



# **s0fT7**: Revealing the Secrets of the Siemens S7 PLCs

**Sara Bitan | Alon Dankner**

Joint work with **Professor Eli Biham, Maxim Barsky** and **Idan Raz**

Faculty of Computer Science, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology

## Sara Bitan



**Founder and CEO of CyCloak: Secure system design and audit**



**Senior researcher at the Technion  
Hiroshi Fujiwara Cyber Security  
Research Center**

## Alon Dankner



**Security researcher  
M.Sc. graduate from the Technion**

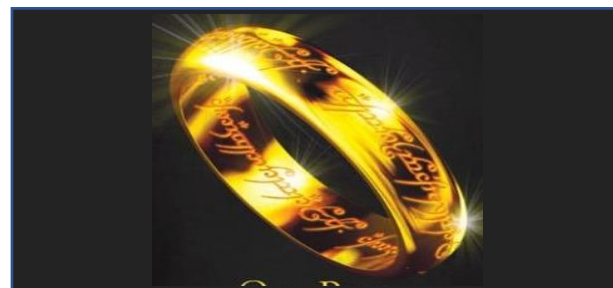
**Advisors: Prof. Eli Biham, Dr. Sara Bitan**





## Stuxnet (Anonymous author)

- Exploit a vulnerable Siemens Step7 engineering station/ WinCC HMI client
- Inject a rogue control program, and tamper with HMI outputs



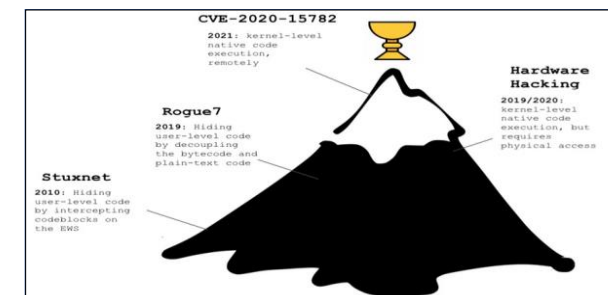
## Rogue7: Rogue Engineering-Station attacks on S7 Simatic PLCs (Biham, et al)

- A python script impersonating an engineering WS
- All S7 PLCs from the same model and firmware version share the same key



