Power Consumption Attacks in Wireless Sensor Networks

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Outline of today's talk

- Introduction
 - Topics
 - Motivation
- 2 Methodology
 - Standard Power Consumption and Routing Attack
 - Battery Tests
- Results and Analysis
 - Simulation Results
 - Mitigation Strategies
- 4 Conclusion
 - Future Work



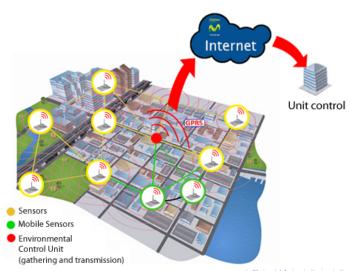
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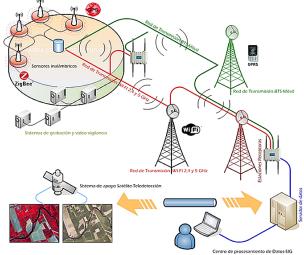
Brief Intro to Wireless Sensor Networks(WSNs)

- A wireless sensor network(WSN) is a network of Sensor Nodes
- Sensor Nodes send and receive wide varieties of data.
- Sensor Nodes are developed in bulk for mass deployment
- Sensor Nodes operate in one of two states:
 - Sleep Mode less power draw, can't receive and transmit
 - Active Mode more power draw, can receive and transmit
- WSNs can be applied to many problems

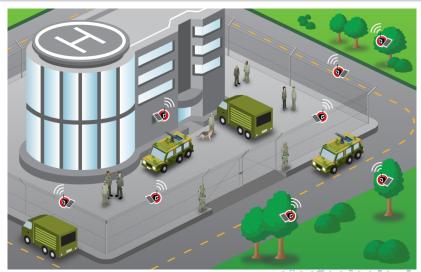
WSN examples (1)



WSN examples (2)



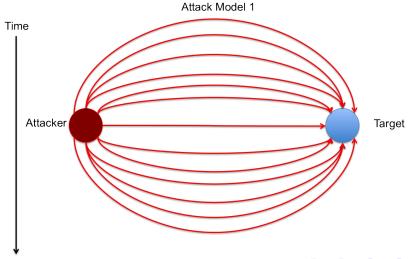
WSN examples (3)



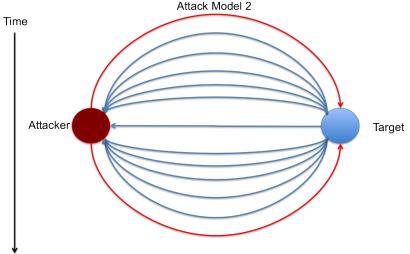
Attacks on WSN power supplies

- Bulk production has robbed WSNs of more robust battery lives
- The nature of WSNs makes them easy targets for Power Consumption Attacks
- A Power Consumption Attack exploits the small battery life of Sensor Nodes by draining the battery
- This attack can have devastating effects on the WSN
- Power Consumption Attacks are performed in multiple ways

Power Consumption attack models



Power Consumption attack models (2)



Power Consumption attack models (3)

Time Attack Model 3 Attacker Packet flow to and From Arbitrary Network Node Targeted Sensor Node

Problem

 How do we defend against a wide range of Power Consumption Attacks?

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Attack Simulation

- The standard power consumption attack seen in model 1 and the routing power consumption attack seen in model 3 were simulated in an environment that allowed user defined:
 - Packet Size (bits)
 - Initial Node Energy (joules)
 - Power To Transmit Messages (Watts)
 - Power To Receive Messages (Watts)
 - speed of Transmission radios (bps)
- Each of these were variate for 55.000 simulations.

Battery Tests

- The logical conclusion to mitigate risks of Power
 Consumption Attacks is to use more powerful batteries
- Another simulation we ran tested various types of batteries
- The batteries tested were:
 - Lead-Acid Batteries
 - Alkaline Long-Life Batteries
 - Carbon-Zinc Batteries
 - NiMH Batteries
 - NiCad Batteries
 - Lithium Ion Batteries
- With weights varying from 0.1 mg to 1 mg
- And Packet sizes varying from 2 bits to 1 kb



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Previous Strategies

- Some risk mitigation strategies have already been adopted for use in WSNs:
 - Predefined Transfer Windows
 - Node Reception Memory
 - Jamming Detection Protocols
 - Low Power Wake-up Radio
 - Defined Maximum Path Length
- Many strategies are developed with specific attacks in mind
- Even our proposed strategies have already been deployed

Proposed Strategies

- Targeted the root problem of all Power Consumption attacks:
 pre-defined battery life
- Installation of solar panels and other similar power regeneration devices.
- Attacks can still be mounted on the network, but would have to fight a endlessly renewing power source
- This addition could be costly, and distributors would need to shrink the size of their network
- But it is up to the distributor to examine there expected net benefit



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Future Work

- Model and test additional attack types
- Do a cost benefit analysis of different types of batteries and alternative power sources
- compare cost benefits of other mitigation strategies