



Physical Damage 101: Bread and Butter Attacks

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Blackhat Vegas 2015

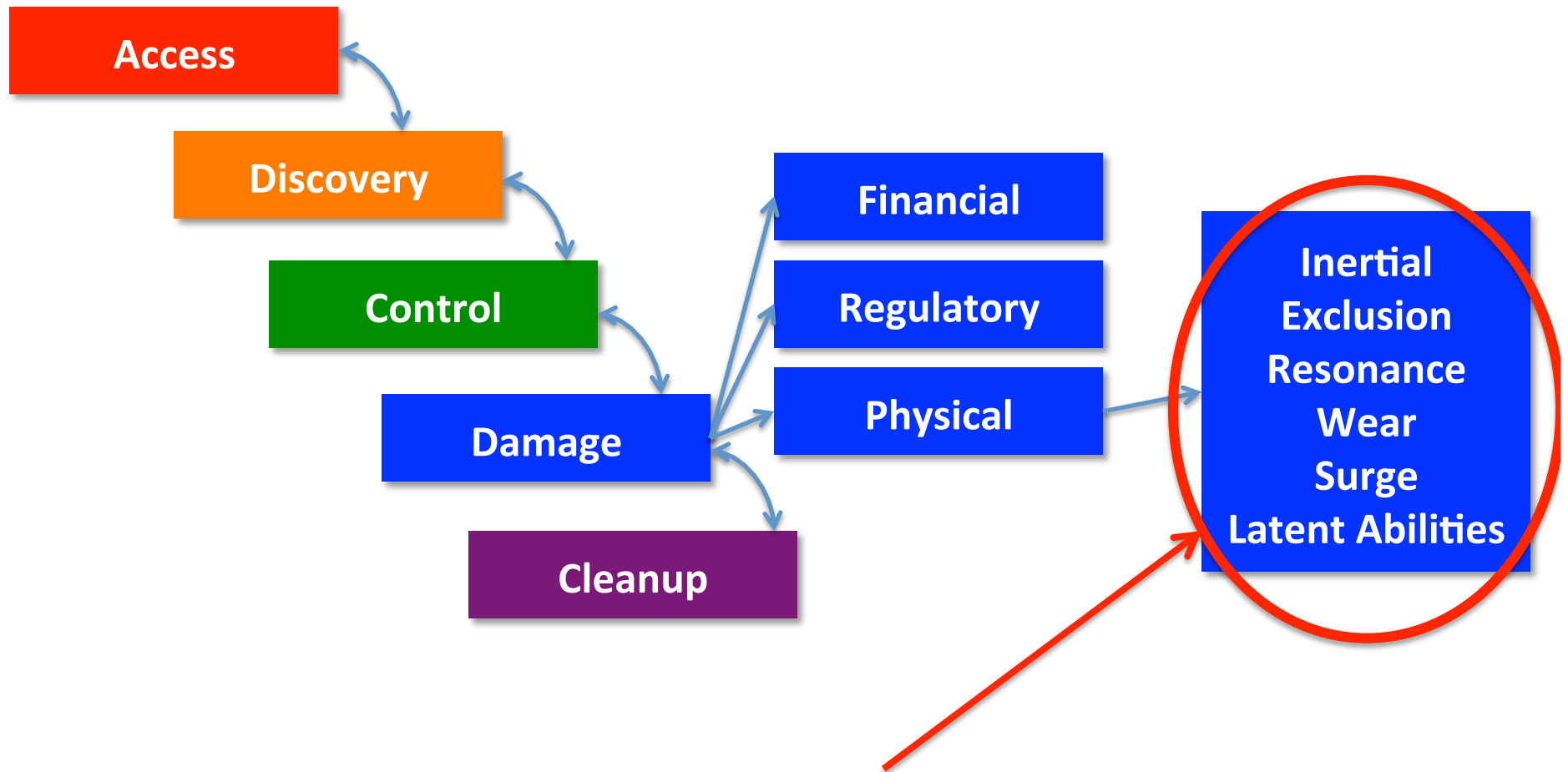
ICS Village

- Lately I've had complaints that I only talk about chemical and haven't done a cool power talk lately
- This will be mostly chemical and manufacturing
- Power guys go to the ICS Village try to crash the east coast grid with Shaw and Culliss

“Software exploitation can be described as *unexpected computation*”
–Sergey Brattus

“CyberPhysical exploitation can be described as *unexpected physics*”
–Jason Larsen

Stages of OT Hacking



We'll be talking about this stuff

Parents Just Don't Understand

Me – “I have full control of the process”

Them – “OK, blow it up”

Me – “Ummmm... Give me a few weeks...”

Them – “I thought you said you had full control”

Me – “There's no big red self destruct button”

Them – “I thought you said you had full control”

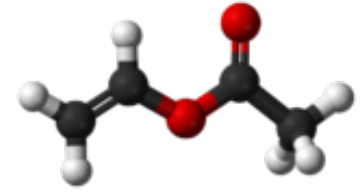
Aaaaaarrrrrggggg!!!!

Why Study Physical Damage

- For an attacker compromising a process is only the start of the work
 - The physics are much more challenging
- Luckily the defender mostly just gives you free reign once border defenses are defeated
 - Maybe defenders should study attack?
- Also, destroying stuff is just fun



Process Specific Attacks



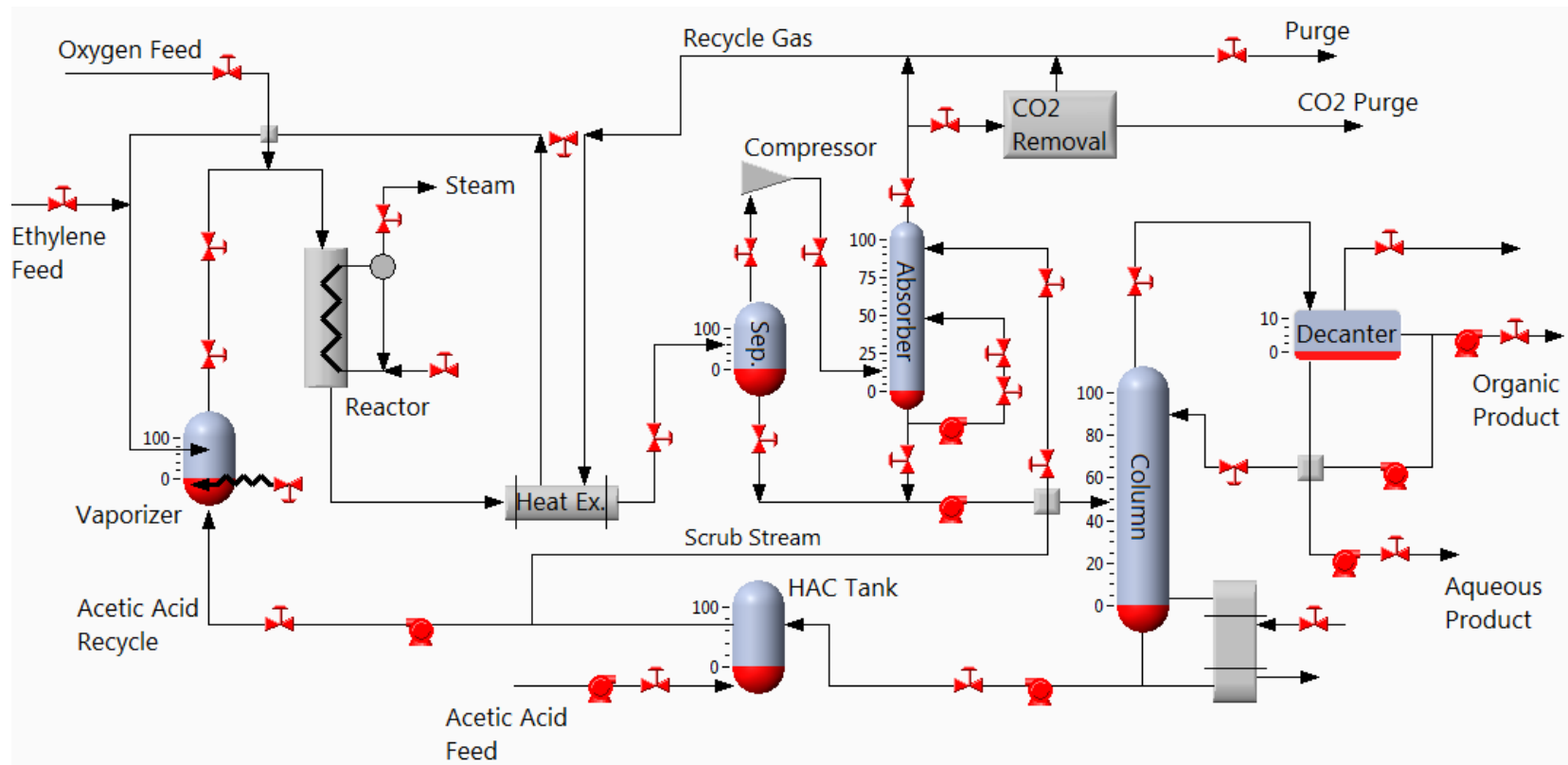
- There are more process specific attacks than there are generic ones
- Today we're going to cover as many of the generic ones as I have time