## Doors of Durin: The Veiled Gate to Siemens S7 Silicon (Abbasi, et al)

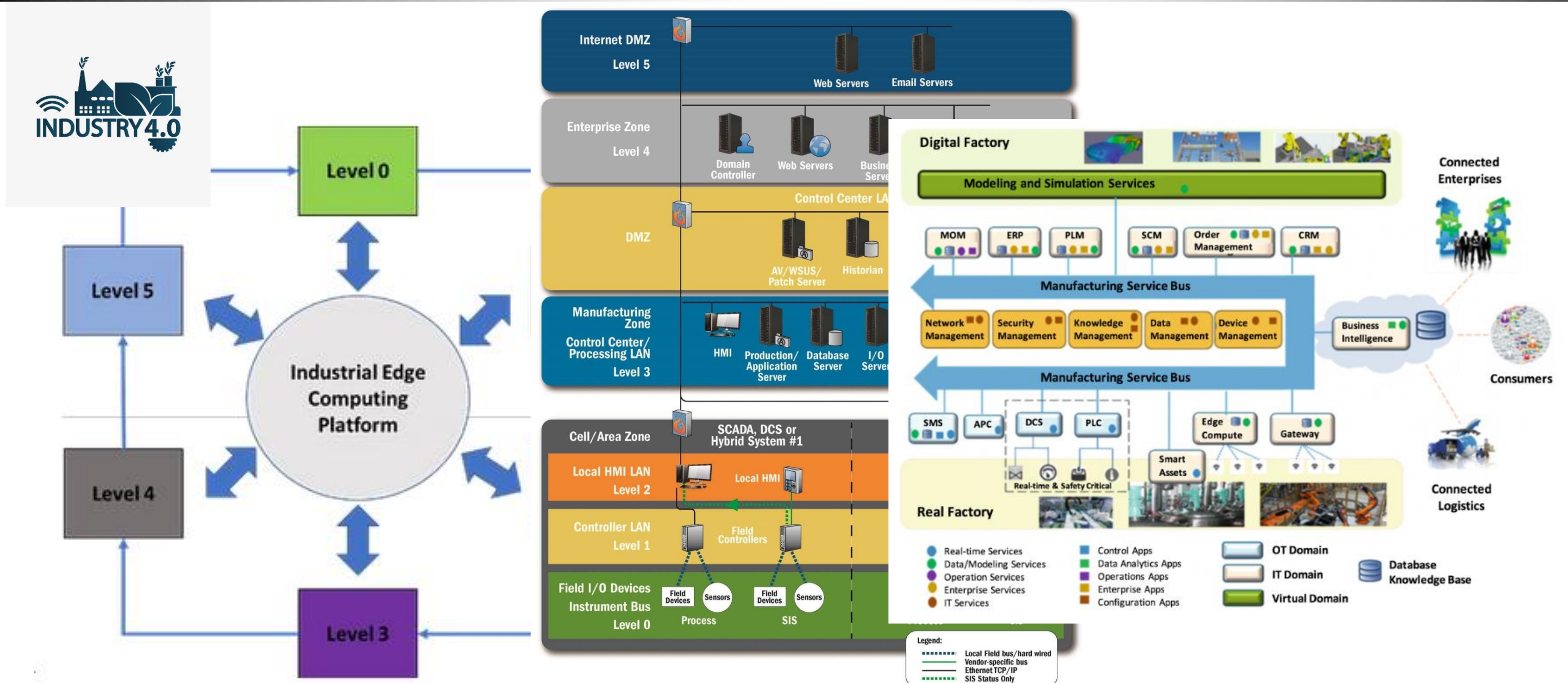
- Siemens S7-1200 PLC Bootloader Arbitrary Code Execution
- Siemens S7 firmware is using Adonis kernel

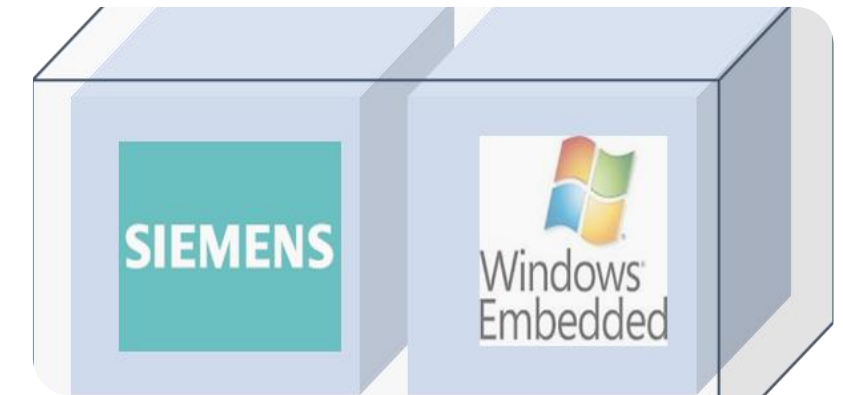


## The Race to Native Code Execution in PLCs (Keren)

- Remote arbitrary code execution on Siemens S7-1500
- Exploiting memory protection vulnerability to escape the control program sandbox

# ICS architectures are evolving





## Smart Manufacturing

- New requirements from PLC vendors
- New features: IDEs, new protocols, extensive cloud communication

## Vendor Requirements

- Agility and flexibility
- Preserve existing IP and technology
- The solution: software PLCs

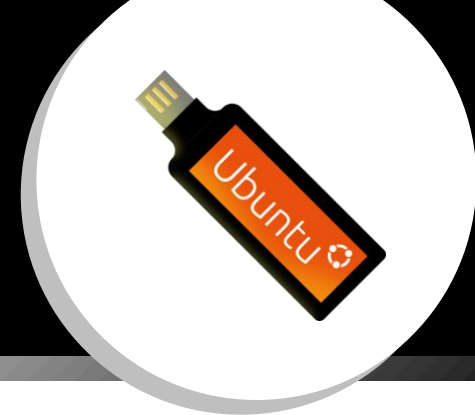
## New PLC architecture

- Generic functions: GP OS – updatable, flexible → Standard hardware
- Legacy functions : proprietary OS - closed and hardened
- Virtualization: isolation and separation

