

Cyber-Physical Resilience via Physics-Aware Devices

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SCADA

Focus Domain



Controller Executable

Programmable Logic Controllers

Inputs: 10.0, 10.1, ..., 14.7



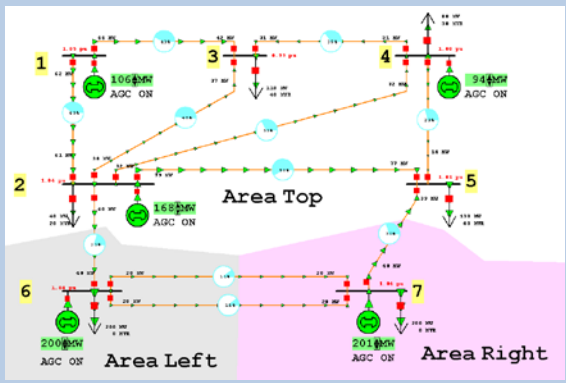
Outputs: 0 0.0, 0 0.1, ..., 0 4.7

Measurements

current sensor

voltage sensor

Sensors



generator controller

power relay

Actuators

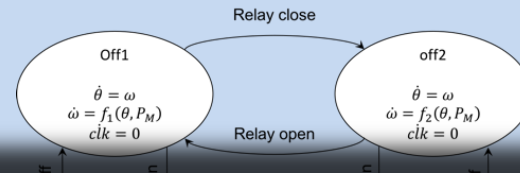
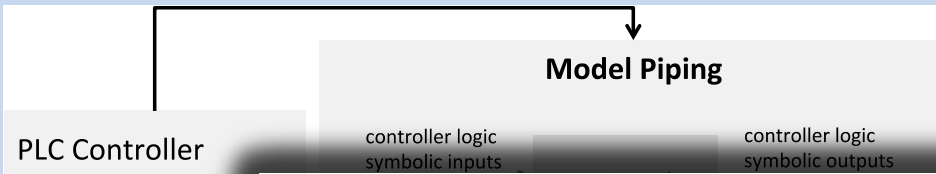
Control Commands

Sensors

Power System

Actuators

Generate PLC output safety value constraints automatically



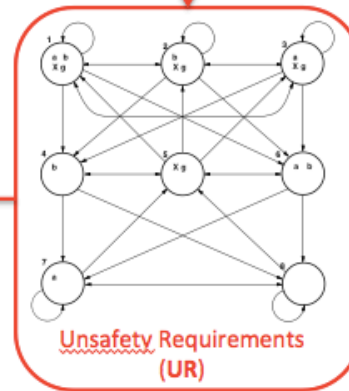
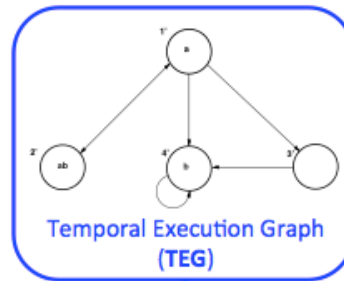
Power System Symbolic Execution

Formal Verification

1. Negate the LTL Spec formula
2. Generates the TEG-UR product model P
3. Search for a path in P
4. Get concrete input values

Safety requirements:
 $!(a_1 \mathbf{U} a_2)$

Negation

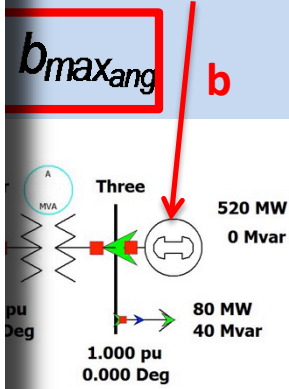
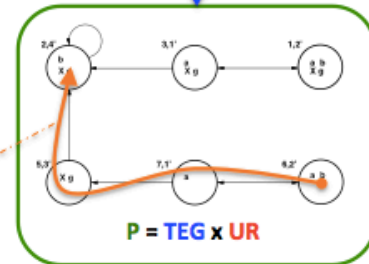


