



## IoT4CPS – Trustworthy IoT for CPS

FFG - ICT of the Future  
Project No. 863129

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## Final Report on Published Work, Workshops and Non-Scientific Events

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SRFG – Salzburg Research Forschungsgesellschaft

SCCH – Software Competence Center Hagenberg GmbH

SAGÖ – Siemens AG Österreich

TTTech – TTTech Computertechnik AG

IAIK – TU Graz / Institute for Applied Information Processing and Communications

ITI – TU Graz / Institute for Technical Informatics

TUW – TU Wien / Institute of Computer Engineering

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The IoT4CPS project is partially funded by the "ICT of the Future" Program of the FFG and the BMVIT.

## 1. Inhaltsverzeichnis

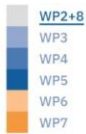
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## **1. Published Work**

Over the last three years, the IoT4CPS project has addressed the challenges arising from the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in real industrial environments. The extensive project results are now available to the Austrian economy for an accelerated time-to-market of real industry 4.0 applications as well as developments in the field of autonomous driving. The fruitful partnership between 16 consortium partners from industry and science should now clear the way for targeted follow-up projects. This way, theoretical knowledge gains in IoT Security will lead to concrete IoT implementations. A press release issued in December 2020 comprises achievements of the three year journey and emphasizes on their potential to establish a strong connectivity at a European level. [Click here to read to full press release.](#)

### **1.1 Posters**

The intentions and processes of all work packages were illustrated in the form of posters. The overall aim of this rather simplified illustration is to present our results to the Austrian society in a comprehensible way. The posters provide a basis for the compact description of all contents summarized in the white papers. All posters can be viewed in detail in the upcoming section.

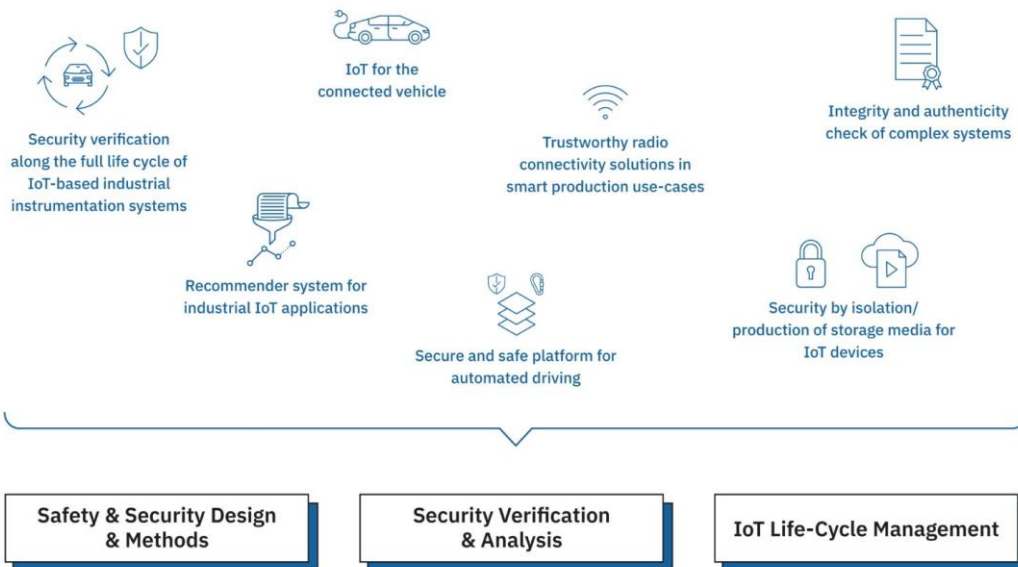


## Use-Case Objectives

### GOAL

For IoT4CPS, we analyse the state of the art and further business needs and aim to consolidate the identified technical approach and technology requirements accordingly. This approach shall consequently strengthen the link between business needs and technology development. WP8 aims at mapping back the technology development toward exploitation.

### BUSINESS NEEDS



### OUTCOME & OUTLOOK

**WP4 focuses on the development of a design framework for IoT elements. Classical design approaches focus only on one dependability attribute and are challenged by the dynamicity of IoT.**

The IoT components and the system itself are dynamically reconfiguring themselves and adapting to new tasks and changed environment conditions. This makes the prediction of system environments, threats,

failures and consequences at design time challenging. In addition the development and design is no longer a centrally organized activity but instead distributed between partners from multiple domains.

