

Honeyfarm: AI-based Honeypots for Industrial OPC UA Communication via an On-Demand Deployment Architecture

5th SecIndustry Workshop - Int. Conference on Availability, Reliability, and Security (ARES)

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Motivation

- Increase in OT incidents
- Require further defence mechanisms

➔ Explore Honeypots as automated incident response mechanism

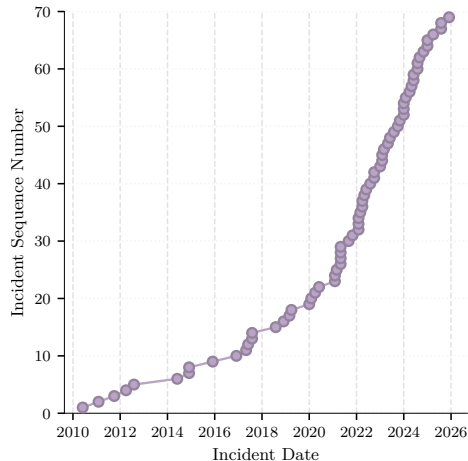
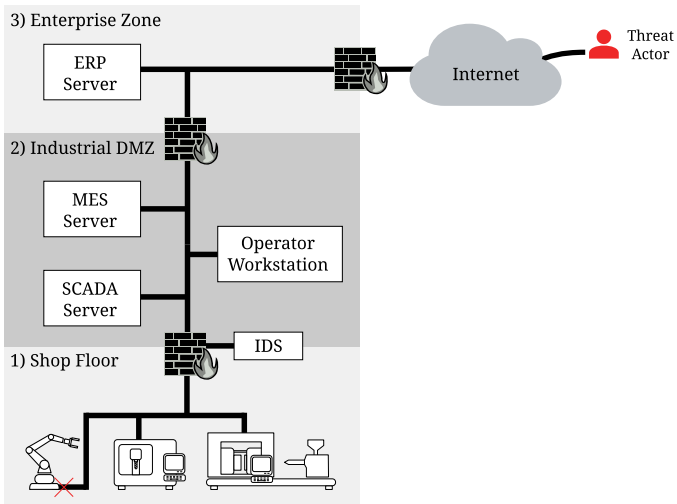
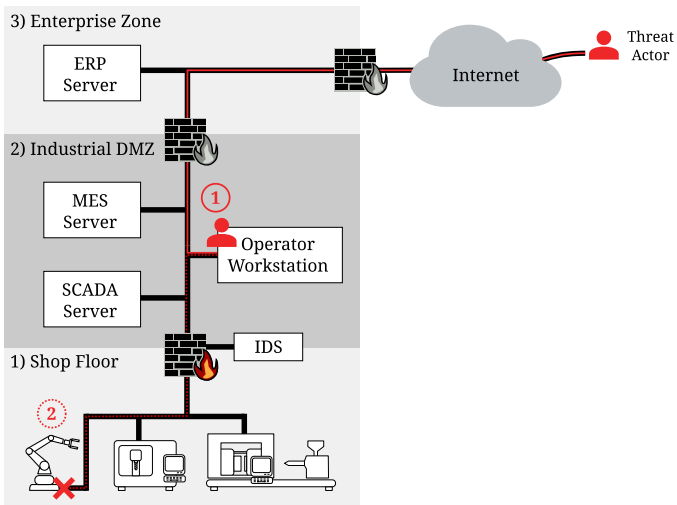


Figure: Documented OT incidents in the recent years (adapted from [Kap+26])

