

A Cyber-Physical Experimentation Platform for Resilience Analysis

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Sandia
National
Laboratories

Outline

- Motivation
- Platform Overview
 - System Representation
 - Threat Representation
 - Metrics
 - Experiment Control
- Nuclear Power Use Case
- Results
- Conclusion

Motivation



Colonial Pipeline (Darkside): 2021



**Iranian Centrifuges (Stuxnet):
~2010**



**Ukrainian Power Grid
(CrashOverride): 2015, 2016**



**Chemical Facility Safety Systems
(HatMan): 2017**

Industrial control systems are increasingly being targeted by cyber attacks.

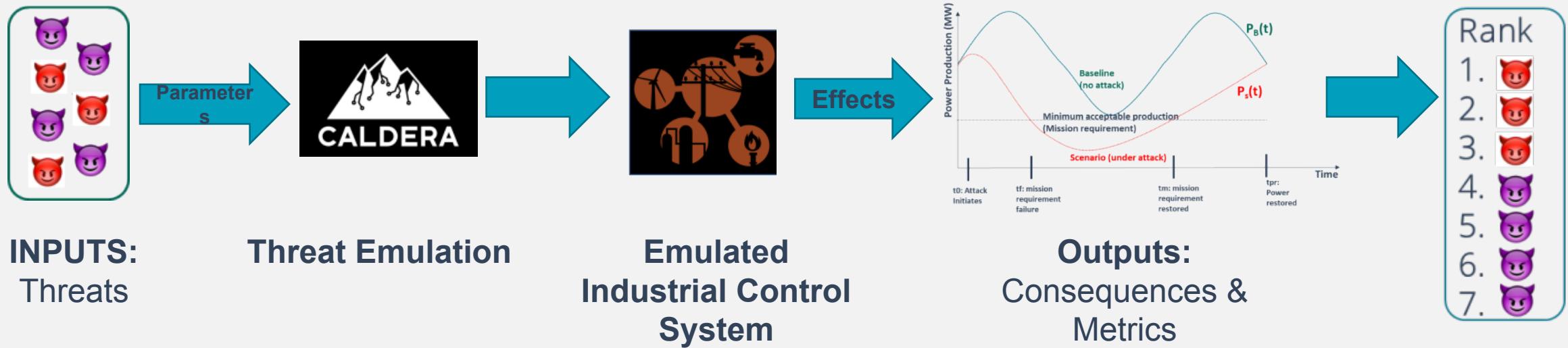
Key Questions

How should infrastructure operators prioritize cyber threat planning?

How can we model cyber attacks and systems to inform prioritization and characterize resilience of critical infrastructure systems?

Can we address these questions in a way that is reliable and gives quantitative, meaningful results?

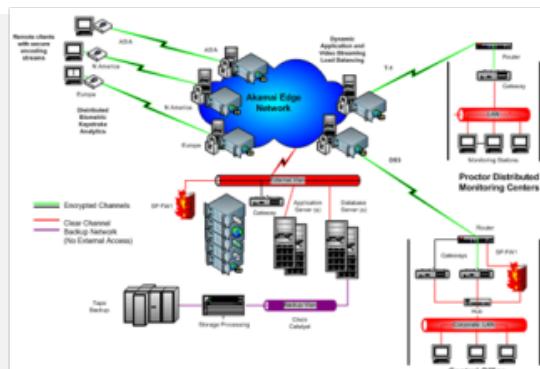
ADROC: Advancing the Resilience of Control Systems



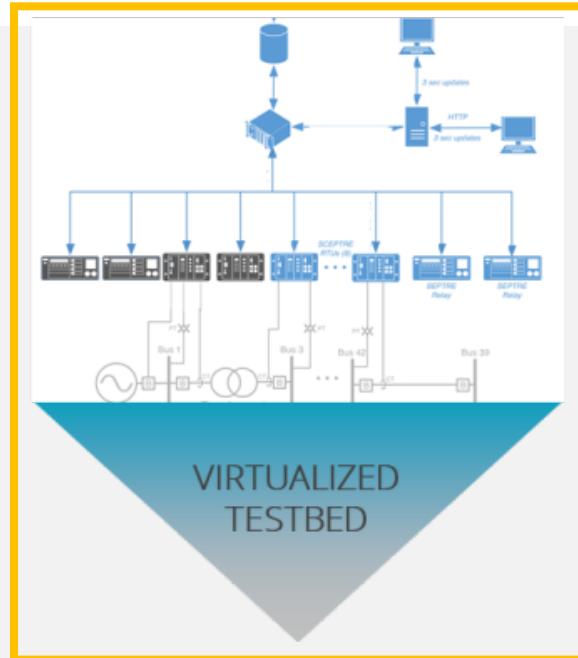
Four Components

- Representation of Industrial Control System
- Representation of Threat(s) of Interest
- Experiment Control
- Metrics

