

# CyberExcellence Identification & classification of CPS

Journée des chercheurs – ULg 6 avril 2023

https://cyberwal.be https://cyberexcellence.be

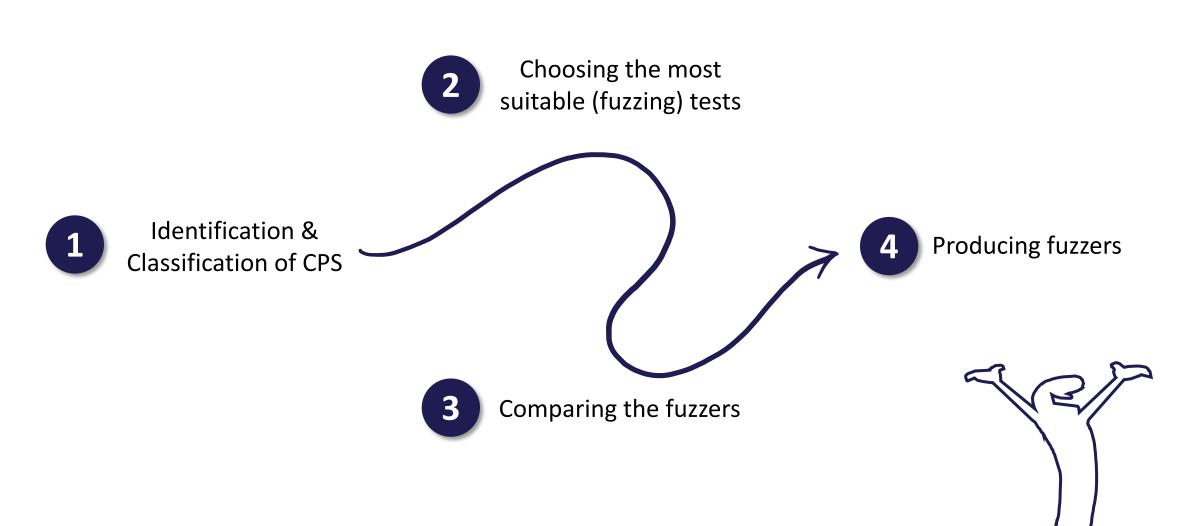
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#### Introduction



