



Industrial Internet of Things: Security of Interoperability

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► To cite this version:

Fergal Martin-Tricot, Cédric Eichler, Pascal Berthomé. Industrial Internet of Things: Security of Interoperability. RESSI, May 2019, Erquy, France. hal-03021574

HAL Id: hal-03021574

<https://hal.science/hal-03021574>

Submitted on 24 Nov 2020

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Abstract

Industry uses more and more *IoT* components to have a better control on production and logistic processes. This growing openness induces some security risks. Moreover, the multiplicity of open and proprietary protocols used in *IoT* makes the interoperability management paramount, especially in the industrial world. We therefore propose to study data security in heterogeneous industrial *IoT* environments.

Industry and *IoT*

Machine to Machine (*M2M*) is more and more deployed in industry

- Allows real-time and direct control on processes
- Raises two main questions:
 - ⇒ Proprietary systems → closed communication protocols
 - ⇒ New communication and collaboration approach → attack surface enlarged

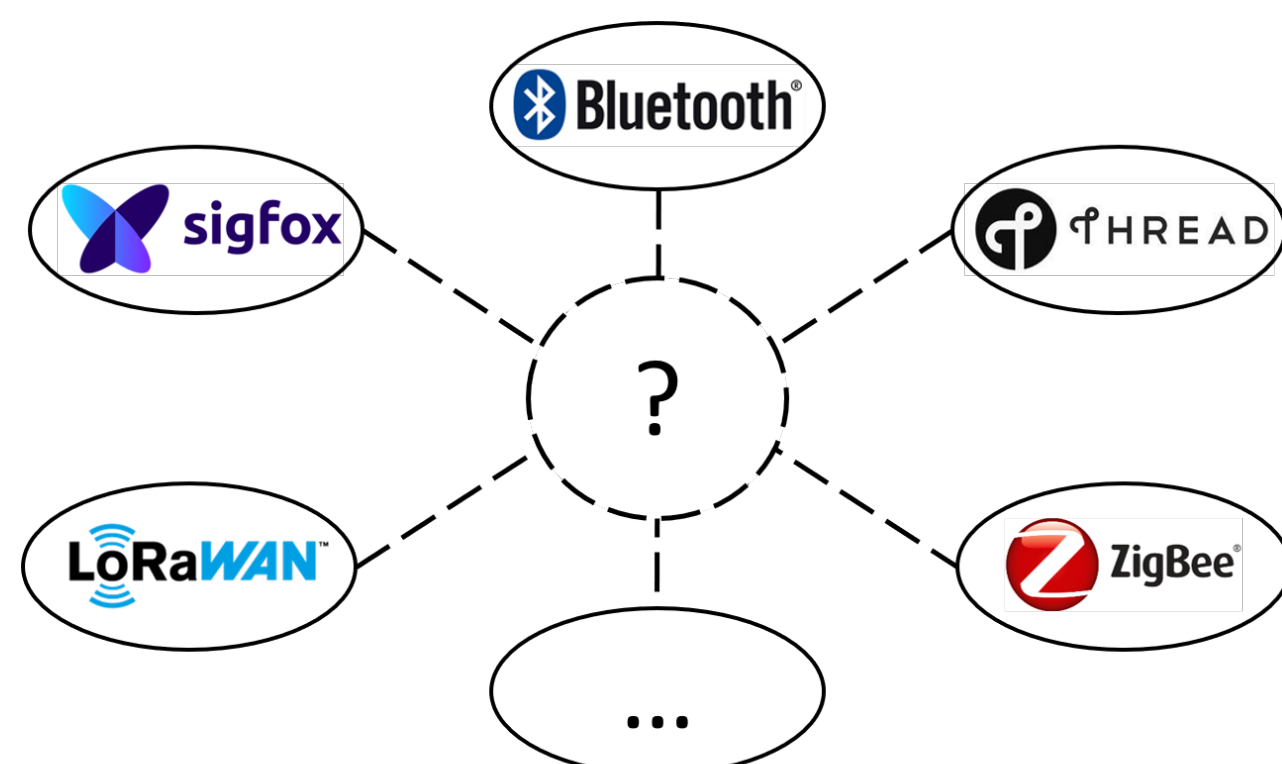
The next step: Internet of Things (*IoT*)

- Increasingly investigated for industry needs
- Rationalisation of deployments with cost-less and energy-efficient devices
- Usually with wireless protocols:
 - ⇒ New security issues (no physical access needed...)
 - ⇒ A multitude of used protocols → interoperability difficulties

Interoperability

Interoperability, a central point of industrial *IoT*

- Being locked into one manufacturer environnement can be problematic
- Multiplicity of used protocols
- Required for control centralization



Standardization, the solution?

