

# Cyber Risks to Nuclear Safety

Fred Cohen 2021

- Looking Ahead
  - Model-based situation anticipation and constraint
- Nuclear Safety
  - Safety
  - Nuclear (and fused)
- Cyber
  - Sensors, Actuators, Communications, Decisions
- Risks
  - Anticipated futures
- What to do about it
  - Anticipate and constrain

# Background and Overview

- Everything I will say **should be obvious** to all of you
- I am **not** providing / saying anything **classified** as far as I am aware
- Hopefully this will be a “**nothing new**” talk and you are already prepared for everything I will talk about
- If this is NOT true, I am available on a consulting basis...
- BS-EE, MS-IS, PhD-EE
- Computer Viruses
- Info Superhighway
- Management Analytics
- **All.Net** and related sites
- Deception for protection
- Digital forensics
- Sandia National Labs
- Industry Analyst
- Cal Sci
- Angel to Exit

# Before we start

- How to defeat any system:
  - Identify the assumptions
  - Violate them
- Example:
  - What's the precision?
    - 1 microgram at 30 ft?
    - Pass 0.1 microgram every 60 feet as many times as required
- Problem:
  - Identify assumptions how?
- Solution:
  - Experiment
- There is a cost to all sides
  - Leverage to make it economically infeasible and detectable

# Cyber Risks to Nuclear Safety

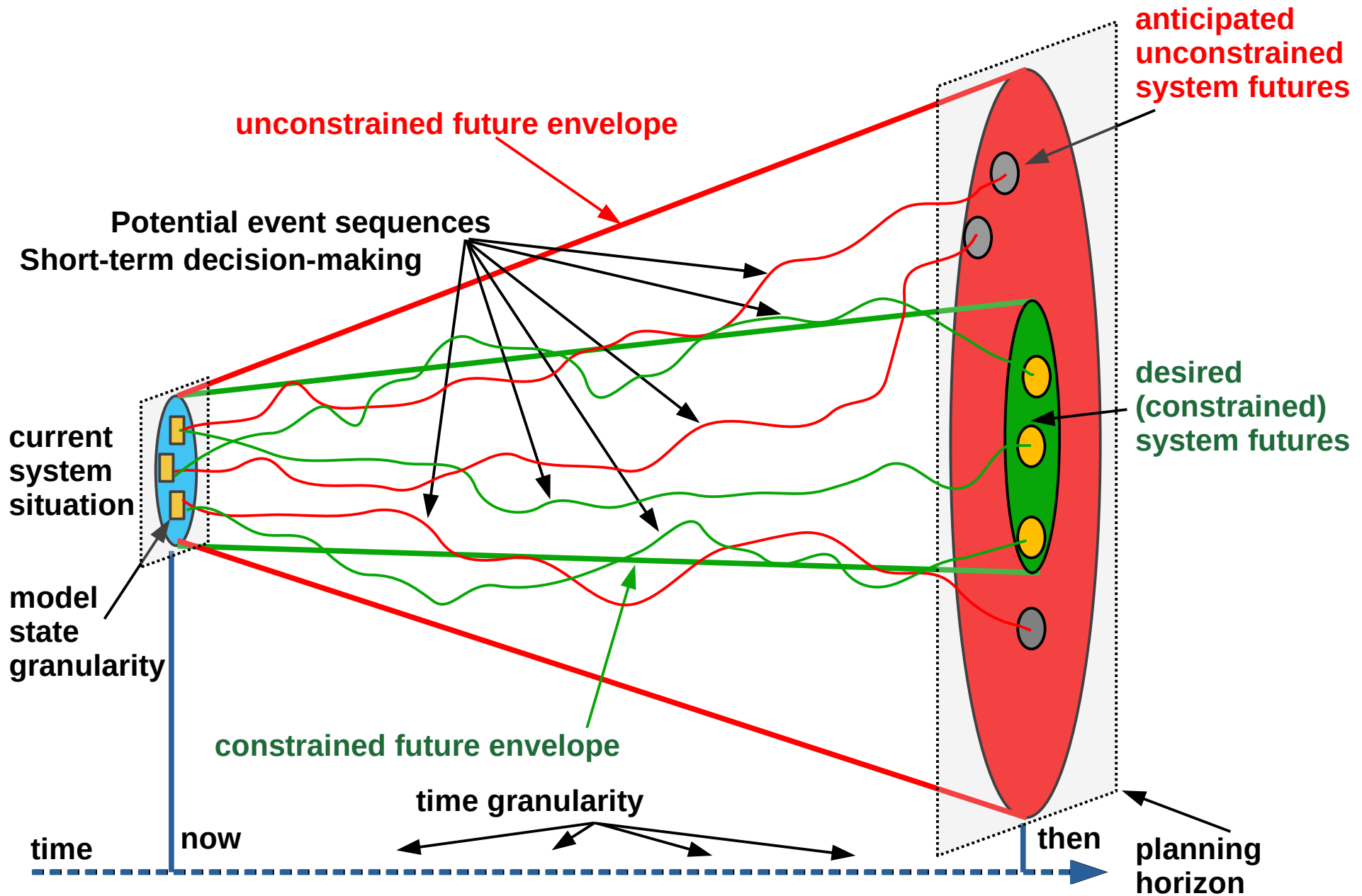
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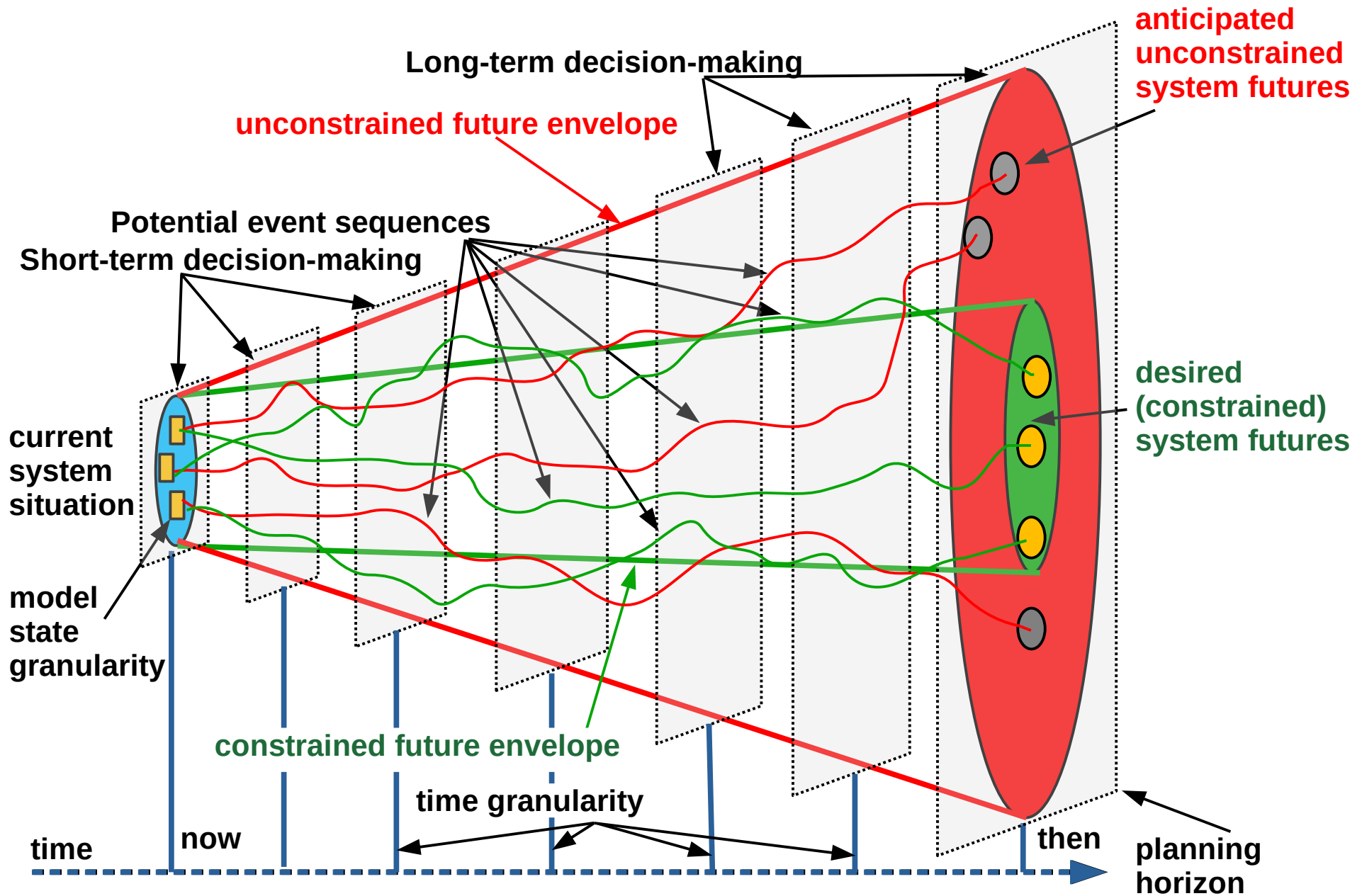
# Anticipated consequences drive decisions