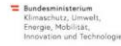
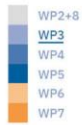
The final IoT system consists of multiple sub-systems, developed based on company and domain specific design approaches, challenging integration and run-time co-operation. Besides the design framework WP3 work on providing building blocks on

System and HW/SW design levels. Milestones (to measure project progress), planned results and deliverables (verifiable results / products).

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## Safety & Security Design & Methods

### GOALS

### Development of

**Dependability Design Methods**

Safety, Security, Efficiency, Reliability

**Architecture Pattern & Concepts**

Reusability, Resilience

**Crypto Algorithm**

Scalability, Efficiency

### INTERVENTIONS

**1 Dependability Design Methods for IoT**

- Developing a framework for the engineering of dependable IoT systems

**2 Resilient System Architecture Pattern and Concepts and HW-Based Solutions for Safe & Secure IoT**

- Developing fail operational systems, mixed-criticality architectures and hardware/software concepts for improving system resilience

**3 Scalable and Efficient Crypto Algorithm for IoT**

- Ensuring the applicability of the results from a usability aspect

### OUTCOME & OUTLOOK

**Complex Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) require to have dependable security embedded already on their design stages in order to avoid invasion of privacy as well as to ensure safety at all times.**

IoT relies on continuous maintenance and communication to control, monitor the status, and coordinate the system towards a global optimum. If there were a failure in securing these information, non-authorized parties could exploit privacy and corporate secrets as well as raise critical safety threats. Engineers need to ensure both the safety of

people but also the of the physical safety of the digital domain as well. Furthermore, the IoT systems involve thousands of different elements from numerous different manufacturing companies. It is vital that there is a common understanding of trust and mechanisms for trust validation and management.

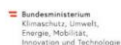
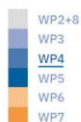
Thus, to achieve dependability across the different CPS architecture layers (physical layer, platform layer, application layer and network layer) we architect in the physical level **sensor security** and a **cryptographic library** for forward-secure key exchange mechanism along with the **Encryption Scheme in FPGA**.

In the platform layer, **Self-Healing** by Structural Adaptation is added together with methods for **trustworthy localization**.

In the application layer we report on **ThreatGet**, a tool that identifies, detects, and understands potential security threats in the foundation level of system models. **Moreto**, a tool for security requirement analysis and management using modelling languages such as SysML/UML. And finally, **GSFlow**, to support model-based development approaches and Safety and Security by Design.



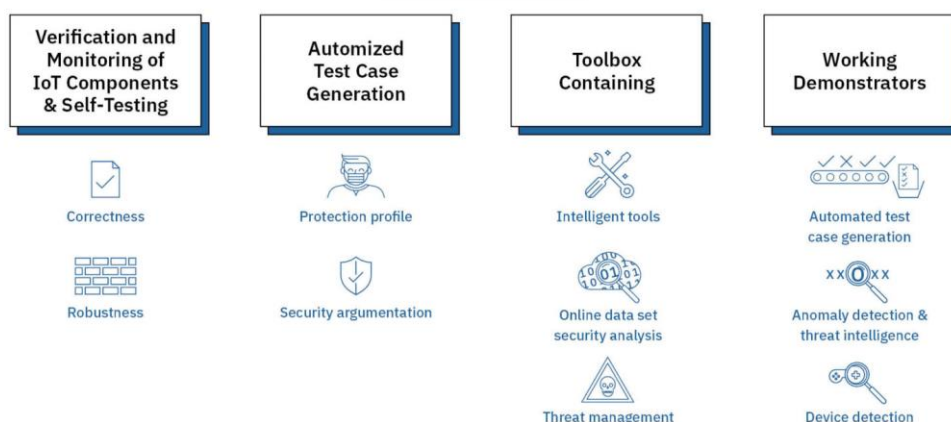
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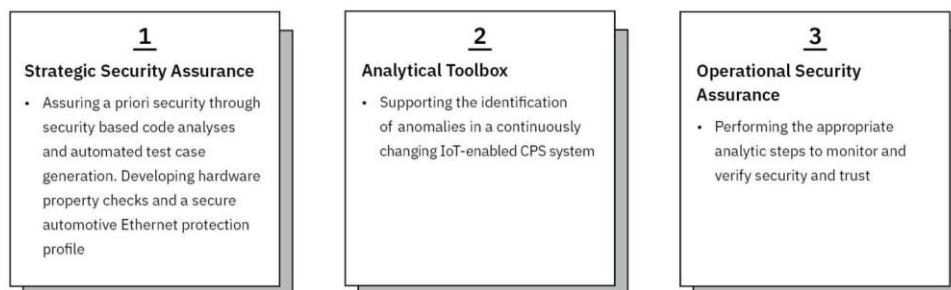
## Security Verification & Analysis

### Development of

#### GOALS



#### INTERVENTIONS



#### OUTCOME & OUTLOOK

The digitalization and the increasing connectivity of (critical) cyber-physical objects enable the development of new applications but also leads to new safety and security related requirements in the design, testing, production and operation of these systems with resource constrained devices.