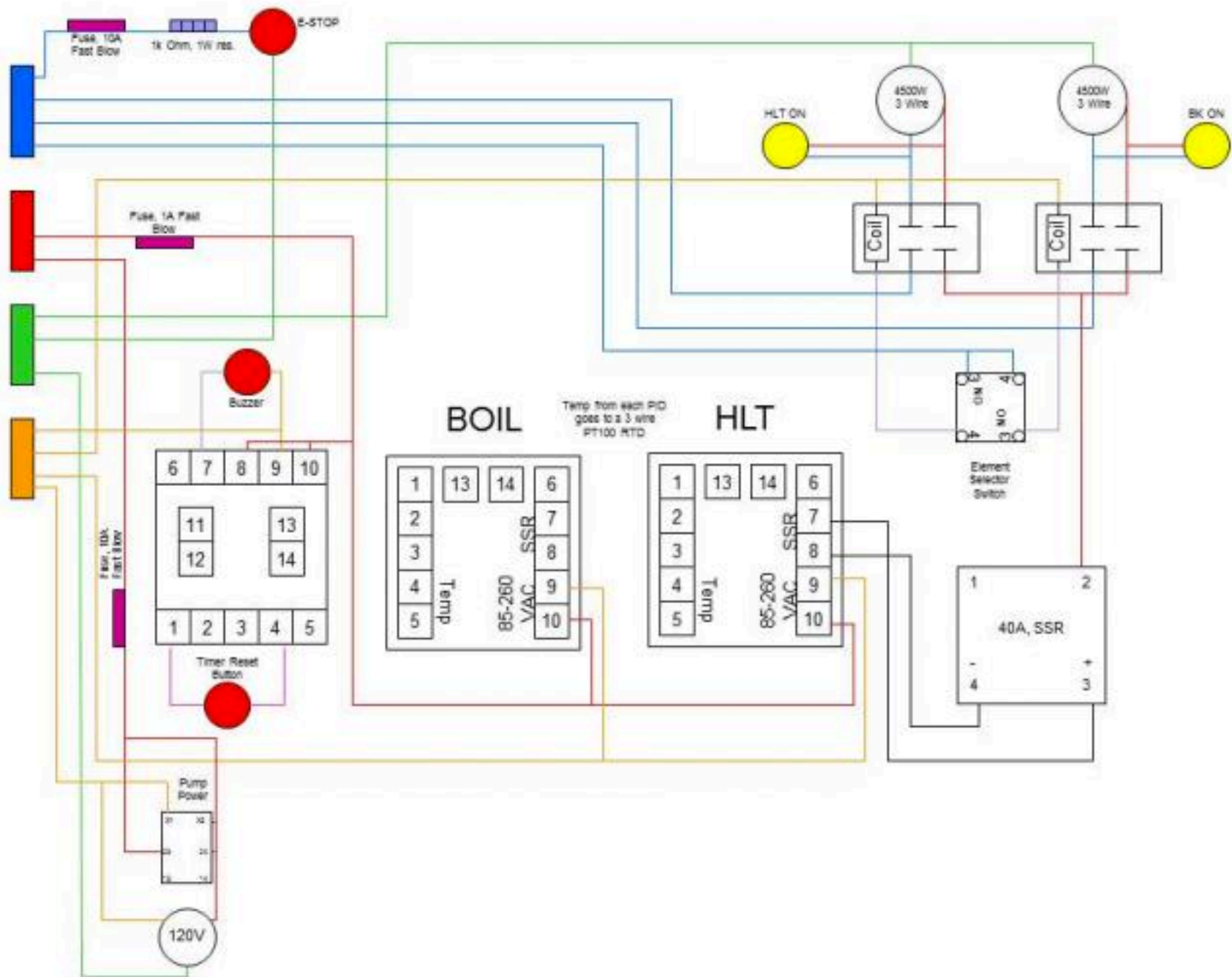


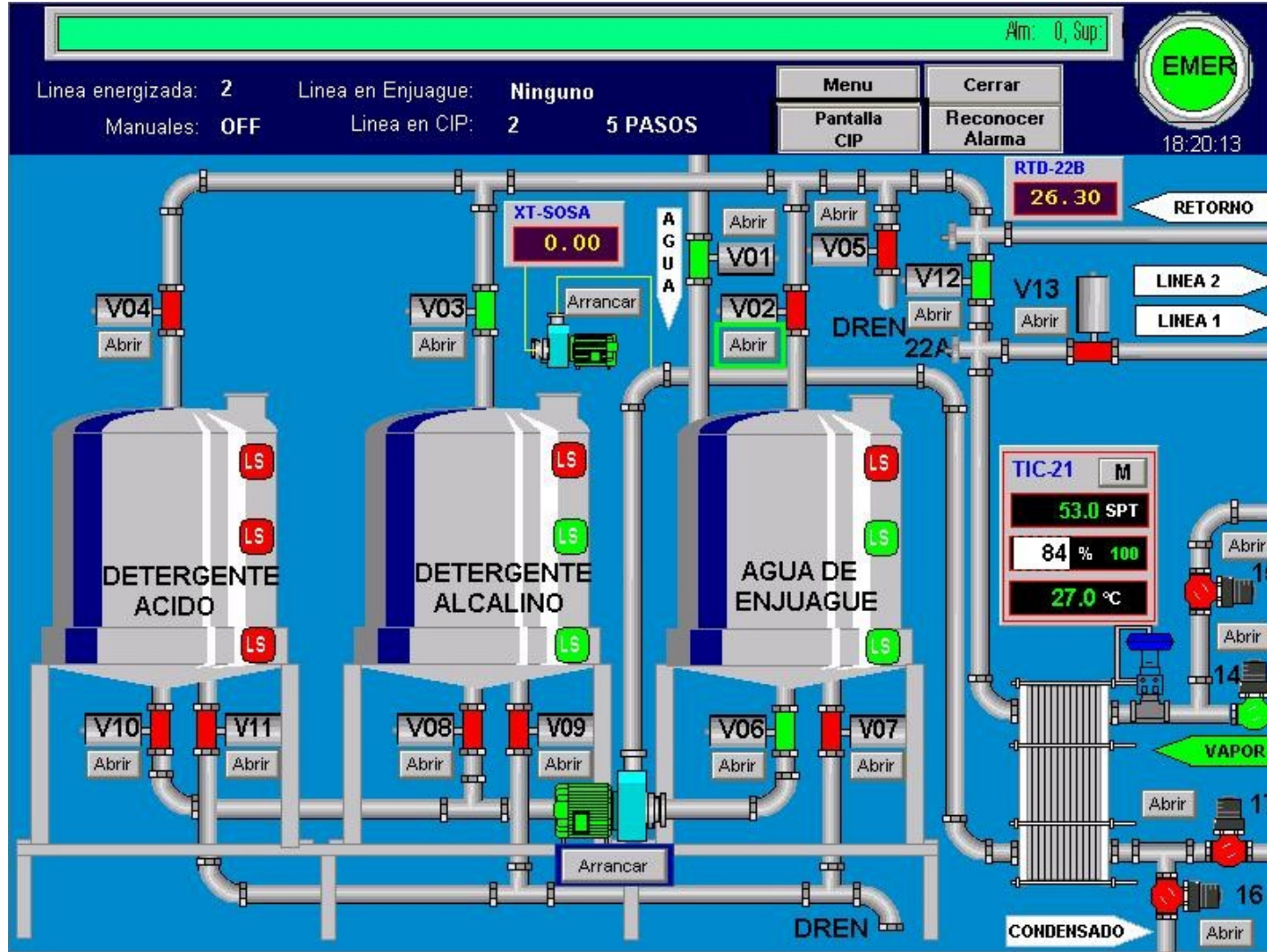
“The process constraints must be maintained

.....

- The peak reactor temperature along the length of the tube must remain below 200°C to prevent mechanical damage
- Liquid levels in the vaporizer, separator, absorber base, distillation column base, and decanter must operate within ...
- Reactor inlet temperature and the hot side exit temperature from the heat exchanger must remain above 130°C







Consider this.....