- Unanticipated consequences are ignored
  - Since they are unanticipated... they are ignored
  - But nothing new in cybersecurity since... early 1990s?
  - Unanticipated because we don't bother to notice it
- Better decision-making comes from what?
  - Better anticipation?
  - More feasible options?
  - Better linkage of options to consequences?
  - More skilled decision-makers?
  - Better tools?
- Likely, all of these...

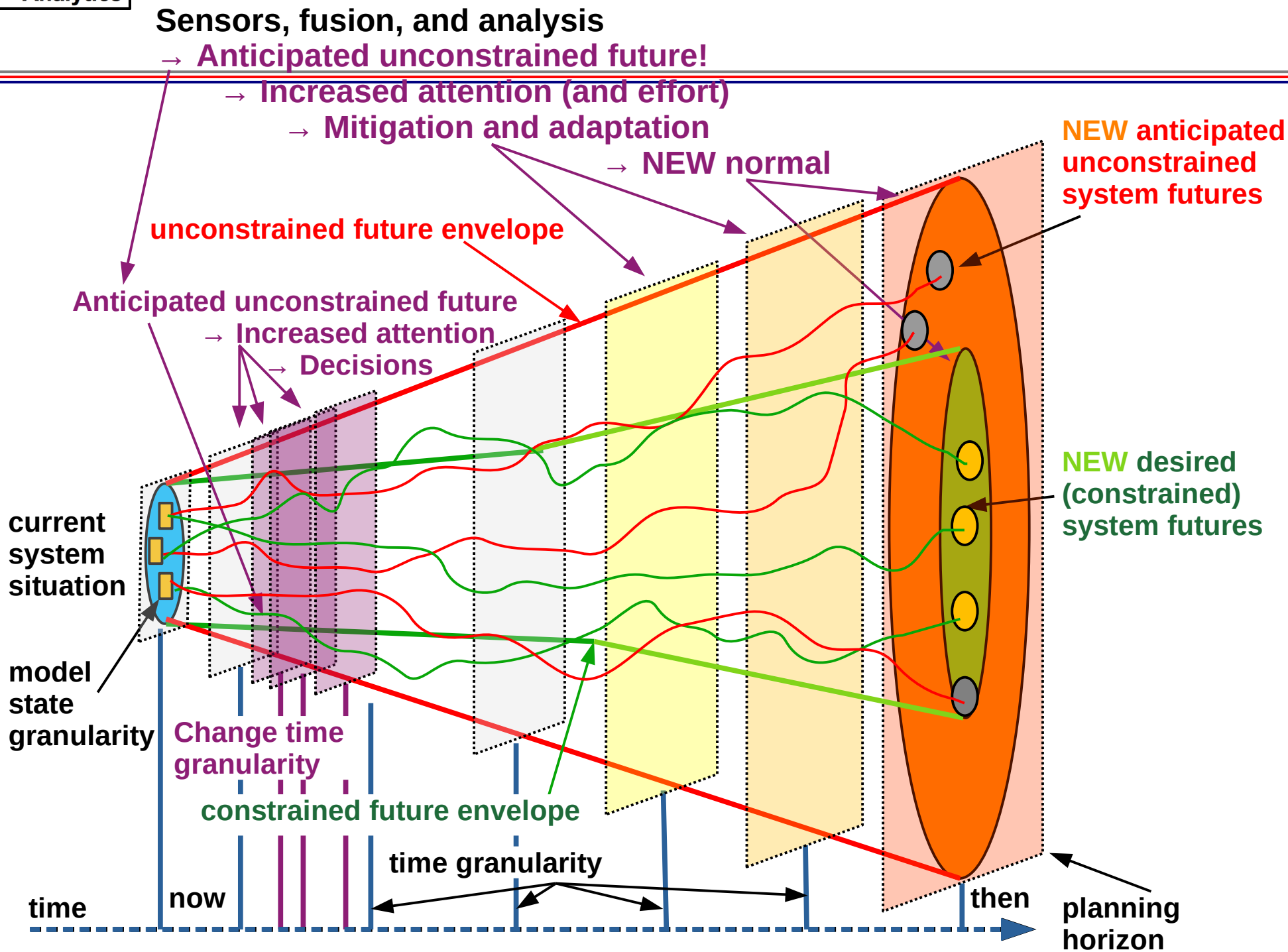
# Model-based situation anticipation and constraint



# Model-based situation anticipation and constraint



# Model-based situation anticipation and constraint





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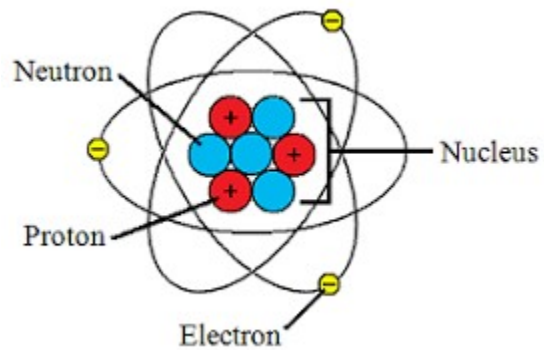
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# Nuclear Safety

- Safety • Nuclear

- relating to the nucleus of an atom.



