

# APEC 2025

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## Securing Electric Vehicle Charging Stations



Patrick Rempel  
Professor at Hochschule Harz



Patrick Rempel (Harz University of Applied Sciences)  
André Büttner (Actain Engineering)

[prempel@hs-harz.de](mailto:prempel@hs-harz.de) | [andre.buettner@actain.de](mailto:andre.buettner@actain.de)

▲ Hochschule Harz



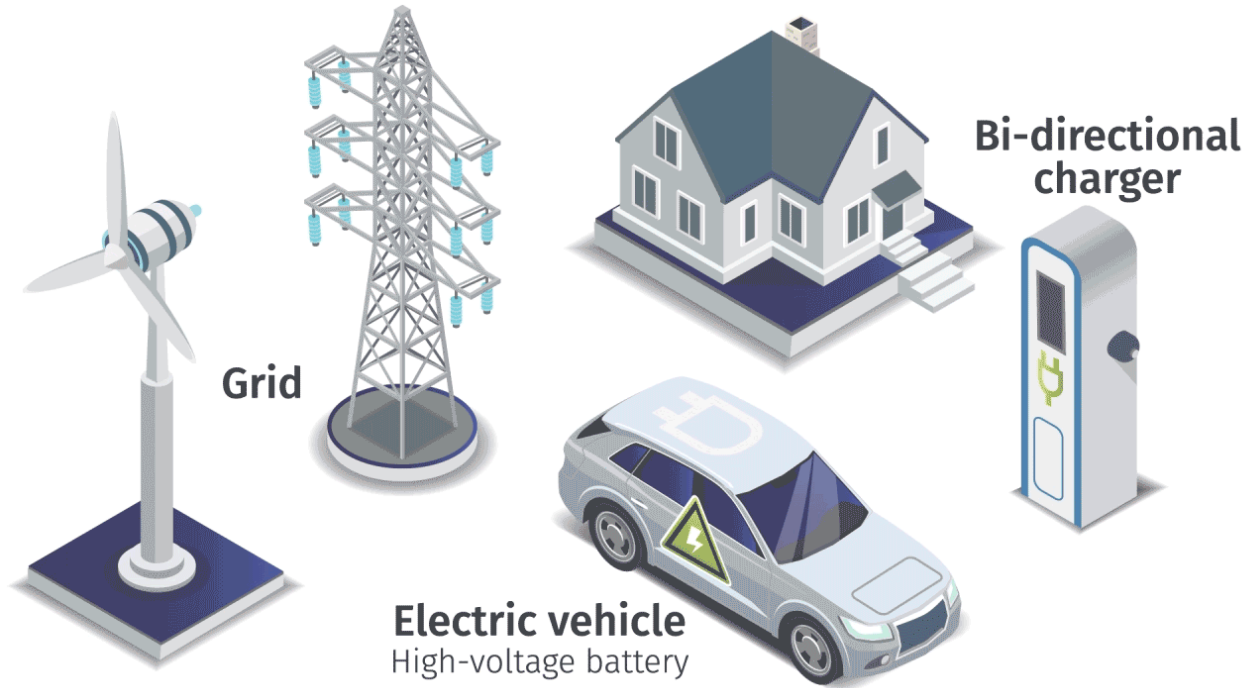
André Büttner  
Acting on sustainable electronics