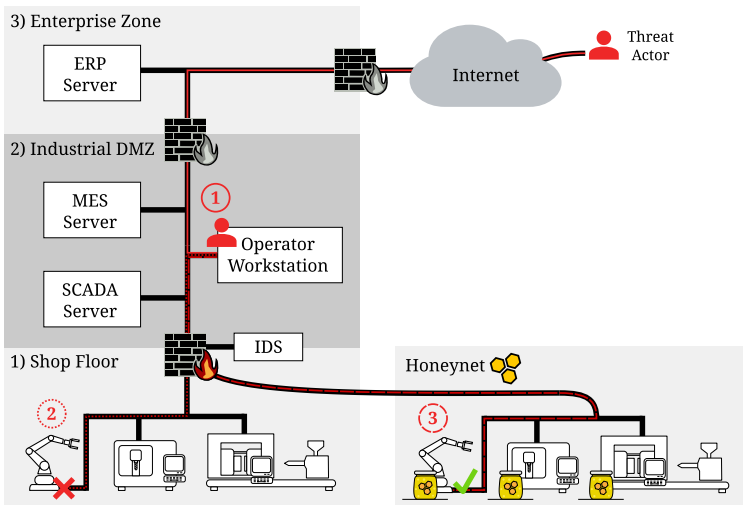
Introduction Scenario



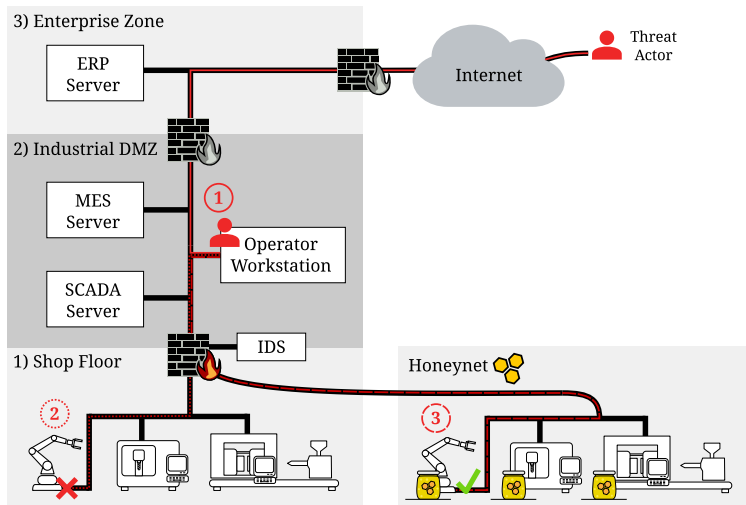
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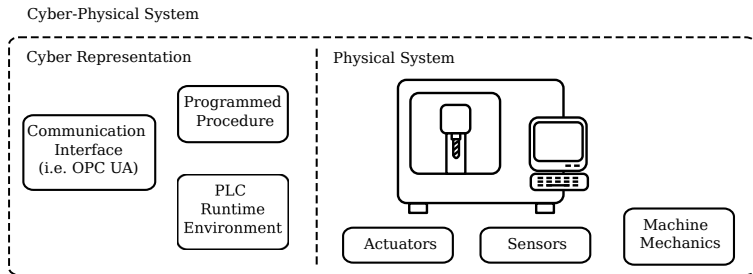


Advantages

- Attacker is ...
 - still unaware
 - isolated from CPS
- Gain time for counter measures
- Monitor attacker behaviour
 - Insights on attack goals
 - Learn about vulnerabilities / attack strategies

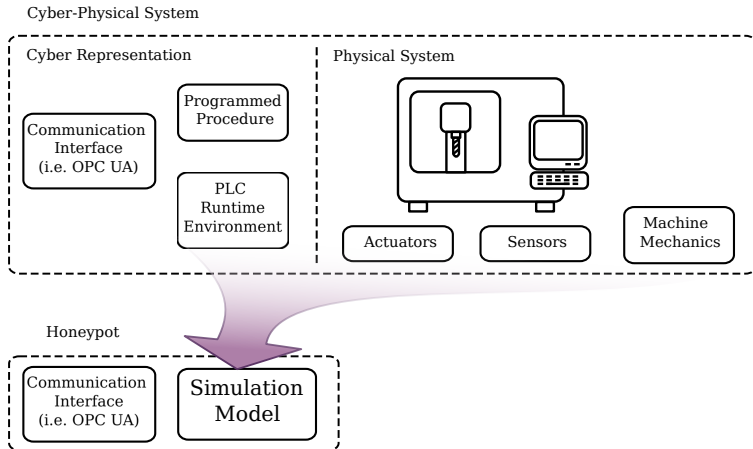
Challenge 1 - Provide Plausible Interaction

- Realistic behaviour
 - longer interaction with attacker
- Difference to IT:
 - Instead of Servers, PCs, VMs
 - Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs)



Challenge 1 - Provide Plausible Interaction

- Realistic behaviour
 - longer interaction with attacker
- Difference to IT:
 - Instead of Servers, PCs, VMs
 - Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs)
- Typical solution:
 - Simulation-based honeypots for CPSs [Fra+21]



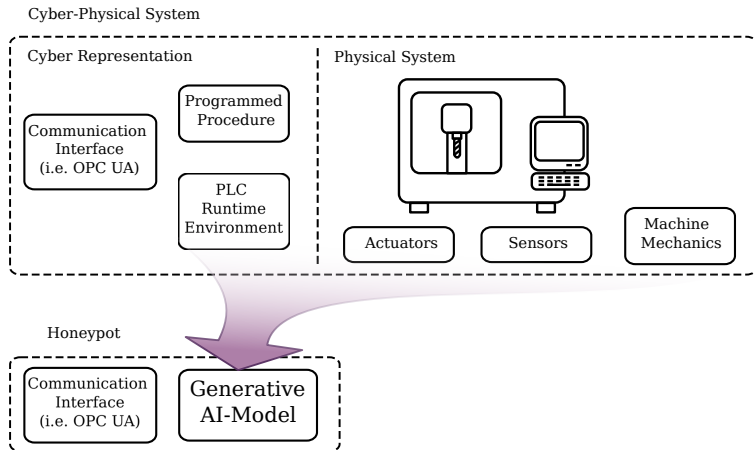
Challenge 1 - Provide Plausible Interaction