- denoting, relating to, or powered by the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion.
- denoting, possessing, or involving weapons using nuclear energy.

- relating to the nucleus of a cell.

- "nuclear DNA" - I think this is not at issue here today.
- However, most of what I will discuss applies to this as well.

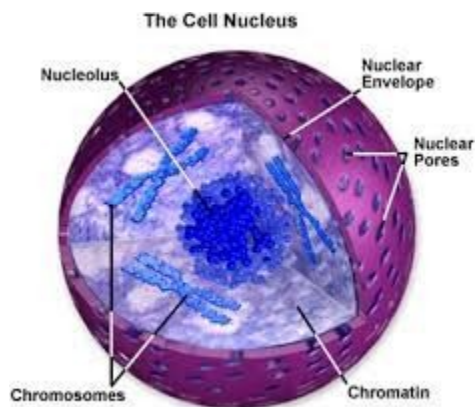


Figure 1

# Nuclear Safety

- Nuclear • Safety

- the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.



- "they should leave for their own safety"

- a defensive back who normally is positioned well behind the line of scrimmage.

- I think you were talking about the other one...

- Nuclear Safety (pick the one that applies)

- A defensive back positioned well behind the line of scrimmage to protect the nucleus of a cell
- The condition of being protected from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy.

# It's not just the direct harm

- Direct harm:
  - Protect from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy. (big boom)
- Indirect harm:
  - The cost of protection → Not spending on other things
  - The fear of harm → Disruption of national psyche
  - False positives → Response impacts on national psyche
  - Actual event →
    - Cleanup costs, Economic loss (direct and indirect)
    - Supply chain effects (direct and indirect)
    - Short and long term medical (death → illness → genetic)
    - Potentials for exploitation and escalation at all levels
    - And plenty of other things you could come up with
      - PLEASE DO!!! - Make the more complete list

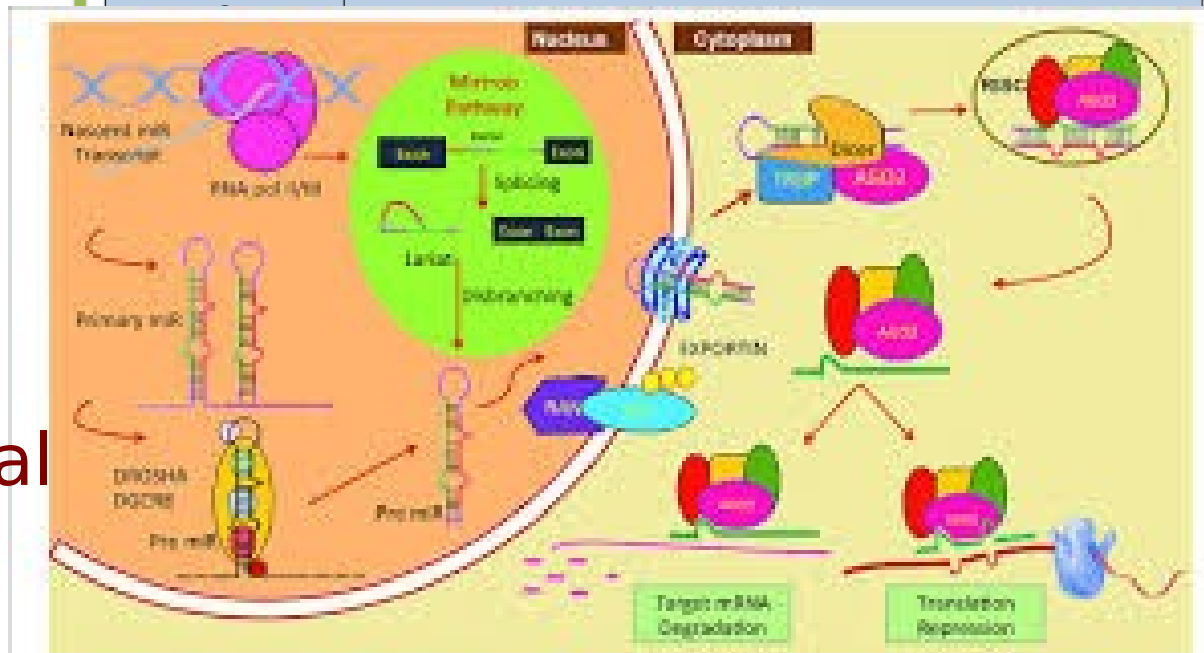
# It's not just the direct cause

- Causality:  $C \rightarrow^m E$ 
  - Causes work through mechanisms to produce effects
  - Causal chains are transitive  $C \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E$
  - Anticipating effects  $\rightarrow$  transitive causal analysis
  - Constraining effects  $\rightarrow$  transitive causal analysis
  - These grow rapidly (exponentially or worse) with
    - Model fidelity (granularity):
      - All the causes, mechanisms, effects?
      - Time granularity and span (planning horizon)
    - Reducing this implies finding (minimal) causality cuts
  - Example terminologies:
    - Supply chain / Interdependency analysis
    - Matching surety to consequence

# Note: This is not that!

- Incident → Accident
  - NOT INTENTIONAL
  - Does intent matter?
- Big boomer
  - NOT A CONTAMINATION
- Direct consequence focus
  - Indirect consequences may be far higher
- Nuclear → Nuclear
  - Atomic nuclear events also produce biological nuclear events...