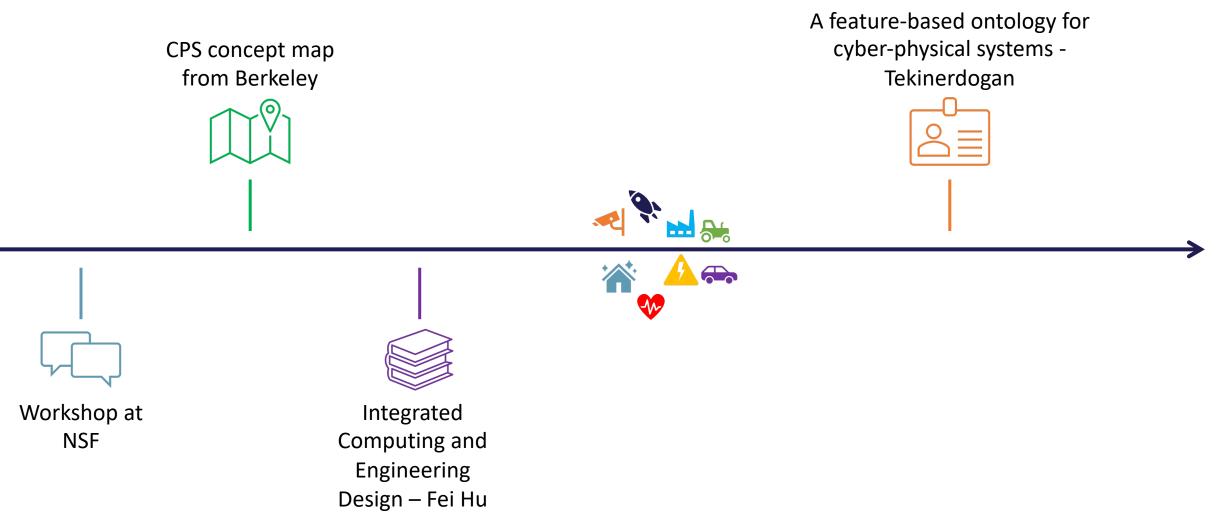




"Cyber-physical systems (CPS) are physical and engineered systems whose operations are monitored, coordinated, controlled and integrated by a computing and communication core. This intimate coupling between the cyber and physical will be manifested from the nano-world to largescale wide-area systems of systems. The internet transformed how humans interact and communicate with one another, revolutionized how and where information is accessed, and even changed how people buy and sell products. Similarly, CPS will transform how humans interact with and control the physical world around us."

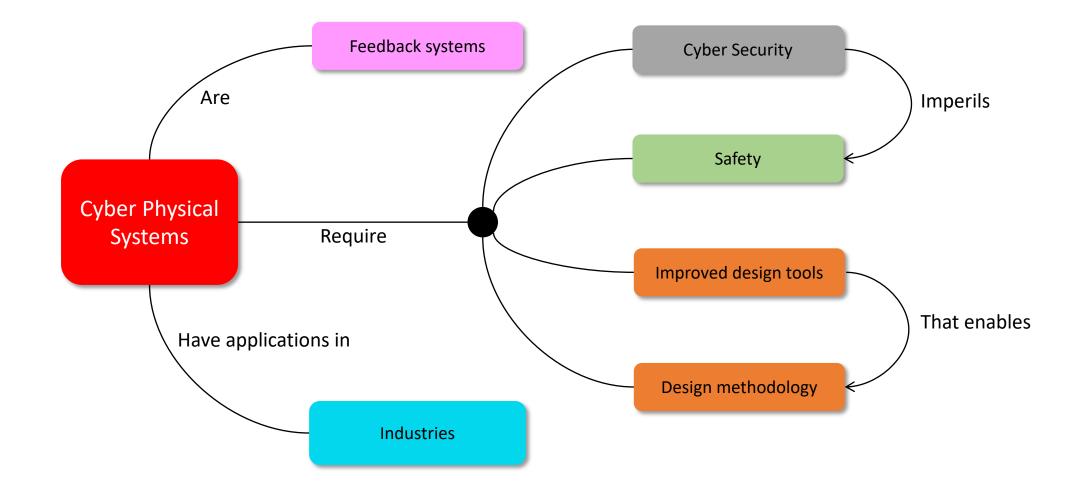
R. Rajkumar, I. Lee, L. Sha, and J. Stankovic, "Cyber-physical systems," in Proceedings of the 47th Design Automation Conference, Anaheim California: ACM, Jun. 2010





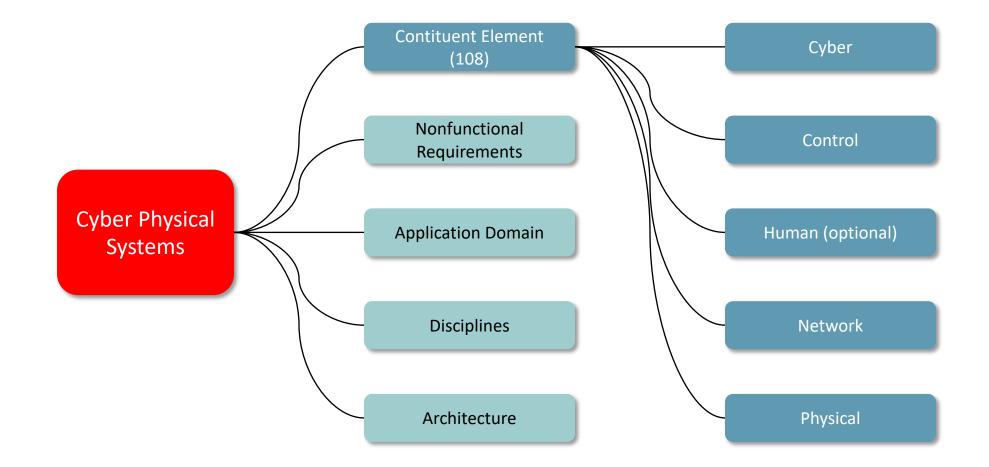


Concept map from Berkeley (shortened):