actain  
engineering

# Electric Vehicle Charging

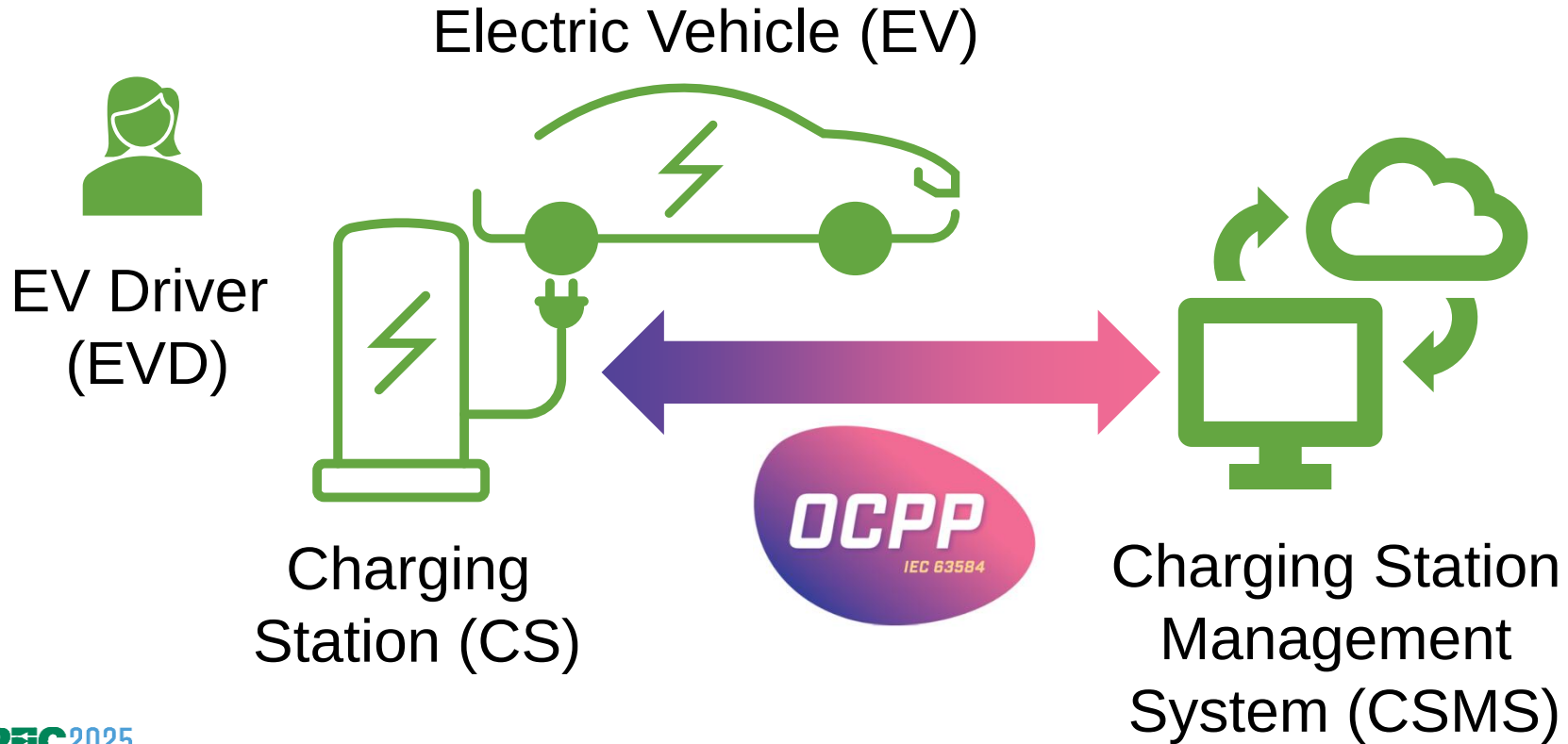
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CBC NEWS

[<https://www.cbc.ca/news/science/ev-to-grid-1.6100454>, Accessed 03/19/2025]