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Starting Demo

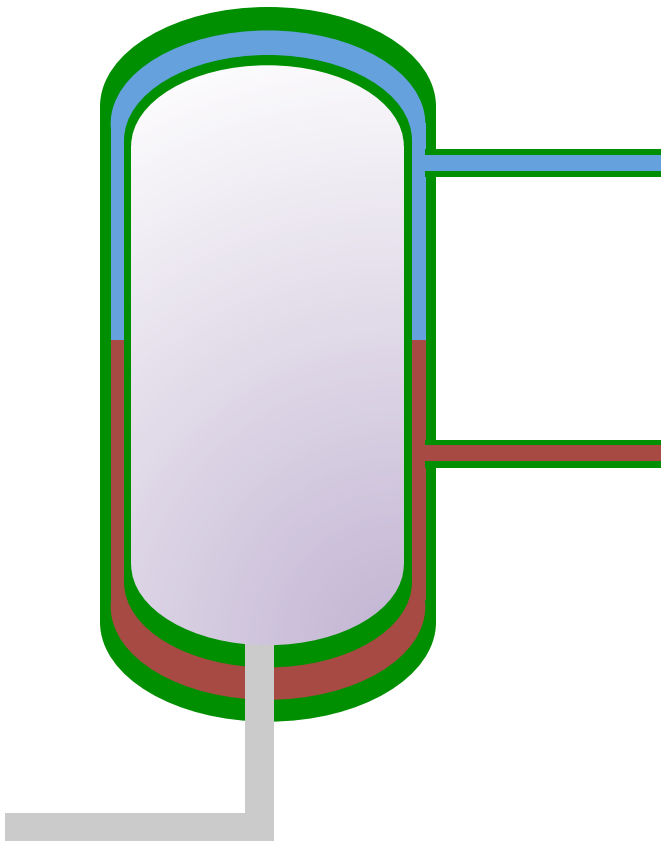
Screen shot of final HMI

When the reaction happens in that
other place

Place Shifting Chemical Reactions



The chemical reaction is supposed to take place in here



Pressure Relief Valve



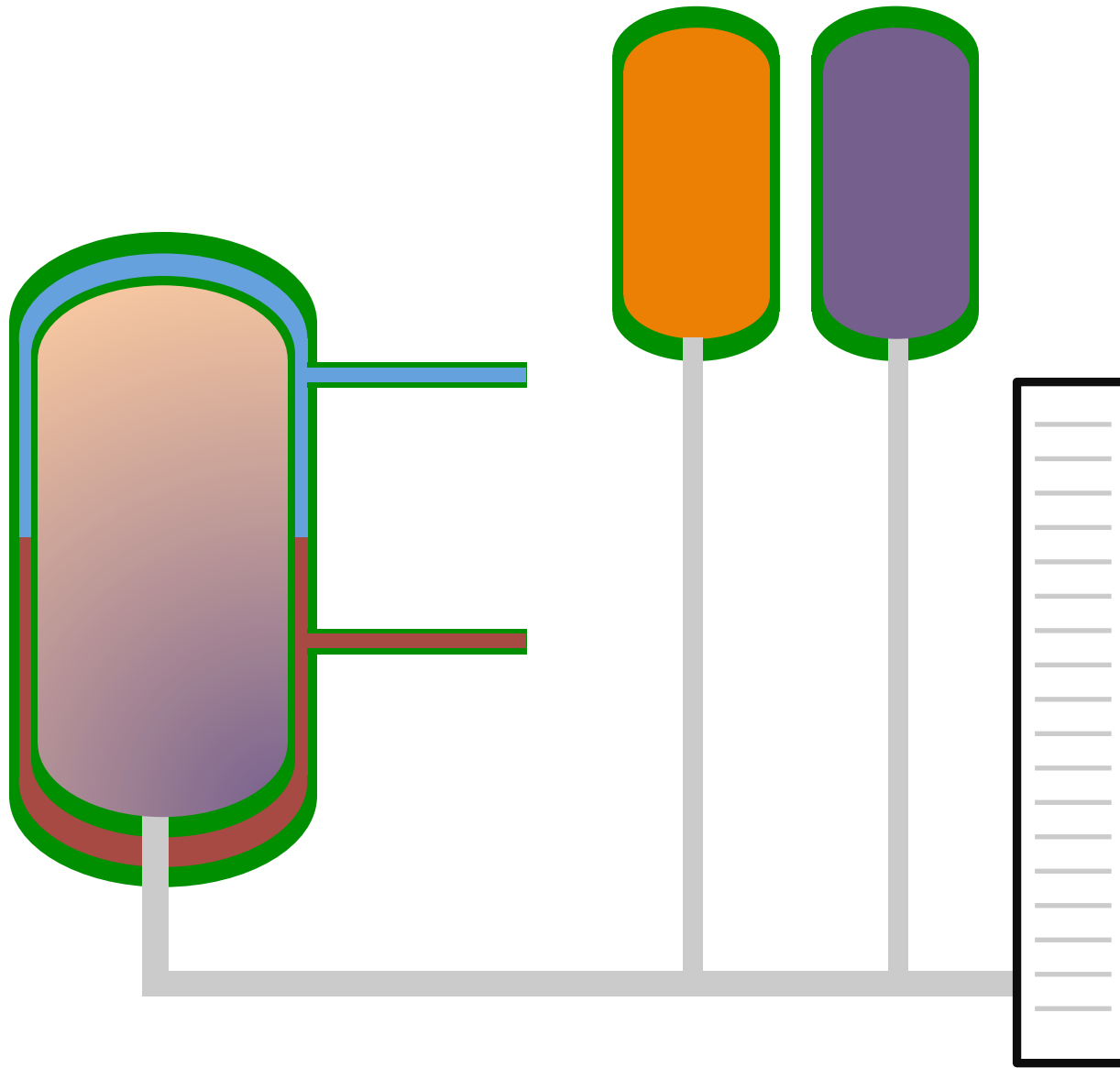
Burst Disc



Catch Basin



ASME Rating



Where and when is almost complete under cyber control

Place Shifting Chemical Reactions

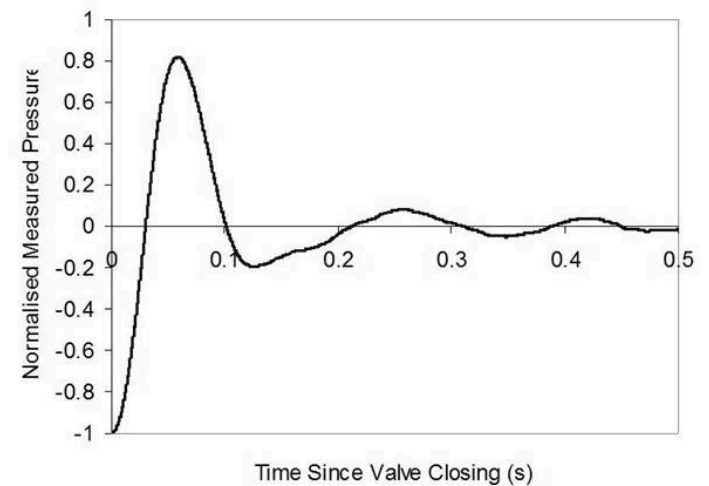
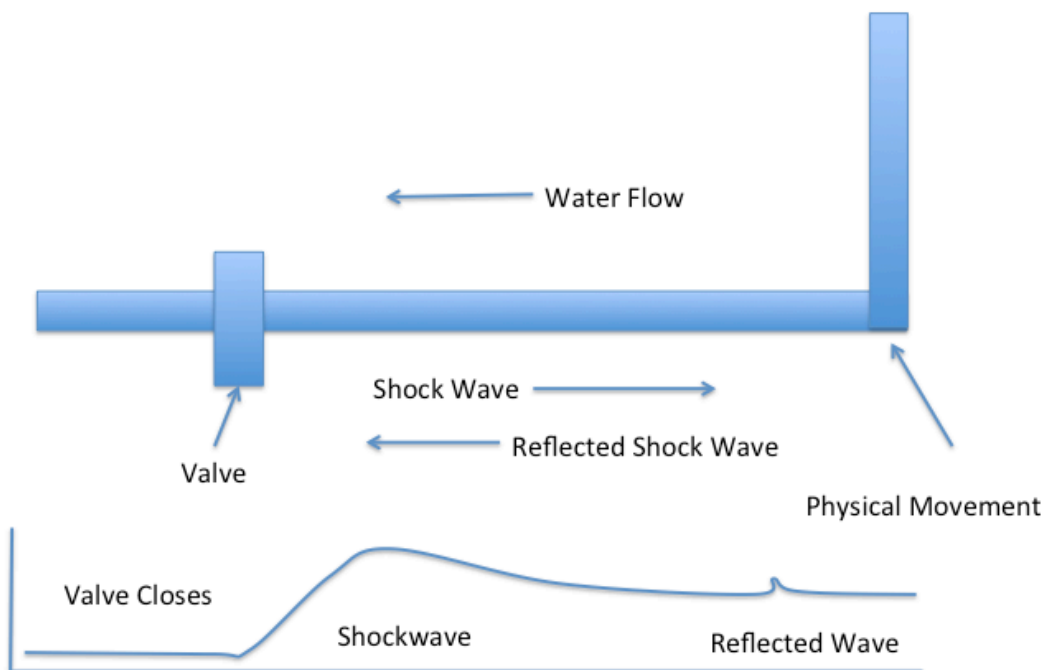
- The problem is the heat
 - Most reactions have an activation temperature
 - The attacker has to find a way to heat the reactants in some other part of the plant



When water doesn't stop suddenly
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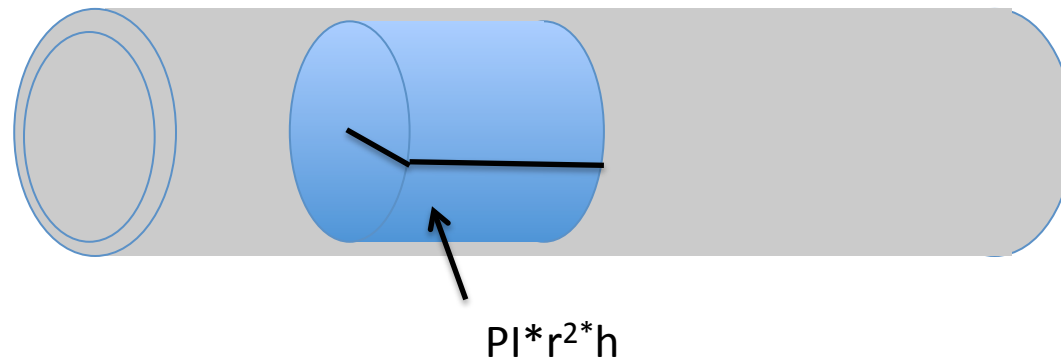
Pressure Transients

- Pressure transients are the basis for most attacks on piping infrastructure



Water Hammer

- When liquid in a pipe suddenly comes to a stop, the energy has to go somewhere
- The energy involved increases exponentially with pipe size



4 inch pipe 60 feet long = xxx pounds
12 inch pipe 60 feet long = xxx pounds

Water Hammer

- Whether the hammer forms depends solely on the speed of the valve closing
- Large industrial valves often have electronic controls for valve speed and profile
- The speed of the transient is equal to the speed of sound in the liquid
 - Roughly the speed of a bullet for water

