



SSC16-IV-6

# Towards Effective Cybersecurity for Modular, Open Architecture Satellite Systems

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# Small Satellite Cybersecurity Challenges

## ▼ Competing Forces

- Need for rapid system development and fielding
- Desire to leverage low cost technology solutions
- Requirement for information assurance and security

## ▼ Unique Cybersecurity Challenges

- Inherent risks within low-cost, components-off-the-shelf (COTS)-heavy supply chain
- Modular, net-centric architectures and technologies
- Open-source software products and libraries
- Ground and on-orbit automation
- Time and cost of current space system accreditation processes

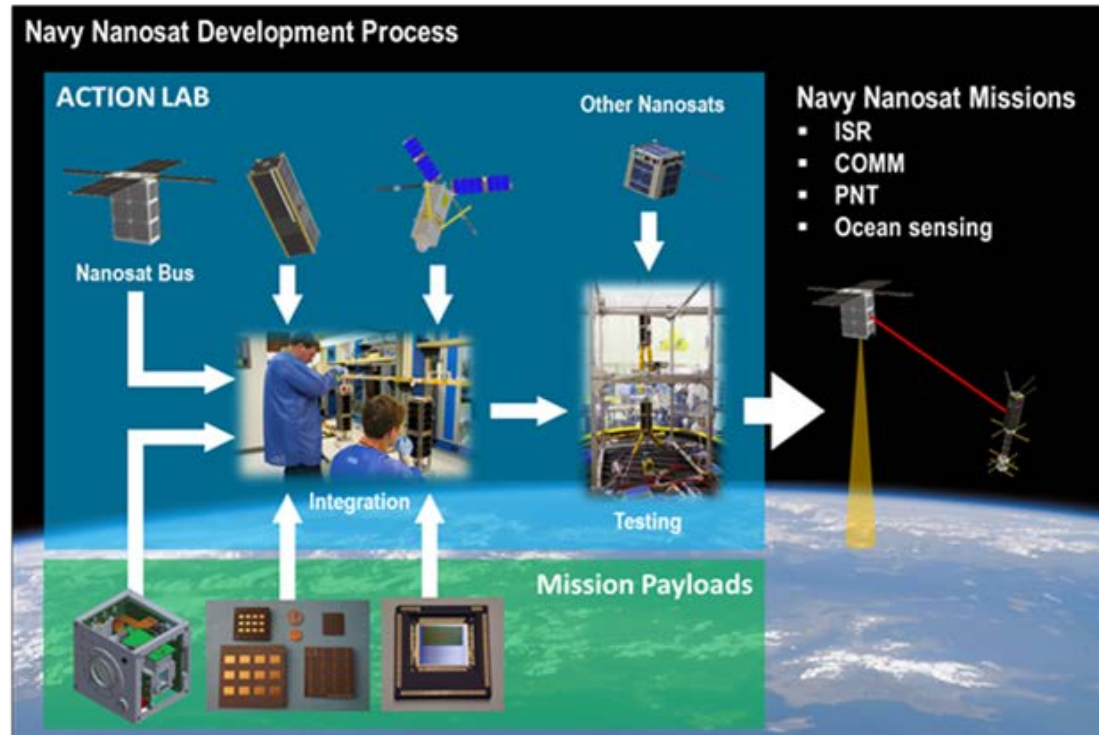
***Life-cycle Cybersecurity is at Odds with COTS-heavy Plug-N-Play***

# SSC Pacific Small Satellite Vision

- ▼ Government small satellite integration facility
- ▼ Rapid prototyping and fielding of responsive space capabilities
- ▼ Life-cycle integration and test environment
- ▼ Integrate small satellite busses with specialized payloads for military applications
- ▼ Infuse cybersecurity into every life-cycle phase
- ▼ Leverage specialized resources of government and industry partners
- ▼ Break-through traditional space system cost drivers!!

**ACCELERATED CAPABILITY FOR TESTING INTEGRATION AND OPERATION OF NANOSATELLITES**

**ACTION**



# Small Satellite Lifecycle Cyber Overlay

## Typical Small Satellite Lifecycle

Concept Development & Design

Payload & Subsystem Development

Bus, Payload, & Ground  
Subsystem Acceptance

System-level Integration  
and Testing

Launch, On-orbit Operations,  
and Maintenance

## Cybersecurity Overlay

Assess vulnerabilities

Plan security controls

Incorporate security controls

Greybox and blackbox testing of interfaces

Static and dynamic analysis

Reverse engineering

Dynamic analysis and testing of  
vulnerability to signal interference,  
interception, and injection

