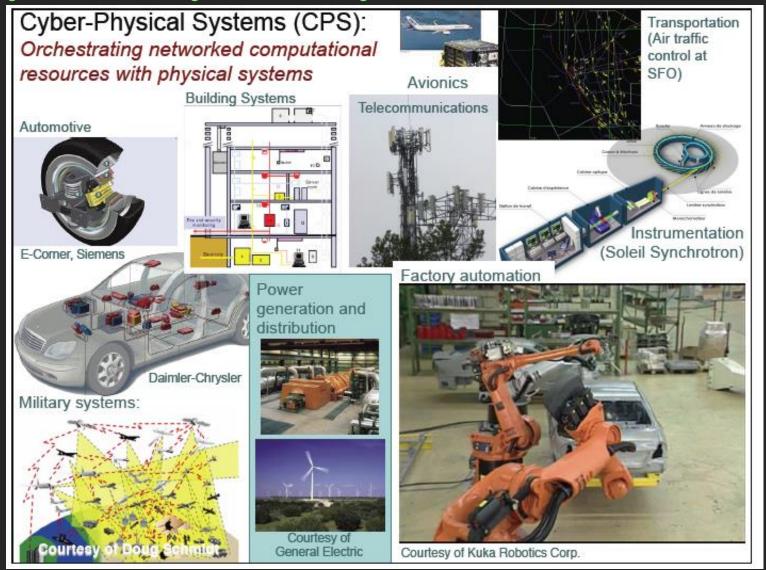


Cross-Domain Security of Cyber-Physical Systems

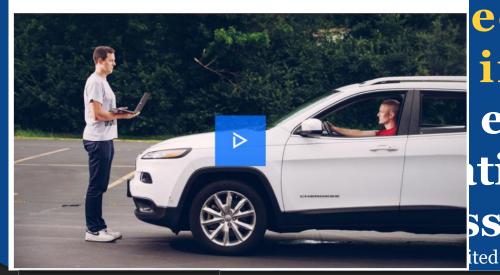
Sujit Chhetri, Jiang Wan, Mohammad Al Faruque

Cyber-Physical Systems



Kinetic Cyber Attacks

HACKERS REMOTELY KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGHWAY—WITH ME IN IT



https://www.wired.com

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOOK AT STUXNET, THE WORLD'S FIRST DIGITAL WEAPON



https://www.wired.com

Cyber-Physical Systems Security

Side-Channel Attacks -> attack based on information gained from the physical implementation of a cryptosystem, rather than brute force or theoretical weaknesses in the algorithms > timing information, power consumption, electromagnetic leaks or even sound can be exploited to break the system.

Source: Wikipedia

Outline

- ✓ Overview
- Physical-to-Cyber-Attack Side-Channel Attack
- Cyber-to-Physical-Attack Kinetic Cyber Attack

Acoustic Side-Channel Attacks on Additive Manufacturing

Published in International Conference on Cyber Physical System 2016 (ICCPS)

Additive Manufacturing (3D Printer)

Growth

> Airbus 350



1 000 0D Daire 1 Dout

Gartner: \$100 Billion Losses Per Year in IP by 2018 due to 3D Printing!

> \$21B industry by 2020!

SLS

Wheel, tires & Suspension: SLS, Inkjet, SLM

Electronics: SLS

OEM: SLM, Electronic
Beam

Source: https://dupress.deloitte.com

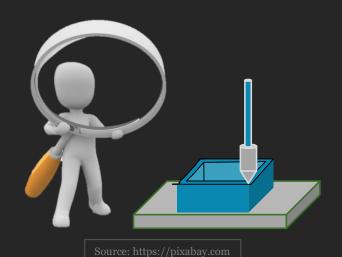
Intellectual Property (IP)