In this white paper we report on the following novel approaches for formally analyzing hard-

ware, protocols and system architecture as well as generating test cases. Besides these strategic security assurance aspects, also security during operation has to be accomplished by taking into account emerging threats.

#### Approaches

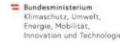
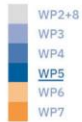
1. Automotive Ethernet protection profile
2. Formal verification of side/channel protected hardware
3. Hardware property checks
4. Dynamic exchangeable runtime checkers in HW

5. Threat modelling
6. Testing (automated security test case generation)
7. Human aspects (taking a heuristic approach when designing authentication protocols for CPSs)
8. Analytical toolbox (identification of anomalies in three disjoint levels: network, operation system, hardware)
9. Formal analysis of the Integrated Circuits
10. Anomaly detection in vehicular ad/hoc network
11. IoT discovery and classification



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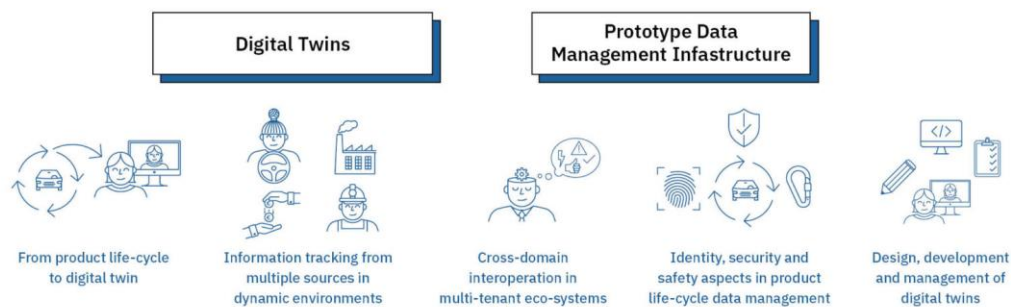




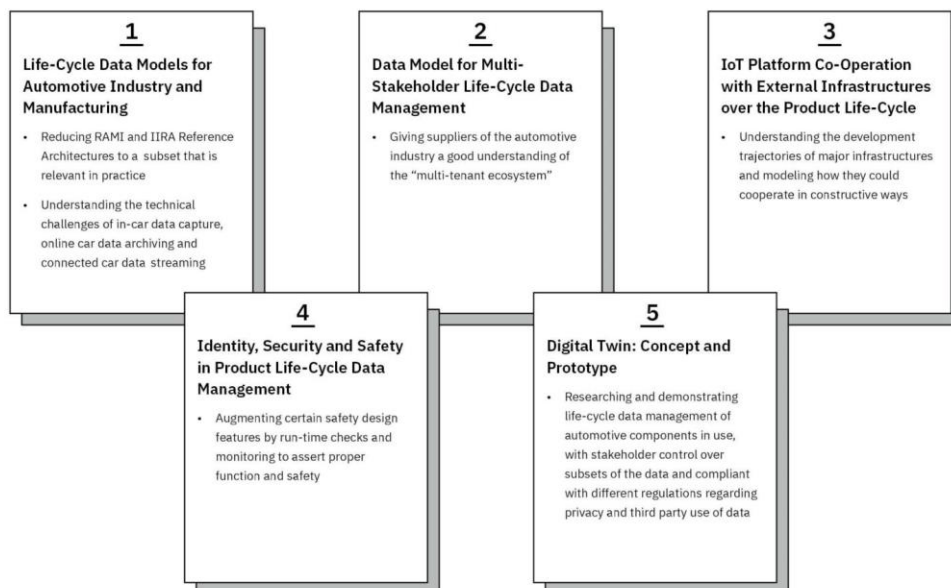
# IoT Life-Cycle Management

## Development of

### GOALS



### INTERVENTIONS



### OUTCOME & OUTLOOK

The information complexity of smart cities and smart factories is on the rise, with more smart vehicles getting on the roads and more infrastructures embracing computer-assisted technologies, IoT- and CPS-based devices.