Req-violating input vector:

$$(i^0, i^1, i^2) = (10, 2, 15)$$

Req-violating path condition:

$$(i^0 < 12) \ \& \ (0 < i^1) \ \& \ (i^2 < 20)$$

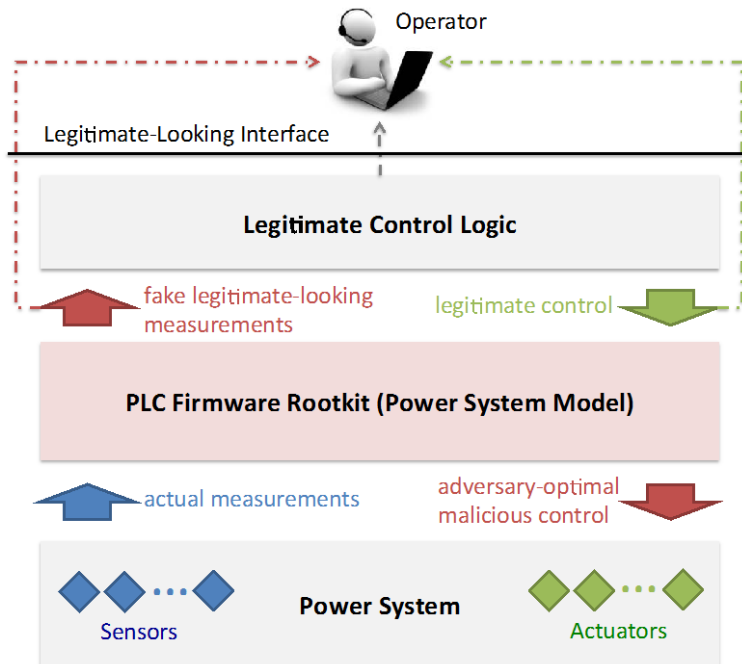


EMS: bus voltage < capacity

Responsible Disclosures

Allen-Bradley PLC Firmware (collaboration with TU-Darmstadt)

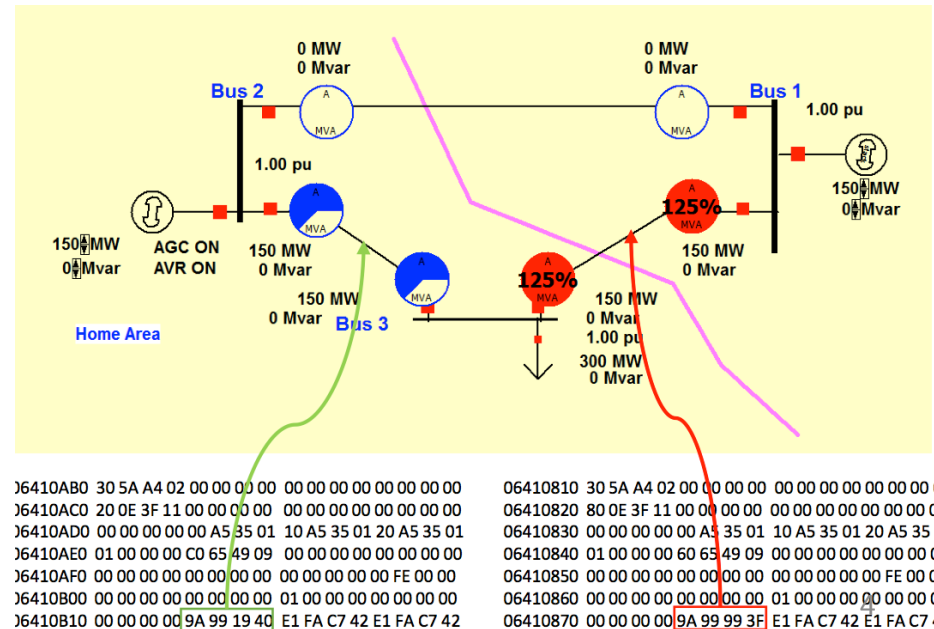
- Physics-aware rootkit damaged physical system
- Faked measurements to the operators to comply with physics



Google and PowerWorld (collaboration with AT&T and MIT)

- Non-control data attacks
- Google \$10K –Hall of Fame

Related paper at Phrack 2016.