Representation of Industrial Control Systems



ACTUAL SYSTEM



VIRTUALIZED
TESTBED

$$\begin{aligned}\partial \bar{\theta}^M T(\xi) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln f_{\alpha, \sigma^2}(\xi) &= \frac{(\xi - \alpha)}{\sigma^2} f_{\alpha, \sigma^2}(\xi) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\xi - \alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx &= M \left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\xi, \theta) \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) dx, \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x, \theta) \right) dx, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} M T(\xi) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx, \\ 1 &= \exp\left(-\frac{(\xi - \alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

SIMULATION



"BAD DAY"
BRAINSTORMING

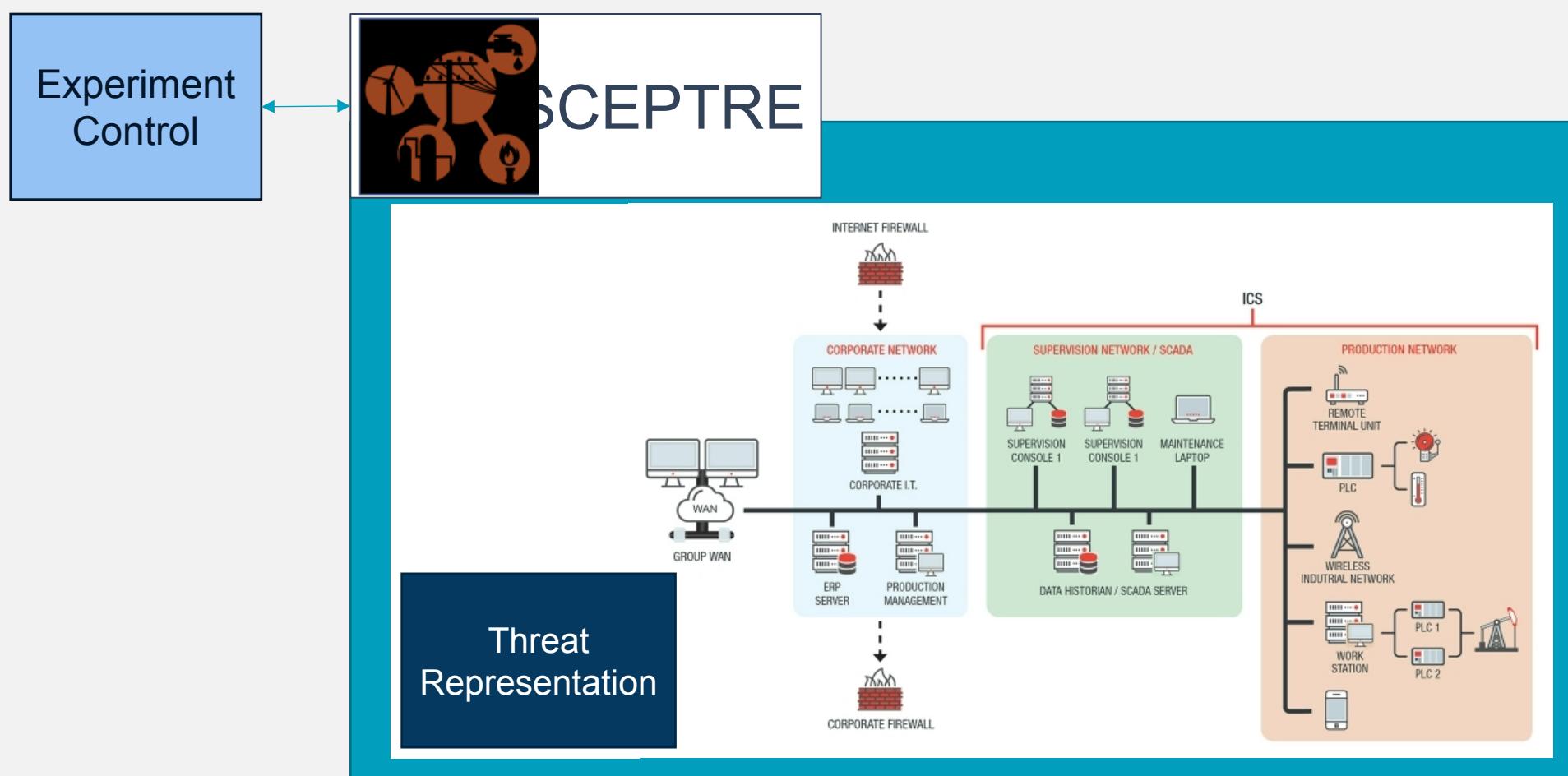
Increasing Realism
Decreasing Flexibility
Increasing Cost
Increasing Time

Increasing Abstraction
Increasing Flexibility
Decreasing Cost
Decreasing Time



We have several options for modeling and analyzing cyber threats.

Representation of Industrial Control System



The ADROC Platform Leverages SCEPTRE for ICS Emulation and Integrates Threat Emulation Capability.