Approach

Data-driven Generative AI

Goals

- Realistic CPS behaviour
- Reducing deployment effort and cost

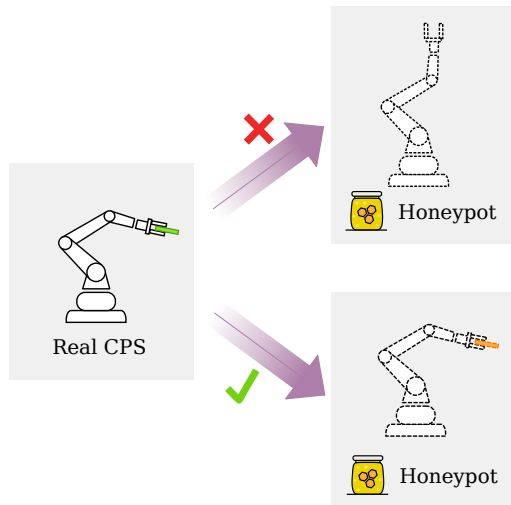


Challenge 2 - On-Demand Deployment

Ideally: instant seamless switchover

Requirements

- Transfer the CPS state
- Redirect to attacker to honeypot



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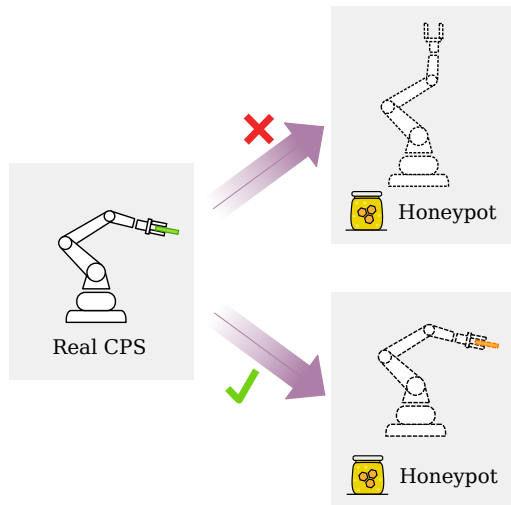
Requirements

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Approach

“Honeyfarm”

- Managing honeypot instances
- Coupled to IDS



- RQ1** How can an **AI-based honeypot** be designed for an industrial CPS communicating via **OPC UA** considering attacks on **industrial-process-level**?
- RQ2** How can the **on-demand deployment** of an **AI-based honeypot** be realised in an industrial network?

①

Communication Interface

Examples: Malformed messages, packets, or frames, invalid payloads



Comm. Interface

Protocol

Operational

Physical Process

Active Attack Levels

- ① **Communication Interface**
Examples: Malformed messages, packets, or frames, invalid payloads
- ② **Protocol**
Examples: Invalid requests, forged commands, wrong message sequences



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Examples: Malformed messages, packets, or frames, invalid payloads
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Examples: Invalid requests, forged commands, wrong message sequences
- ③ **Operational**
Examples: Invalid parameter values, unexpected configuration states
- ④ **Physical Process**
Examples: Unsafe process trajectories, increased physical system degradation, reduced product quality



Comm. Interface



Protocol



Operational



Physical Process

Model Design Space

Model design space: defines what the generative model observes and generates
(adapted from [Mor+23])

Model Design Space Level	Input (Observations)	Output	Attacker Interact.
Comm. Interface	Raw communication	Raw communication responses	Level 1 - 4
Protocol	Deserialised message	Protocol-specific responses	Level 2 - 4
Operational	Cyber-physical state	Cyber-physical state trajectories	Level 3 - 4
Physical Process	Physical state	Physical state trajectories	Level 4

Model Design Space - Implications

Depending on the model design space, further software components are required

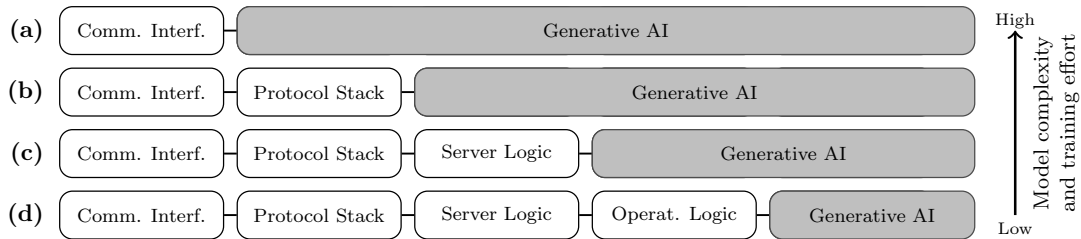
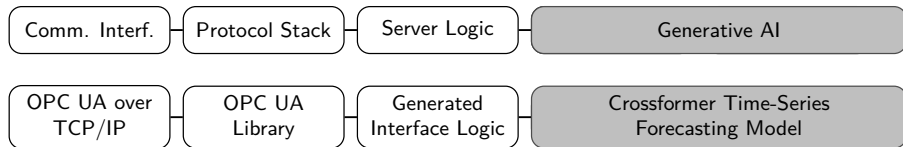


Figure: (a) is at Communication Interface level, (b) operates at Protocol level, (c) at Operational level and (d) at Physical Process level.

