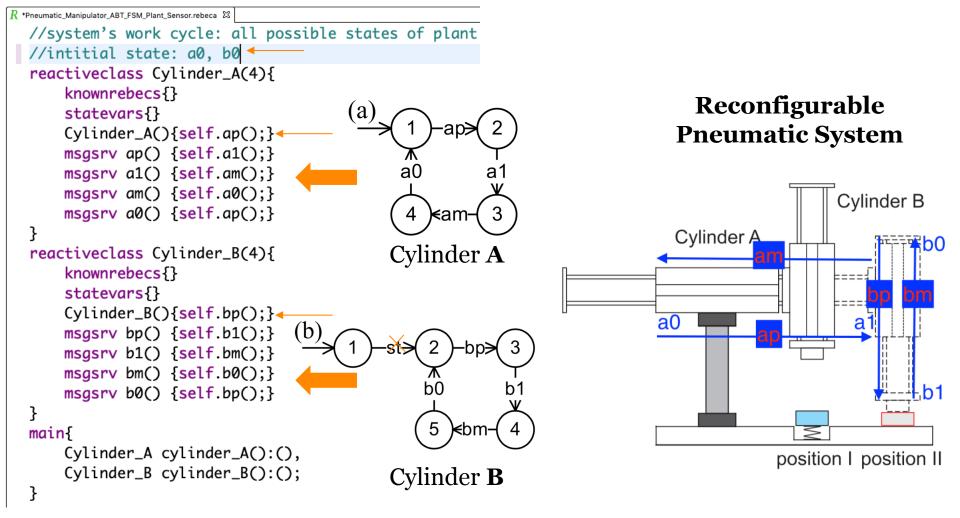


Example



## Outline (Meeting 16 Feb, 2021)

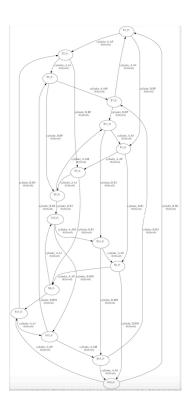
- Reconfigurable Pneumatic System Rebeca Model (Rebeca codes)
  - Plant without controller components (Physical Layer)
  - Plant with controller components (Cyber and Physical Layers)
  - Integrate controller components with detectors
  - Attacks (Event Insertion)
- Mitigation Module (LF code, implementation will be next week )