Representation of Threats

Several tools available to model threats in a high-fidelity, automated way

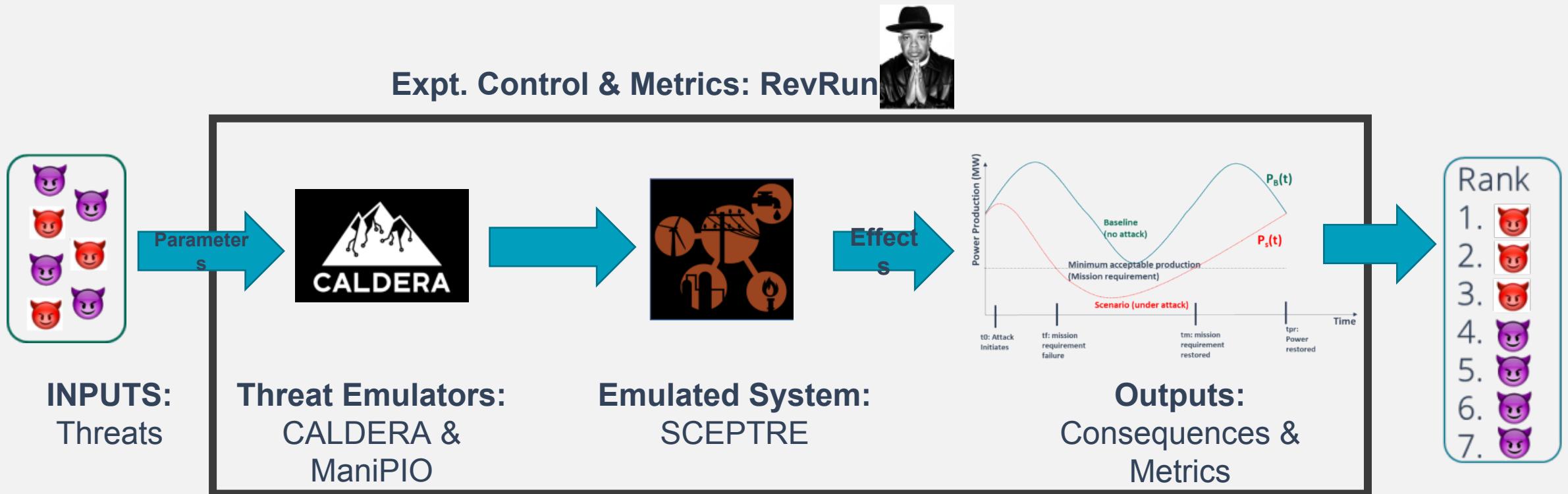
CALDERA is a MITRE-developed threat emulator

- Attack profile, including capabilities and goals
- Automated
- Closely tied to MITRE ATT&CK framework
- Opportunity to add plug-ins

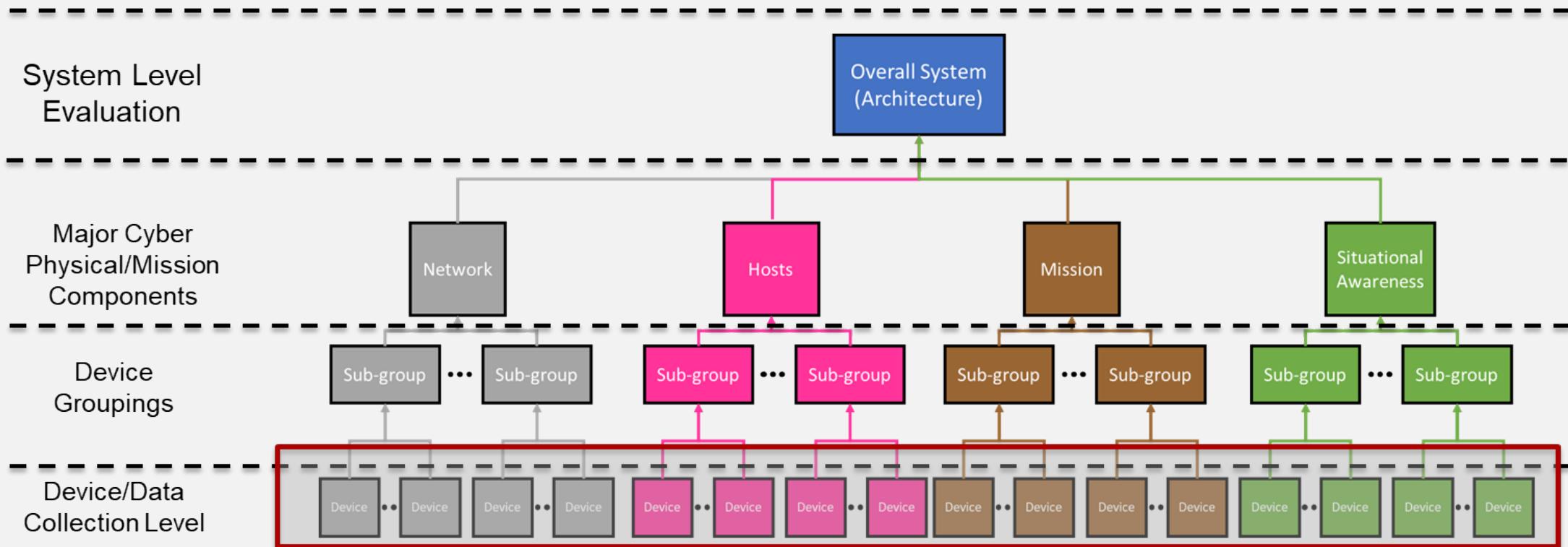


The ADROC Platform Integrates CALDERA with SCEPTRE and Extends CALDERA with ICS-Targeted Threats.

