

SecFlow with SD-IoT Technology

Mission-critical communications challenges

Critical Infrastructure (CI) companies, such as power utilities, oil and gas companies, transportation, water utilities and public safety agencies are facing numerous telecommunications or connectivity challenges:

- **Resiliency and Redundancy:** mission-critical systems need to be resilient to withstand natural disasters, physical attacks or vandalism, and other disruptions. Redundancy, both in terms of communication channels and data centers is crucial to maintain continuous services and uninterrupted operations.
- **Modernization:** Rapid advancements in technology present new, smaller and cost-effective solutions that have been replacing legacy Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems widely deployed in CI operational technology (OT) networks. Modern IoT and Industrial IoT (IIoT) devices are now available for modernizing infrastructure and extending monitoring and supervision to unmanaged parts of CI equipment. These devices need to be aggregated and connected, with special attention to systems in which legacy sensors and controllers coexist with new ones.
- **Cybersecurity Threats:** As CI infrastructure becomes increasingly interconnected, it is also more vulnerable to cyberattacks, as the attack surface grows exponentially. Ensuring secure communications and connectivity is paramount, as a breach can have severe and even life-threatening consequences.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Because of the above challenges, CI companies are also subject to increased regulation that dictates how data should be handled.

To address these challenges, CI companies are using secure and reliable fiber networks as their main OT network communication media. Where fiber is not available or too costly to deploy, they are looking into 4G/LTE/5G technologies to connect their assets. They are also looking for new communications gateways that employ encryption technologies, firewalls, and other functionalities to secure operational data. Such gateways should also provide connectivity from remote sites towards the central command and control servers, both for existing SCADA systems and for next-gen devices using new protocols such as IEC 61850 GOOSE, MMS and SV protocols.

Meeting ALL these requirements with the SAME gateway, however, poses the biggest challenge for CI organizations.

RAD's SecFlow IIoT Gateway with SD-IoT

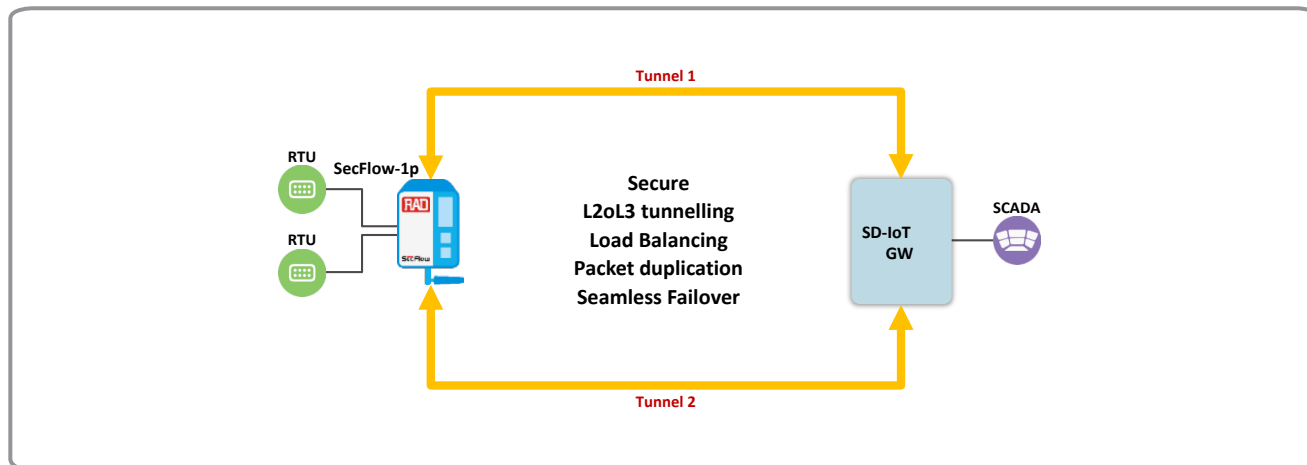
RAD's SecFlow IIoT Gateway supports SD-IoT technology to address CI challenges and ensure resilient, secure, and reliable connectivity. It enables existing mission-critical applications, as well as offering the flexibility to support future CI requirements.