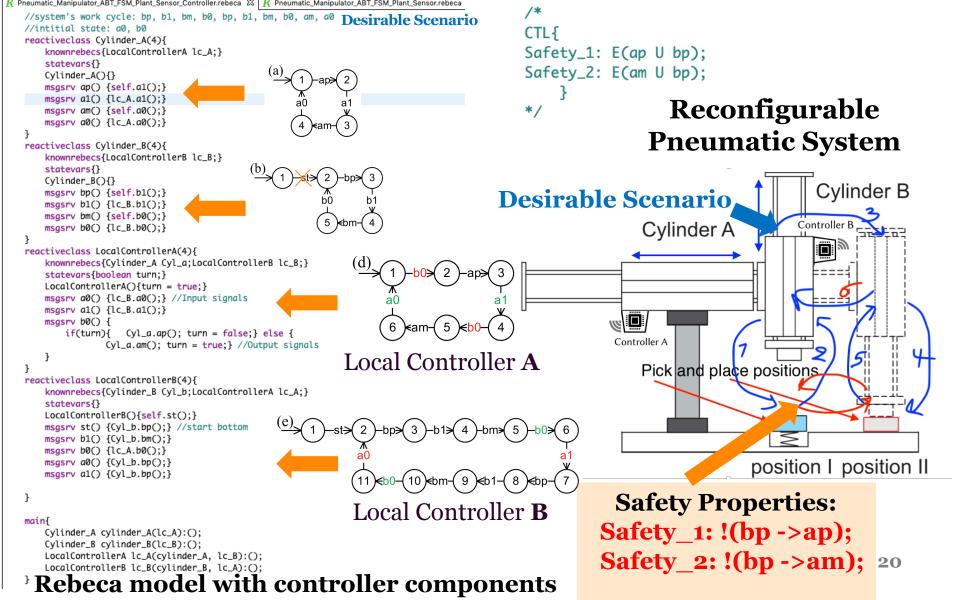


#### Rebeca model without controller components



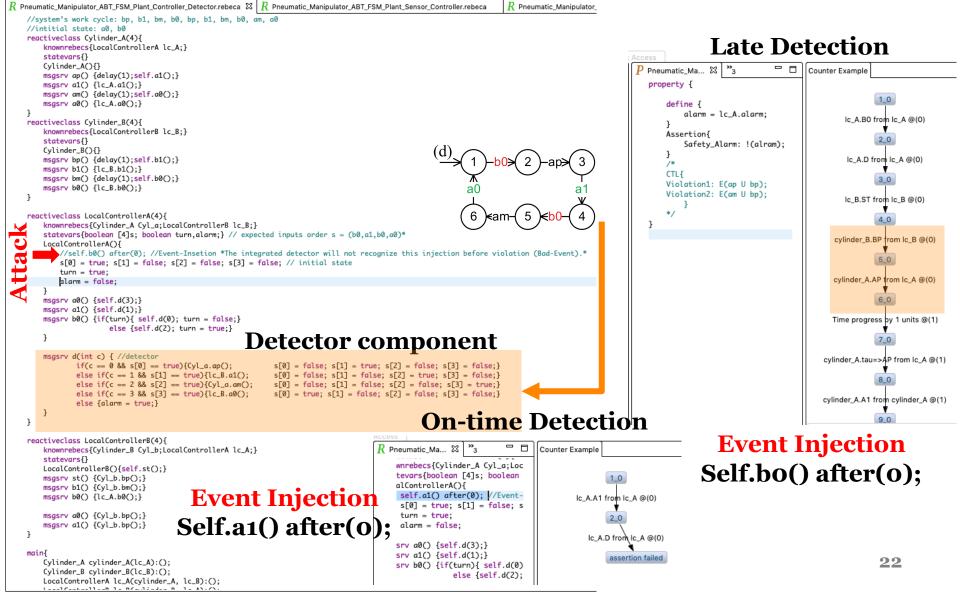
Generated state-space by Afra (Rebeca model without controllers)





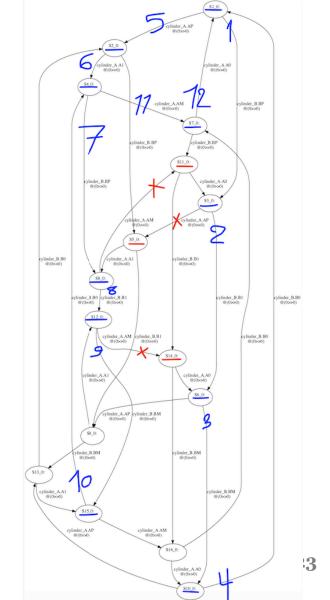


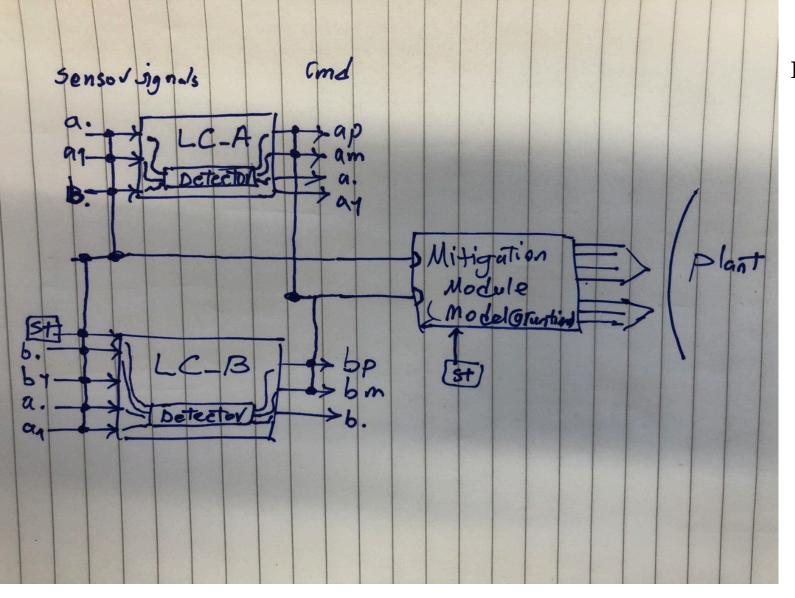
Generated state-space by Afra (Rebeca model with controller components)





## Mitigation Module (Model@runtime)





### **LF Modules**