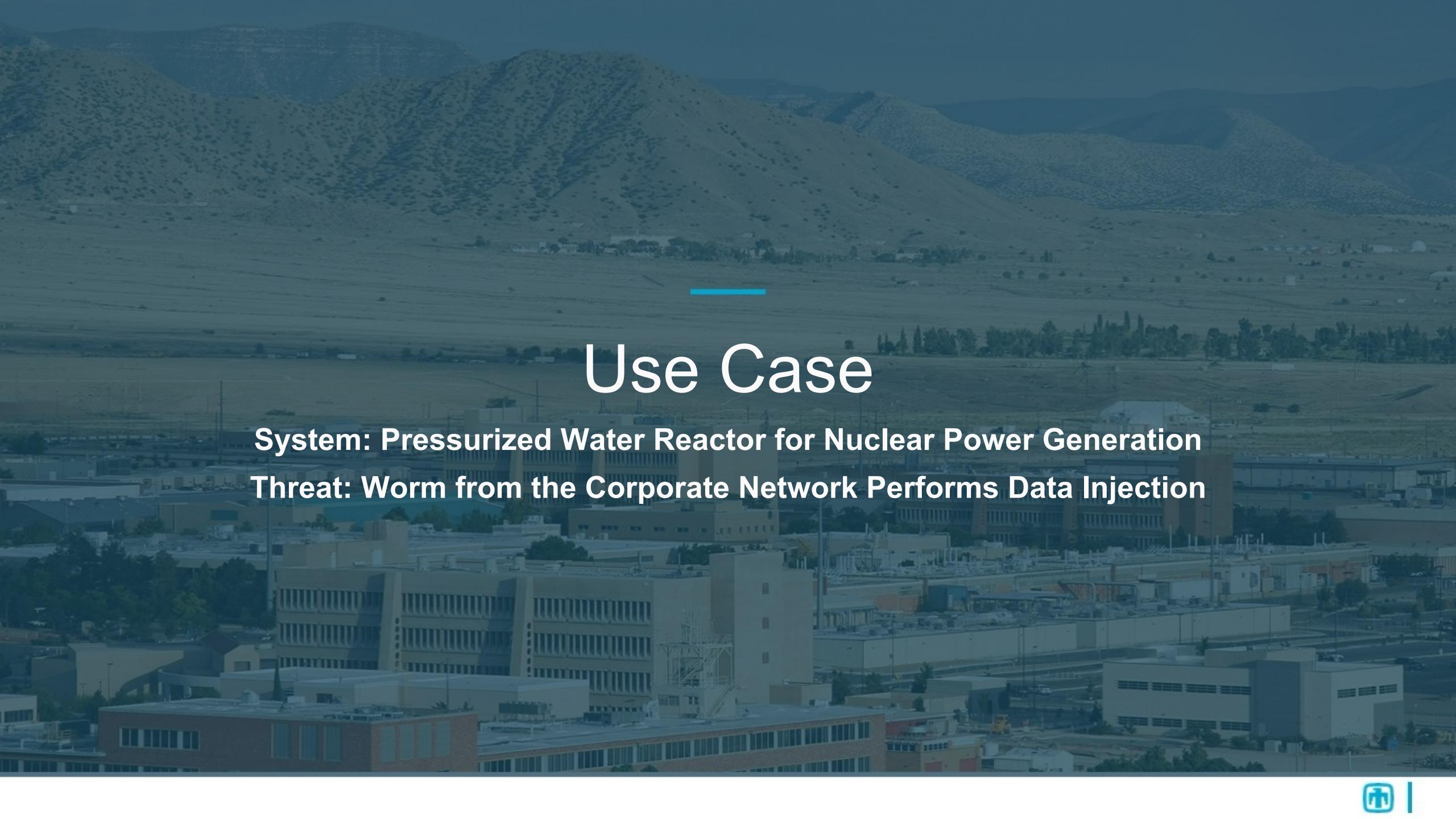
Experiment Control



Metrics



The Resilience VeRification Unit (RevRun) contains an extensible library of resilience metrics for analyzing emulation results.