- The PC-based version of SIMATIC S7-1500
  - Introduced in January 2015
- Combines PLC functionality with a PC-based platform using virtualization
- Isolation between Windows and control logic
  - Supports Windows updates and reboot without interruption to the control logic
  - The controller continues to work even if Windows crashes
- DUT: CPU 1515SP PC2







```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ lsblk /dev/sda  
NAME MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO  TYPE MOUNTPOINT  
sda   8:0    0 119.2G  0  disk  
├─sda1 8:1    0  58.6G  0  part  
├─sda2 8:2    0  15.6G  0  part  
├─sda3 8:3    0  44.6G  0  part  
├─sda4 8:4    0    1K    0  part  
└─sda5 8:5    0   400M  0  part  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```



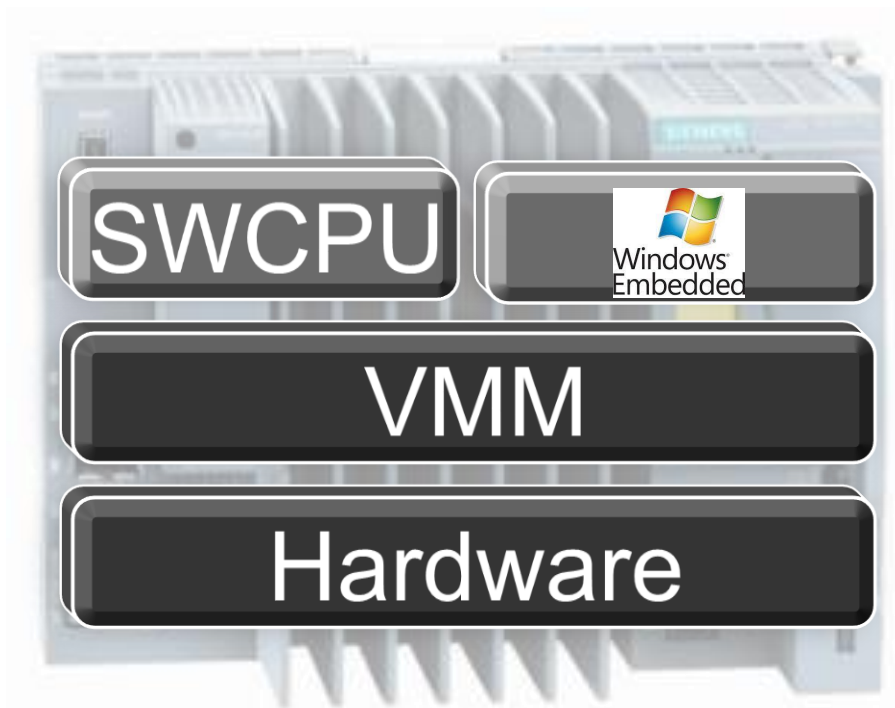
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: /mnt/TIA_project_files  
ubuntu@ubuntu: /mnt/TIA_project_files$ ll  
total 34  
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root  512 Jan  1  1970 ./  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root   60 Oct  5 01:02 ../  
-r-xr-xr-x 1 root root 32768 Jan  1  1980 __LOG__*  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root  512 Jan 11  2021 ODK1500S/  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root    7 Jan 11  2021 S7_JOB.S7S*  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root  512 Jan 11  2021 SIMATIC.S7S/  
ubuntu@ubuntu: /mnt/TIA_project_files$
```