- > Unique Features
- > IP in Additive Manufacturing [1]
 - Geometric Shape,
 - Process Information,
 - Machine Information,
 - Stored in Cyber Domain!

```
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
     [x,fs] = audioread('X.wav');
     x=mean(x,2);
     Fpass = 70;
     Astop = 100;
     d2 = designfilt('lowpassfir', ...
       'PassbandFrequency', Fpass, 'StopbandFrequency', Fstop, ...
       'PassbandRipple', Apass, 'StopbandAttenuation', Astop, ...
       'DesignMethod', 'equiripple', 'SampleRate', Fs);
     % spectrogram(x,960,5,960,96e3,'yaxis');
     % figure(1);
    % x1=x(0.1*length(x)*7/8+1:0.45*length(x));
     % spectrogram(x1,960,5,960,96e3,'yaxis');
     % x2=filter(d2,x);
    % figure(2);
     % x3=x2(0.1*length(x2)*7/8+1:0.45*length(x2));
     % spectrogram(x3,960,5,960,96e3,'yaxis');
     warning('off');
     win = 0.01;
     step = 0.01;
     Eor = ShortTimeEnergy(x, win*fs, step*fs);
            (i<length(Eor))
         if(Eor(i)<1e-3)
             Eor(i)=0;
         if(Eor(i)>1e-3)
             Eor(i)=1;
    % i=i+1;
    % end
    % plot(Eor);
     %%
     stop=0;
     flag=0;
     toggle=1;
     while(i<length(Eor))
           f(Eor(i)<=1.25e-3)
             if(flag==0)
                flag=1;
                 if(toggle==1)
```

Our Contribution

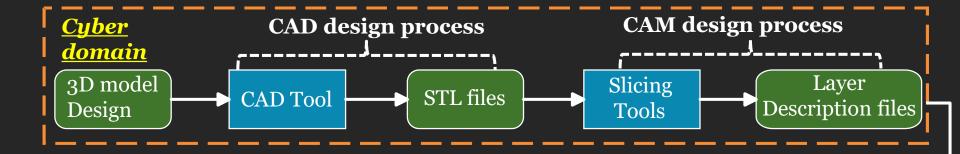
- > Acoustic Leakage Analysis
 - Fused Deposition Modeling
 (FDM) based 3D Printers

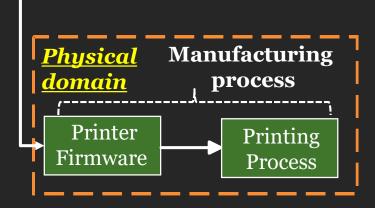


- Novel Acoustic Attack Model
 - To breach confidentiality



Background - Digital Process Chain





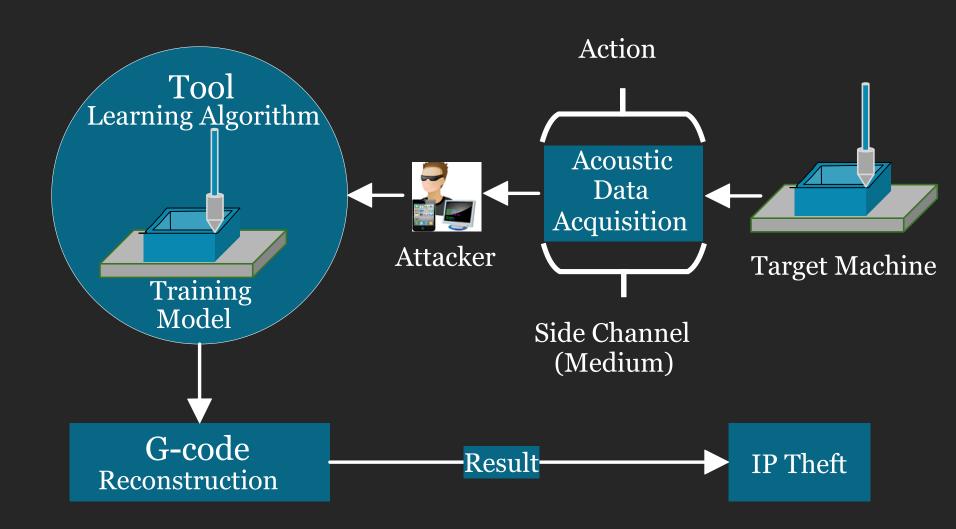
Digital Process Chain (G-code)