- Best way to solve interoperability in IT world
- Some initiatives exist (INTER-IoT, Intel IoT...)
- One stands out by its international support: **oneM2M**

oneM2M

The standard to rule them all:

- Based on smartM2M, an ETSI workgroup
- Supported by almost a dozen national and international standard institutes
- Facilitates management and interoperability in *M2M* and *IoT* networks



This standard is based on a modular approach where each entity has a specific role. The most relevant for us: Interworking Proxy Entity (*IPE*), the heart of interoperability [1]:

- An interface between *oneM2M* and a third party protocol
- Translates data and instructions

⇒ Important security role between *oneM2M* and third party protocols' security measures

Test Scenario

Objectives:

- ⇒ Experiment *oneM2M* with a third party protocol: *ZigBee*
- ⇒ Study the data security: interfaces, exchanges, translations...

The scenario:

- ⇒ A temperature sensor node and a display node (communicating with *ZigBee*)
- ⇒ We want to get those data in a *oneM2M* architecture

Implementation of *oneM2M* Architecture

Chosen *oneM2M*'s implementation: *IoT OCEAN* [2]

- Open-source
- One of the most actively developed

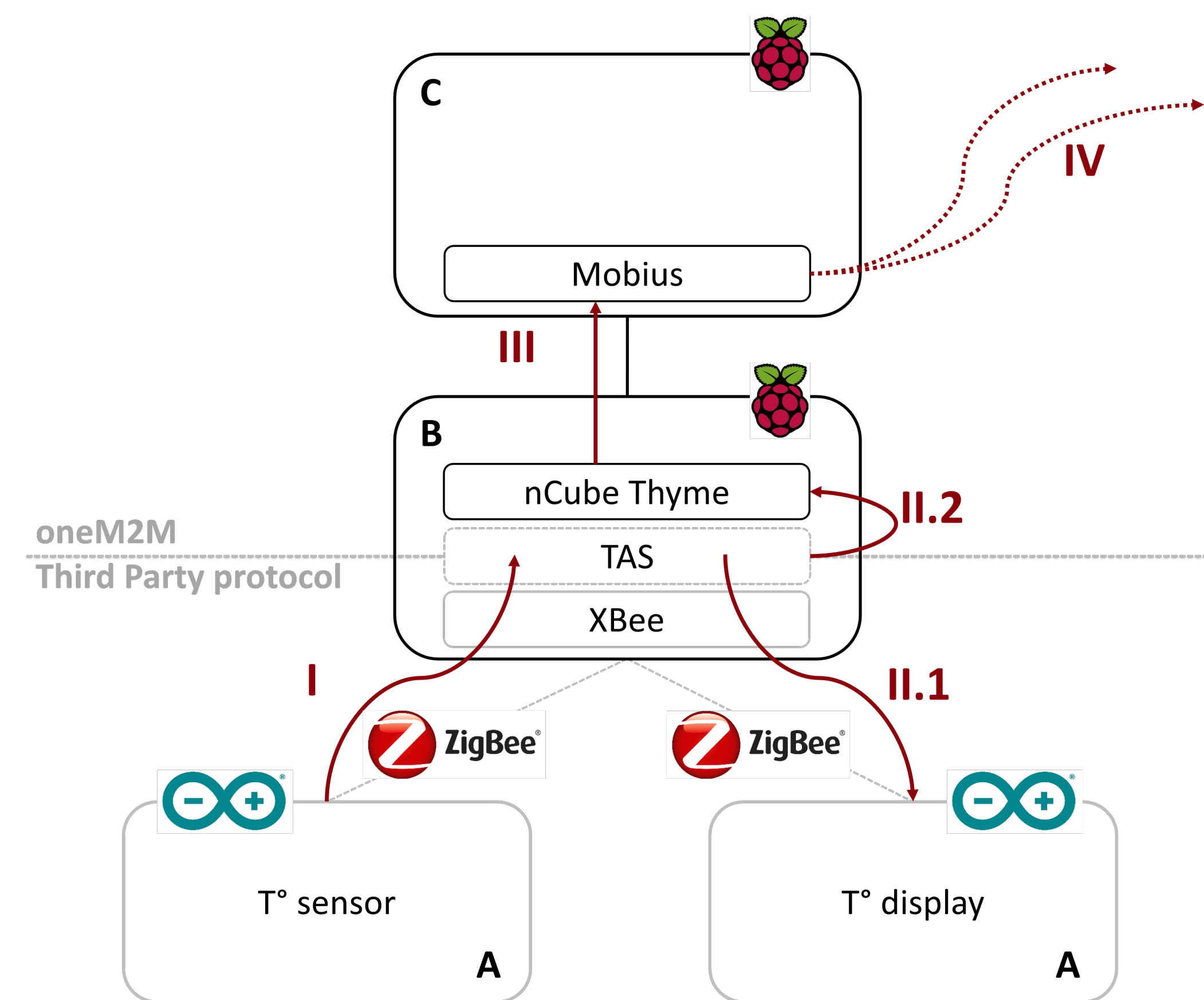


Figure 1: Implemented architecture

Implementation (cf. Figure 1):

- A.** 2 Arduino - Temperature sensor/display - *non-oneM2M Node (NoDN)*
- B.** Raspberry Pi - *Interworking Proxy Entity (IPE ⇒ TAS in IoT OCEAN)*, *Application Dedicated Node (ADN-AE ⇒ nCube in IoT OCEAN)*,
- C.** Raspberry Pi - *Infrastructure Node (IN-CSE ⇒ Mobius in IoT OCEAN)*

Thing Adaptation Software (TAS):

- IoT OCEAN's approach of the *IPE*
- Software component that communicates with third-party protocol and nCube
- Based on an implementation sample, homemade to work with a specific protocol
- Our *TAS* was done in Javascript and communicates with nCube through its REST API
- Integration of a new protocol → a new *TAS*

Data path in this system (cf. Figure 1):