# Open Charge Point Protocol (OCPP)

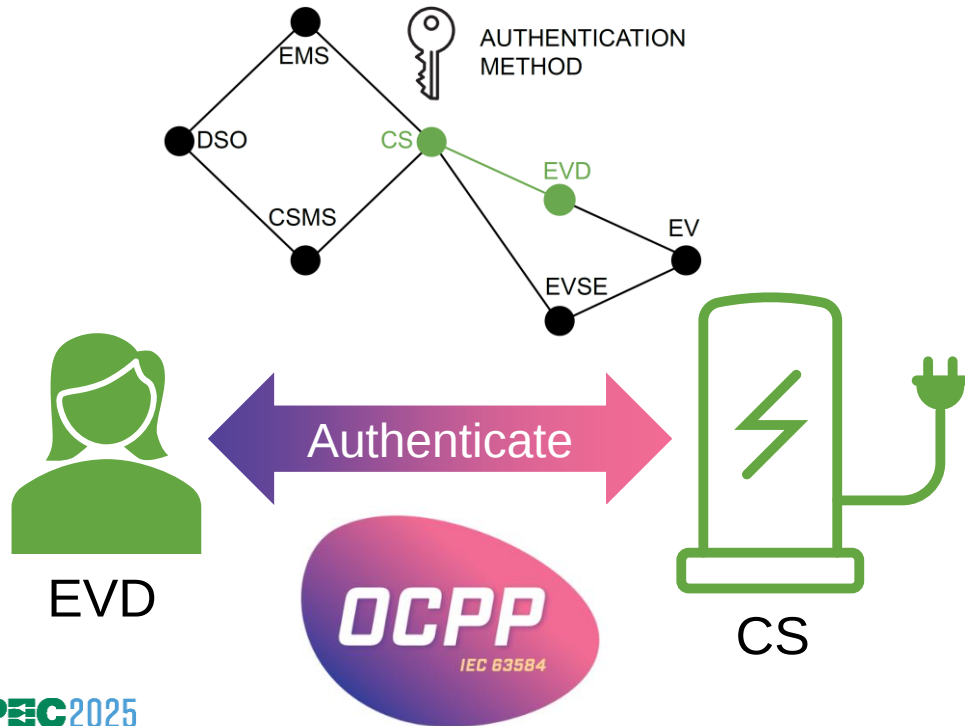


# Electric Vehicle Driver Authentication

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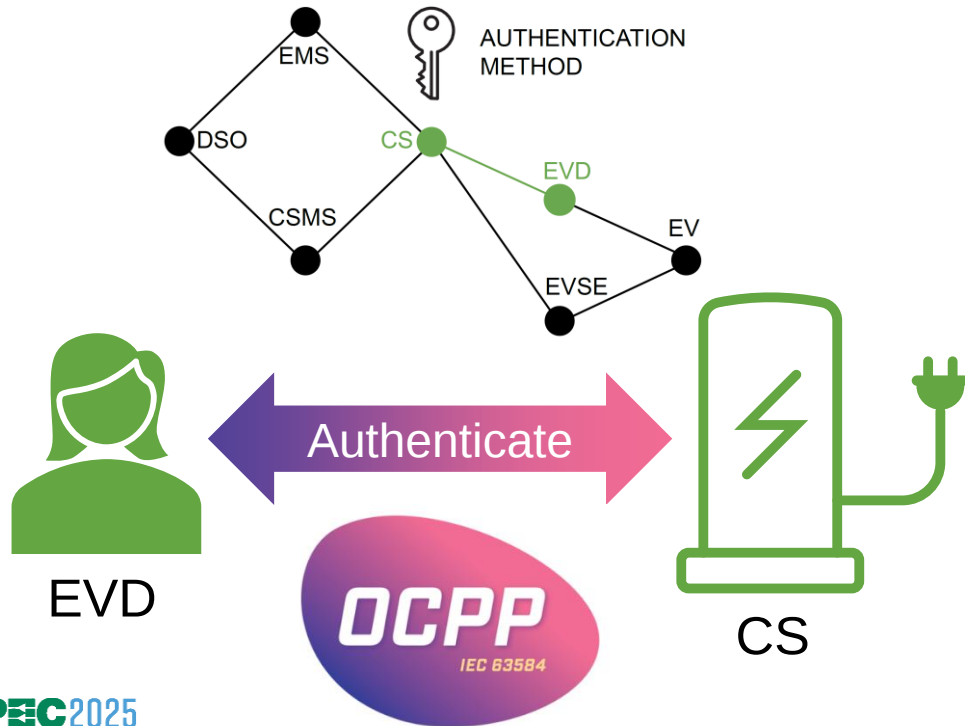