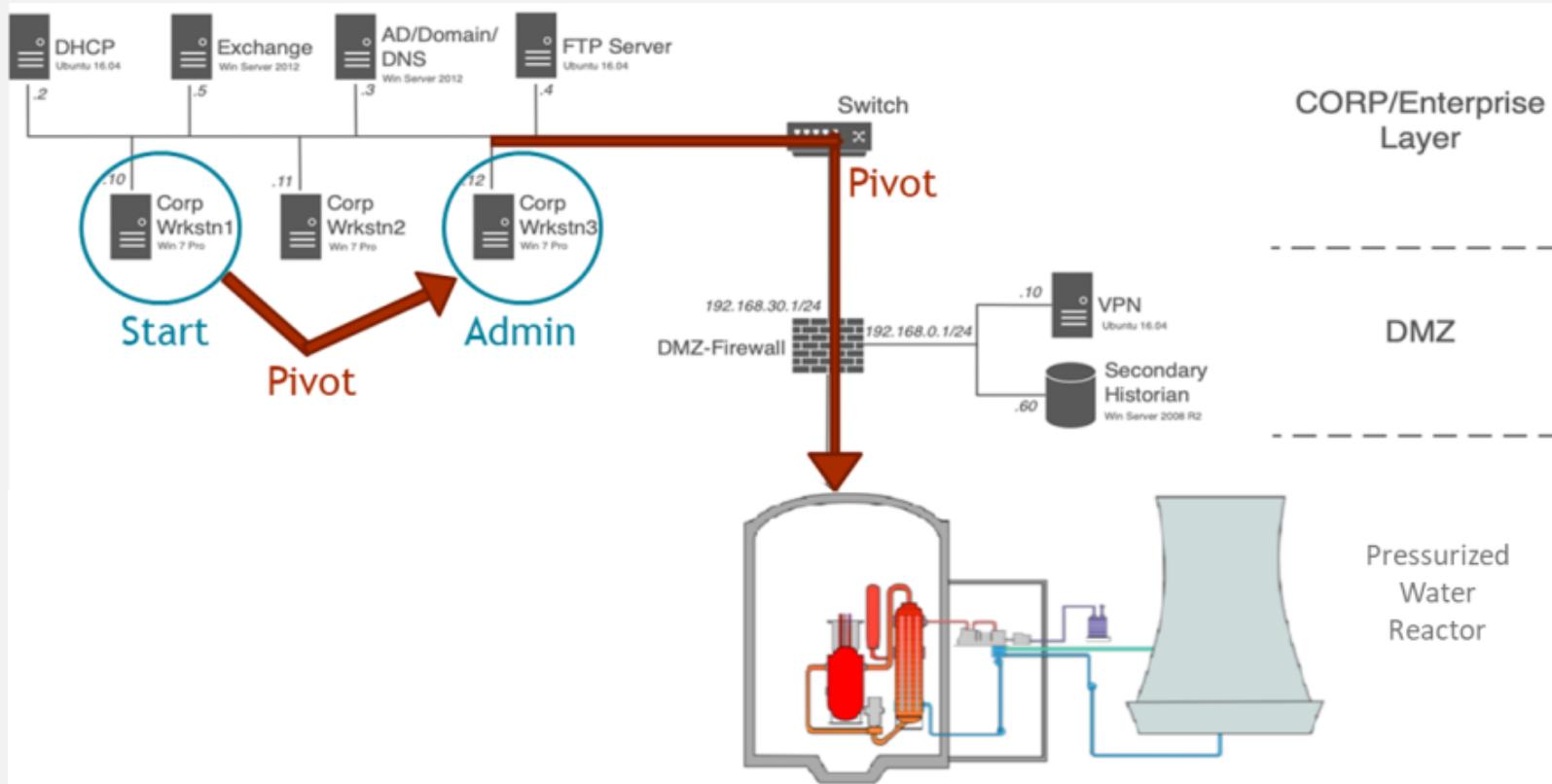


Use Case

System: Pressurized Water Reactor for Nuclear Power Generation

Threat: Worm from the Corporate Network Performs Data Injection

Scenario: Attack on Nuclear Power Plant



Attacker Goal: Cause Unsafe Conditions in the System

Attack Specification

Scenario #	Corporate Network: Attack Path	SCADA Network: Target & Effect
0	N/A	N/A
1	Full path	RCP PLC: set speed to 0 → overheat core
2		SG PLC: set valve position to 0 → increase pressure, overheat core
3		RCP & SG PLC: change set point in RCP PLC & provide constant sensor reading into SG PLC
4		RCP PLC: mimic broken sensor by toggling flow value between 0 and 100
5		RCP PLC: set speed to 0 → overheat core
6	Min path	SG PLC: set valve position to 0 → increase pressure, overheat core
7		RCP & SG PLC: change set point in RCP PLC & provide constant sensor reading into SG PLC
8		RCP PLC: mimic broken sensor by toggling flow value between 0 and 100

RCP = Reactor Coolant Pump SG = Steam Generator PLC = Programmable Logic Controller