- ➤ G-code Structure
 - o Travel Feed rate
 - Movement Axis
 - Extrusion Amount

```
C:\Users\SujitRChhetri\Desktop\sample.gcode - Notepad++ [Administrator]
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?
] 🔒 🔒 🖺 😘 😘 🚕 | 🕹 🐚 🐚 | 🗩 🖒 | 🗯 📞 | 🤏 🖎 | 🛂 🖂 | 🚍 1 | 📜 🐼 💹 🖍 📹 | 🗷 1 | 🕟 🗷
🗏 sample.gcode 🔣
      M109 S200
    ;Sliced at: Wed 04-03-2016 11:57:57
    Basic settings: Layer height: 0.4 Walls: 0.8 Fill: 20;
    ;Print time: 8 minutes
    ;Filament used: 0.332m 0.0g
    :Filament cost: None
    M190 S70 ;Uncomment to add your own bed temperature line;
    M109 S100 ;Uncomment to add your own temperature line
                  metric values
 10
     G90
                 ;absolute positioning
     M82
                 ; set extruder to absolute mode
 11
 12
    M107
                 :start with the fan off
 13
     G28 X0 Y0
                 ; move X/Y to min endstops
 14
                     move Z to min endstops
     G1 Z15.0 F4200 ; move the platform down 15mm
                                ; zero the extruded length
     G1 F200 E5
                             extrude 5mm of feed stock
                                ; zero the extruded length again
     G1 F4200
     GO F4200 X40 Y40 Z0.4
     G4 P5000
    M107
     :Laver 1
    G1 F1200 X39 Y40 Z0.4 E2.05
     G1 F1200 X38 Y40 Z0.4 E2.1
 26
```