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Solution Brief

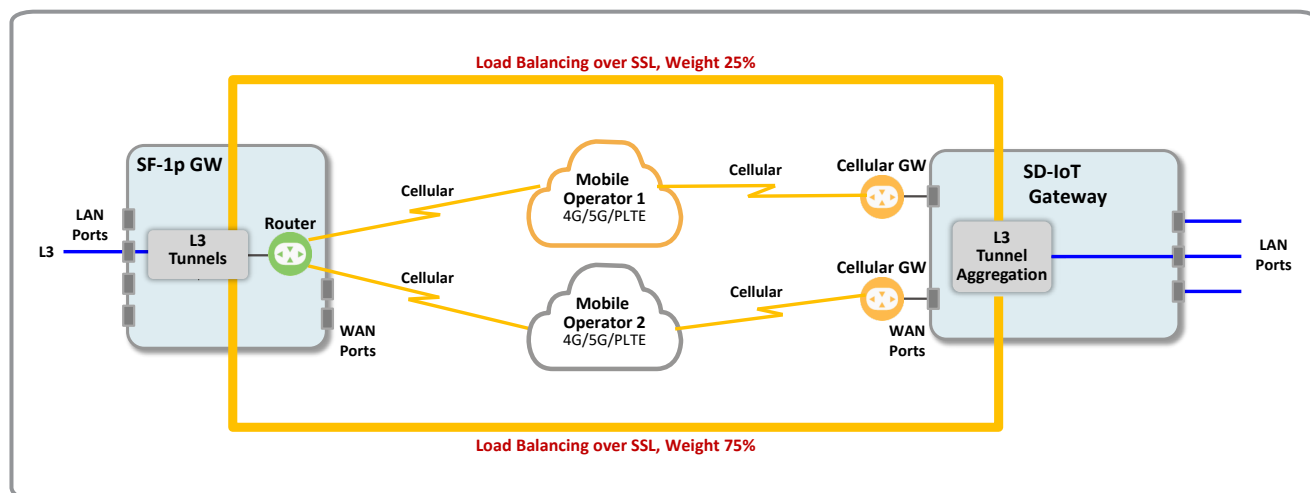
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Let's look at the different capabilities offered by RAD's SecFlow-1p:

Layer 3 Load Balancing

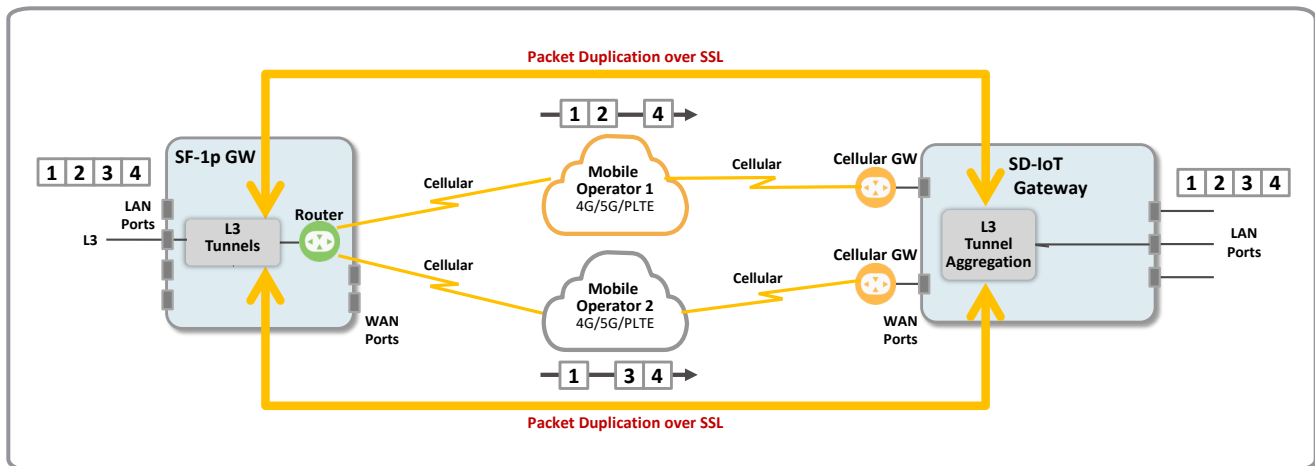
The SecFlow-1p with SD-IoT technology distributes L3 traffic packet-by-packet over several links. The weight of each link can be configured, in case one of the networks provides lower bandwidth than the other. Packet sequencing eliminates out-of-order packets on the receiver end.