Outline of the Accident		International Nuclear Event Scale (INES)
Level	Accident examples	
7 Major accident	Former Soviet Union: Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident (1986) Japan: Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) accident (2011)	
6 Serious accident	Provisionally evaluated as Level 7 on April 12, 2011	
5 Accident with wider consequences	UK: Windscale Nuclear Power Plant fire accident (1957) US: Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant accident (1979)	
4 Accident with local consequences	Japan: JCO criticality accident (1999) France: Saint-Laurent Nuclear Power Plant accident (1980)	
3 Serious incident	Spain: Fire at Vandellós Nuclear Power Plant (1989)	
2 Incident	Japan: Damage to steam generator heat exchanger tube at Unit 2, Mihama NPS (1991)	
1 Anomaly	Japan: Sodium leak accident at Monju (1995) Japan: Primary coolant leak at Unit 2, Tsuruga NPS (1999) Japan: Pipe rupture in the residual heat removal system at Unit 1, Hamaoka NPS (2001) Japan: Pipe failure in the secondary system at Unit 3, Mihama NPS (2004)	

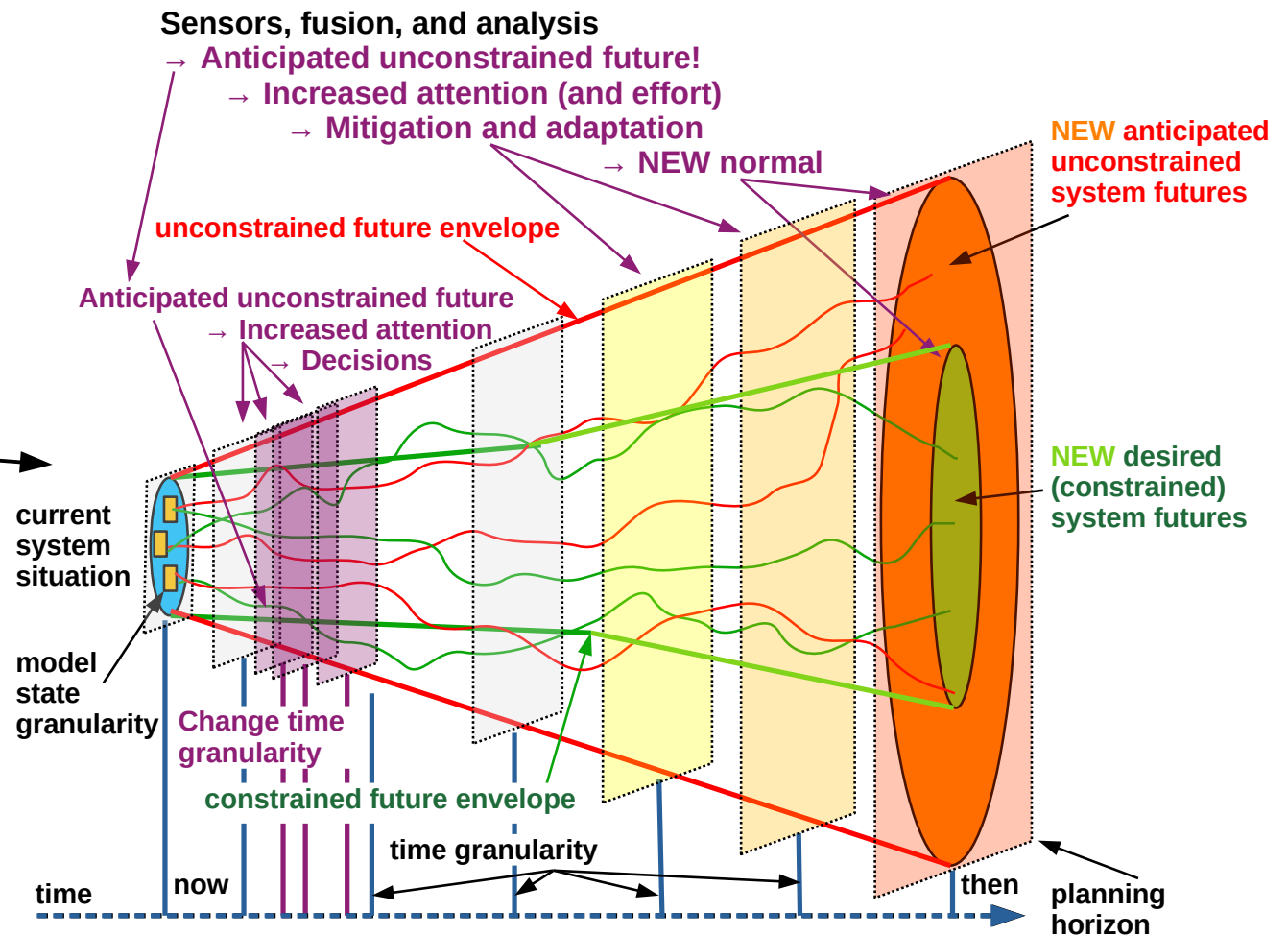


# Nuclear Safety in Context

- Nuclear Safety (pick the one that applies)
  - Protect from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy.

• How do we do this?

• By using this?



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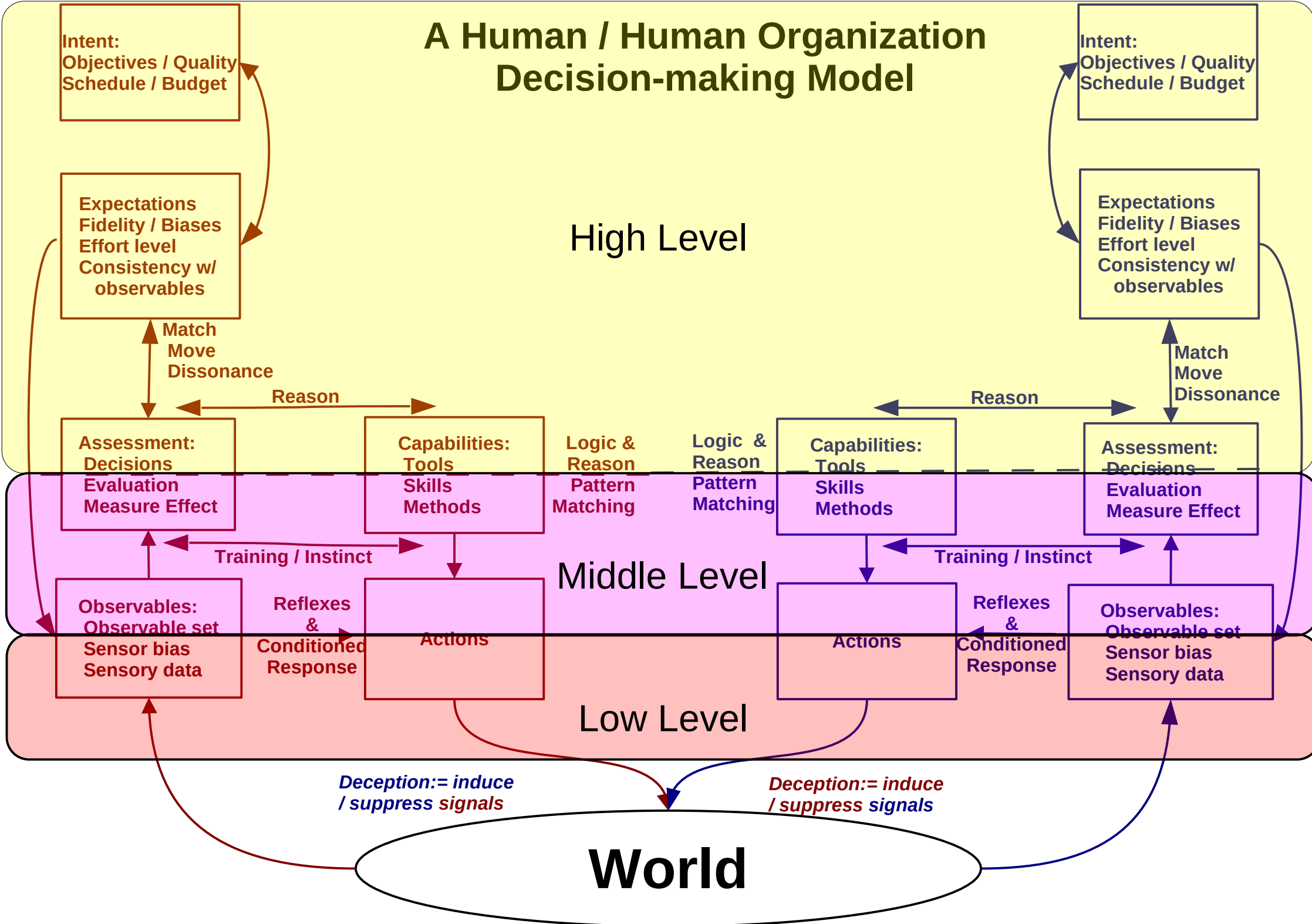