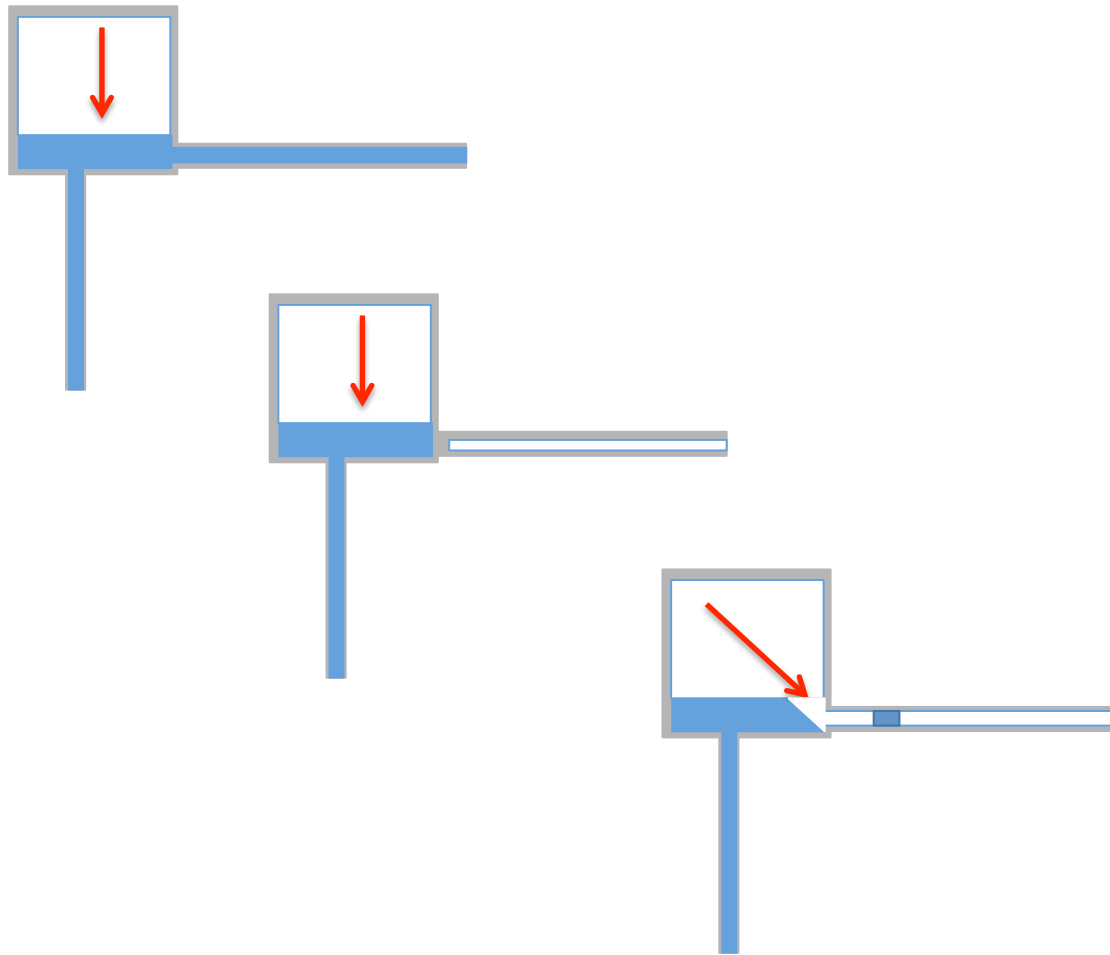
Column Separation

- If the stop is energetic enough, water can be turned into steam on the surface of the valve
- This steam pressure pushes back on the water
- An instant later, the steam turns back into water creating a vacuum
- This creates a huge pressure transient

Water Hammer Heating

- Water hammers produce heat
- All that energy has to go somewhere and most of it is turned into heat
- A hammer can be used to heat water
- Remember this during place-shifting chemical reactions

Level Boundary Slug



Gravity Hammer Steam Void Collapse

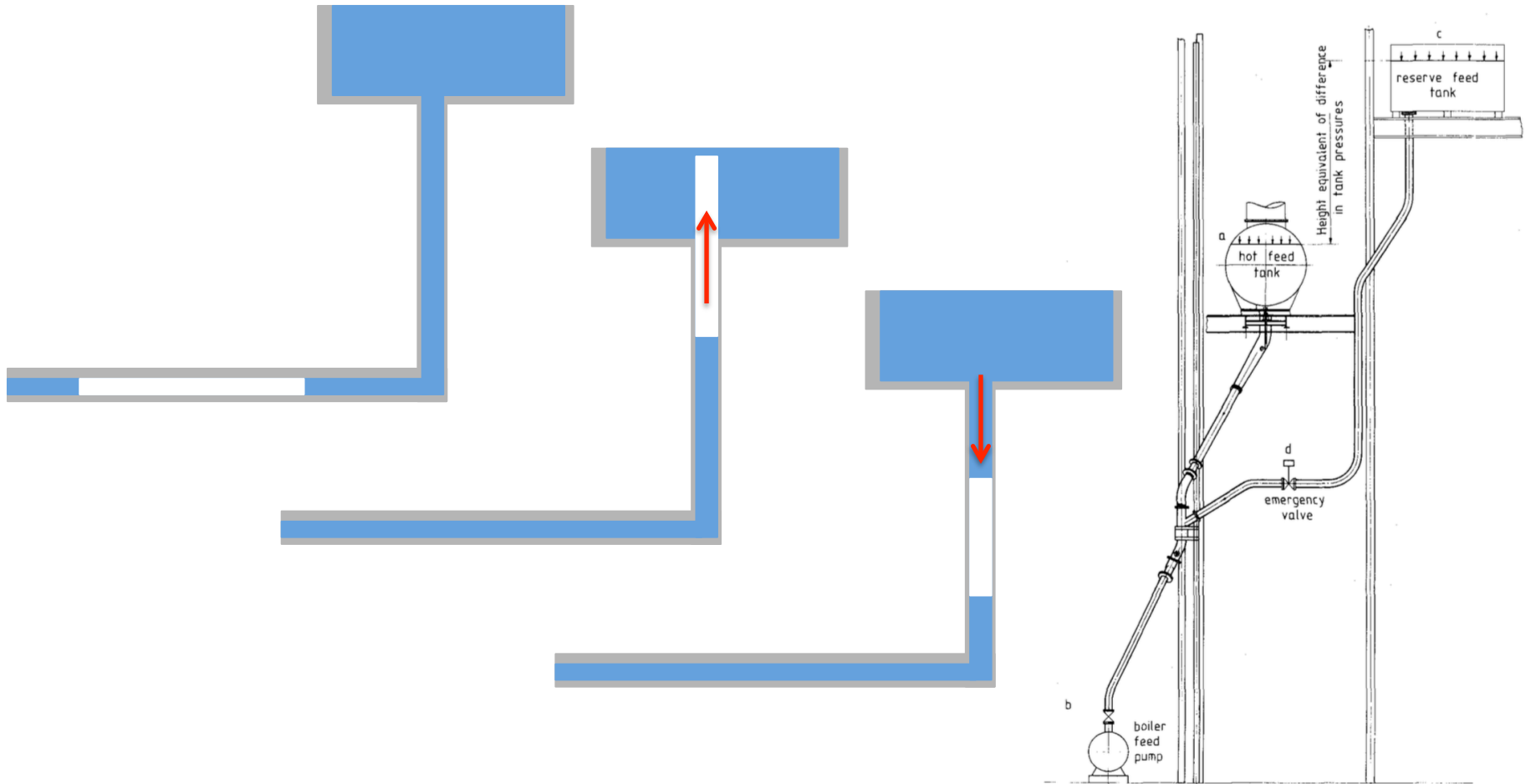


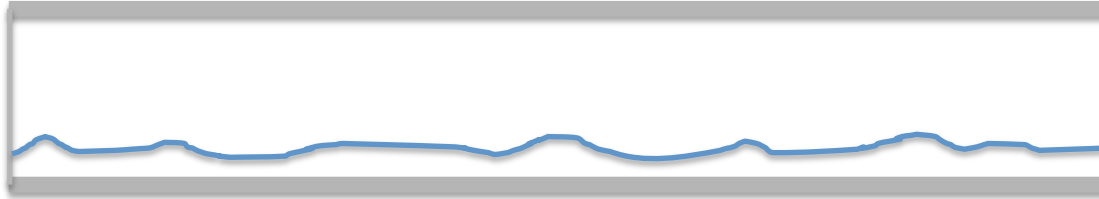
Fig. 3. Feed pump suction system at Nottingham Power Station