Monitor and defend network & components

# Cybersecurity Lab Objectives

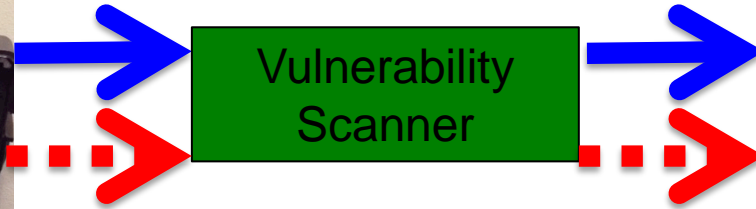
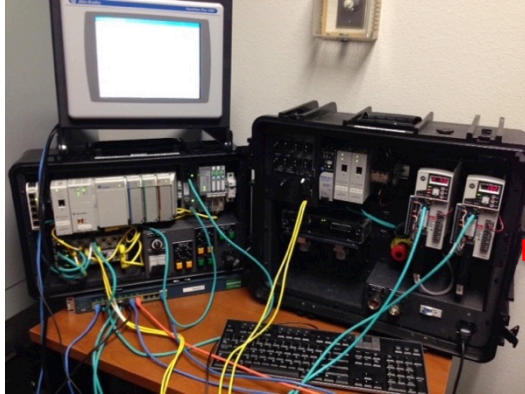
- ▼ “Test like you Fly” cybersecurity
- ▼ Defense-in-depth approach
- ▼ Assess security at each layer from the hardware to the network
- ▼ Investigate mitigations at each layer
- ▼ Penetration testing
  - Dynamic, static & concolic binary analysis
  - Reverse engineering
  - Blackhat techniques to uncover hidden vulnerabilities
- ▼ Report on state-of-the-art options for small satellite security
- ▼ Recommendations for improving cybersecurity posture

# Small Satellite Cybersecurity Hurdles: Similarities to Industrial Control Systems (ICS)

- ▼ CIA vs AIC
  - (C)onfidentiality, (I)ntegrity, and (A)vailability
- ▼ Reliance on proprietary protocols and proprietary software for critical operations
- ▼ Hardware often constrained in terms of memory & CPU
- ▼ Sub-systems often lack proper security testing, thus easily compromised due to large attack surface
- ▼ Software updates and patching can be difficult, and slow in implementation
- ▼ Lack of manpower that understands both the technology and the cybersecurity



# ICS Cybersecurity Methodology for Small Satellites

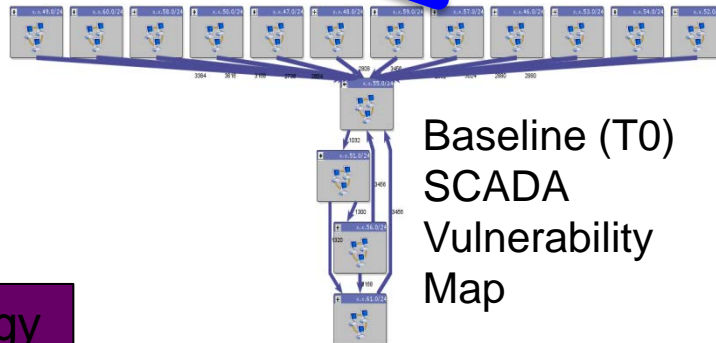
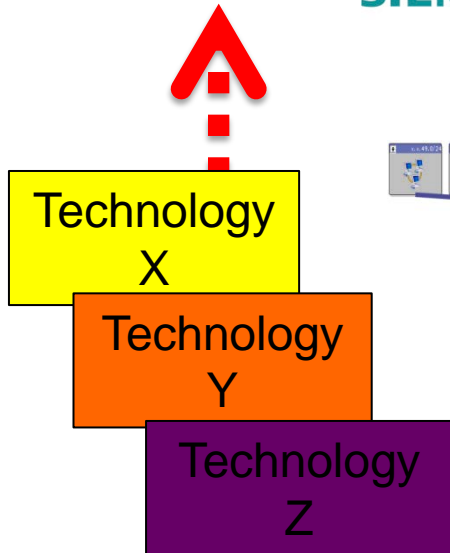


SCADA  
Vulnerability  
Visualization

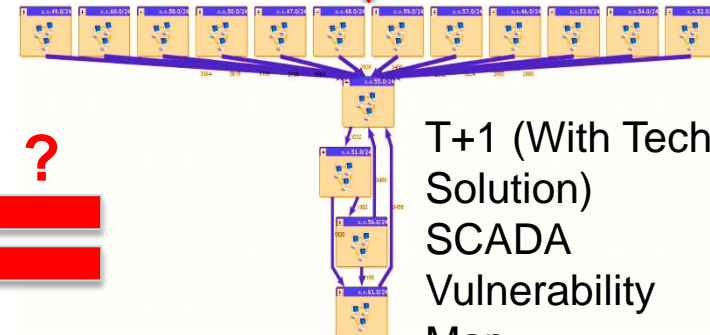
SCADA Data  
Generation

**Rockwell  
Automation**  
+

**SIEMENS**



Baseline (T0)  
SCADA  
Vulnerability  
Map



T+1 (With Tech  
Solution)  
SCADA  
Vulnerability  
Map

# ICS Cybersecurity Methodology for Small Satellites

## ▼ Layered security assessments

- Hardware -> firmware -> operating system -> user space applications -> network
- Security controls & mitigations at each layer

## ▼ Tools

- Vulnerability scanners
  - ACAS/OpenVas/nmap
- Security Assessment
  - Kali Linux / Metasploit
  - Scripting languages – python/ruby/bash
- Binary Analysis
  - Dynamic, static & concolic analysis (maximize coverage)
  - IDA Pro (Disassemblers for reverse engineering)
- Continuous security monitoring
  - Sophia (investigating ICS security monitoring tool)



# Case Study: Beagle Bone Black

- ▼ Network-based vulnerability assessment
  - Limited reconnaissance information gleaned from initial scan
  - Particular test article implemented hardened external interface
- ▼ Operating system assessment
  - Linux-based
  - Standard kernel implemented
  - Loadable kernel modules(LKM)
  - Common single-layer defensive approach
  - Lack of OS level hardening
  - No Kernel customization
  - Development tools
- ▼ Next Steps
  - User-space application assessments in progress
  - Firmware and hardware assessments in the near future



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