Benefits:

- Increased bandwidth availability by distributing traffic over two separated networks.
- Fast resiliency compared to standard routing protocols, as traffic is seamlessly moved to another active network.
- Secure transport as ALL packets are encrypted using SSL

This operational mode duplicates L3 packets and transmits them over multiple networks. In case one network loses a packet, the packet will arrive at the SD-IoT Gateway via another link, thereby reducing packet loss to ZERO. Again, packet sequencing eliminates out-of-order packets on the receiver end.



Benefits:

- Uninterrupted operations with ZERO packet loss: Packets are duplicated over two links and even if packets are lost in one link, they are re-inserted into the packet flow
- Secure transport as ALL packets are encrypted using SSL

Layer 2 over Layer 3 Tunneling

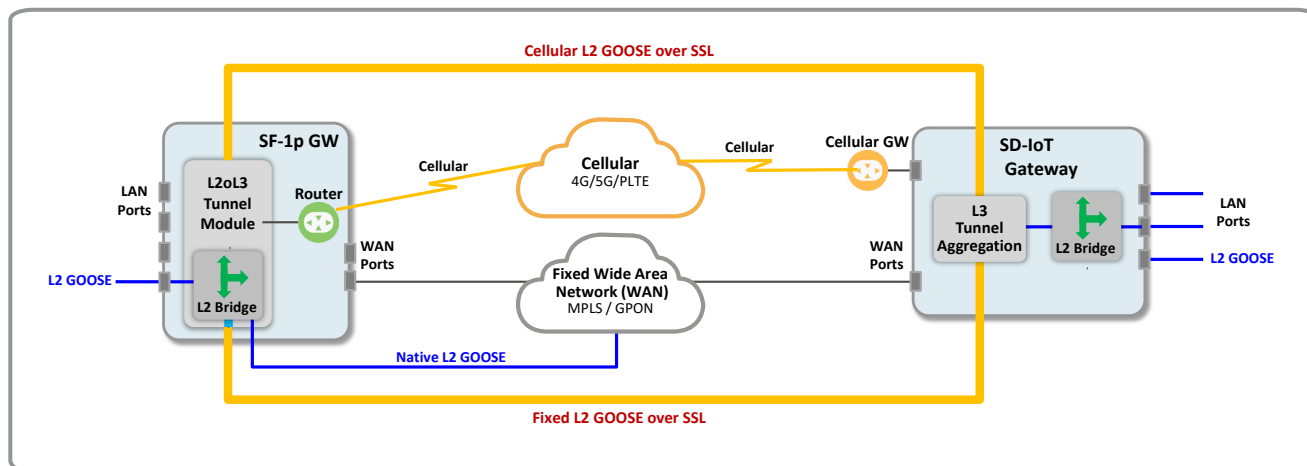
Another common challenge for many CI operators is the need to transport L2 traffic over mobile networks, such as 4G/LTE or 5G, which support only L3 traffic. RAD's SecFlow-1p encapsulates L2 traffic over L3, then encrypts the packets before transmitting them over the cellular networks.

A typical use case for this would be a power utility transitioning to IEC 61850-based systems.

IEC 61850 is being increasingly adopted by power utilities, requiring them to transport IEC 61850 GOOSE traffic from one electrical substation to several others, and to connect new Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) to the electrical grid. IEC 61850 GOOSE devices transmit L2 multicast packets between Remote Termination Units (RTUs) and Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs).

Solution Brief

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A virtual bridge in RAD's SecFlow-1p IloT gateway receives these packets and forwards them to the SD-IoT client, which encapsulates the L2 packets over L3, encrypts them using SSL and transmits them over the cellular link (or any other WAN link available). If the SecFlow-1p is also connected to an existing fiber network (G-PON, SDH, SONET, MPLS), the packets are also forwarded to this native interface, without a L3 encapsulation for fast transmission to neighboring substations.

Benefits:

- Fast path of native GOOSE transmission over fiber network when available.
- Secure GOOSE transmission over 4G/LTE/5G cellular networks, either as a primary link or as a backup connection if the fiber network is out of service.
- VLAN awareness of GOOSE frames ensuring connectivity to neighboring substations based on VLAN IDs.


Managing the SecFlow-1p SecFlow IloT Gateway

The SD-IoT client on the SecFlow-1p, as well as the SD-IoT Gateway located in central control are managed by CLI, REST or RAD's RADview network management platform. RADview presents a full and friendly GUI to configure end-to-end services and monitor all services and circuits.