# Authentication Use Cases in OCPP



C01: RFID

# Authentication Use Cases in OCPP



C01: RFID

C02: Start Button

C03: Debit/Credit card

C04: PIN-code

C05: App

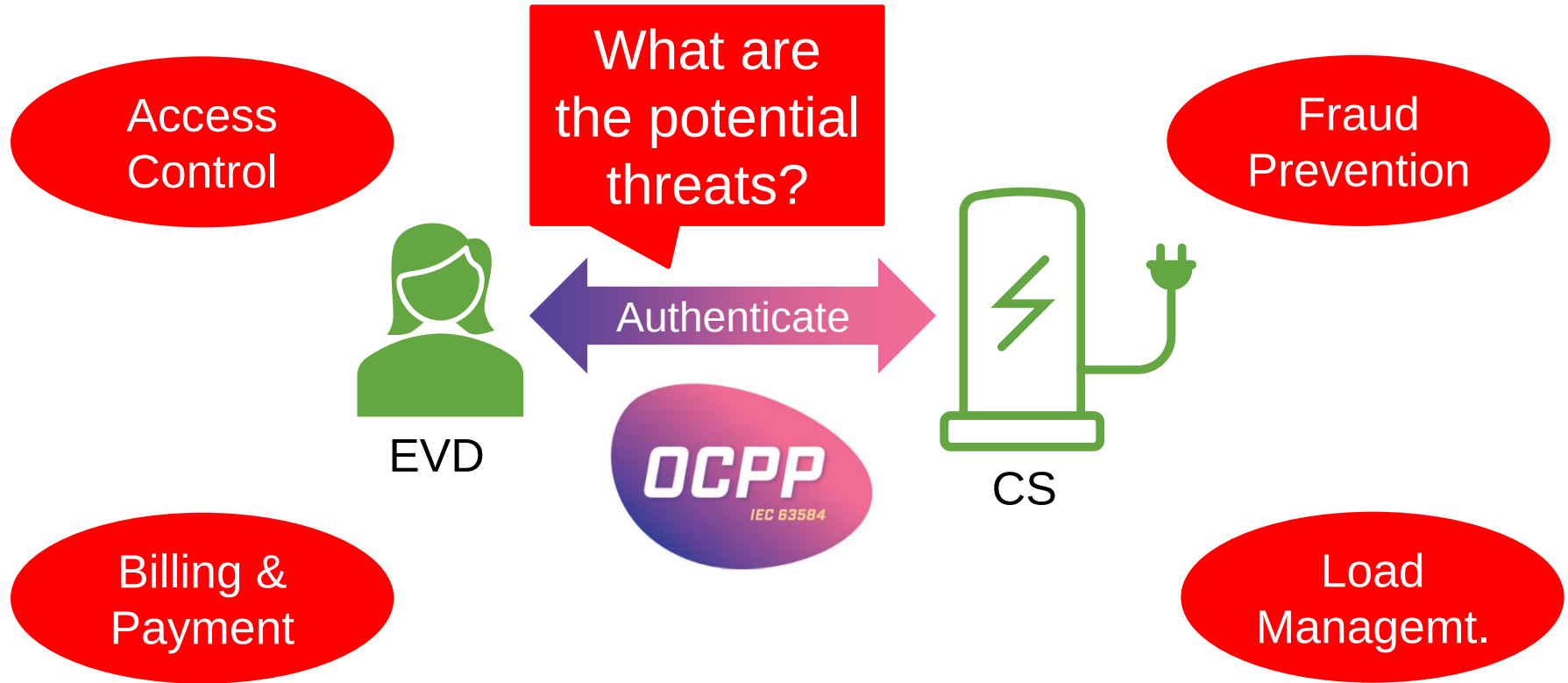
C06: Parking Ticket

...

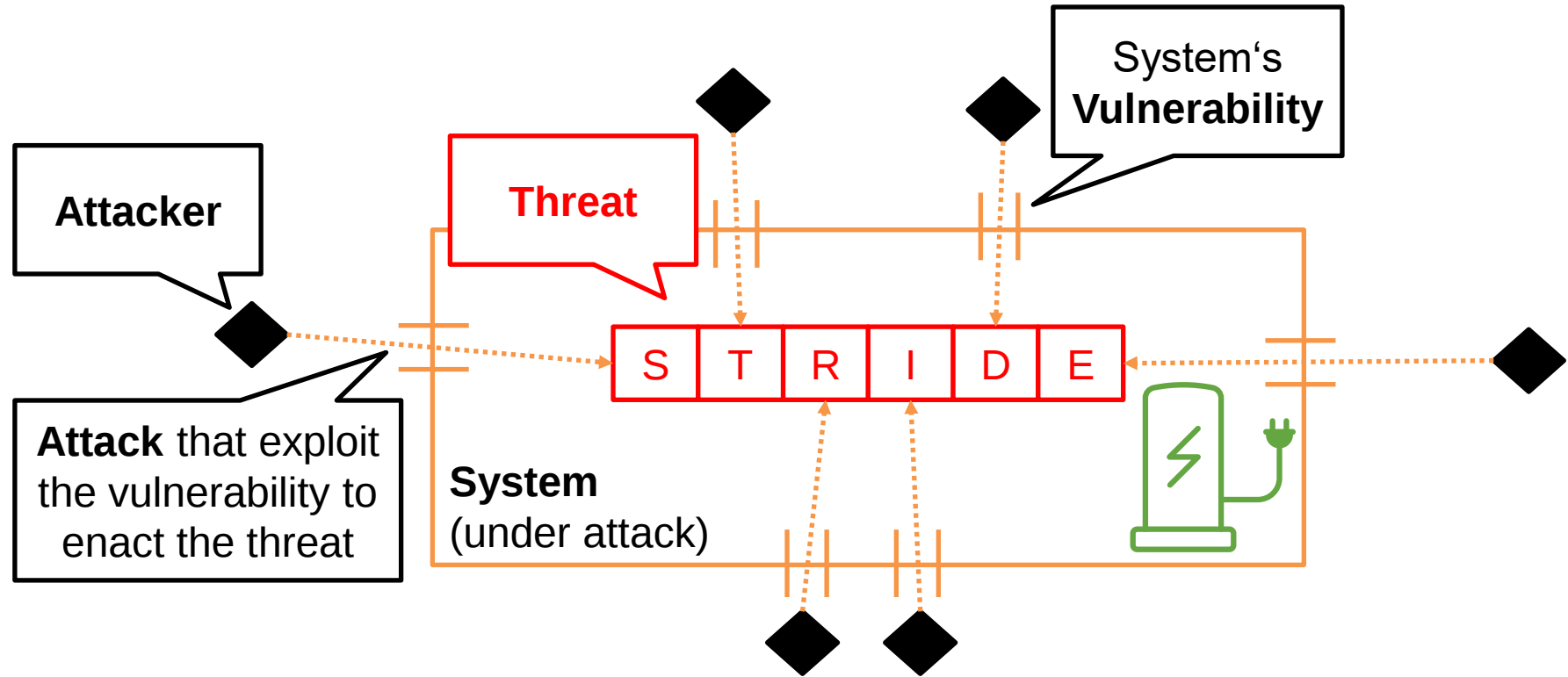
# Electric Vehicle Driver Authentication