IoT Lifecycle Management explores the current state of technology progress for data acquisition and management along the entire IoT- and CPS-based product lifecycle in the Connected and Automated Mobility (CAM) sector.

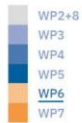
Achieved results include an extensive overview of relevant standards and recommendations for CAM applications as well as a Data Model for Multi Stakeholder Lifecycle Data Management.

QR Code



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Bundesministerium  
Klimaschutz, Umwelt,  
Energie, Mobilität,  
Innovation und Technologie



## Use-Case Applications in Automated Driving

INTERVENTIONS

GOAL



### 1 Secure and Safe Platform for Automated Driving

- Developing next-generation safe, secure and high-performance platforms for SAE level 4 or level 5 automated driving



V2N



V2V



V2P



V2I

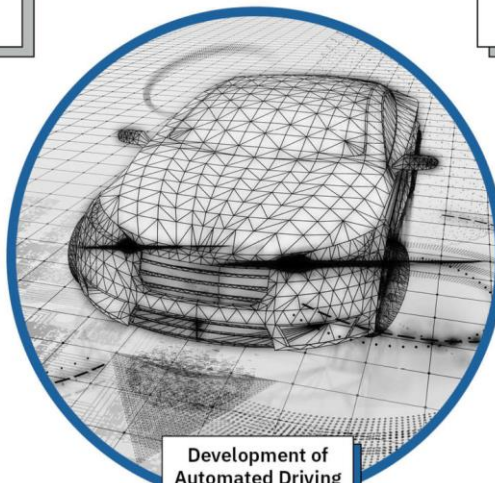
### 2 Secure and Reliable V2X Communication

- Researching the capabilities and limitations of HW transceiver modules
- Providing behavioural models for HW and specifications for secure communications



### 3 Cognitive Open Vehicle Platform

- Accessing vehicle interfaces and integration of connectivity solutions



### Development of Automated Driving Use-Case

OUTCOME &  
OUTLOOK

WP3 focuses on the development of a design framework for IoT elements. Classical design approaches focus only on one dependability attribute and are challenged by the dynamicity.

The IoT components and the system itself are dynamically reconfiguring themselves and adapting to new tasks and changed en-

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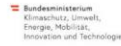
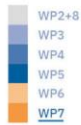
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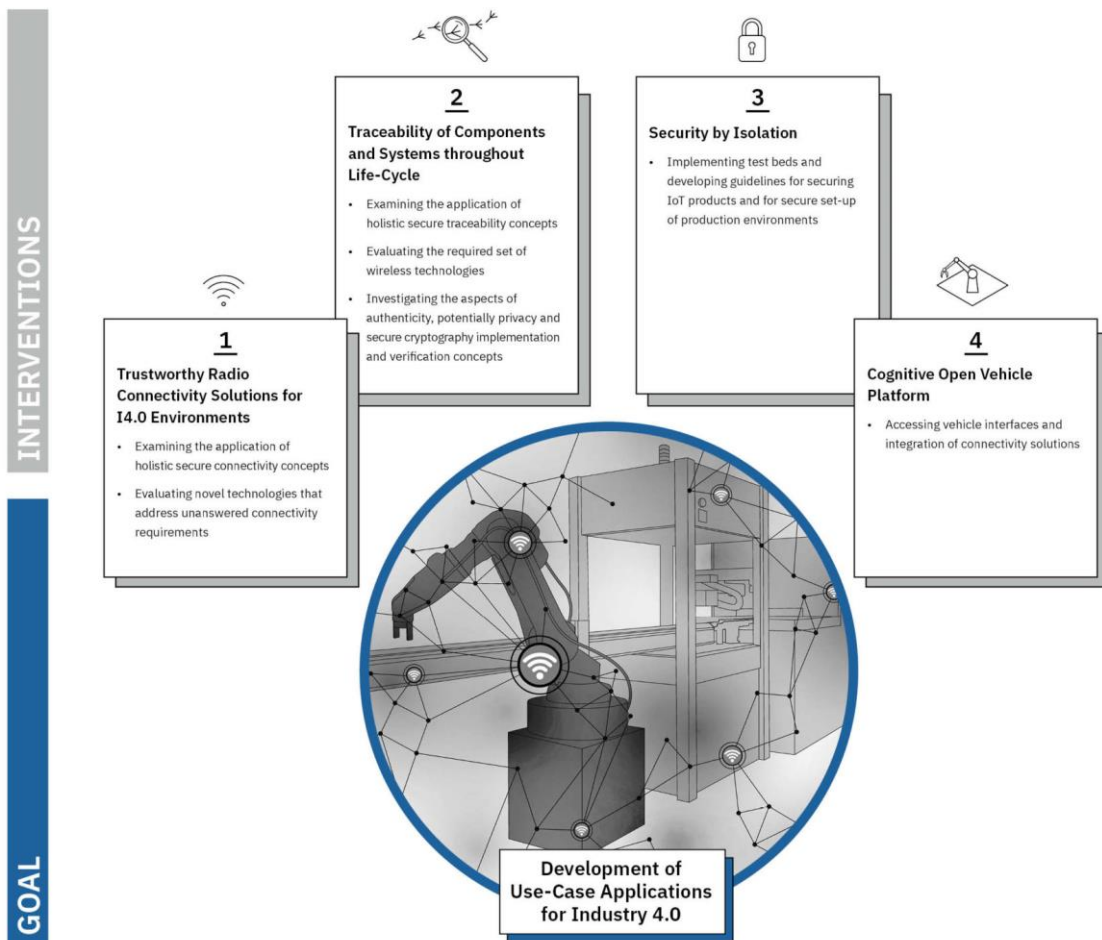
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## Use-Case Applications in Industry 4.0



