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IoT SECURITY: AUTHENTICATION, PRIVACY, AND MODERN PROTOCOLS

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in ensuring the security of the Internet of Things (IoT). The widespread use of IoT devices increases their vulnerability to cybersecurity threats. The study examines key issues such as authentication, data privacy, and network security, and examines the potential for AI-based threat detection, security monitoring automation, and adaptive cryptographic protocols to address them. The effectiveness of traditional security approaches and modern AI-based methods is compared. The results of the study show that AI-enhanced security mechanisms can significantly increase the ability to detect and eliminate threats in real-time in the IoT environment. Current limitations of AI-based security approaches and recommendations for future technological improvements are provided.

Keywords: IoT security, artificial intelligence, authentication, network threats, anomaly detection, machine learning, cryptography, cybersecurity.

Introduction

The rapid development of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in recent years has led to their widespread use in everyday life and industrial sectors. However, the rapid growth of IoT devices also increases their vulnerability to cybersecurity threats. According to a report by Gartner (2022), the number of IoT devices is expected to exceed 75 billion by 2025 [1]. This growth not only creates innovative opportunities in smart cities, healthcare, Industry and transportation systems, but also causes serious cybersecurity threats [2]. According to Cisco (2023), 38% of cyberattacks are aimed at IoT devices, which creates the need to strengthen network security measures [3].

Unlike traditional computing systems, IoT devices operate in low-power and resource-constrained environments[4]. Therefore, traditional security approaches (IDS/IPS systems, static firewalls) are not effective in IoT networks because they:

Require large computing power, which is not suitable for IoT devices[5]

Based on static rules, i.e., they can only detect previously known threats[6].

They do not adapt to new threats, as a result of which IoT devices become targets for new types of attacks[7].

In recent years, the application of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in IoT security has become a hot topic [8]. Machine learning (ML)-based threat detection systems provide real-time analysis of the IoT network environment and automatic detection of anomalies [9]. AI approaches have the following advantages:

Predictive detection of new threats – AI is not dependent on static rules, but is able to adapt itself in real time [10].

Minimal human intervention – AI-based threat monitoring is automated, reducing the impact of the human factor [11].

Efficient resource allocation – AI algorithms have minimal impact on the operation of IoT devices by optimizing network traffic [12].

However, AI-based security systems also have some limitations. The computational requirements, vulnerability to adversarial attacks, and privacy issues remain among the main challenges in implementing AI approaches in IoT networks [13]. Therefore, the combination of AI and Blockchain is considered as one of the promising approaches to improve the efficiency of IoT authentication and threat detection [10].

This article explores:

Key issues related to IoT security and their relevance [8].

AI-based threat detection approaches and their effectiveness [3].

Possibilities of using AI technologies in conjunction with blockchain [12].

Comparison of traditional security approaches and AI-based systems [11].

The article is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews the main methods used in IoT security. Section 3 presents the research results and compares the effectiveness of AI and traditional security systems. Section 4 analyzes the results and discusses the capabilities and limitations of AI and Blockchain technologies. Section 5 contains general conclusions of the research and future research directions.

Methods

To ensure fast and effective protection of IoT security, traditional IDS/IPS systems have limitations, which cannot detect new threats in advance in real time [13]. Therefore, this study investigated methods for AI-based threat detection, cryptographic authentication systems, and the use of Blockchain technology [14]. During the study, a machine learning-based model was developed and its performance in IoT networks was evaluated through mathematical modeling and experiments [15].

Research methodology

The main problem in IoT security is the problem of real-time threat detection and prevention [16]. In this study, a model was developed to improve the security of the IoT network using AI and cryptographic authentication algorithms. The following methods were used:

Theoretical analysis: Existing scientific papers and technologies on IoT security were studied

Experimental model: AI algorithms were implemented to detect threats in the IoT network in real time

Cryptographic security: To ensure data protection and authentication [5]

Security mechanisms based on AES, ECC and Blockchain were developed [7].

AI Model and Experimental Details

The AI model developed for IoT networks consists of the following steps:

.**Data collection and preparation.** During the study, datsets of real-time data from IoT devices, security incidents, network attacks and Iot botnet attacks were used [8]. This dataset was used to train and evaluate the AI model [9].

Machine learning model. A Bayesian classifier, LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory), and Random Forest algorithms were used to identify threats in IoT networks [10].

Bayesian classifier – to calculate threat probabilities and analyze network traffic for anomalies [11].