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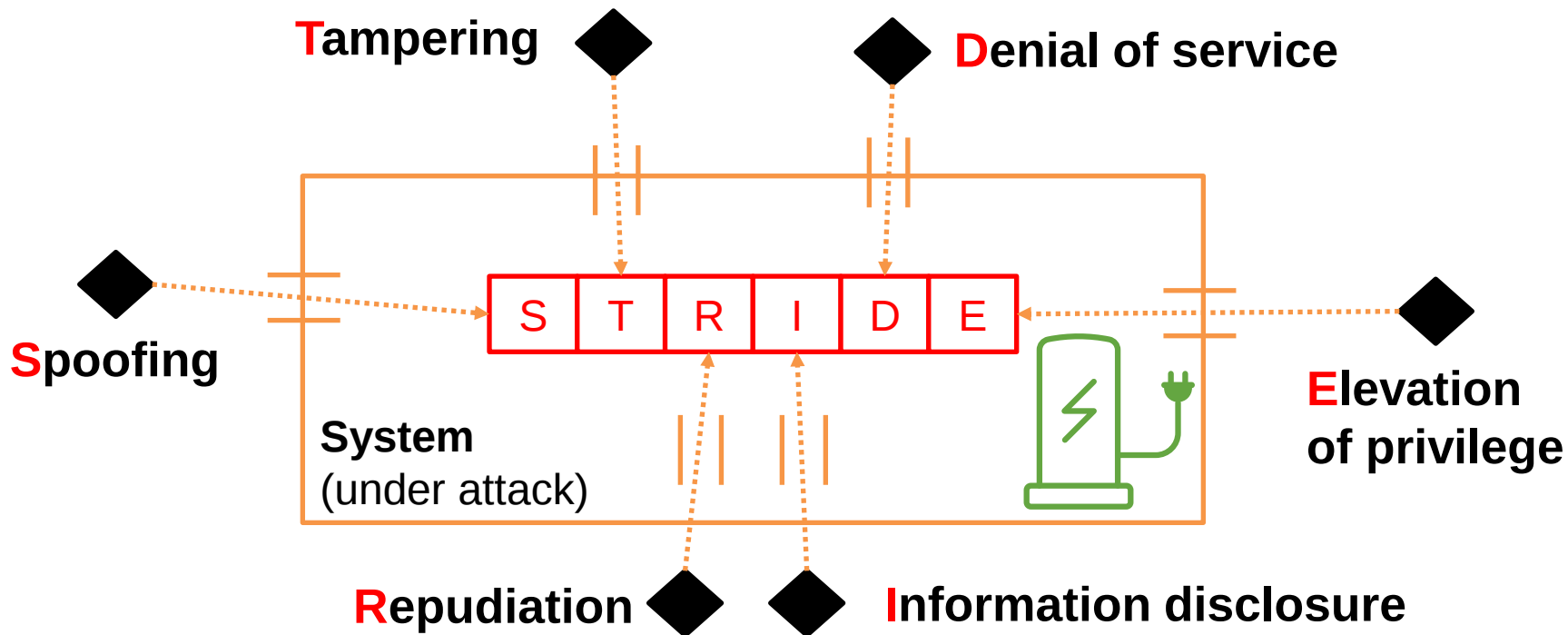


# Threat Modeling with STRIDE



[Kohnfelder and Garg 1999, "The threats to our products"]