Proc Instn Mech Engrs Vol 194

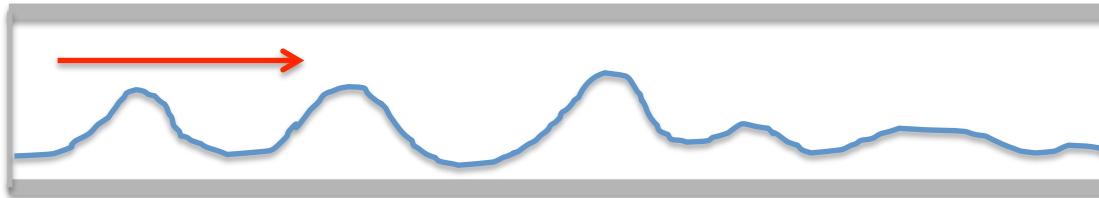
When gas and liquid move at different speeds

Biphase Slug

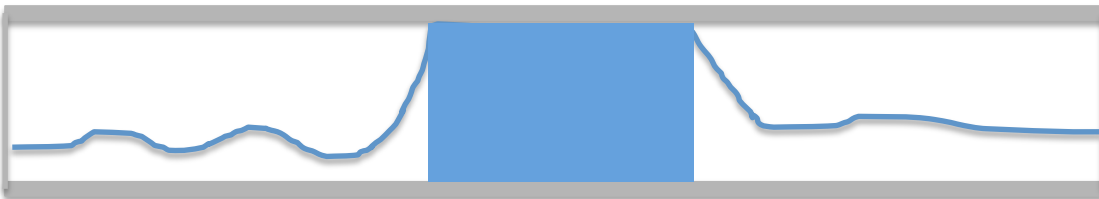
Ripples Form



Ripples Grow

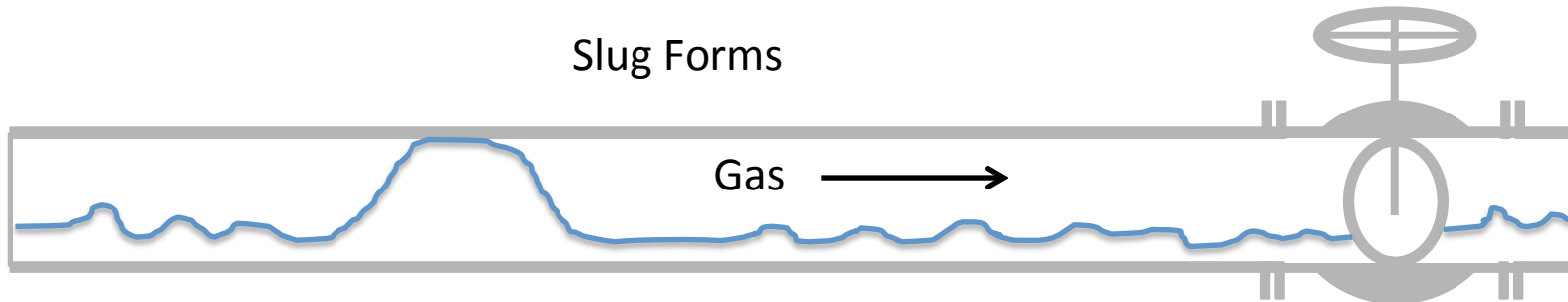



Dynamics Change



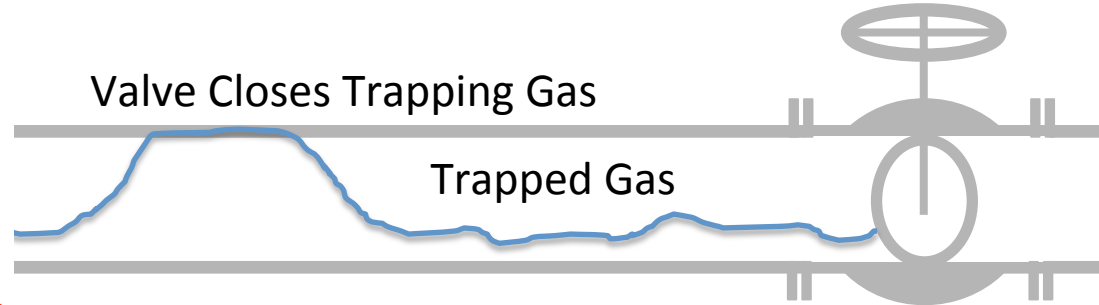
Biphase Slug with Piston Effect

Slug Forms

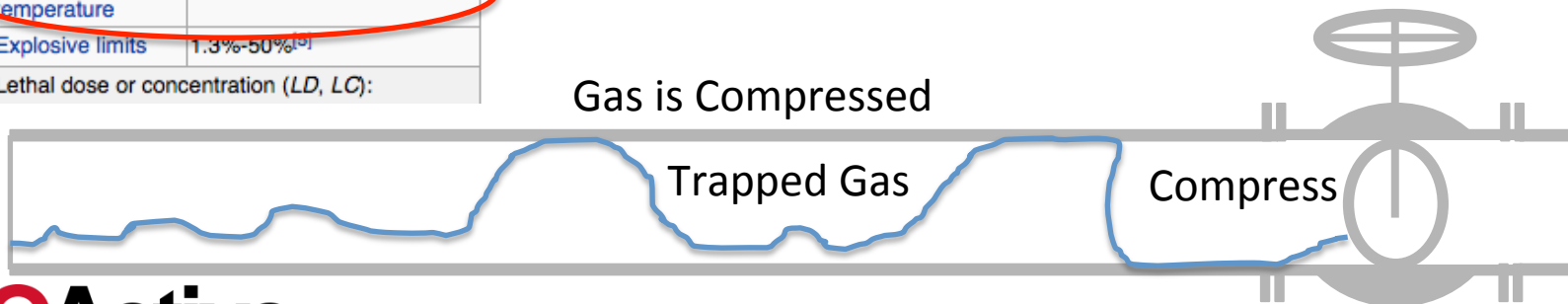


Inhalation hazard	Irritant
Eye hazard	Irritant
Skin hazard	Irritant
NFPA 704	
Flash point	49 °C (- 45 °F; 230 K) ^[1]
Autoignition temperature	102 °C (216 °F; 375 K) ^[1]
Explosive limits	1.3%-50% ^[9]
Lethal dose or concentration (LD, LC):	