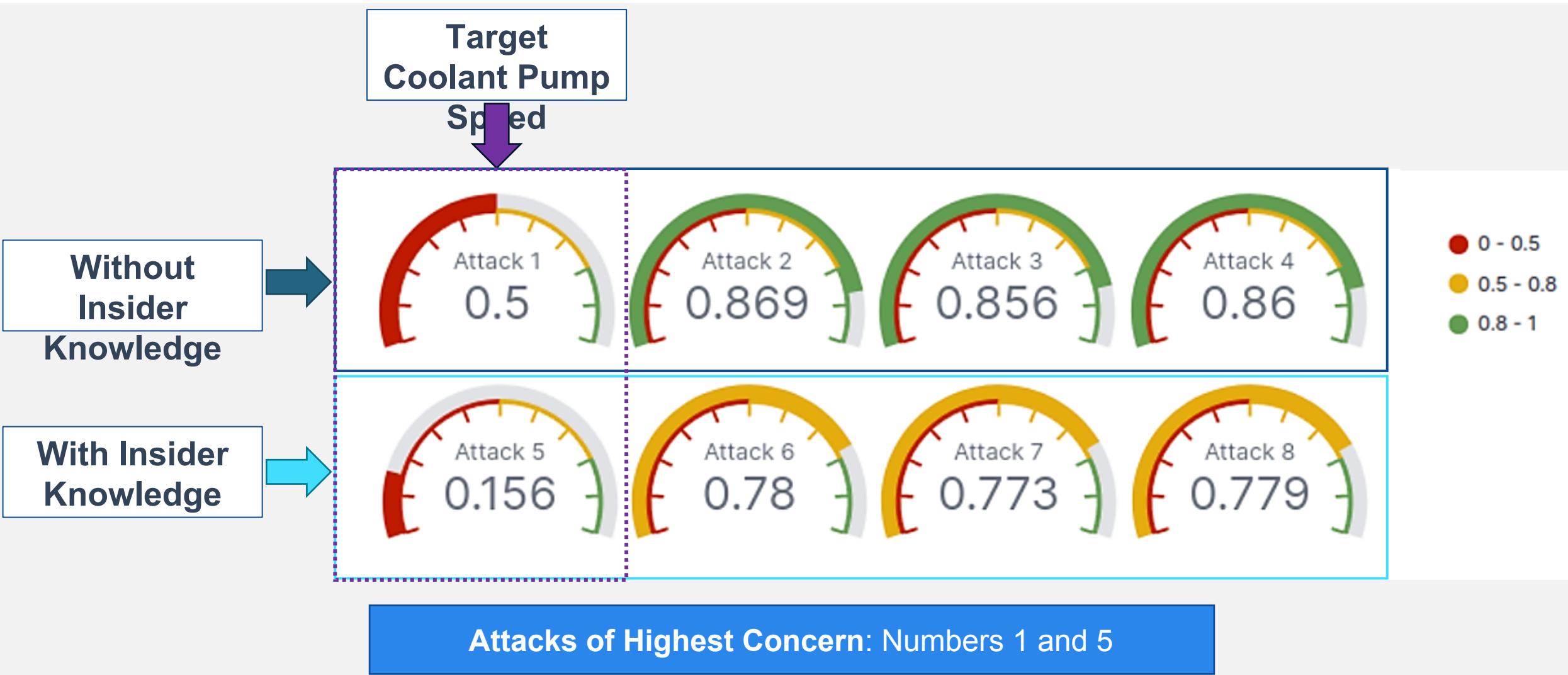
Metrics of Interest

Data Source	Metric
Pressure	1st time pressure exceeds 8.974 MPa *
Reactor Core Temp	1st time temp exceeds 580K *
DNBR	1st time DNBR drops below 1.3 *
PWR Coolant Flow	Cumulative diff between nominal and attack values
Traffic between C2 server and privileged device	Cumulative packet count
Traffic between C2 server and SCADA Workstation	time 1st packet is sent