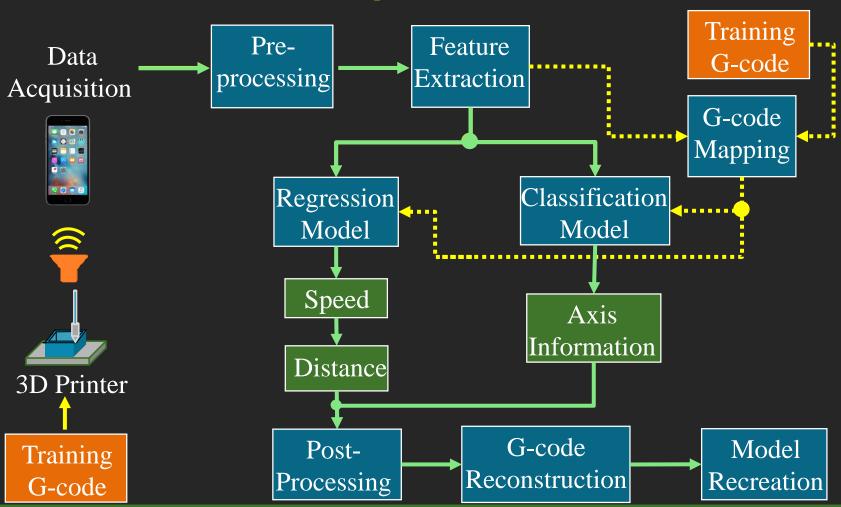
Sliced using Slicr

Attack Model



Attack Pipeline

Trestring Phase

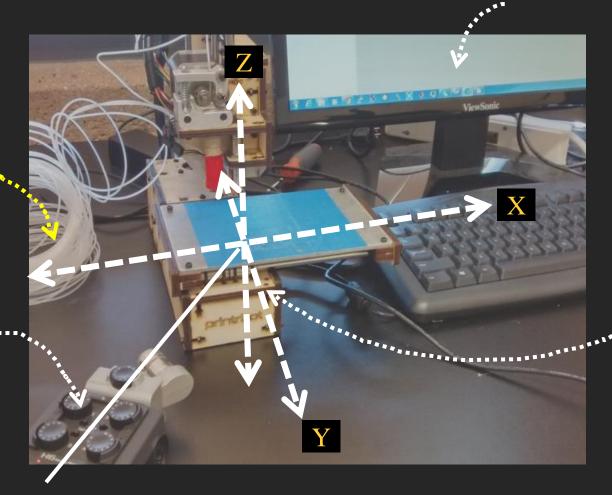


Experimental Setup

Cura 15.04 Printer Software

PLA ... Thermoplastic

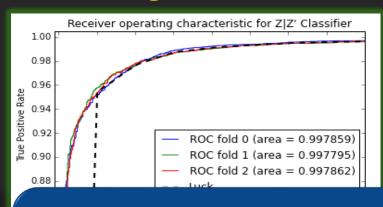
Zoom H6 ······
AudioRecorder

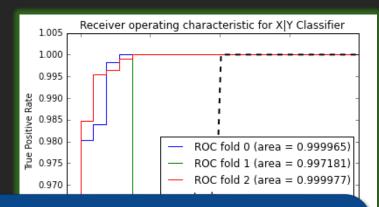


3D Printer Printrbot

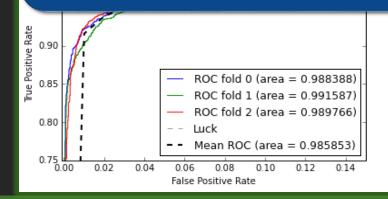
Classification Models

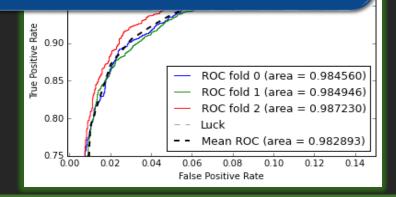
> Training Performance





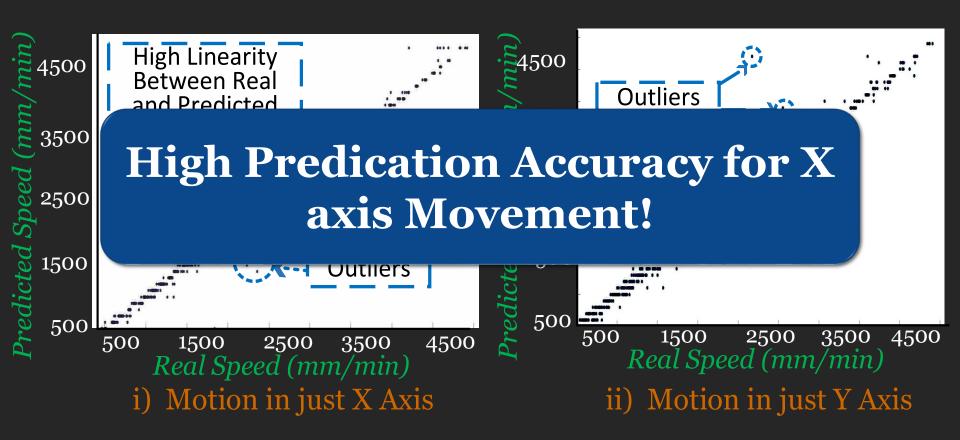
Single Axis Motions can be Classified Easily!





Regression Model

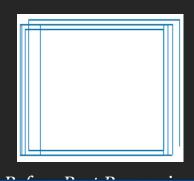
Training Performance

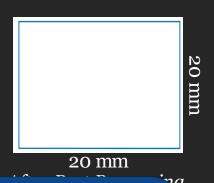


Test Parameter and Test Objects

- > Speed
- o 900 to 1700 mm/min







Higher Accuracy for Slower Speed and Larger Dimension!

o Multiple Axis

20 mm

Speed 900 mm/min

Before Post Processing

After Post Processing

- > Average Axis Prediction Accuracy: 78.35%
- > Average Length Prediction Error: 17.82%



From online shopping to social media, the power and convenience of digital technologies often come with a cost in security. Three-dimensional printing, the versatile technology that can churn out everything from engine parts to prosthetic limbs, appears to be no exception. By building objects layer by layer, rather than chiseling away at materials and assembling parts. 3D printers can make individualized products with minimal waste. But the signals that a printer sheds as it goes through its digitally controlled paces render it vulnerable to attacks, scientists have discovered.

Info & Metrics

A simple audio recording-possibly even one made by a smartphone-can be enough to



Mara Hvistendah

Article

Vol. 352, Issue 6282, pp. 132-133 DOI: 10.1126/science.352.6282.132

Figures & Data

A new study by the University of California, Irvine has found three-dimentional printers emit sounds, vibrations, and other signals that present opportunities for industrial espionage. Credit: Daniel Anderson/IJCI The team, led by Mohammad Al Faruque, director of UCI's Advanced Integrated Cyber-Physical Systems Lab, says a smartphone could be placed next to a 3D printer and capture information about the precise movements of the machine's nozzle. They warn the recording could be used to reverseengineer the object being printed and re-create it elsewhere.

eLetters

PDF

"If process and product information is stolen during the prototyping phases, companies stand to incur large financial losses," Al Faruque says.