Technology Transfer (Siemens)

Operator-Side Program Checking

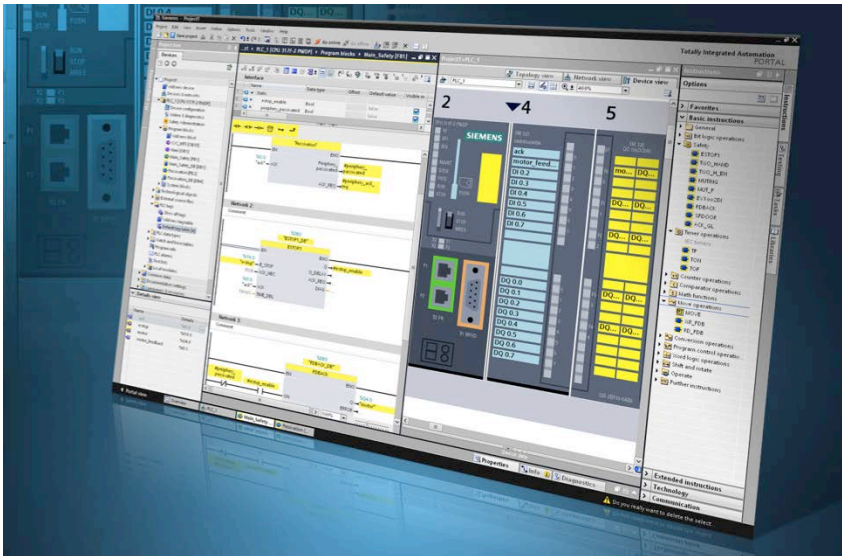
- Siemens TIA-Portal control logic programming IDE

Project sponsored by Siemens

On-Device Safety Monitoring

- Siemens S7-1500 coupled PLCs with on-board coprocessors

Paper at Resilience Week 2016



Practical Feasibility

Offline verification does NOT scale!