Selected Approach

- Focus on operational level
- OPC UA variables as time-series data
- Utilize a multivariate time-series forecasting (MTSF) model (Crossformer [ZY23])
- More extensive evaluation of different MTSF-models in [Saß+25]



Required Steps

Explore

- Traverse OPC UA interface
 - ➔ Generate honeypot interface

Collect Data

- Normal operation
- Override interaction (malicious)

Training

- Apply Standard Scaler
- Optimisation with Ray [Mor+18]

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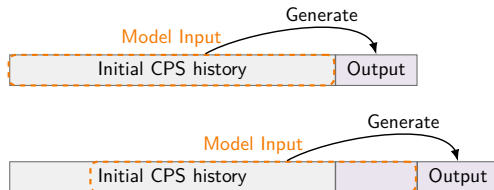
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- Recursive forecasting strategy
- Interaction with attacker
→ Modify lookback window



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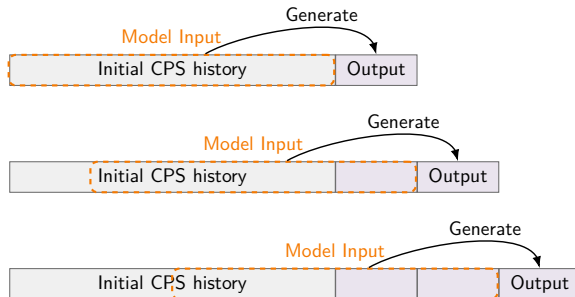
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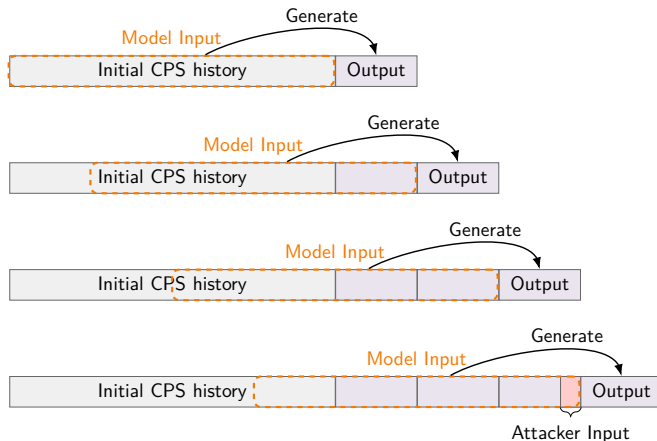
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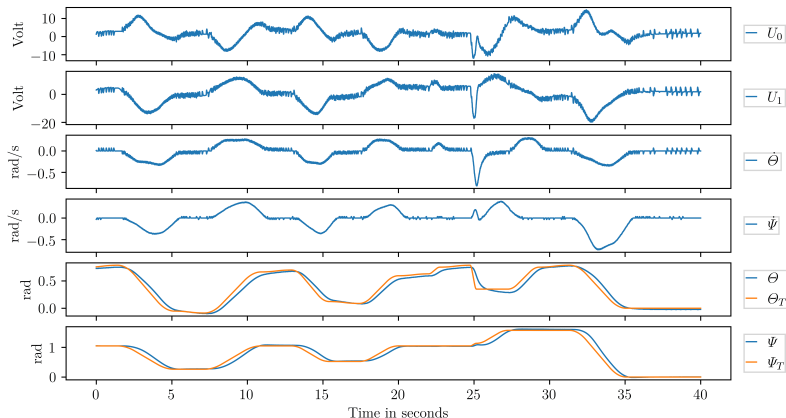
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Selected CPS

Resembling a repeated pick-n-place process with 2 revolute joints



8 Variables:

- Actuator Voltages U_0 and U_1
- Angular Velocities $\dot{\theta}$, $\dot{\psi}$
- Target positions Yaw Φ_T and Pitch Θ_T
- Actual positions Yaw Φ and Pitch Θ