Valve Closes Trapping Gas



Gas is Compressed





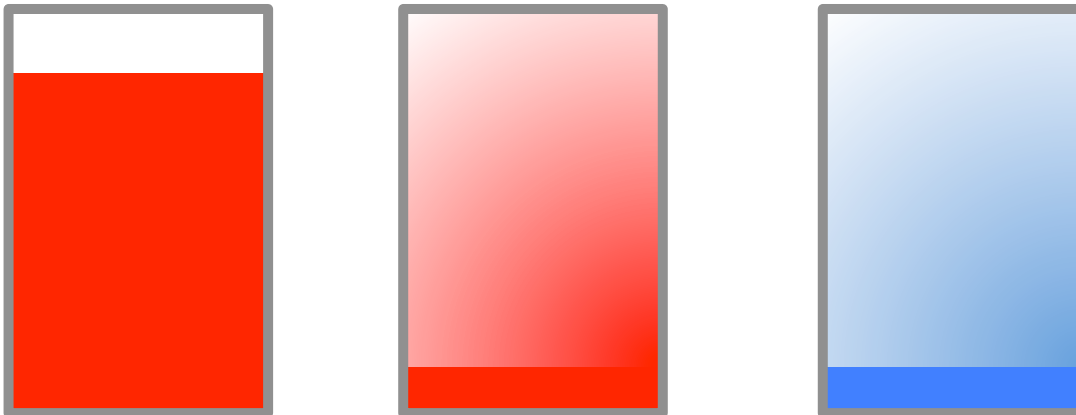
When the pressure drops below zero

Vacuum Collapse

- Lots of structures can take very high positive pressures but can only take small negative pressures
- As we replace metal pipes with new types of plastic piping, this is becoming more common

-14.7 PSI = True Vacuum (on earth at least)