# Cybernetic systems

- Cyber:=
    - Sensors
    - Actuators
    - Communication
    - Control (decisions)
  - In all dimensions
    - Physical
    - Psychological
    - Financial
    - Sociological
    - Others?
  - Offense (make it unsafe)
    - Apply cybernetic systems to cause harm
  - Defense (make it safe)
    - Deter, Prevent, Interdict, Detect, React, Adapt
  - Using cyber against anything
    - Anything used against cyber
  - Across the spectrum of conflict
    - Peace to war and back
- A many-player, finite but unbounded memory, real-time, simultaneous, non-zero-sum game with partially shared memory and uncommon objectives – in an infinite dimensional Hilbert space**

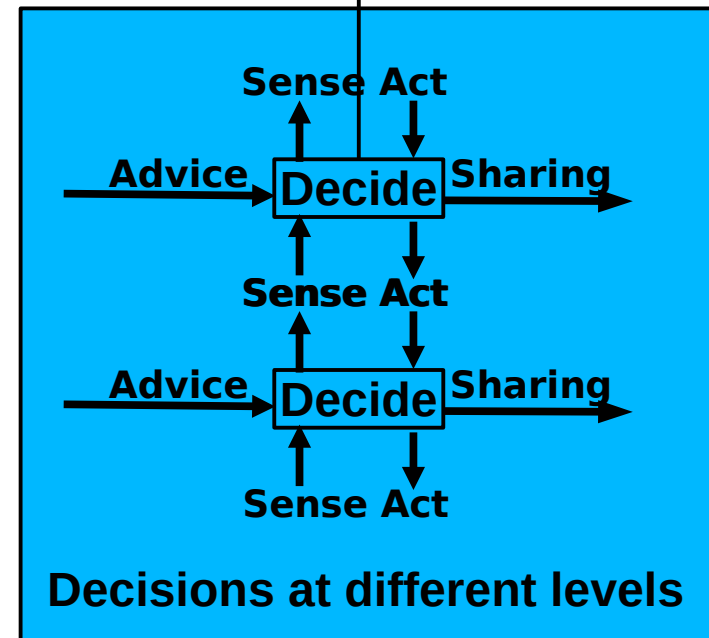
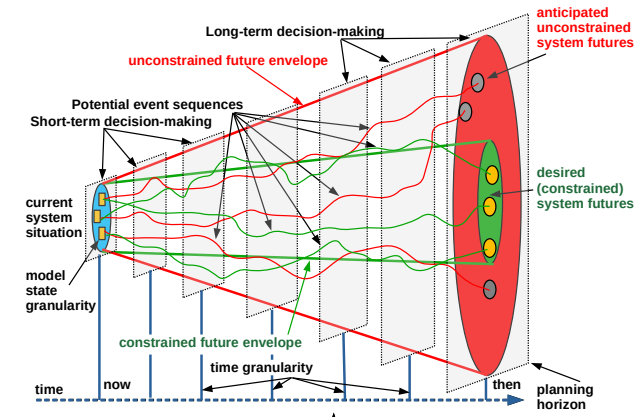
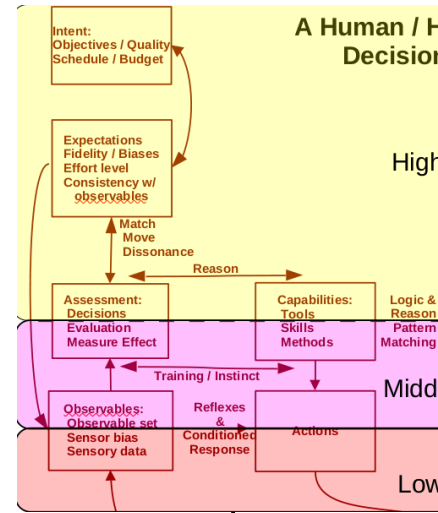
# A Human / Human Organization Decision-making Model

More time up and down the levels



# How decisions get made

- Decision-makers
  - Have a model
    - In their minds / Formalized?
  - Get additional information
    - From advice and sensors
    - From “above” and “below”
  - Update their model
    - Internally and structurally
  - Make decisions
    - Internal decision and justification
  - Act on them
    - By sending information
  - Loop



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**John's nuclear car**



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# Yes – human doses are important

• What is the dosage effect on cybernetic systems?

- Cyber systems have radiation-related damage as well
- What doses have what effects on cybernetic systems?
- Where is the dosage chart and what are the consequences and indirect effects on everything else?