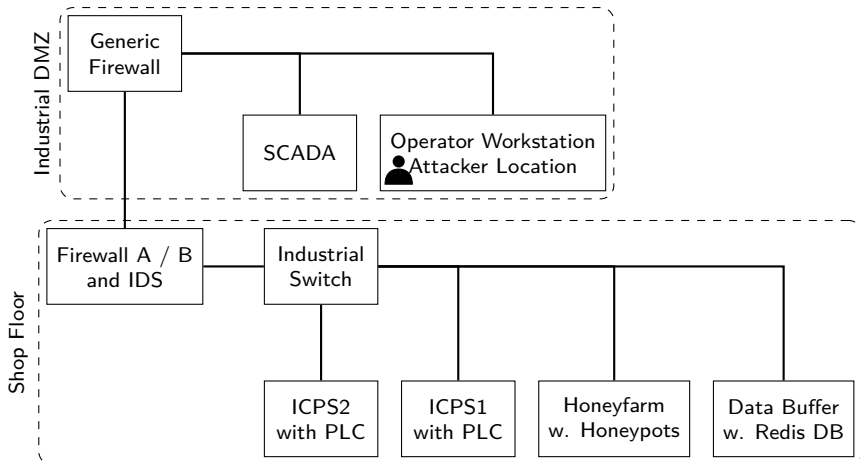
Methods:

- to override Yaw Φ_T and Pitch Θ_T

Deployment Scenario

Components

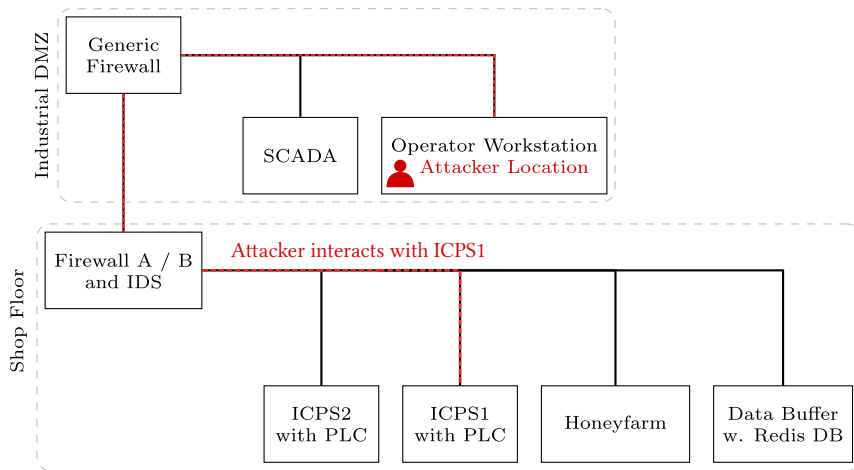
- Firewall
 - **Variant A:**
Separate IDS
 - **Variant B:**
IDS Integrated
- Data Buffer
- Honeyfarm
- Honeypot



Deployment Scenario - Part 2

Sequence

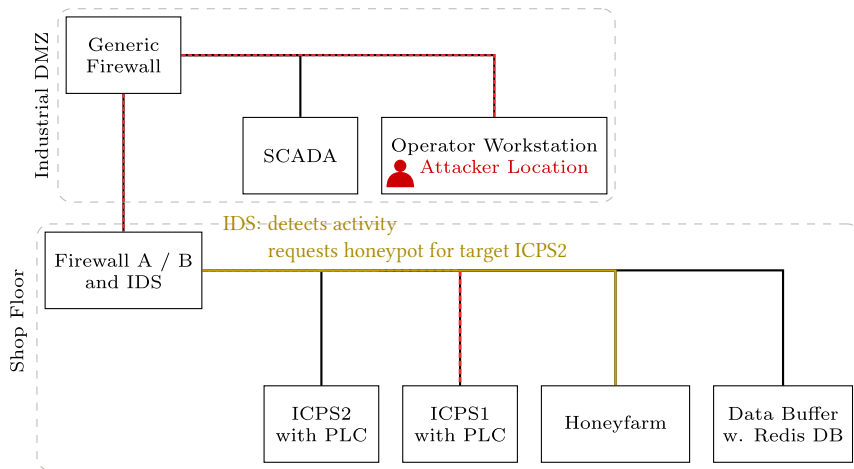
- 1 Attacker → ICPS1
- 2 IDS detects attack