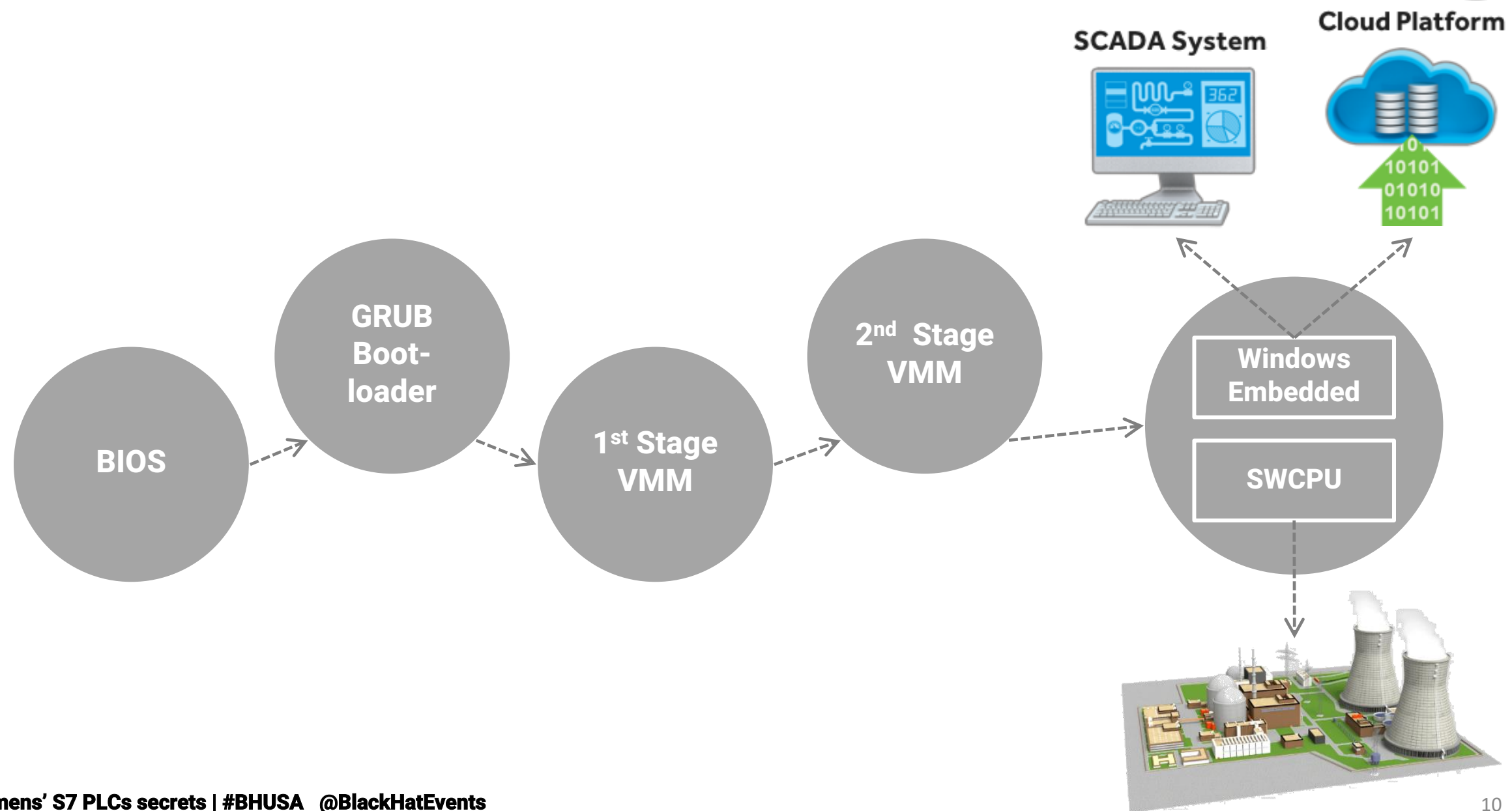
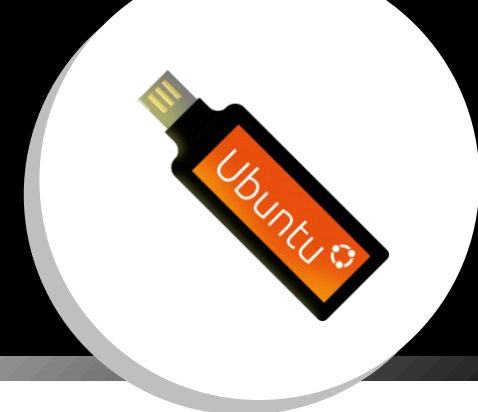