His team achieved nearly 90% accuracy using the sound copying process to duplicate a key-shaped object in the lab.

State-of-the-art 3D printing systems build objects by converting digital information embedded in source code, which can be

protected from cybertheft with strong encryption. However, once the creation process has begun, the sounds, vibrations, and other acoustic signals can expose the secrets buried in the software, the UCI team says.



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Alerts

Citation tools



MORE NEWS & OPINI In the Apple Case, Over Data Hits Ho The New York Times

Apple's Deep Lear

A Call to Action fo Education to make Principles Work

ACM RESOURCES

Time Managen Edition) [3] Courses HOME NEWS TECHNOLOGY SPACE PHYSICS HEALTH EARTH HUMANS LIFE TOPICS EVENTS JOBS

NEW URBANIST 11 May 2016

The perfect heists that involve stealing nothing at all

New Urbanist is **Geoff Manaugh**'s monthly column that explores how technology and design are changing our cities, homes, the built environment – and ourselves



Ulrich Baumgarten via Getty Images/Queen Nefertiti, at Egyptian Museum and Papyrus Collection in the Neues Museum Berlin

By Geoff Manaugh

In February, two artists, Nora al-Badri and Jan Nikolai Nelles – claimed to have scanned the bust of Nefertiti in a German history museum using a handheld Kinect Sensor. They then posted the digital files online.

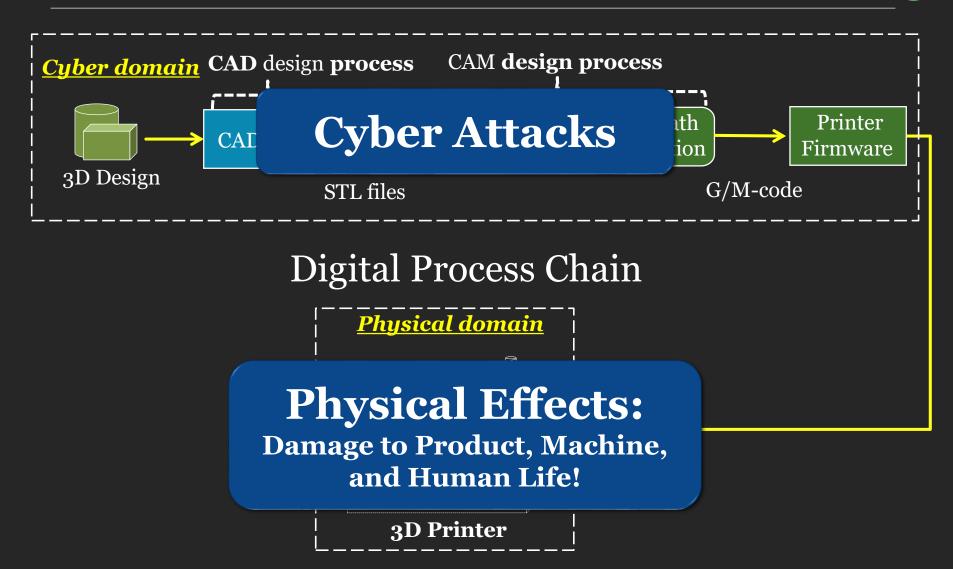
Their goal, they said, was to free the statue from its imprisonment inside the walls of Berlin's Neues Museum by

Fe

Outline¹

- ✓ Overview
- Physical-to-Cyber-Attack Side-Channel Attack
- Cyber-to-Physical-Attack Kinetic Cyber Attack

Kinetic Attacks on Additive Manufacturing



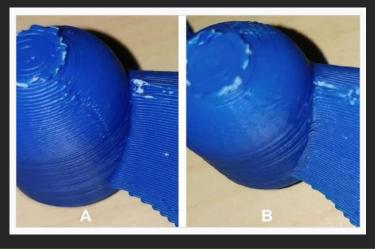
Kinetic Attacks on Additive Manufacturing

- Zero-Day Kinetic-Cyber Attacks
 - o Void Placement in STL→ Virginia Tech
 - D638-10 Tensile Specimen[1]
 - Load Handling Capacity 14%
- > 3D Printer as Weapon
 - Attack taxonomy (3D objects, 3D Printer, environment) → University of South Alabama
- > Can Affect
 - o Aerospace, automotive!