Deployment Scenario - Part 2

Sequence

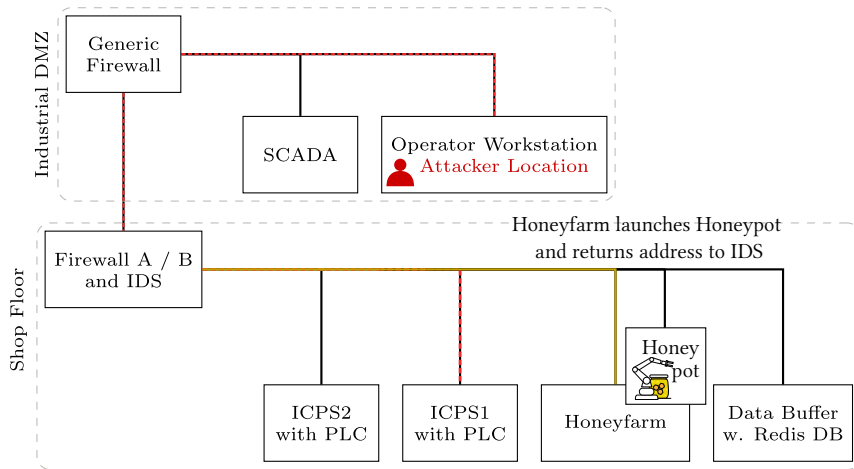
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Deployment Scenario - Part 2

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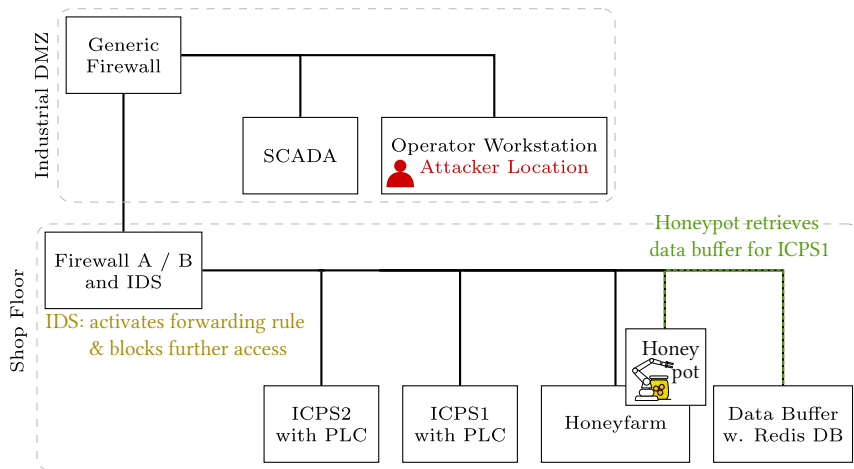
- 1 Attacker → ICPS1
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- 4 Launch Honeypot



Deployment Scenario - Part 2

Sequence

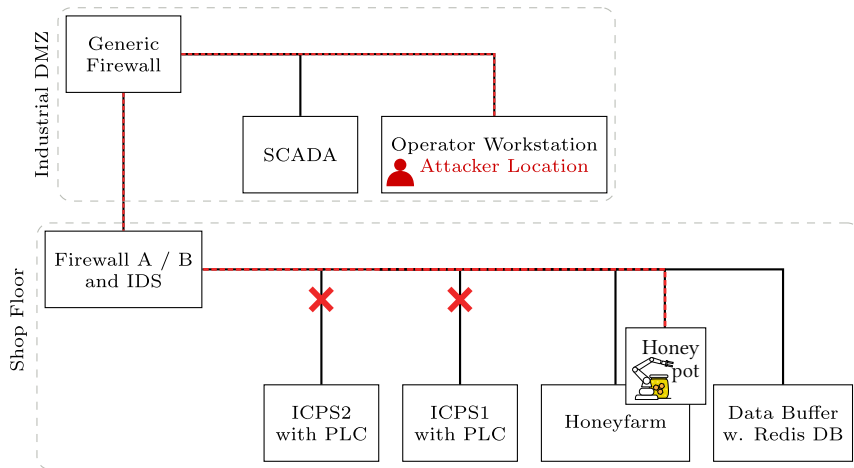
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- 5 Read State from Data Buffer
- 6 Redirect attacker



Deployment Scenario - Part 2

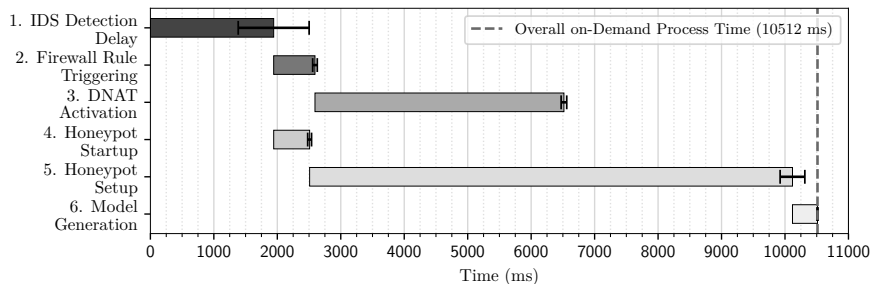
Sequence

- 1 Attacker → ICPS1
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Results - Switchover Timing