# Threat Modeling with STRIDE



# Survey

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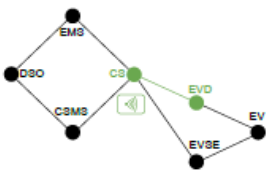
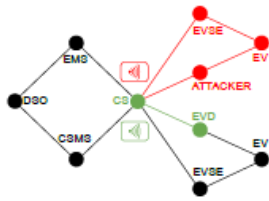
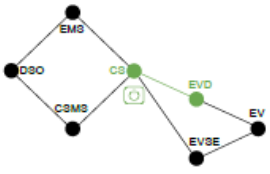
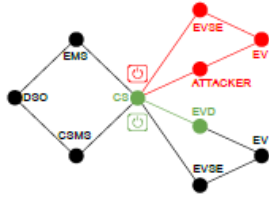
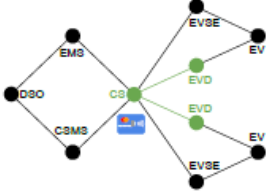
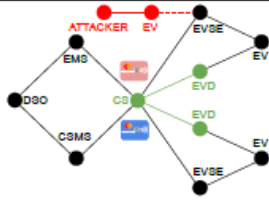
- Systematic literature survey
- Snowball sampling (three seeds)
- Candidates: 247 papers
- Included: 23 papers
- Inclusion criteria
  - Paper must examine authentication vulnerabilities (C01..C06)
  - Published in 2018 or later (OCP 2.0.1)

# Survey Results

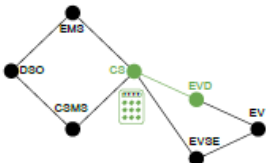
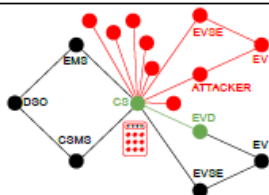
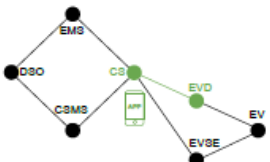
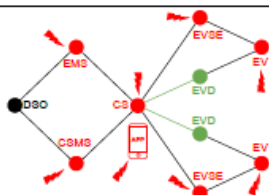
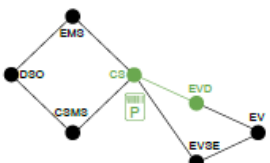
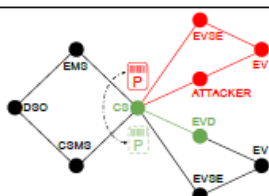
LITERATURE SURVEY RESULTS - GROUPED BY OCPP AUTHENTICATION USE CASE AND STRIDE ATTACK TYPE

| Use Case                              | Initial Situation | Weakness | STRIDE Attack Type                                                                                            | Relevant Study                                                                                                                       | Relative Frequency              |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| C01: Driver Authentication using RFID |                   |          | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | <a href="#">[4]</a> , <a href="#">[34]</a> , <a href="#">[8]</a> , <a href="#">[9]</a> , <a href="#">[26]</a> , <a href="#">[17]</a> | 85.71%                          |
|                                       |                   |          |                                                                                                               | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br><a href="#">[4]</a> , <a href="#">[8]</a> , <a href="#">[17]</a>                                            | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>42.86% |