The screenshot shows the 'CREATE MULTIPATH SERVICE' window in the RADview network management platform. The window is divided into several sections: 'GENERAL', 'NETWORK ELEMENT', 'MULTIPATH GATEWAY', and 'NE PROPERTIES'. The 'GENERAL' section includes 'ADMINISTRATIVE STATE' (Desired/Active) and 'OPERATIONAL STATUS' (N/A). The 'NETWORK ELEMENT' section includes 'TYPE' (Layer 2 Multipath), 'NAME' (gw_name-ne_name-number), 'CLIENT ID' (Client ID), and 'MPGW TUNNEL 1' and 'MPGW TUNNEL 2' (MPGW Tunnel 1 Address, MPGW Tunnel 2 Address). The 'MULTIPATH GATEWAY' section includes 'NAME' (MPGW Name) and 'BRIDGE' (Bridge). The 'NE PROPERTIES' section includes 'AUTHENTICATION' (METHOD: PASSWORD, USERNAME: Authentication Username, PASSWORD: Authentication Password (PSK), SELF CERTIFICATE, SIGNED BY), 'KEEPALIVE' (INTERVAL (SEC): 1, NUMBER OF RETRIES: 3), 'INGRESS' (PORT: Ingress Port, PVID: Ingress PVID, FRIT: 0, INCOMING VLANS: VLANs, Separated By Comma), and 'DUPLICATION' (PORT: Duplication Port, TRAFFIC TYPE: GOOSE).

Additional technical data:

SecFlow-1p with SD-IoT Client	
SD-IoT client is embedded in the SecFlow-1p and can be activated on demand. This feature requires a SD-IoT Gateway in the hub site. See SecFlow-1p Data Sheet for additional information.	
SD-IoT Gateway	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SD-IoT gateway (MPGW) aggregates tunnels from the SecFlow-1p SD-IoT client. It runs on Intel servers as bare metal or on virtual machines. Services can be configured via CLI or via REST APIs. It is supported by RADview, which can configure end-to-end services from multiple SecFlow-1p IIoT Gateways towards the MPGW. MPGW system requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single or multi-sockets Intel® Xeon® and Atom® processor Cores: 8 minimum RAM: 8GB minimum Storage: 32G minimum <p><i>CPU type, number of cores are dependent on number of tunnels required.</i></p> <p>MPGW system deployment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux Ubuntu Installed on bare metal or VMs Update/rollback support Support of resilient MPGWs for high availability Scalability: Up to 10,000 tunnels (<i>see HW recommendation as per number of tunnels</i>) 	
Tunneling Modes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L3 load sharing (with weight per link) L3 packet duplication L2oL3 tunnels 	
Layer 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VLAN aware Ethernet bridge VLAN (802.1Q) 	
Encryption schemes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL IKE v1/v2 pre-shared keys or X509 certificates Encryption: – 3DES, AES-CBC/GCM (128, 192, 256) Hash: – MD-5, SHA-1, SHA-2 (256, 384, 512) AES-XCBC (128) Key management: – RSA, DH MODP groups 1 (768 bits), 2 (1024 bits), 5 (1536 bits) and 14 (2048 bits), DH PF 	
Quality of Service	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class-based QoS 	
Key RADview features	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-to-End VPN configuration SecFlow-1p tunnel configuration MPGW tunnel configuration L2 bridge and VLAN configuration Tunnel status and statistics 	



Solution Brief

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SecFlow-1p with SD-IoT is ideal for power utility operators as well as communications service providers offering IIoT services.

RAD's SecFlow-1p with SD-IoT Technology – Highlights:

- Software-defined capability, running on any hardware, highly flexible and easy to deploy.
- Secure backup and failover for main fiber/GPON connectivity – critical service availability assurance – over LTE/4G/5G mobile services.
- Optional second LTE/5G mobile service for secure mission-critical services.
- Load balancing and link duplication ensuring ZERO packet loss and continuous critical services availability.
- Uninterrupted, secured and protected operational services.
- Seamless failover capabilities for Layer2 SCADA, IEC 61850, IIoT mission-critical services.

[Learn more about RAD's SecFlow here»](#)

To discuss your Remote monitoring needs for Multipath Technology, contact us at market@rad.com.



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