**OUTCOME & OUTLOOK**

**Smart production is characterized by increased dynamicity in configuration, system context, system environments and even tasks.**

For that reason, potential risks should be considered and analyzed not only during the design time but also during the complete system lifecycle. To provide solutions for the main demand drivers and support the digitalization over the entire lifecycle

of complex industrial products, IoT4CPS has developed an extensive design framework for highly dependable Industrial IoT elements towards the vision of safe and secure Industry 4.0.

The outcomes of this project address the aspects security, safety, reliability and resilience of IoT-based CPS systems for largely heterogeneous, distributed and dynamic environments holistically through a high degree of integration along the value

chain and product lifecycle, leading to a significant time-to-market acceleration for complex products.

A relevant set of the developed technologies and components are integrated into demonstrators encompassing aspects of real industrial settings for smart production use-cases. These are being set up in a way that considers the heterogeneity of the industrial IoT environment and at the same time focuses on a high degree of reusability.



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## **1.2 White Papers**

While the technical deliverables provide in depth insights for those familiar with the covered subject, the white papers will make the project's content accessible to potentially interested individuals on a large scale.

### **White Paper Work Package 3: Safety & Security Design & Methods**

Complex Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) require to have dependable security embedded already at their design stages in order to avoid invasion of privacy as well as to ensure safety at all times.

View [here](#)

### **White Paper Work Package 4: Security Verification & Analysis**

The digitalization and the increasing connectivity of (critical) cyber-physical objects enable the development of new applications but also lead to new safety and security related requirements in the design, testing, production and operation of these systems with resource constrained devices.

View [here](#)

### **White Paper Work Package 5: IoT Life-Cycle Management**

The information complexity of smart cities and smart factories is on the rise, with more smart vehicles getting on the roads and more infrastructures embracing computer-assisted technologies, IoT- and CPS-based devices.

View [here](#)

### **White Paper Work Package 6: Use-Case Applications in Automated Driving**

The present automotive megatrend of driving automation [Schramm, 2013] is a substantial contributor to the Grand Societal Challenges.

View [here](#)

### **White Paper Work Package 7: Use-Case Applications in Industry 4.0**

Smart production is characterized by increased dynamicity in configuration, system context, system environments and even tasks.

View [here](#)

### **White Paper Work Packages 2 & 8: Use-Case Objectives**

Analyzation of the state of the art business needs as well as consolidation of respective technology needs will consequently improve the applicability and benefits of technological

developments

View [here](#)

### **1.3 Public Deliverables**

Over the duration of the project, more than 40 deliverables were created. 34 of them have been made available to the public on the project website. The detailed reports, most of which are technical, are intended to form the basis for clarifying specific questions and for possible further research.