Attack Example







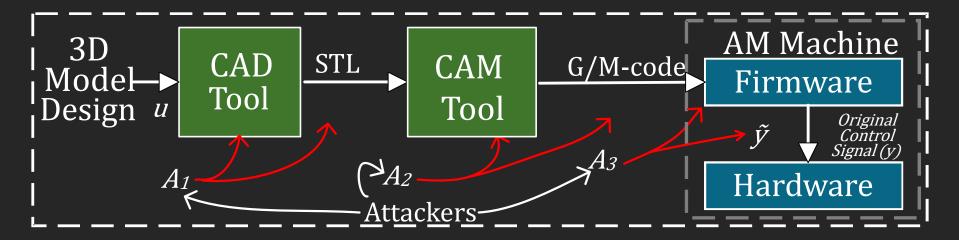
Code Injection into plastic
 propeller: Damage \$1000 [2] Ben-Gurion University of the
 Negev (BGU), University of South
 Alabama

Our Contribution

- Modeling of an Adversary
 - o Define various attack points
- Data-Driven Modeling of the System
 - Statistical estimation

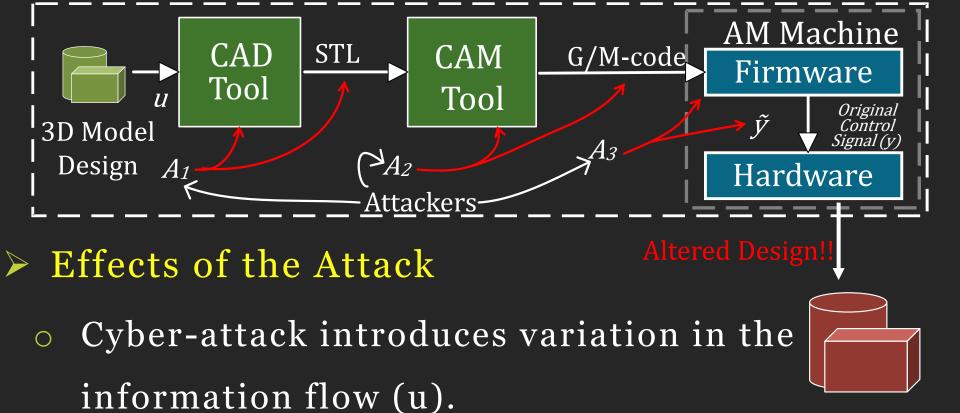
- > Analysis of Analog Emission
 - Using mutual information

Adversary Model



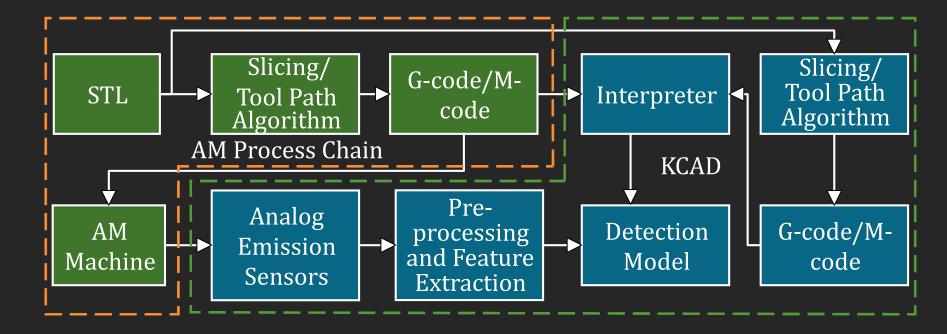
- Capability of the Attacker
 - Modify CAD tools, CAM tools
 - Intercept the network
 - Modify the firmware