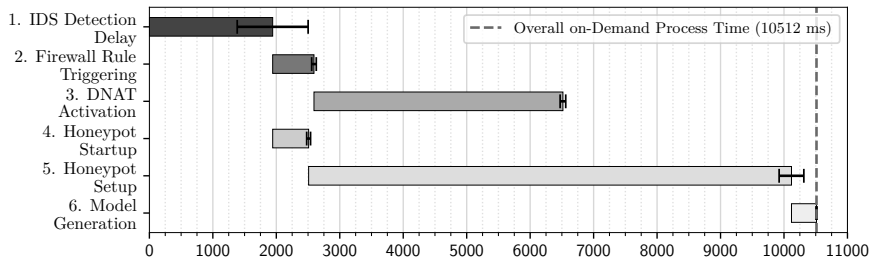
Variant A Separate IDS



Results - Switchover Timing

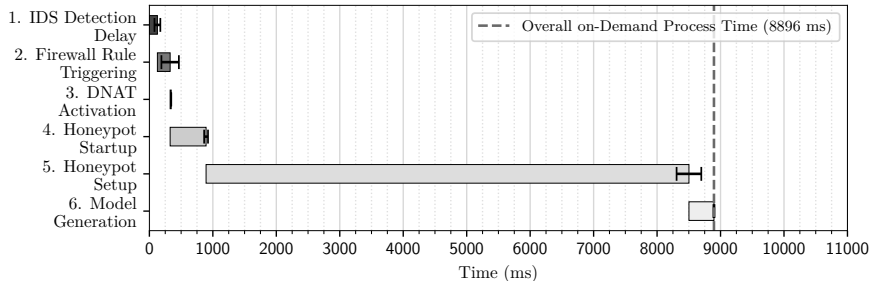
Variant A

Separate IDS



Variant B

Integrated IDS



Results - Generative Model Performance

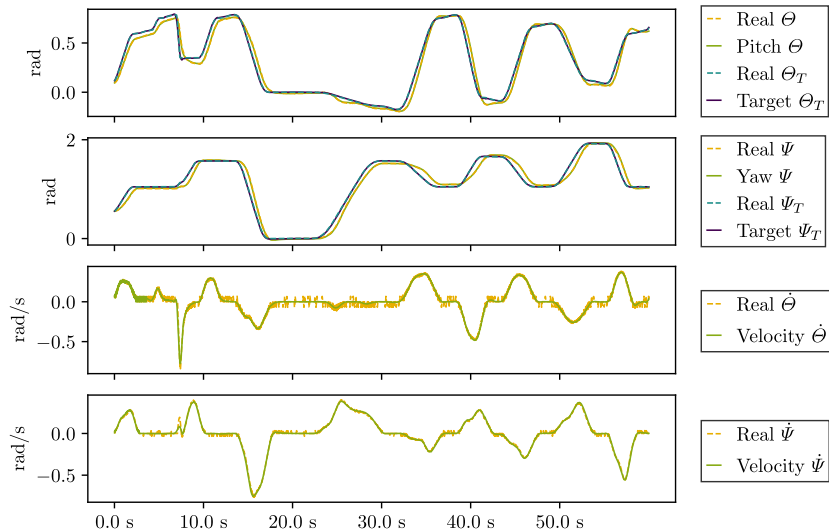
- Mean Absolut Error (MAE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- Normalized variables, $n = 100$ runs

Stability Normal cyclic procedure, 60 s recording,
taken after deployment time t_{dp} with random start time.

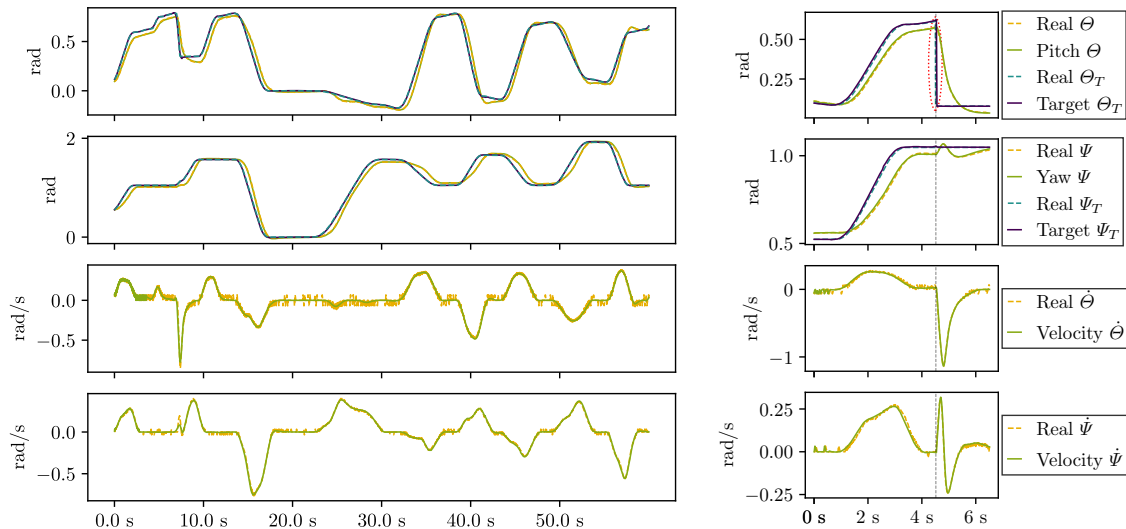
Interaction CPS response to attacker overriding actuator joint angle.