View all public documents [here](#)

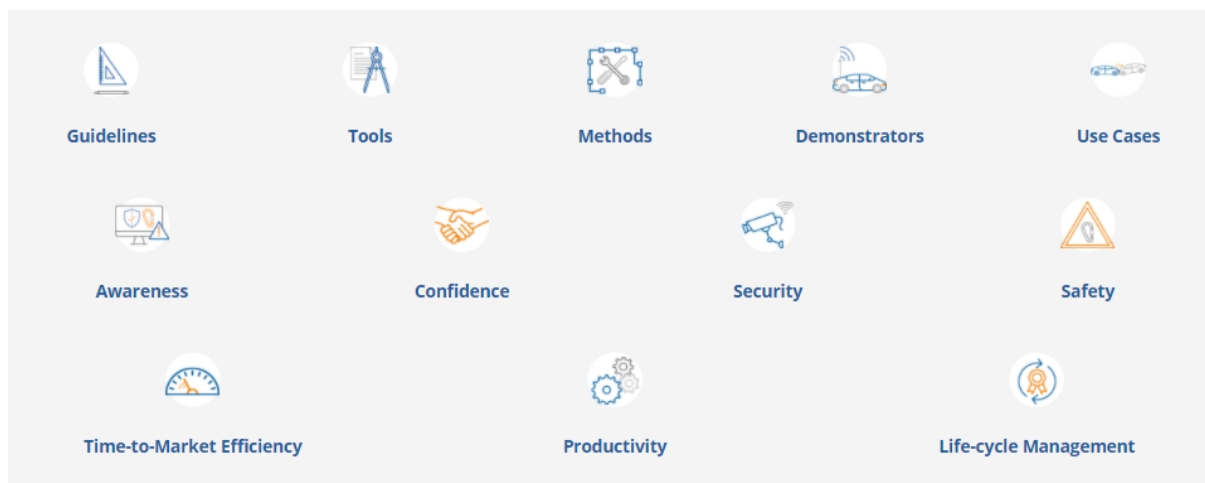
### **1.4 Publications**

Over the course of the past three years, the IoT4CPS consortium has achieved numerous accepted papers at well-known and high-ranked scientific conferences. Dissemination of project findings took place at venues in Europe, the US and Asia. A complete list of all publications can be found on the project website.

View all publications [here](#)

### **1.5 Technical Results – Repository**

The IoT4CPS project has created a framework consisting of guidelines, tools & methods and demonstrators for coping with the cyber-security challenges in autonomous vehicles and smart production. The IoT4CPS repository lists all relevant sources of documents consolidated in one database. These documents intend to support digitalization along the entire product lifecycle and accelerating the time-to-market in the development of connected and autonomous vehicles. The achievement compiled in the repository comprise the following items.

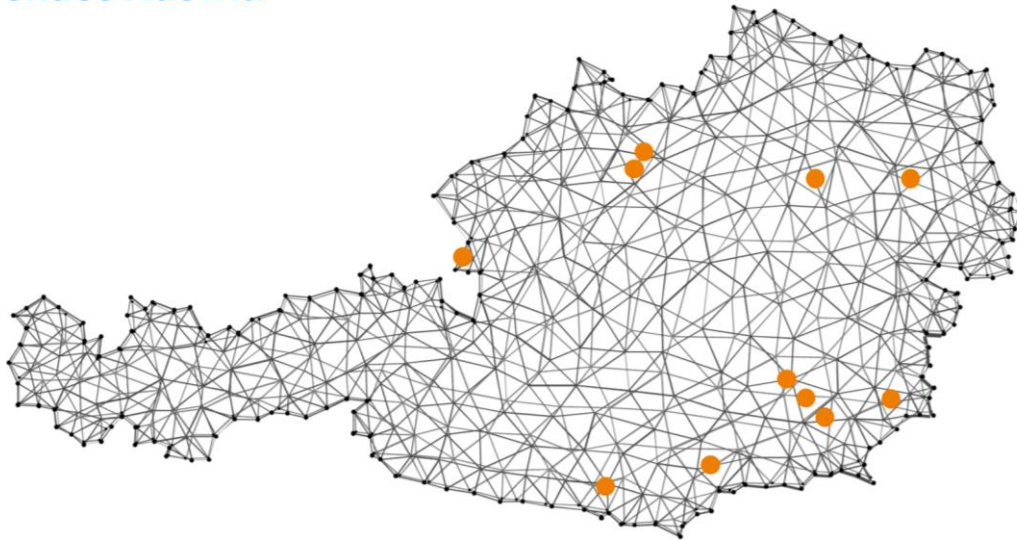


Click [here](#) to download the full repository.

## 2. Workshop Organisation & Non Scientific Dissemination

The IoT4CPS consortium executed numerous community outreach activities over the past year. Various approaches (e.g., lightning talks, networking sessions, panel discussions) enabled us to target most diverse peers. Over the past three years, the IoT4CPS project was introduced at numerous national and international venues. National platforms were particularly used for community outreach and networking activities. International venues helped distribute scientific findings and establish contacts in the international scientific field. The overall number of appearances at non scientific events can be quantified with almost 100.