Adversary Model



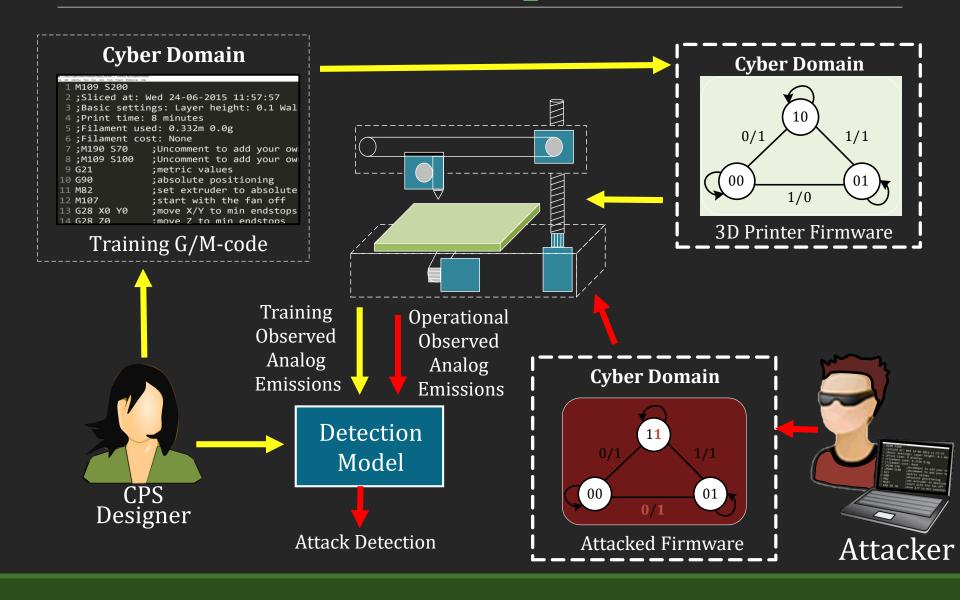
Changes Control Signals y to ỹ in physical domain

KCAD Method

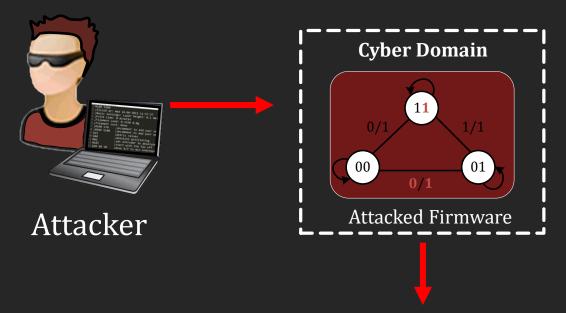


 High Mutual Information between control signals (y) and Energy Flow (acoustic, power, magnetic, thermal, etc.)

KCAD Method: Simplified!



KCAD Method:



- Introduces minutes changes which are hard to inspect without special equipment.
 - Speed, distance, axis movement, etc.
 - Affects the structural integrity of the 3D objects.

Test Results



True Positive Rate= TP/(TP+TN)

Accuracy= (TP+TN)/Total Sample

Accuracy for Detection

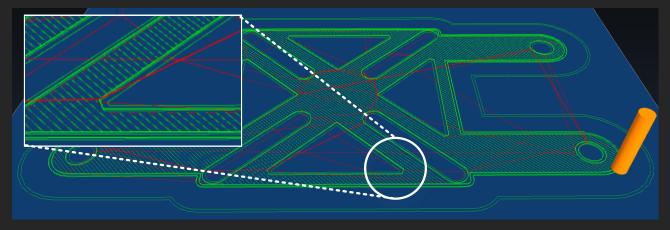
Speed = **72.83**%

Distance = **79.25**%

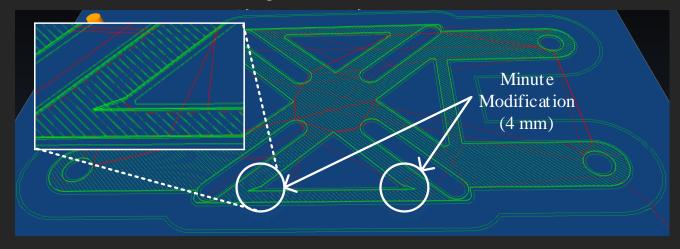
Axis = 79.07%

Average = 77.45%

Test Case: Base Plate of QuadCopter



a) Original G-code Trace.



b) G-code Trace after Kinetic Attack.

Summary

- Monitor Information Flow from any point in Digital Process Chain
- Detect any modifications that affect Dynamics
- o Detection during printing stage
- Non-intrusive and hence supports Legacy Systems!

Questions

Thank You!

Cross-Domain Security of Cyber-Physical Systems