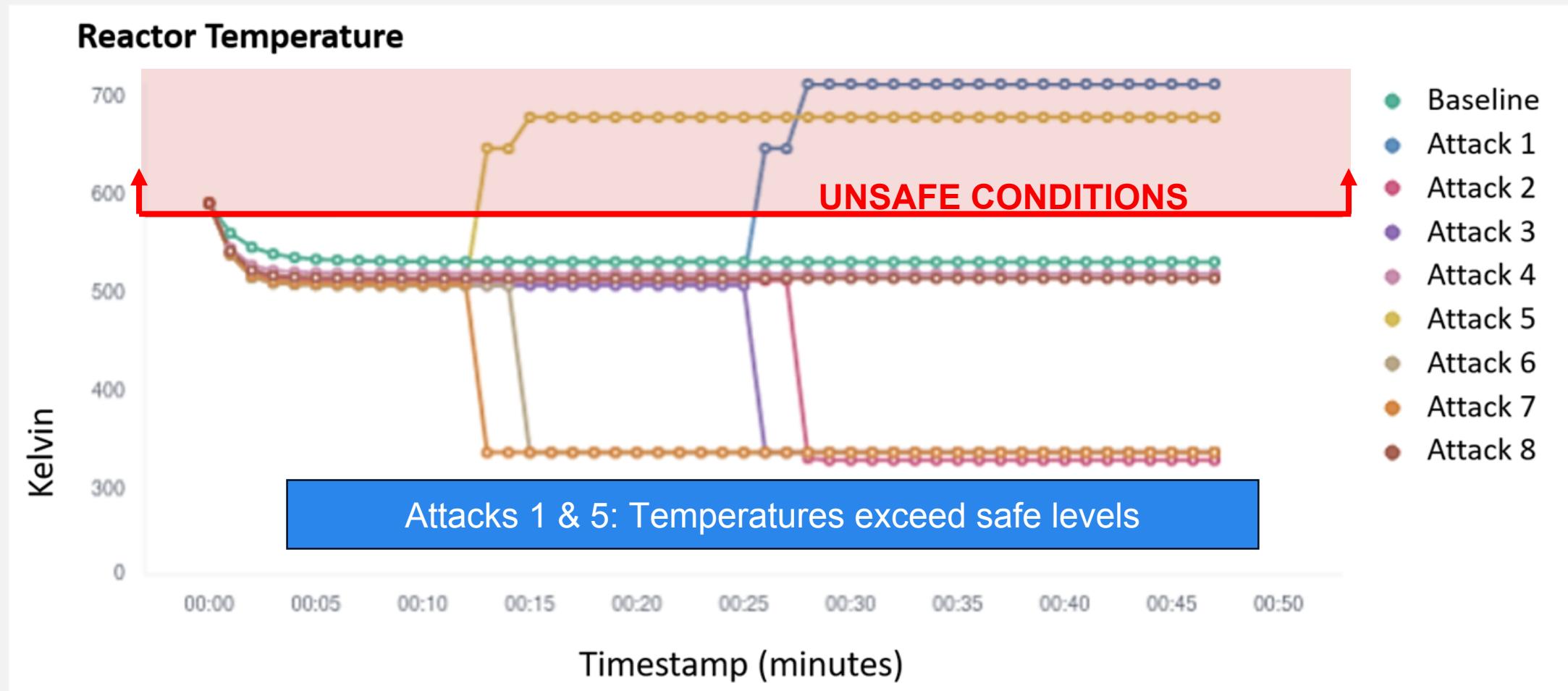
*Triggers Reactor Protection Scheme

PWR = Pressurized Water Reactor DNBR = Departure From Nucleate Boiling Ratio C2 = Command & Control