- I.** The sensor node sends its data, in *ZigBee*, to the *TAS*
- II.** The *TAS* processes data, then re-sends them to the display node (**II.1**) in *ZigBee*, and to nCube in HTTP (**II.2**)
- III.** nCube immediately shares the data it receives with Mobius
- IV.** If needed, Mobius can share these data with others actors

Security concerns

Inherent to *IoT* protocols:

- Security in most popular ones has already been largely studied
- On mature protocols, the majority of security issues are caused by improper implementation [3]

Inherent to interoperability:

- Unsolved open challenge: how to ensure end-to-end security in heterogeneous deployments?
- The study of security mechanisms in *oneM2M* can solely be theoretical as no open-source solution implements all of them (for now)
- The security of the interface (the *IPE*) is a critical yet midly studied point

Conclusion

- *oneM2M* is thus a promising standard to solve interoperability issues in the industrial world.
- There are some strong security functionalities in *oneM2M* (up to the *IPE*) and in the classical *IoT* protocols (up to the edge).
- Unfortunately, when using *oneM2M* as an interoperability tool, it is necessary to have a blind trust in the *IPE* and the third-party protocol edge.
- To ensure end-to-end data security, one must find solutions to mitigate this issue.

- [1] J. Yun, R. C. Teja, N. Chen, N.-M. Sung, and J. Kim, "Interworking of *oneM2M*-based IoT systems and legacy systems for consumer products," in *2016 IEEE International Conference on Information and Communication Technology Convergence (ICTC)*, oct 2016.
- [2] M. Ryu, J. Yun, T. Miao, I.-Y. Ahn, S.-C. Choi, and J. Kim, "Design and implementation of a connected farm for smart farming system," in *2015 IEEE SENSORS*, nov 2015.
- [3] G. Tuna, D. G. Kogias, V. C. Gungor, C. Gezer, E. Taşkın, and E. Ayday, "A survey on information security threats and solutions for machine to machine (*M2M*) communications," *Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing*, vol. 109, pp. 142–154, nov 2017.