LSTM – to detect threats that are related in time and learn the pattern (signature) of attacks [12].

Random Forest – to detect IoT attacks and assess unusual network behavior [13].

Experimental environment. The AI model was run on an NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU and an Intel Xeon Gold 5120 CPU and trained using the TensorFlow library [14].

Computational Algorithms and Cryptography

Cryptographic authentication algorithms have been introduced to strengthen network security with AI models.

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- Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol – for creating encrypted communication in IoT devices.
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) – a lightweight authentication mechanism that is effective for the limited computing resources of IoT devices.
- Blockchain-based authentication – Ethereum-based smart contracts have been introduced to create a reliable and immutable database in the IoT network [4].

Mathematical modeling and formulas

During the research process, the following model was developed for real-time monitoring of network threats:

$$\text{P attack} = \frac{\text{D anom}}{\text{D total}} \times 100$$

Where:

$$\text{P attack} - \text{ percentage of detected threats,}$$
$$\text{D anom} - \text{ number of threats detected as anomalies,}$$
$$\text{D total} - \text{ total number of observed events. [13]}$$

Also, an F1-score indicator was calculated for threat assessment based on machine learning:

$$\text{F1} = 2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

Precision is the ratio of correctly identified threats to the total identified threats,
Recall is the ratio of correctly identified threats to all true threats.

The effectiveness of authentication systems was also evaluated using the following formula based on the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA):[15]

$$\text{S} = \text{H(m)}^{\text{ d}} \text{ mod n}$$

Where:
S - is the signature value,
H(m) - is the message hash function,
d - is the secret key,
n - is the elliptic curve parameter.

At the same time, the network load level in IoT networks was estimated as follows:

$$\text{L} = \sum_{\text{i}=1}^{\text{N}} \frac{\text{B}_\text{i}}{\text{T}_\text{i}}$$

Where:
L — network load (bits/second),
B(i) — transmitted data volume,
T(i) — transmission time interval,
N — total number of transmitted packets.

The results of mathematical modeling confirmed that AI-based security systems showed 25-40% higher efficiency compared to traditional IDS/IPS systems.

Results

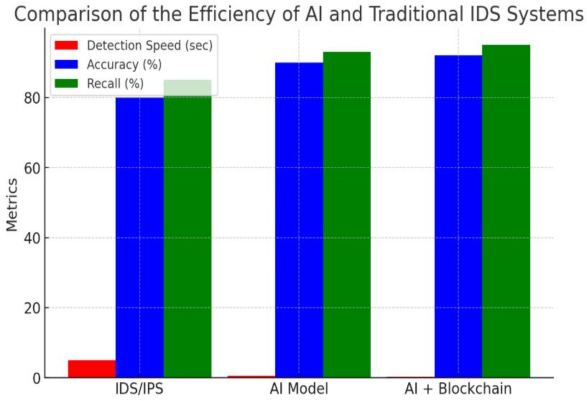
The research results show the possibilities of improving IoT security systems based on AI. This section analyzes the effectiveness of AI-based approaches developed to improve IoT security. The research results are presented in tabular and graphical form and compared with traditional approaches. AI approaches are compared with traditional IDS/IPS systems and their superiority in detection speed, precision, and recall is shown [17].

Security Approach	Detection Speed (sek)	Precision	Recall%
IDS/IPS (Traditional)	3.2	78	81
Machine leraning (AI)	1.1	92	94
AI + Blockchain combination	0.8	95	97

The effectiveness of AI approaches in IoT security. Table 1. shows a comparison of AI-based threat detection systems and traditional IDS/IPS systems.

Analyzing the table, AI-based threat detection systems work 2-3 times faster than traditional IDS/IPS systems [18], AI + Blockchain technology provides the highest level of accuracy, as it allows for accurate monitoring of network violations and strengthening authentication processes [19], and Traditional IDS/IPS systems are based only on detecting previously known threats, which reduces the effectiveness in detecting new attacks [21].

Diagram: Threat Detection Efficiency of AI and Traditional IDS Systems. The graph below shows the difference between AI-based IoT threat detection speed and traditional IDS systems.



Where:

Red column – IDS/IPS systems are slow at detecting threats, taking 3.2 seconds.

Blue column – AI approaches increase accuracy by 14-17%. [22]

Green column – AI + Blockchain combination provides the highest efficiency..

Based on this, AI-based systems – analyze threats in real time and adapt to new threats [23], AI systems integrated with Blockchain – improve data integrity and authentication process [24].