Steam Collapse

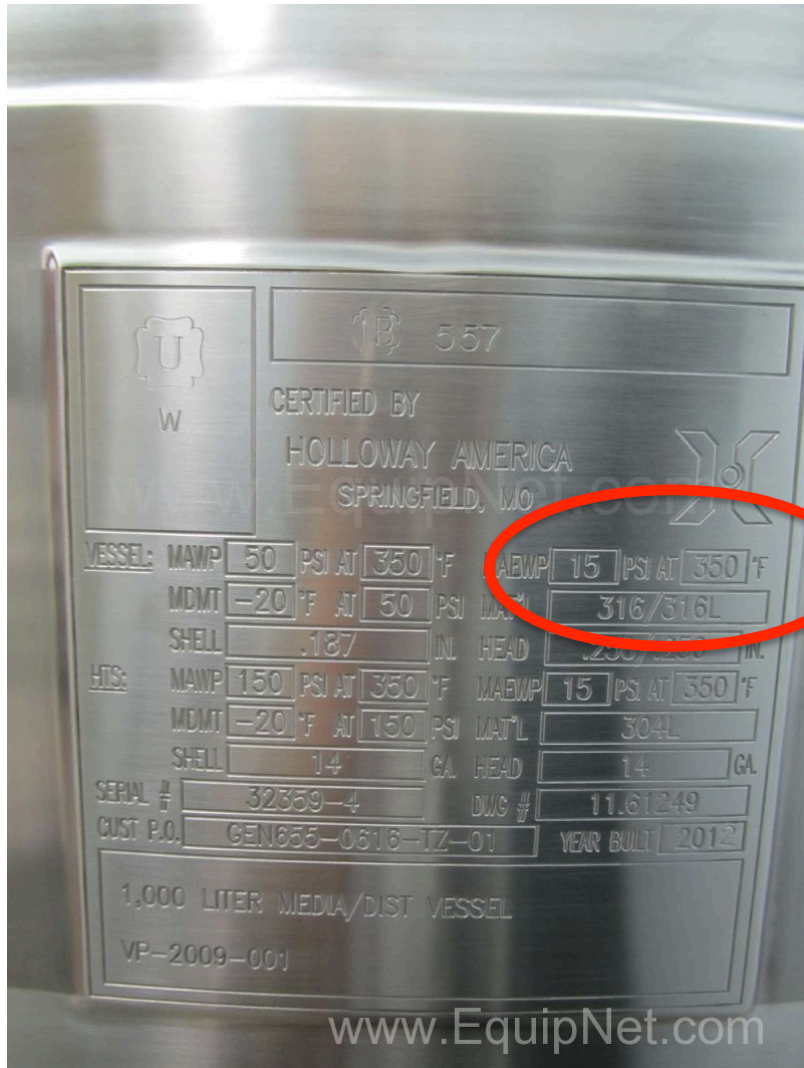


Ideal Gas Laws

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

1. Fill a space with hot stuff or hot gas
2. Remove the hot liquid
3. Let it cool down

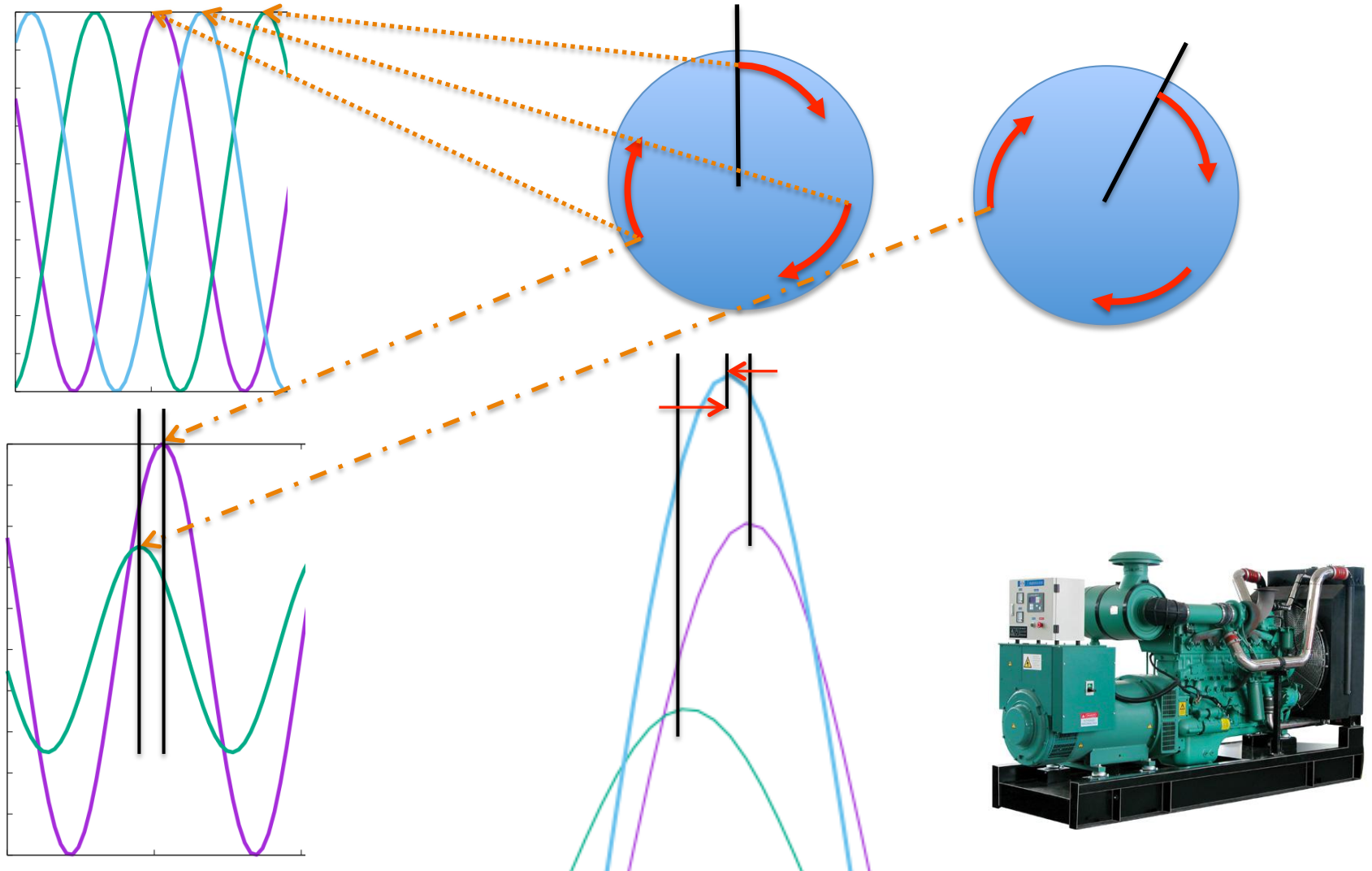
Steam Collapse



- Most pressure vessels can take a true vacuum
- The interesting part comes from all the external stuff we bolt on to the pressure vessel

When you bring something in out of
phase

Three-Phase Attacks



Newtonian Mechanics