## Venues Austria



## Venues International





## **2.1 Workshop Organisation and Non-Scientific Dissemination**

The following section shall provide insights into workshops and events with the highest reach and impact creation in the second half of the project. On the European level the lighthouse character of the project was reflected by the representation of AIT at the second stakeholder workshop on industrial IoT (16.05.2019, Brussels). Another example where stakeholders were brought together is the digitization workshop where results from IoT4CPS among others were discussed with a special focus on the topic trust (19.08.2019, Vienna). An important milestone to the project's sustainability concept was the execution of the second edition of the WISI workshop (Workshop on Industrial Security and IoT) at the virtual ARES & CD-MAKE 2020 (25.-28.08.2020, originally planned at UCD Dublin). The objective of the workshop was to support knowledge exchange and networking between researchers in the field of Industrial IoT Security, with the specific focus on the flagship project IoT4CPS. The participants in the workshop included the authors of the accepted papers which are coming from Austrian research institutions and industrial partners, as well as the general ARES audience which joined the workshop. Another successful break out session on "Trust in complex cyber-physical environments" was conducted at IDSF 2020 (03.12.2020). The project partners from IoT4CPS agree that a holistically considered IoT security in cyber-physical systems will be a "living" scientific-industrial focus topic also in the following years. The extensive project results are now available to the Austrian economy for an accelerated time-to-market of real Industry 4.0- applications, developments in the field of "autonomous driving" and for many other scenarios, in order to strengthen Austria's position as a technology location in the long term. In order to create the highest possible impact on a national level, the official project closing was thus conducted as a break out session at the 2020 Summit Industrie 4.0 (10.12.2020). This enabled the consortium to make results and achievements as well as potential future challenges visible to almost 100 participants from industry and research.

#### **2.1.1 Second WISI Workshop at ARES & CD-MAKE Conference 2020**

The 2020 edition of the ARES & CD-MAKE conference was conducted as a remote event with over 300 participants from 43 nations. The event focuses on bringing together researchers in order to exchange ideas and present their current work. Unfortunately, due to well-known situation with the coronavirus, the event was held online. Similar to the 2019 edition, the Program Committee was strongly supported by the IoT4CPS scientific and industrial community. The 2020 WISI workshop accepted 5 submissions, with a focus on cybersecurity for IoT, mobile devices and industrial devices, as well as network intrusion detection and testing for security. Apart from that the workshop helped further deepen the collaboration between IoT4CPS consortium partners.

#### **2.1.2 Trust in Complex Cyber-Physical Environments – IoT4CPS @ IDSF 2020**

Under the motto “Security in times of pandemics and major global events”, the IDSF 2020 was organized as a virtual conference from 02.12.-03.12.2020 by the AIT Austrian Institute for Technology and the Austrian Chamber of Commerce (Wirtschaftskammer Österreich – WKO). The IoT4CPS consortium hosted a break out session on “Trust in Complex Cyber-Physical Environments” on December 03. The session was joined by more than 30 participants from research and industry. A wide field of professional backgrounds provided a fruitful baseline for in-depth discussion on future challenges and legal aspects in the fields of autonomous vehicles and industry 4.0.