Past Work

Offline formal verification and model checking

- *Unscalable for large-scale platforms*

Runtime monitoring and intrusion detection

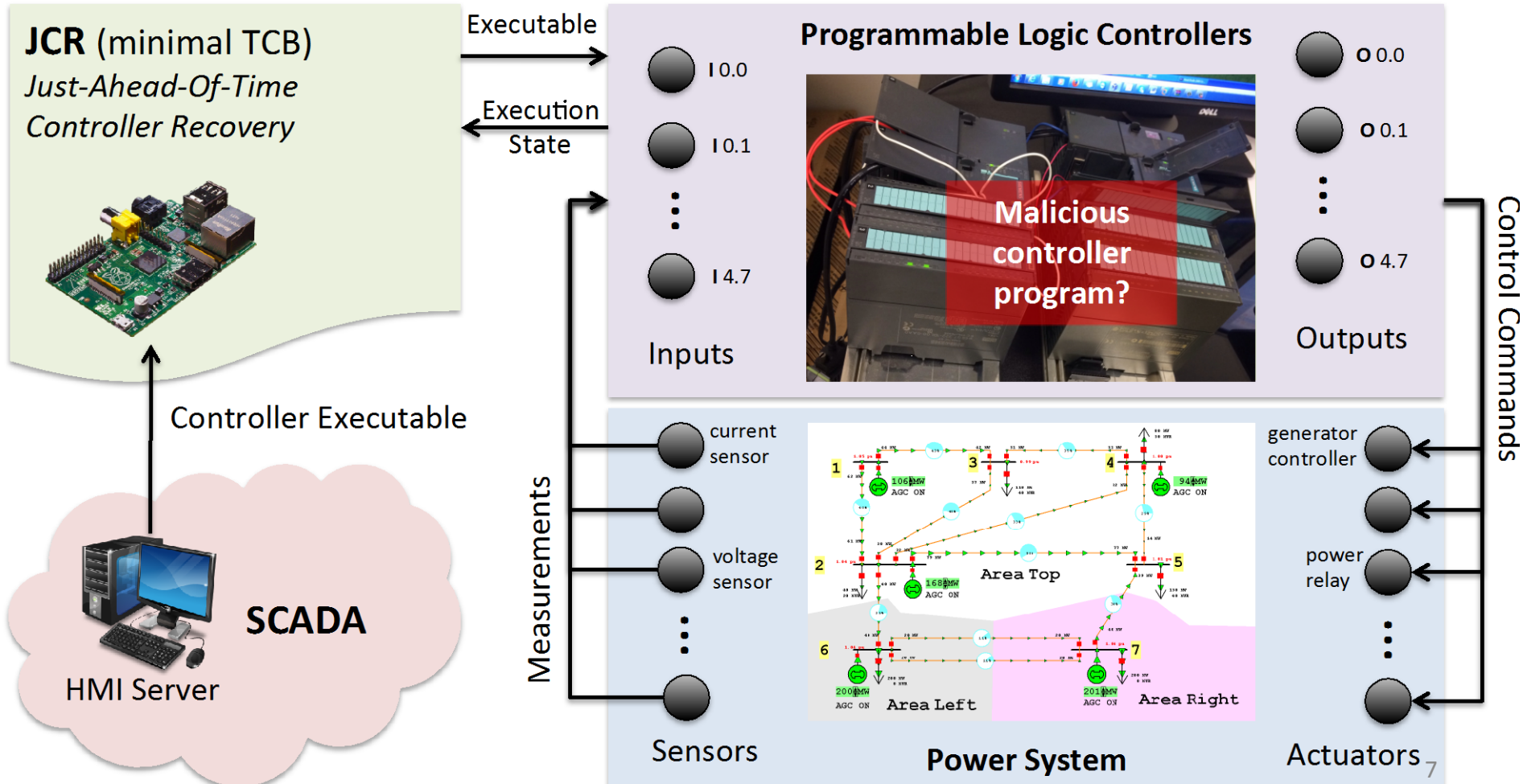
- *Too late for effective response and recovery*

Our Solution

Just-Ahead-Of-Time Verification and Response

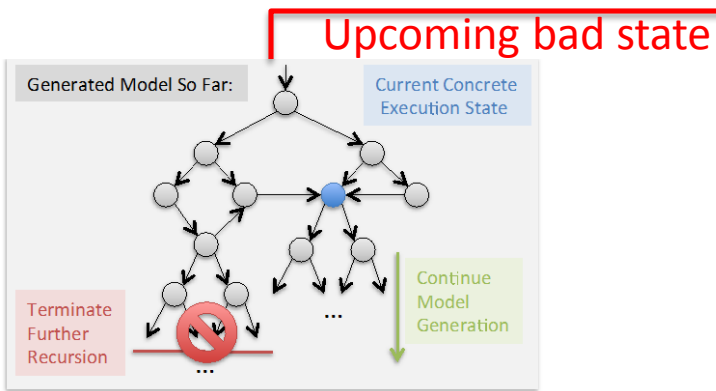
+ *Remarkably smaller system models to analyze*

+ *Sufficient time for timely intrusion tolerance*



Automated Intrusion Tolerance

- Objective: Calculate a remedial control for the PLC before the actual execution catches up with JAT



remedial countermeasure (RAS control logic)

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$$

$$\text{s.t. } P_i^g - P_i^l = \sum_k |V_i||V_k|(G_{ik} \cos \theta_{ik} + B_{ik} \sin \theta_{ik})$$