## RADIATION DOSES Millisieverts (mSv)



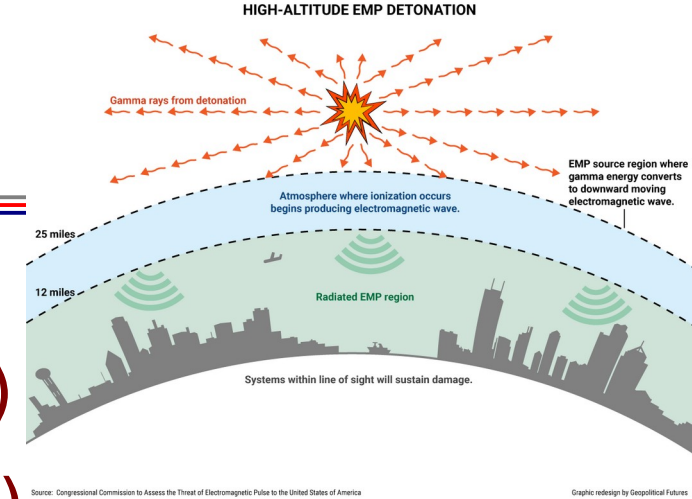
Sources: IAEA, World Nuclear Association

# What could go wrong?

- Physical events:
  - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
  - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
  - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
  - It may have to do something to be worth worrying
- Stuff:
  - All forms including precursors
  - Conservation of matter (pre-boom)
    - It has to come from somewhere to get somewhere
    - Where is it all now? How sure are we?
  - All paths from sources to targets (ST graphs)
    - How much has to get there and how much shrinkage?

# What could go wrong?

- Physical events:
  - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
  - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
  - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Routes:
  - Under ground / Under water
  - On ground/ On water
  - In the air
  - Outer space
  - Sequences of all of these
  - In as many parts as desired
  - Hand grenades & horse shoes



- 1,000,000 UxVs
- Submersibles
- Aerial
- Ground crawlers
- Air/Space dropped
- Combos (**SAGAS**)
- Independently operating
- Aimed at 1000 or more targets
- Launched at different times
- From different places
- Each a unique look and feel
- Different size/shape/color
- They don't need to combine

# What could go wrong?

- Physical events:
  - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
  - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
  - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Concealment:
  - In what quantity in what packaging?
    - How sensitive is detection?
    - At what radius from detector?
    - Against what signal reduction methods?
    - In the presence of what noise levels?
    - How many false positives/negatives can we stand?
  - The boiling frog attack



# What could go wrong?

- Physical events:
  - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
  - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
  - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Detection:
  - How sure are we of the detectors?
    - The supply chain and operational protections
    - The cybernetic system that applies them
    - Are they detecting the right things? Can we false+
    - Can they detect them in time? Can we slow them?
    - How many do we need to cover what?
    - e.g., 1,000,000 SAGAS disbursed could drive insanity
      - Even the credible threat of it could have serious effects

# Exploring the space

- That was just one small part of the larger puzzle
  - Physical attack getting nuclear material there to here
- Expanding on this:
  - What about the stuff that is already here?
    - Cyber systems protect and account for it
      - Attack those systems to cause desired effects
    - People end up being a possible weak link
      - Use cyber as part of elicitation and turning
  - What about getting the stuff to somewhere else?
    - Hit the supply chain of the West not in the most protected place in the world
  - What about using our own mechanisms against us
    - Get into our systems and cause them to act for them

# Exploring the space

- What about getting stuff already there to go wrong?
  - Cause a plant to go critical?
    - Not connected to the world?
      - How do I control it when there is a Fukushima?
      - There are people there who can do it...
  - Cause a bomb to go boom? (They are made to do that)
    - Bombs are meant to go boom (or splat or in between)
      - Is a one in a million chance good enough? What is?
      - Every once in a while we accidentally ... can you make it intentionally happen? Can we put the toothpaste back?
  - Cause a therapy machine to radiate people?
    - It has already happened
      - But what about all/lots of them?
  - Cause a process to create/do the wrong stuff?

# Exploring the space

BEFORE IT'S  
TOO LATE  
A Scientist's Case  
for Nuclear Energy

1983

BERNARD L. COHEN

- And examples from other dimensions?

- Psychological

**Anti-nuclear power movement → Global climate change**

- Creating the perception that this is happening

- Or could be happening

- Create a minor event to demonstrate capability

- Even if that's all you have, you can still threaten

- Financial

- Get the right people afraid enough to support defense

- We use unlimited funds forever against the possibilities

- I am available on a consulting basis – spend all you like
- I can give this talk to congress for added budget

- Sociological

- Create fear in the society to sway elections

- Oops – that is being done all the time anyway

- Others?