Metric	Stability			Interaction
	$t_{dp} = 0\text{ s}$	$t_{dp} = 200\text{ s}$	$t_{dp} = 2000\text{ s}$	
MAE	0.208 ± 0.005	0.209 ± 0.009	0.220 ± 0.003	0.245 ± 0.094
MSE	0.235 ± 0.014	0.242 ± 0.021	0.263 ± 0.007	0.254 ± 0.127

Results - Generative Model Performance Sample



Results - Generative Model Performance Sample



Deployment

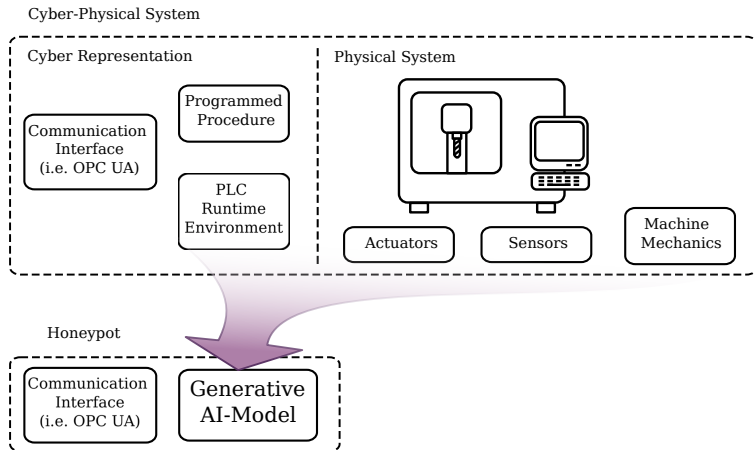
- TCP/IP session handling
- OPC UA authentication
- Forward-stream data buffer during startup
- Honeypot lifecycle management

Generative Model

- Restore higher frequency components
- Explore more complex CPS, for instance: injection moulding

Conclusion

- Generative AI can enable data-driven CPS honeypots
- Process-level attacker interaction is possible
- On-demand deployment was demonstrated as a proof-of-principle



ISIA Research Project

Intelligent and Secure Industrial Automation (ISIA)
at Salzburg University of Applied Sciences (SUAS)

Focus

- Architecture
- Artificial Intelligence
- Security

Industrial Partners

- B&R (ABB Group)
- Sigmatek
- COPA-DATA

References

- [Fra+21] Javier Franco, Ahmet Aris, Berk Canberk, and A. Selcuk Uluagac. “A survey of honeypots and honeynets for internet of things, industrial internet of things, and cyber-physical systems.” In: *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials* 23.4 (2021), pp. 2351–2383. ISSN: 1553-877X, 2373-745X. (Visited on 10/23/2023).
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- [Mor+18] Philipp Moritz, Robert Nishihara, Stephanie Wang, Alexey Tumanov, Richard Liaw, Eric Liang, Melih Elibol, Zongheng Yang, William Paul, Michael I. Jordan, and Ion Stoica. “Ray: A Distributed Framework for Emerging AI Applications.” In: *13th USENIX Symposium on Operating Systems Design and Implementation (OSDI 18)*. Carlsbad, CA: USENIX Association, 2018-10, pp. 561–577. ISBN: 978-1-939133-08-3. URL: <https://www.usenix.org/conference/osdi18/presentation/moritz>.

References II

- [Mor+23] Meredith Ringel Morris, Carrie J. Cai, Jess Holbrook, Chinmay Kulkarni, and Michael Terry. “The Design Space of Generative Models.” In: (2023). DOI: 10.48550/arXiv.2304.10547. (Visited on 03/09/2026).
- [Saß+25] Olaf Saßnick, Thomas Rosenstatter, Andreas Unterweger, and Stefan Huber. “Deep Learning-based Time Series Forecasting for Industrial Discrete Process Data.” In: *8th IEEE Conf. on Ind. CPS (ICPS)*. IEEE, 2025. DOI: 10.1109/ICPS65515.2025.11087869.
- [ZY23] Yunhao Zhang and Junchi Yan. “Crossformer: Transformer Utilizing Cross-Dimension Dependency for Multivariate Time Series Forecasting.” In: *International Conference on Learning Representations*. 2023.