- Speed of light in copper
- Rubber band effect
- It's all about the torque
- Big guys get to beat up little guys
- Far away guys are the same a little guys



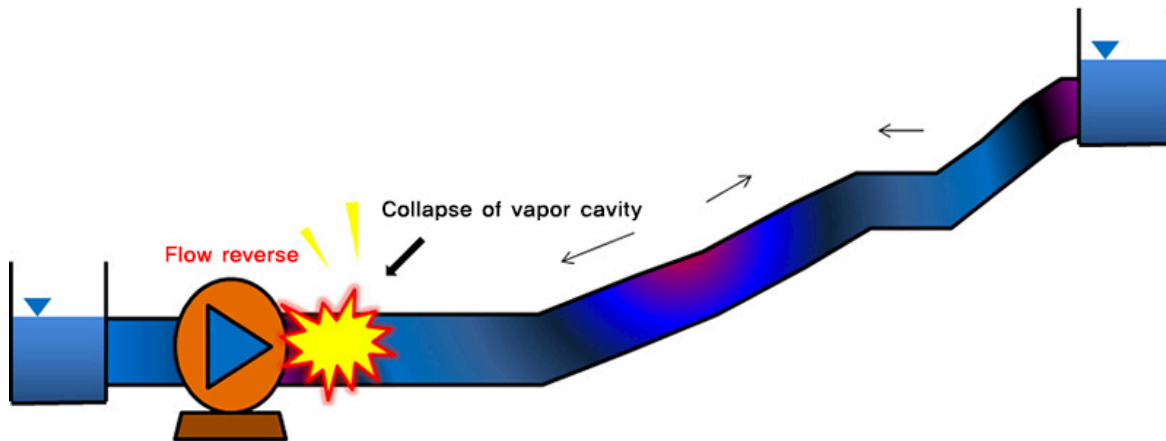
Combining

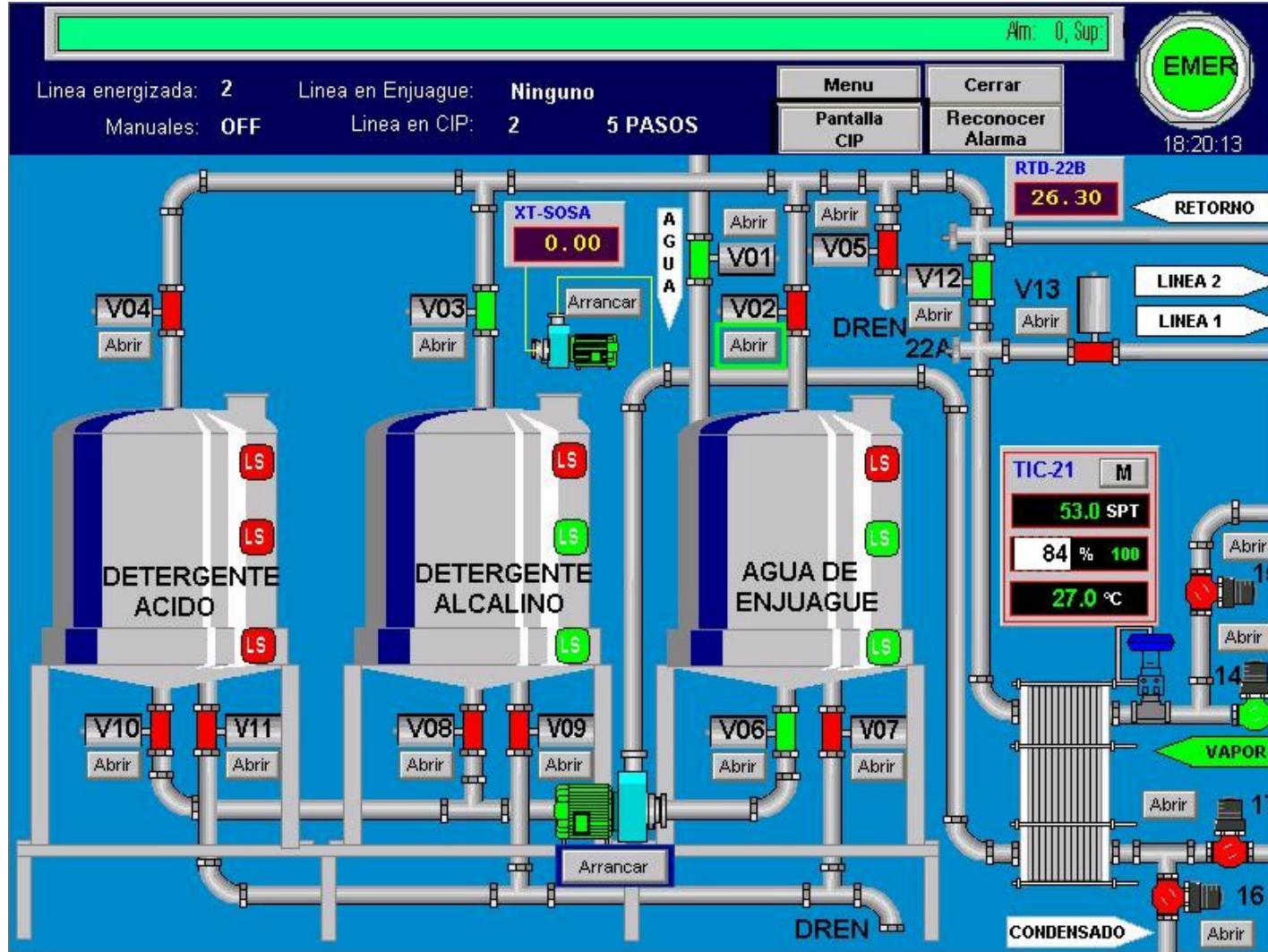
- Power outages caused the rupture of a water line



Multi-Adaptive

- Last non-constant derivative of a polynomial





Consider this.....

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Questions

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