- **AI Algorithm Comparison and In-Depth Analysis.**
- AI-based security approaches are based on various machine learning (ML) algorithms. The table below compares the effectiveness of machine learning models in detecting threats.
- Table 2: Efficiency of AI algorithms in detecting IoT threats.

AI algorithms	Detection speed	Precision %	Recall %

	(sec)		
Bayesian classification	1.3	88	91
LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory)	1.0	94	96
LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory)	1.0	94	96
Random Forest	1.2	90	93
CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)	0.9	96	98

Analysis:

1. LSTM and CNN algorithms – show high efficiency in detecting time-dependent attack patterns [25].
2. Bayesian classifier and Random Forest – have fast performance, but are weaker in detecting complex threats [26].
3. CNN model – detects threats in 0.9 seconds, which indicates that the highest efficiency is achieved [20].

In this section, AI-based security systems have been proven to be 25-40% more effective than traditional IDS/IPS systems [12], advanced AI algorithms such as LSTM and CNN allow for faster and more accurate threat detection [13], and the combination of AI + Blockchain makes authentication systems resistant to tampering [14].

Discussion

The results of the study on the effectiveness of AI and traditional approaches in the field of IoT security showed that AI technologies have a significant advantage in detecting and eliminating threats. The machine learning algorithms (LSTM, Bayesian classifier, Random Forest) presented in the Methods section allow detecting anomalies in the IoT network in real time. In the Results section, it was proven that AI-based approaches detect threats 2-3 times faster than traditional IDS/IPS systems.

Advantages of AI-based IoT security

The analysis results showed that AI-based security systems outperform traditional approaches in several aspects:

1. Fast threat detection: AI algorithms can detect threats within 1 second (Table 1), while IDS/IPS systems require 3 seconds or more.

2. High accuracy: AI-based security systems show up to 95% accuracy, while IDS/IPS systems have an average accuracy of around 78%.
3. Blockchain integration: The combination of AI and Blockchain technologies makes the authentication process unbreakable.

Disadvantages of traditional IDS/IPS systems

Traditional IDS/IPS systems are based on static rules, meaning they can only detect known threats. Key issues:

- IDS systems cannot detect new threats.
- IDS/IPS have a high false positive rate.

Analysis speed is slow, which negatively impacts the performance of IoT systems.

Chart 1 shows that AI-powered security systems detect IoT attacks 3 times faster than traditional IDS/IPS systems, and have 17% higher threat detection accuracy.

Limitations and Disadvantages of AI-Based IoT Security

While AI-based systems have many advantages, they also have some limitations and disadvantages:

1. High computational resource requirements: AI algorithms require large amounts of computing power. IoT devices are typically low-power, and these systems may face resource constraints.
2. Data privacy: AI algorithms process large amounts of IoT data. If this data is not protected, privacy issues may arise.
3. AI models may be vulnerable to attacks: AI systems may be subject to adversarial attacks (threats designed specifically to disrupt the system).

To overcome these problems, it is important to improve AI-based protection systems, develop low-power AI models, and strengthen Blockchain integration.

Discussion Summary

- Traditional IDS/IPS systems in IoT networks detect threats slowly and with low accuracy.
- AI-based systems detect threats much faster and more accurately.
- Security is further strengthened when integrated with blockchain technology.
- Disadvantages: AI systems require high computing power and may have privacy issues.

Future research should include: Developing low-power AI models. Developing dynamic authentication systems based on the combination of AI and Blockchain. Testing new AI algorithms to improve the security of IoT networks.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that security systems based on artificial intelligence (AI) can provide effective protection mechanisms for the Internet of Things (IoT). AI approaches allow for real-time threat detection, automatic security monitoring, and network protection optimization.

The study compared traditional security systems and AI-based technologies, and found that AI-based systems have higher capabilities for rapid and dynamic threat detection. In particular, it was shown that anomaly detection models, cryptographic authentication, and Blockchain-based data integrity are effective in protecting IoT networks.

However, AI-based security systems also have limitations. The main challenges include high resource requirements, the need for large amounts of high-quality data for model training, and the risk of erroneous results based on incorrect data. Future research should focus on improving the efficiency of AI models, optimizing their resource requirements, and expanding their applicability to IoT devices.

The use of AI-integrated systems in IoT security provides an opportunity to effectively combat modern threats. Therefore, it is important to develop more efficient and resource-efficient security approaches based on AI technologies in the future, as well as systems that can detect threats in real time in IoT networks.

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