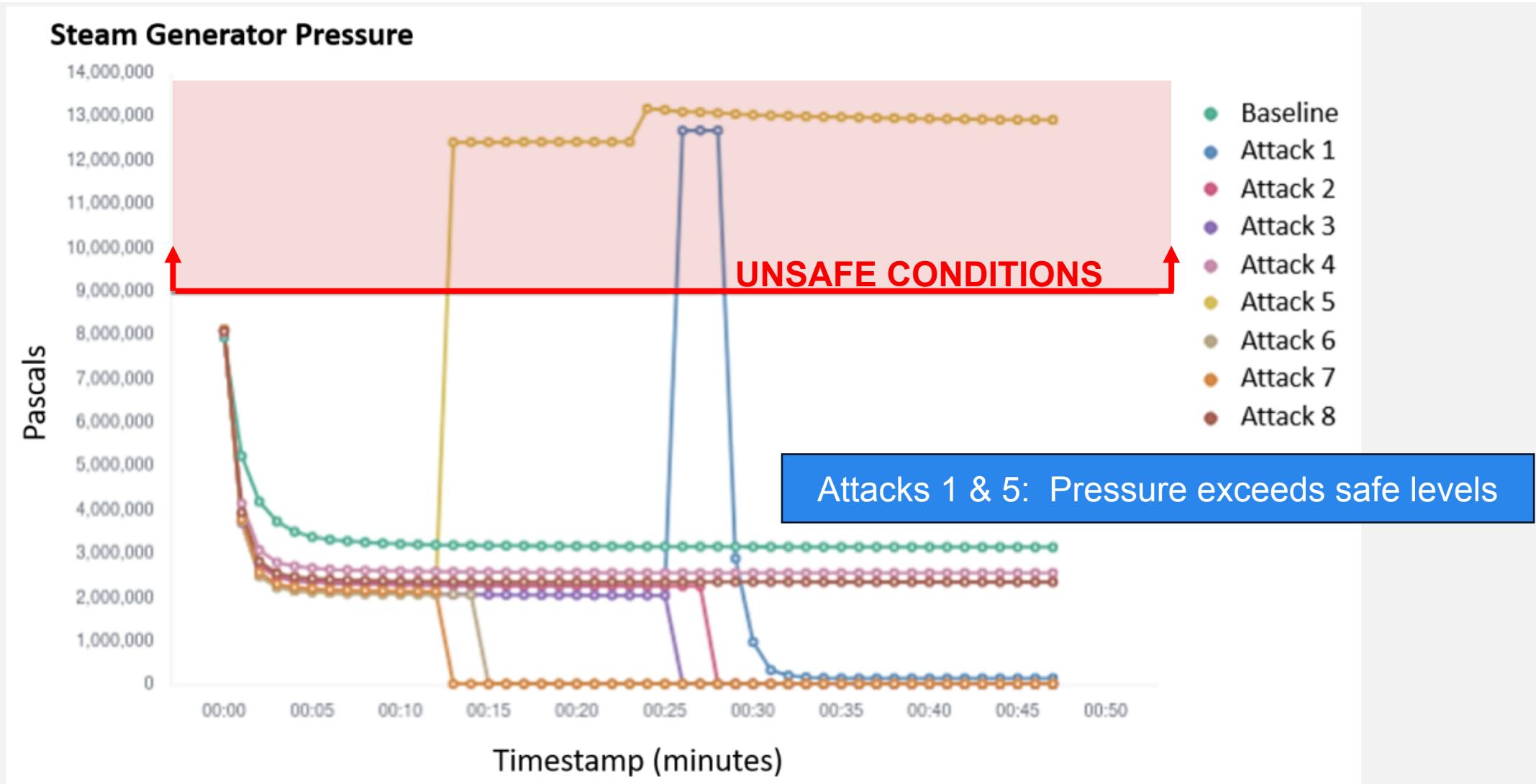
Top Level Scores



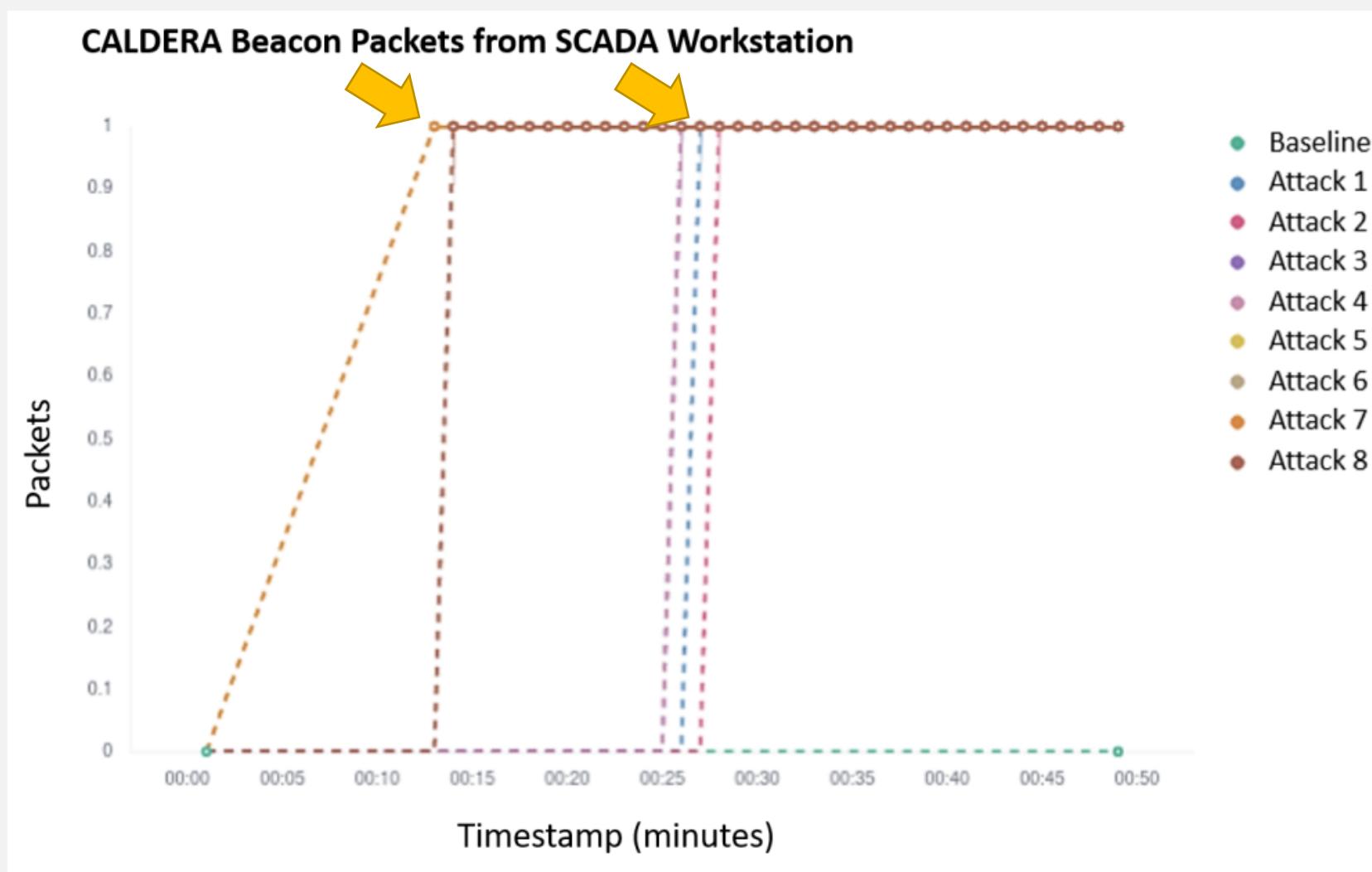
Attack Effects: Temperature



Attack Effects: Pressure



Attack Effects: Speed of Malware



With insider knowledge:
~12 mins to reach target

Without knowledge:
~26 minutes

Conclusion

Cyber resilience is a growing need for ICS

The ADROC platform uses system emulation to

- Model the **system of interest**
- Model the **threats of interest**
- Generate data to quantify the **impact of the threat** on the system
- **Prioritize threats** by their impact to the system mission



A wide-angle photograph of a large industrial complex, identified as Sandia National Laboratories, situated in a valley. The foreground is filled with various buildings, including several large, light-colored rectangular structures and some brick buildings. In the background, a range of mountains with sparse vegetation stretches across the horizon under a clear sky.

Questions?

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