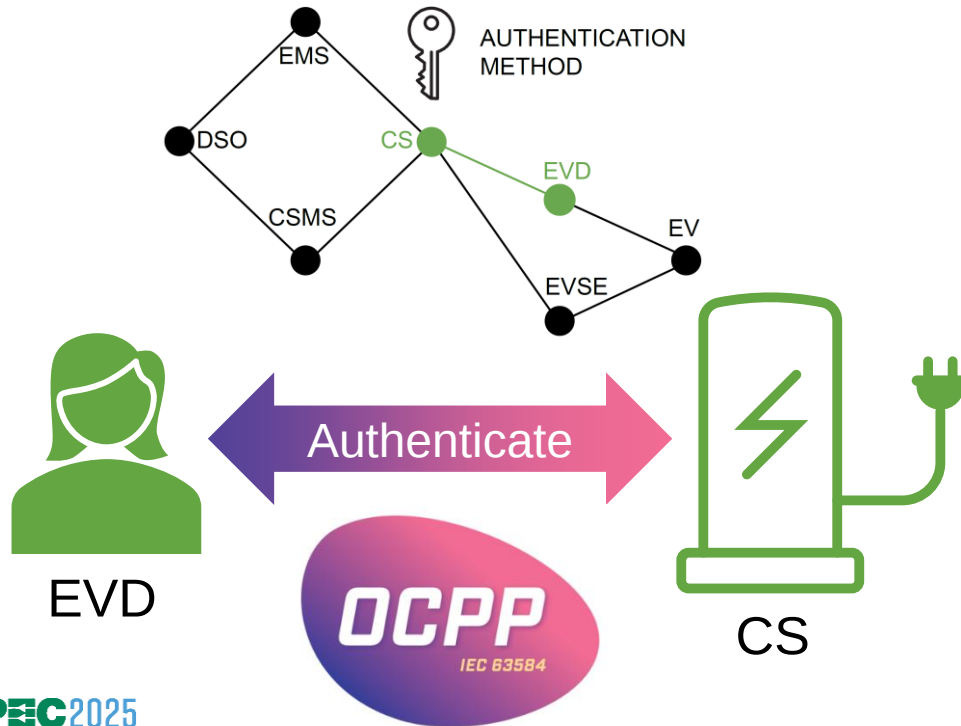
# Survey Results: C01 – C03

| Use Case                              | Initial Situation                                                                 | Weakness                                                                          | STRIDE Attack Type                                                                                            | Relevant Study                                                        | Relative Frequency                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C01: Driver Authentication using RFID |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [34], [8], [9], [26], [17]<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>[4], [8], [17] | 85.71%<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>42.86% |
| C02: Using a Start Button             |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [32]<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>[4]                                  | 28.57%<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>14.28% |
| C03: Using a Credit/Debit Card        |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [17]<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>[4]                                  | 28.57%<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>14.28% |

# Survey Results: C04 – C06

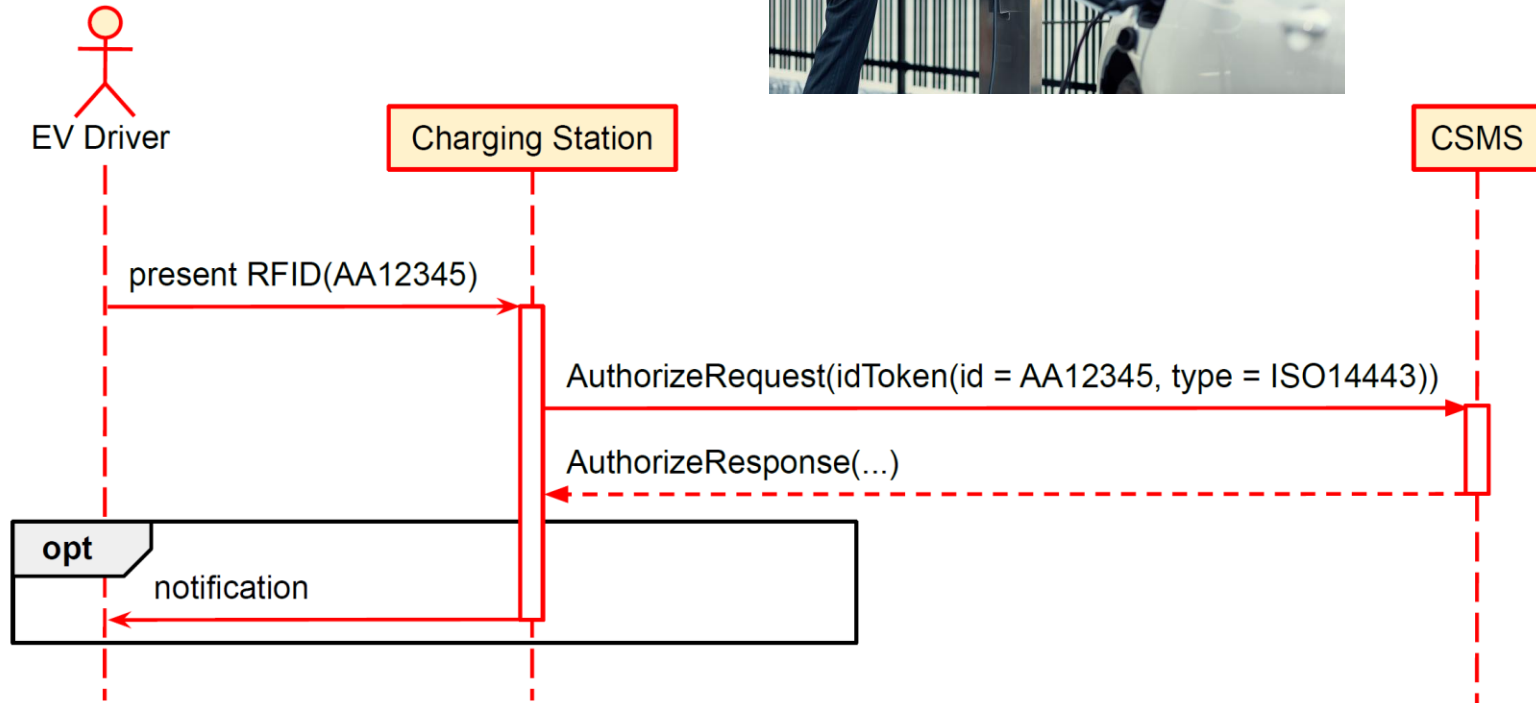
| Use Case                        | Initial Situation                                                                 | Weakness                                                                          | STRIDE Attack Type                                                                                            | Relevant Study                                                 | Relative Frequency                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| C04: Using a PIN Code           |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [26], [17]<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>[4], [17]               | 42.86%<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>28.57%           |
| C05: CSMS Initiated Transaction |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [17]<br>-<br>-<br>[4]<br>[4], [8], [26]<br>[4], [8], [17] | 28.57%<br>-<br>-<br>14.28%<br>42.86%<br>42.86% |
| C06: Local ID Type              |  |  | Spoofing<br>Tampering<br>Repudiation<br>Information Disclosure<br>Denial of Service<br>Elevation of Privilege | [4], [17], [8]<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>[4], [17]                | 42.86%<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>28.57%           |

