

Multimodal and Multi-pass Authentication (MMA) Mechanisms

for Electric Vehicle Charging Networks

Eddie Garcia & Lily Guilfoil







Multiple modes of credentials obtained from multiple paths are successfully validated and the EV user initiates the charging process.

Versions:

- 1. Using Smart Card
 - a. Vulnerable to cloning attacks, skimming attacks, eavesdropping, replay attacks, man-in-the-middle attacks, etc..
- 2. Using Contract Certificate
 - a. Bootstrapping Phase
 - b. MMA-CC Operational Phase



TERMINOLOGY



OEM Provisioning Certificate (OPCert)...a certificate issued individually for and saved in each electric vehicle.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)...supplies electricity to an electric vehicle; commonly called charging ports.

Control Center (CC)...CC server is responsible for managing EVSEs in different locations by directly communicating with them.

E-mobility Service Provider (EMSP)...entity that is responsible for managing EV users and respective EVs; may enable EV users to use charging stations.

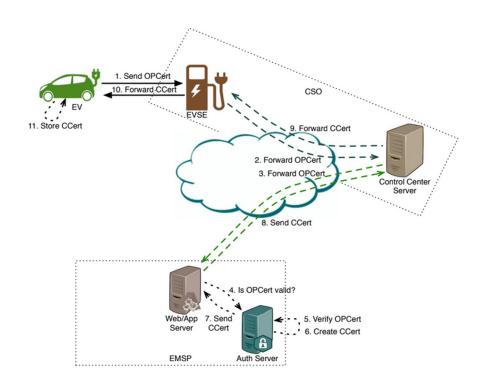
Contract Certificate (CCert)...certificate tied to a vehicle and owner.





MMA AUTHENTICATION: BOOTSTRAPPING PHASE

- OPCert in Electric Vehicle (EV) forwarded to EVSE
- Forwarded to CC
- Forwarded to EMSP
 - Validate
- New CCert
- Transmit to EV through CC and EVSE
- EV stores this

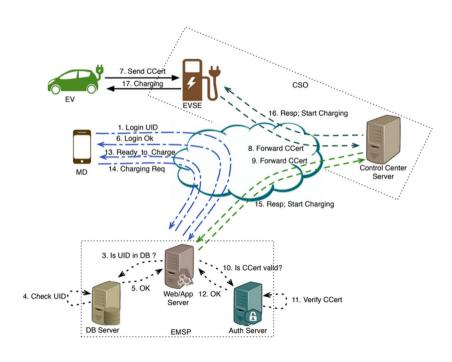




MMA AUTHENTICATION: MMA-CC OPERATIONAL PHASE

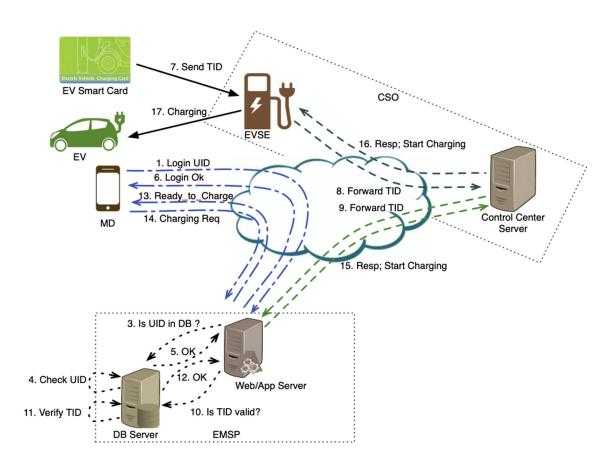


- User login
- CCert to CC through EVSE
- CC to EMSP
 - Validate
- Charging begins





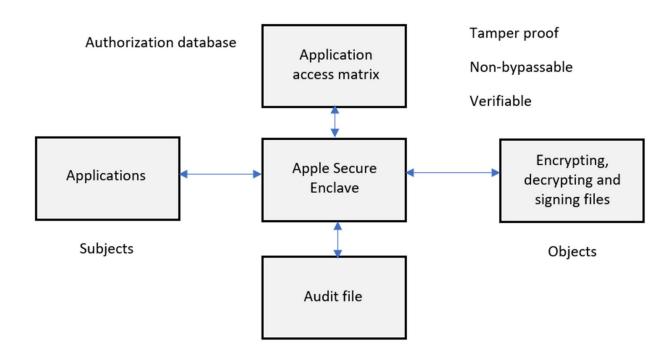
MMA AUTHENTICATION - Smart Card (MMA-SC)





REFERENCE MODEL







ADVANTAGES

- Offers superior security
 - If a malicious user is trying to gain access to charging activities, different independent paths have to be compromised
- Protects against several attacks:
 - Impersonation Attack
 - Man-in-the-Middle Attack
 - Substitution Attack
 - Cloning Attack