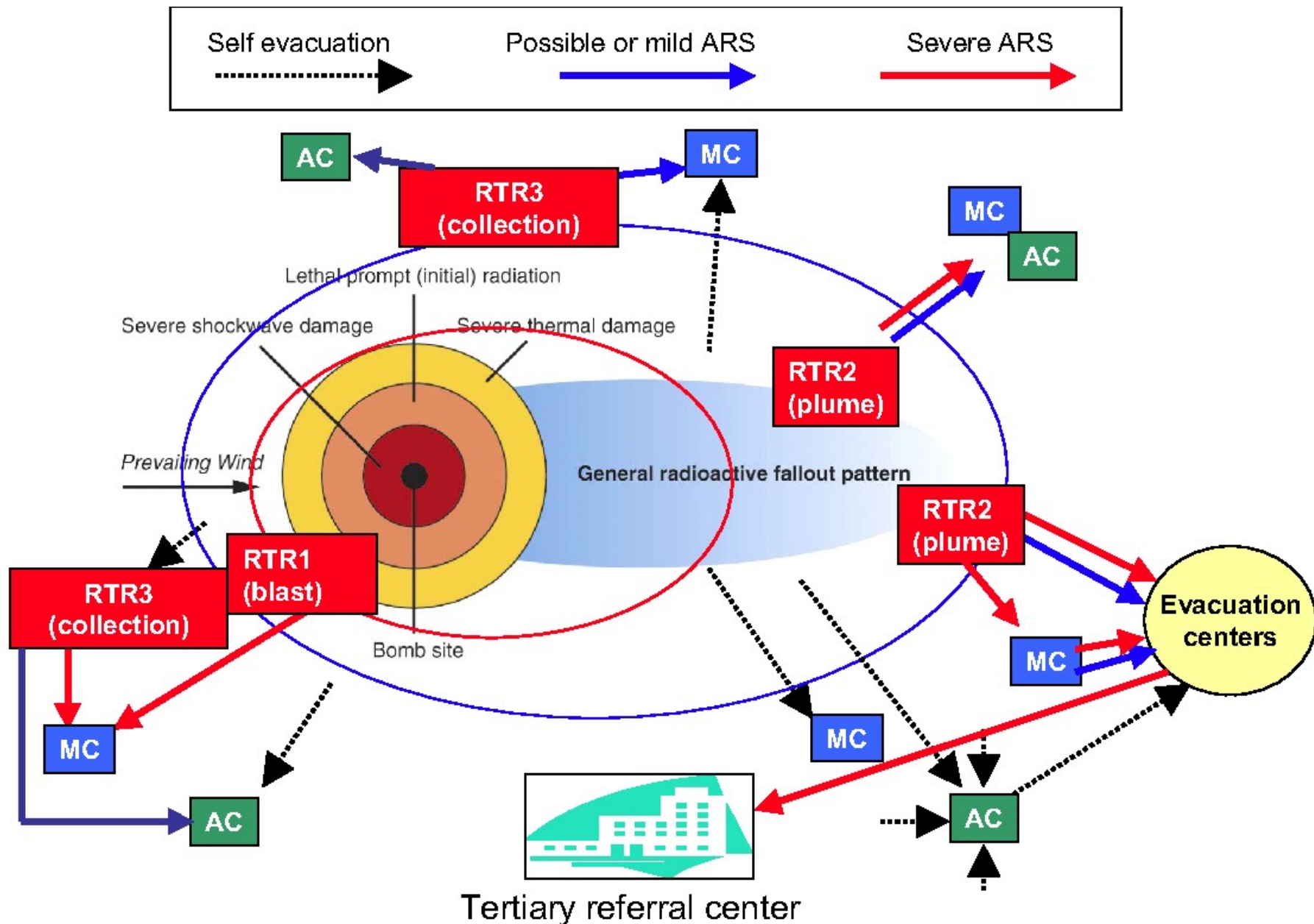
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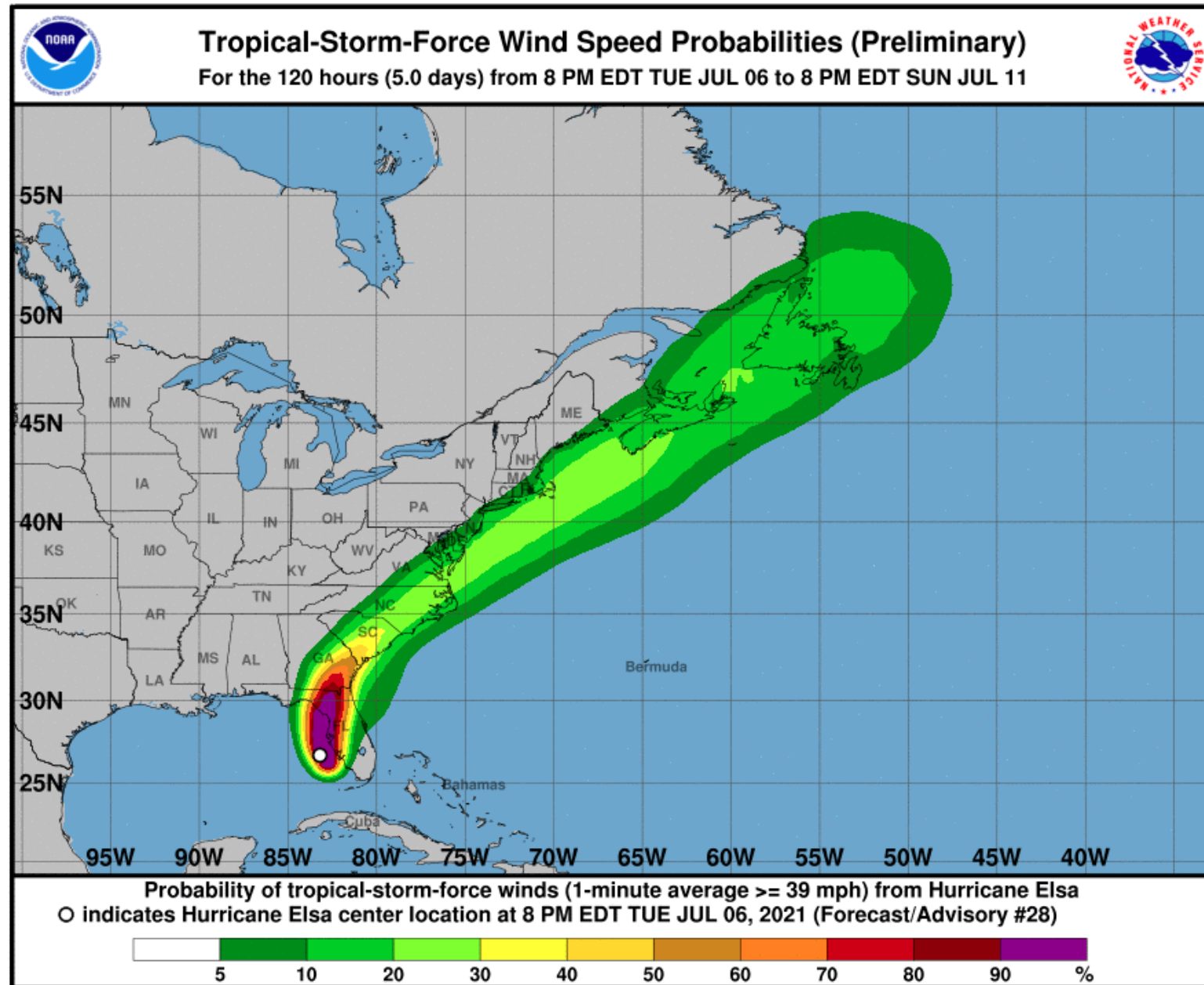
# Run Away!!!

- Reacting to a nuclear event



# We do this for weather

- Model-based situation anticipation
  - And run away

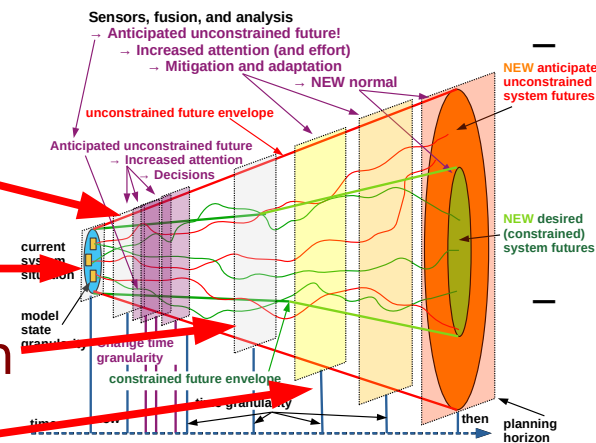


# Parameters of the decision-maker

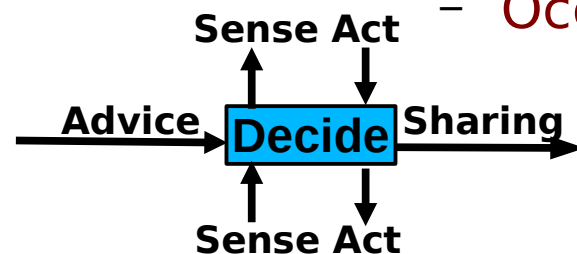
- At a low level:
  - Available observations (sense)
  - Available effects (acts)
  - Available advice
  - Decision capacity
  - Available time
- Decision modes:
  - Emergency
    - Consequence (t) → tempo
    - High load
  - Day-to-day
    - Standard time/load/consequence