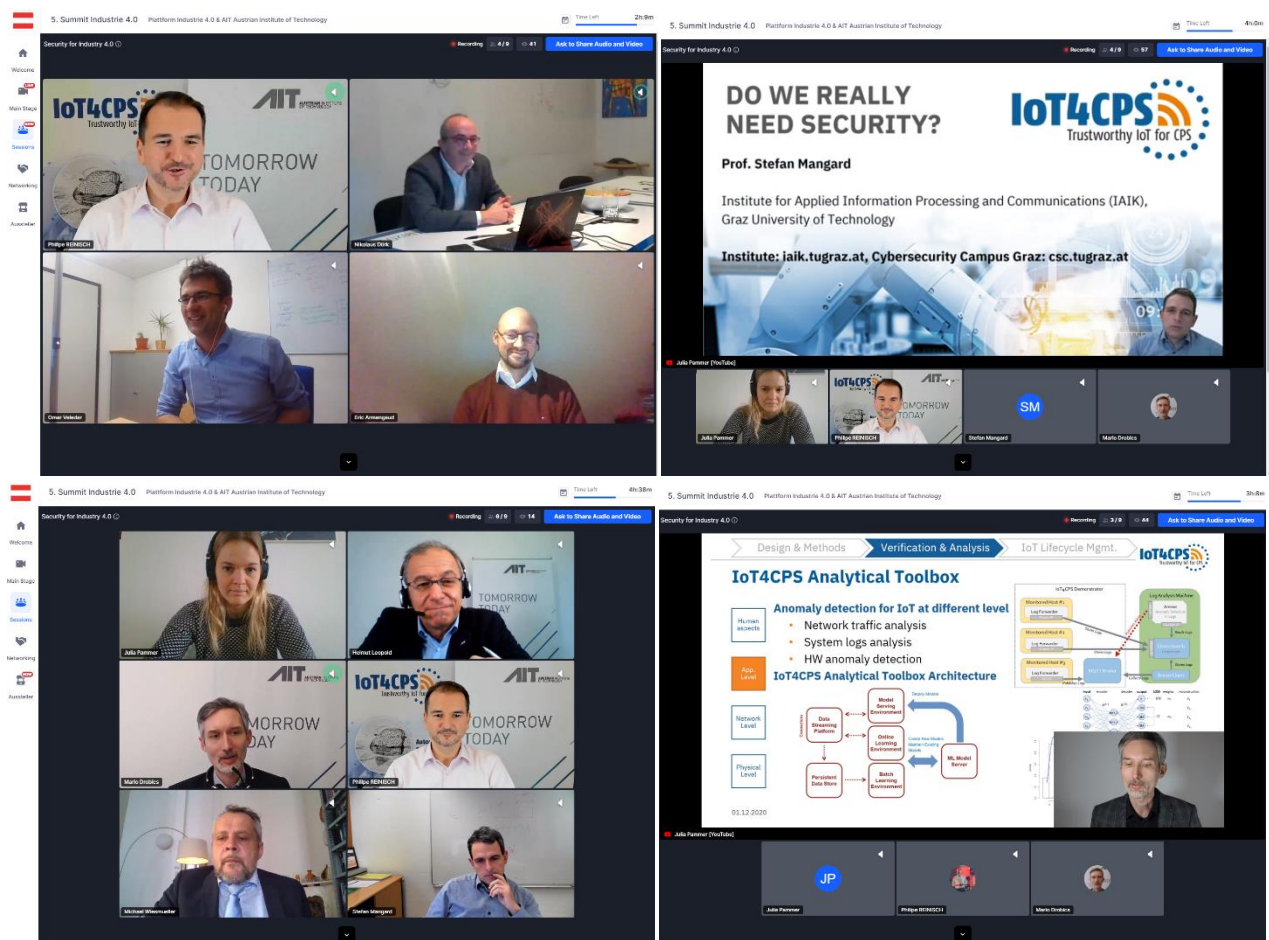
Rewatch the full session “Trust in Complex Cyber-Physical Environments” [here](#). View all details about IDSF 2020 [here](#).

#### **2.1.3 Security in Industry 4.0 – IoT4CPS Project Closing @ Summit Industrie 4.0**

The IoT4CPS consortium hosted a keynote session and parallel session in the course of this year’s virtual Summit Industrie 4.0 organized by Plattform Industrie 4.0. The session was kicked off with welcome notes from Michael Wiesmüller (Ministry for Climate Action,

Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology) and Helmut Leopold, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH. After a talk from Stefan Mangard, TU Graz, on “Why is more security research necessary?”, IoT4CPS project leader Mario Drobits, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, introduced findings and achievements of the project and explained “How to establish trust in complex cyber-physical environments like autonomous vehicles and connected factories”. In the consequent session “From research to application: How companies are using IoT4CPS” Nikolaus Dürk (X-Net Services GmbH) and Eric Armengaud (AVL List GmbH) provided insights into the application of project findings. The session concluded with future prospects. Peter Kersch (FFG), Violeta Damjanovic-Behrendt (Salzburg Research), Konstantinos Georgoulas (EIT Manufacturing East) and Günther Goach (President Carinthian Chamber of Labor) discussed future projects and potential collaborations.

#### 2.1.4 Impressions



### **3. Results & Outlook**

The IoT4CPS project has provided all involved partners with extensive scientific groundwork with a high degree of practical relevance. The goal is to bring the topic of security in the context of IIOT to a wider European research audience as part of the new European research program "Horizon Europe". The project results very clearly reflect the combined technological competence of Austria's leading industrial companies and research partners.