# Experimental Spoofing Attack

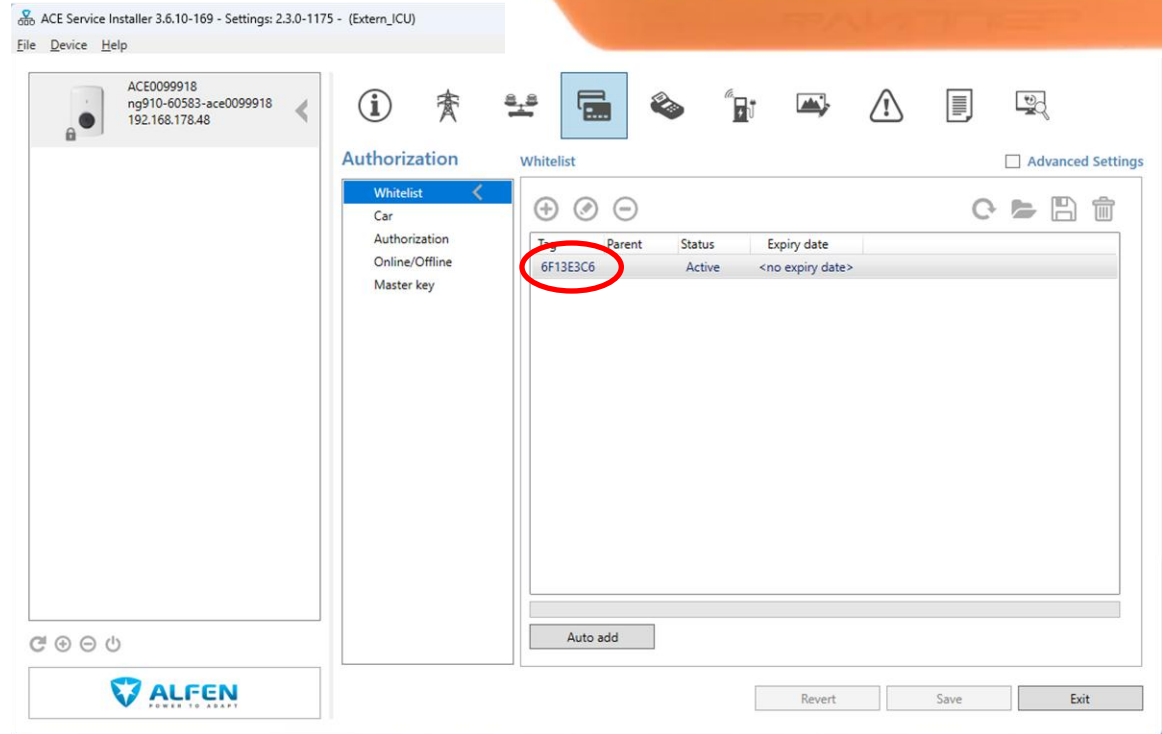


C01: RFID

# OCPP – C01: RFID



# Experimental Setup



# Study Findings

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- Significant **security vulnerabilities** in OCPP 2.0.1
- Most prevalent attack types
  - **S**poofing
  - **E**levation of privilege
- RFID based authentication
  - Exhibits **significant security vulnerabilities**
  - Low requirements (knowledge, budget, and time)
  - Likelihood of such an attack is **high**

# Next Steps

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Kofinanziert von der  
Europäischen Union

- Research Project “Secure Systems for Industry 4.0”
- Funded by Saxony-Anhalt & European Union
- Milestones (03/2025 – 12/2027)
  - Digital Twin of the E-Charging Infrastructure
  - Demonstrator for Mobile Ad-Hoc Security Analysis
- Partners

▲ Hochschule Harz  
Hochschule für angewandte  
Wissenschaften



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Patrick Rempel

✉ prempel@hs-harz.de

▲ Hochschule Harz



Patrick Rempel  
Professor at Hochschule Harz



André Büttner

✉ andre.buettner@actain.de

actain  
engineering

IS25.2



André Büttner  
Acting on sustainable electronics