LIMITATIONS



- Complicated configurations and implementation.
- More resources required

Implementation Aspects



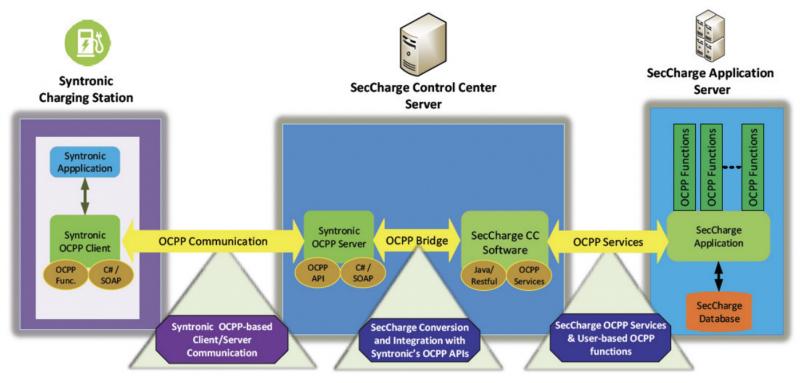


Fig. 8. High-level diagram for integration of SecCharge Server with Syntronic charging station



VULNERABILITIES



- 1. Impersonation
- 2. Smart Card Cloning
- 3. Man-in-The-Middle
- 4. Substitution
- 5. Denial-Of-Service
- 6. Packet Replay and Eavesdropping
- 7. Address Resolution Protocol Spoofing





VULNERABILITIES - Open Charge Point Protocol (OCPP)

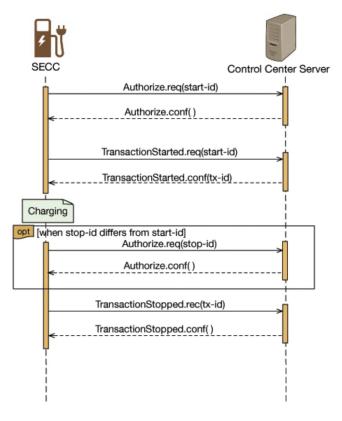


Fig. 3. Overviews of OCPP operations.



VULNERABILITIES - Threat Model



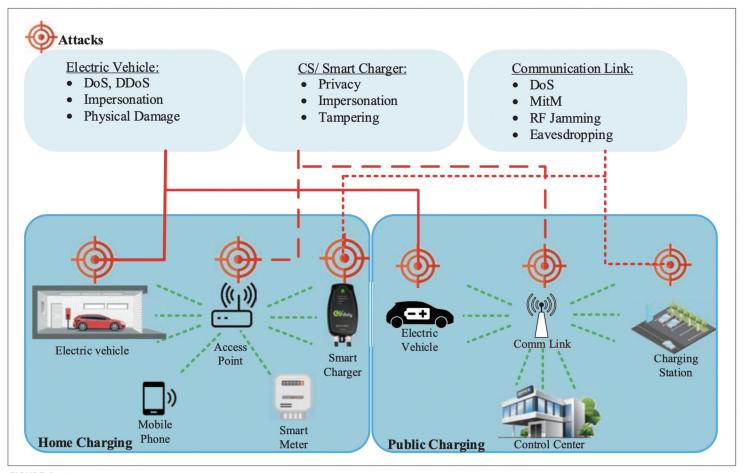


FIGURE 4. Electrical charging system potential threats.



Case Study - Schneider Electric



- CVE-2018-7800 Hard Coded
 Credentials
- CVE-2018-7801 Remote Code
 Execution
- CVE-2018-7802 SQL Injection



Case Study - EV Box



```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 30 Jul 2021 12:30:48 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
CF-Ray: 676e99a8ff6553cd-LHR
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://evbox.everon.io
Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store
Expires: 0
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000 ; includeSubDomains
Via: 1.1 google
CF-Cache-Status: DYNAMIC
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Origin, X-Requested-With, Content-Type,
Accept, X-Access-Token, tenantId, tenant, Authorization
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, OPTIONS, PATCH
Access-Control-Max-Age: 180
Expect-CT: max-age=604800, report-uri=https://report-
uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct
Pragma: no-cache
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Frame-Options: DENY
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Server: cloudflare
Content-Length: 396
{"firstName":"egw1","lastName":"egw1","email":egw1@mailinator.com,"langu
age":"en-GB","status":"ACTIVE","roles":
["ACCOUNT_ADMIN", "ACCOUNT_OWNER"], "id": "bd4358ca-838c-4119-9f7a-
99a2a747770b", "oktaUserId": "00uascl0k2XXZXT8w416", "lastLogin": "2021-07-
30T12:30:15Z", "createdAt": "2020-12-
03T09:15:04Z", "invitedBy": "", "blocked": false, "activated": true, "accountId
":"8663791e-6ae9-44a2-934c-6ca737f619b8"}
```





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