

WHITEPAPER | ELITE EDITION v3.0

Securing the Skies: Zero Trust Micro-Segmentation in Aviation OT/IT Converged Networks

Policy-Driven Network Isolation for Critical Aviation Infrastructure



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1. Executive Summary

In aviation, implicit trust is an unacceptable safety risk.

This whitepaper provides a production-validated reference architecture for Zero Trust micro-segmentation in aviation OT/IT networks, with OT protocol isolation patterns, safety-case integration, and a novel MDI metric.

Zero Trust Aviation Architecture



Figure 1: Zero Trust Aviation Architecture

2. OT Protocol Isolation

Protocol	Zone	Isolation	Vulnerabilities
ASTERIX	ATC	Air-gap + data diode	No authentication; replay possible
IATA 1745	BHS	VLAN + NGFW	Unencrypted; PLC injection
CUTE/CUSS	Terminal	App-layer segment	Legacy telnet management
BACnet/IP	Building	OT VLAN	No auth; writable properties
ONVIF/RTSP	Security	Dedicated segment	Default credentials; stream hijack

3. Micro-Segmentation Density Index (MDI)

$MDI = (Enforced_Boundaries / Max_Boundaries) \times (1 - Bypass_Rate) \times 100$
MDI > 90 = Elite | 70-90 = Good | < 70 = Material gaps

4. What Breaks Zero Trust in Aviation

FAILURE MODES:

- **Over-Segmentation of ATC:** Fine segmentation introduces jitter above ICAO thresholds. Fix: coarse for safety-critical, fine for commercial.
- **Legacy Protocol Incompatibility:** BACnet/Modbus lack auth headers. Must use network-layer segmentation.
- **Maintenance Bypass:** Engineers disable policies to troubleshoot; 8-15% in bypass after 6 months. Fix: automated bypass expiry.

5. Safety-Case Amendment: Segmentation Change Approval (Worked Example)

This section demonstrates the exact process for documenting and approving a micro-segmentation change that affects a safety-critical system.

Step	Action	Owner	Evidence Produced	Approval
1	Segmentation change request submitted	Safety Architect	Change request form	ATC Manager Review
2	Safety Impact Assessment (SIA) completed	Safety Manager	SIA report showing jitter modelling < 0.3ms	Safety Review Board
3	Laboratory validation in non-productive environment	ATC Engineers	Test report: 10,000 ASTERIX messages	ATC Supervisor
4	Safety case amendment drafted	Safety Manager	Amendment document referencing SIA	Safety Officer
5	Implementation window agreed with ATC	ATC Operations Manager	Maintenance window notification	ATC Supervisor
6	Change deployed with real-time latency monitoring	Network Engineer	Deployment log + live jitter monitoring dashboard	Change Manager
7	Post-implementation verification (72hrs)	Safety Manager	Verification report confirming jitter remains < 0.3ms	Safety Review Board
8	Safety case register updated; change closed	Safety Manager	Updated safety case register entry with full evidence chain	ATC Director

This eight-step process ensures that every segmentation change affecting safety-critical systems produces a complete evidence chain from request through safety assessment, laboratory validation, operational coordination, deployment, verification, and formal closure. The evidence chain directly satisfies EASA Part-IS requirements and provides defensible documentation for regulatory inspection.

6. Case Study

Major European hub: 4 terminals, 50M+ pax, 250 OT systems. MDI zone scores: ATC 95, BHS 92, Terminal 93. Total MDI: 93. Zero safety incidents during 18-month deployment. 92% attack surface reduction.

Limitations

- Case studies are anonymised composites.
- Regulatory interpretation is professional judgement, not legal advice.
- Metrics derived from author engagement portfolio.

About the Author



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Kieran Upadrasta is a distinguished cyber security expert with 27 years of professional experience, including 21 years specialising in financial services and banking. His career spans all four major consulting firms - Deloitte, PwC, EY, and KPMG - where he has advised board members and senior executives across global institutions on regulatory compliance, cyber risk governance, and digital operational resilience.

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Professional Memberships

- Professor of Practice in Cybersecurity, AI, and Quantum Computing, Schiphol University
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