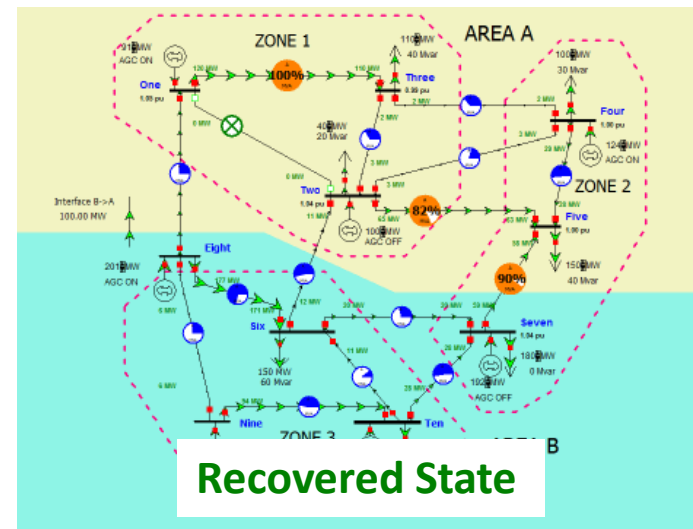
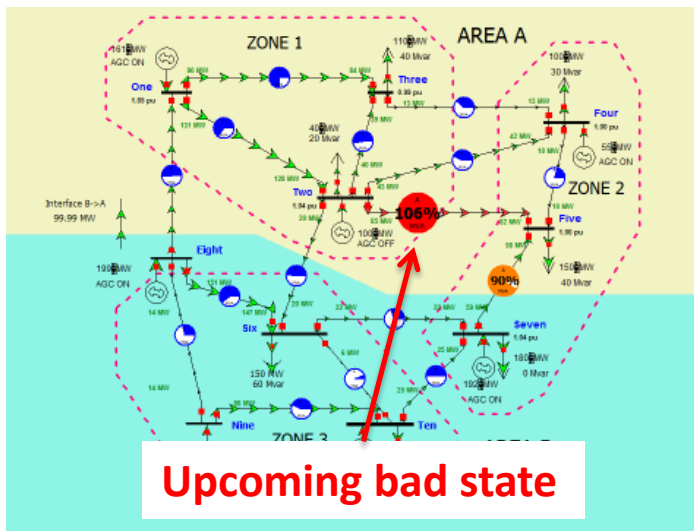
$$Q_i^g - Q_i^l = \sum_{k \in C} |V_i||V_k|(G_{ik} \sin \theta_{ik} - B_{ik} \cos \theta_{ik})$$

$$MVA_{ij} \leq MVA_{ij}^{max}$$

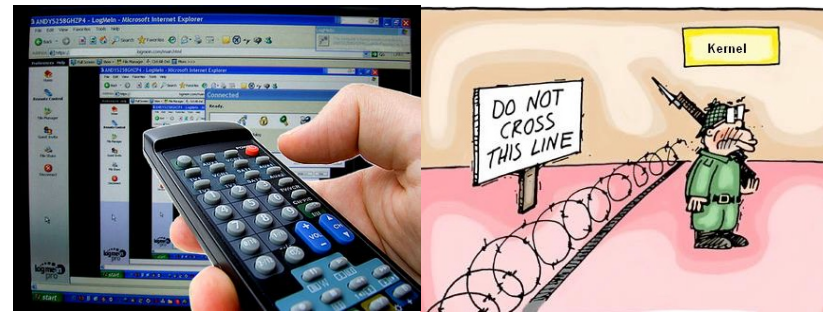
$$P_l^g \leq P_l^{gmax}$$

$$\forall i, j \in N, \forall l \in G, \forall k \in C$$

PLC*



Concluding Remarks



- **Optimal control vs. safety redlines**
 - *reject the **control** that **violate** the power system **safety** requirements*
 - *replace them with security/safety-preserving **countermeasures***
- **Minimal trusted computing base for infrastructural resilience**
 - ***easier to analyze**, verify its correctness, and **protect** its cyber-security*
 - *guarantee **safety** while “**huge**” SCADA solves for the **optimal plant control***
- **Just-Ahead-of-Time verification allows for countermeasure selection**
 - ***proactive tolerance** to prevent **too-late responses***
 - ***learns** decided-upon responses for later **similar unsafe states***