• Decision modes:

- Emergency
- Day-to-day
- Event-driven
- Periodic
- Occasional

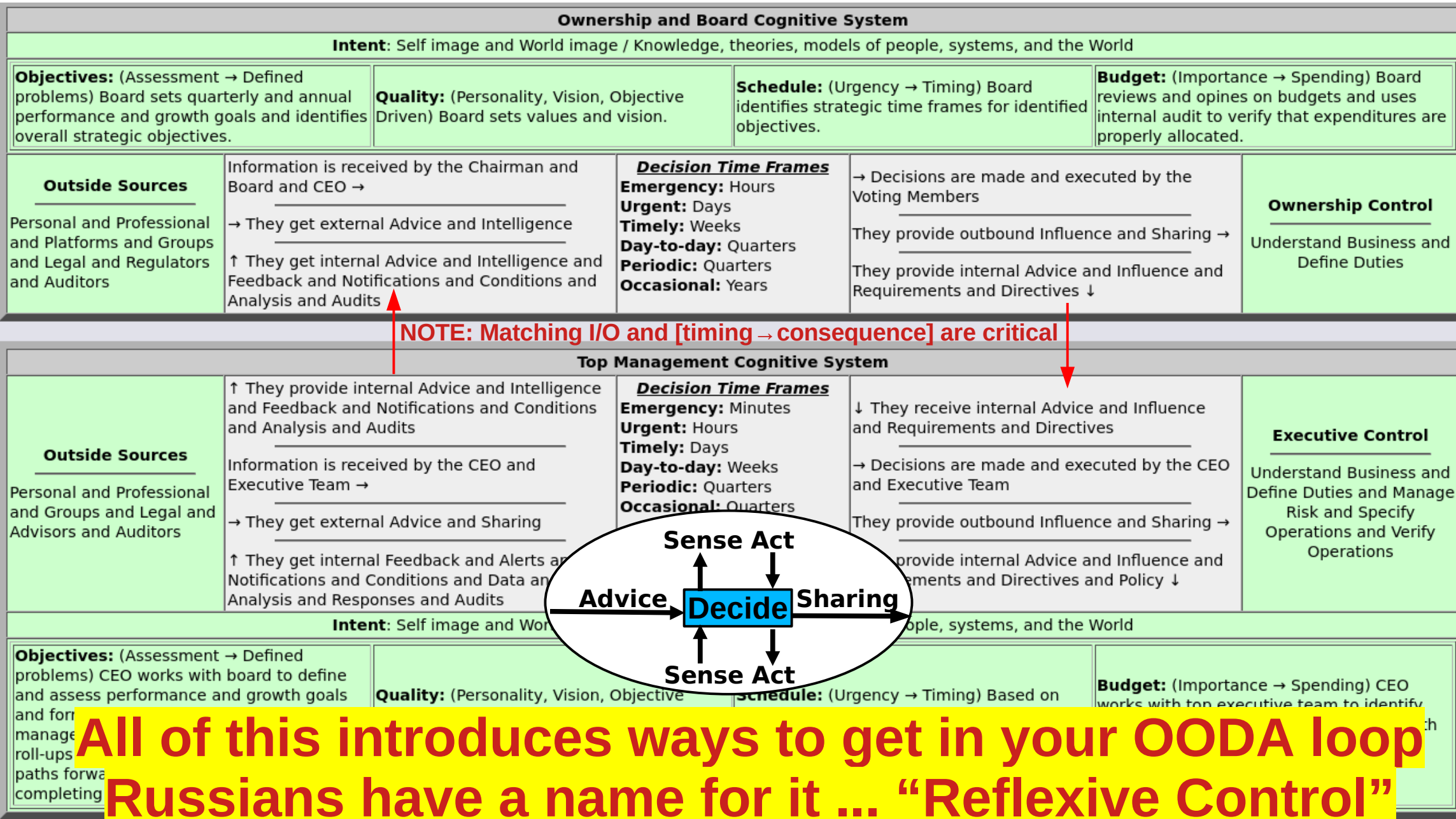


- Event-driven
  - Standard time/load/consequence
  - Drives new modes
- Periodic
  - Designated time/load/consequence
  - Consequence-based times
- Occasional
  - Ad-hoc time/load/consequence





# Organizational Decision-Making Design



# Some high level options

- Deter
  - Can we attribute material and actions to actors?
    - Forensics and tagents are feasible against holders
    - Strong intelligence and treaty terms support this
  - If so, we can threaten retaliation
    - And we can certainly retaliate
- Prevent
  - Limiting who has it and protecting it well
    - A well worn path always in need of improvement
- Interdict, Detect, React, Adapt
  - Figure it out en route from there to here (or here to here)
  - Indications and Warnings with actions in time frames



# Some high level options

- Deter, Prevent, Interdict, Detect
  - After “GO” before “GONE”
    - The NEST team(s) → Next Generation Version
  - At boom (or during slow boom)
    - The NEST team(s) → Next Generation Version
  - After boom – how soon?
- React
  - Evacuation / Shelter in place / Medical / Economic / Psychological / Sociological / Geopolitical / Supply chain
- Adapt
  - Try doing it in anticipation to constrain if possible
    - And keep adapting as the world keeps changing

# To summarize

- This is a hard set of issues
  - “Problems worthy of attack, prove their worth by fighting back”  
Alan Perlis – Turing Award Winner
- Too bad... we have to deal with them
  - Model-based situation anticipation and constraint
    - Or we could just try to guess right
- The real battle is the battle of wills and wits
  - The ability to model and constrain
    - Modeling is actually the hard part of this
      - Including the intelligence that has to go with it
      - Attack graph generation and analysis
        - Generate alternative moves for all parties – seek cuts
        - Computational limits on fidelity and planning horizon
    - Assume they are doing this as well... A battle of wits

# The battle of wits and wills

- The world is full of these mechanisms
  - 7.8B of them and growing
  - PLUS the artificial ones
- Who can out-think whom?
  - How do we augment our thinking?
- As you think, you need to build
  - Advanced real-time manufacturing
- As you build you need to deploy
  - Custom real-time cybernetic systems
- As you deploy, they deploy
  - The new (better/faster/cheaper) arms race!