A feature-based ontology for cyber-physical systems (shortened):

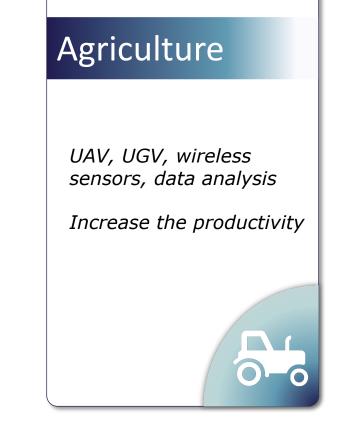




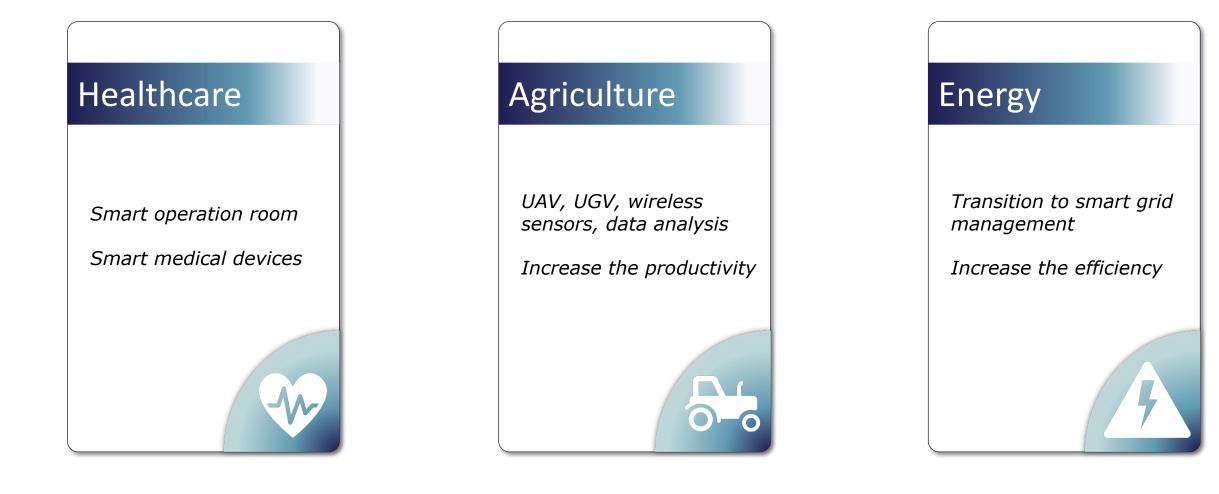
#### Healthcare

Smart operation room

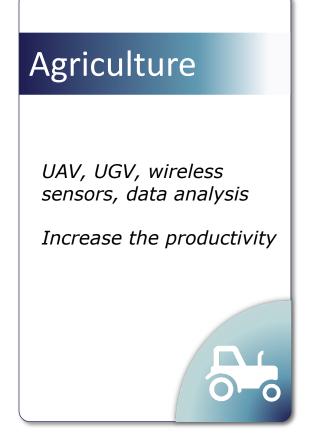
Smart medical devices











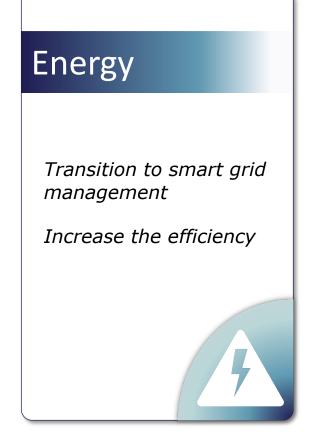
#### Energy

*Transition to smart grid management* 

*Increase the efficiency* 







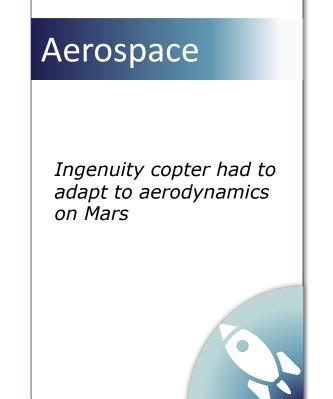
#### Factory

Industry 4.0

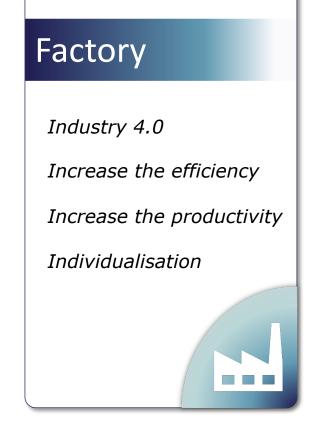
*Increase the efficiency* 

*Increase the productivity* 

Individualisation







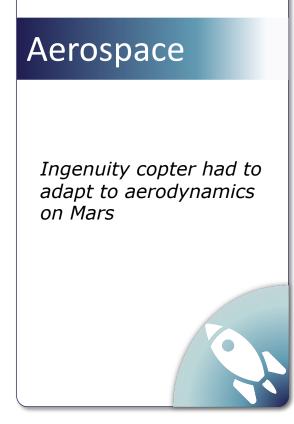
#### Aerospace

*Ingenuity copter had to adapt to aerodynamics on Mars* 







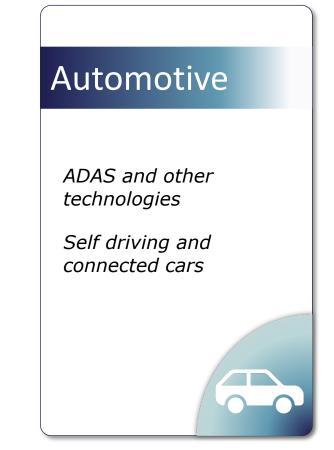


#### Surveillance

*HCI and surveillance systems in smart cities* 

*Increase the security* 









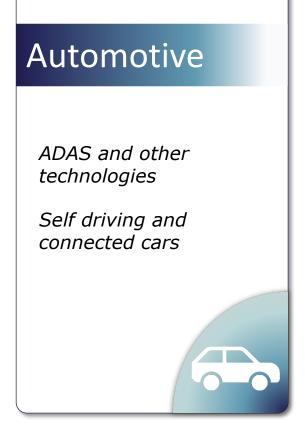
#### Automotive

ADAS and other technologies

Self driving and connected cars







#### Housing

Sensors, actuators

Home control and monitoring

Support the residents







#### • Unmanned vehicles

- Interconnection
- Internet connection
- Autonomous
- Control and Monitor
- Adaptivity / Individualization

### Differences





- Security during the design phase
- Continuous testing
- Regularly check fitness of installations
- Resource monitoring and segmentation
- Secure protocols
- Heavier workload for deployments
- Industry specific



- If it works, it does not need fixing
- Pushing new products
- Long homologation processes for devices
- Unfitness of IT processes to OT (audits)
- Open protocols
- Safety risks and Cyber Security risks collide
- Many different technologies working together for a single product
- Product specific

### Challenges

Various application domains

Multiple and various components and technologies for a single "product"

Narrow test windows

OT oriented systems

Internal and external review for component introduction

**Risk Analysis** 

IEC international standards and conformity

Cyberwal digital wallonia

Test orchestration





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