- The GRUB configuration file

```
26 menuentry 'Windows and S7-1500 Software Controller' --class matches --class icon-swcpu {
27     set vmm_dir=/Boot/Siemens/SIMATIC_RT_VMM
28     set boot_partition_file=vmm_boot.000
29     set system_partition_file=vmm_system.000
30     set vmdid=1
31     set swcpu_dir=/Boot/Siemens/SWCPU
32     set swcpu_file=CPU.elf
33     set swcpu_configuration_file=vmm_cpu.cfg
34     getpartition file $vmm_dir/$boot_partition_file
35     vmm_multiboot ($root)$vmm_dir/VMM_1st_stage.elf
36     if [ $? = 0 ] ; then
37         vmm_module ($root)/$swcpu_dir/$swcpu_configuration_file
38         vmm_module ($root)$vmm_dir/VMM_2nd_stage.elf
39         getpartition file $vmm_system_dir/$system_partition_file
40         vmm_module ($root)$winfile
41         getpartition file $vmm_dir/$boot_partition_file
42         vmm_module ($root)$swcpu_dir/$swcpu_file :p pagedir_mem_reg_id=0 vmdid=$vmdid
43         workaround_for_scrambled_screen boot
44     else
45         echo Hypervisor not found!
46     fi
47 }
```

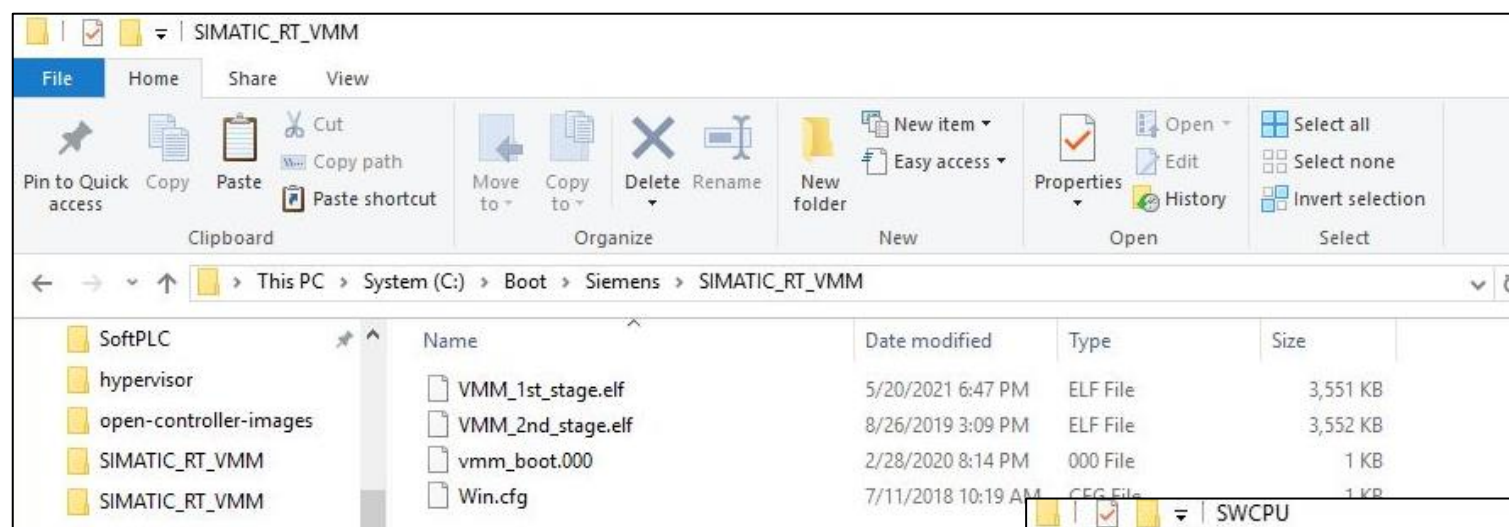


# Open controller boot sequence

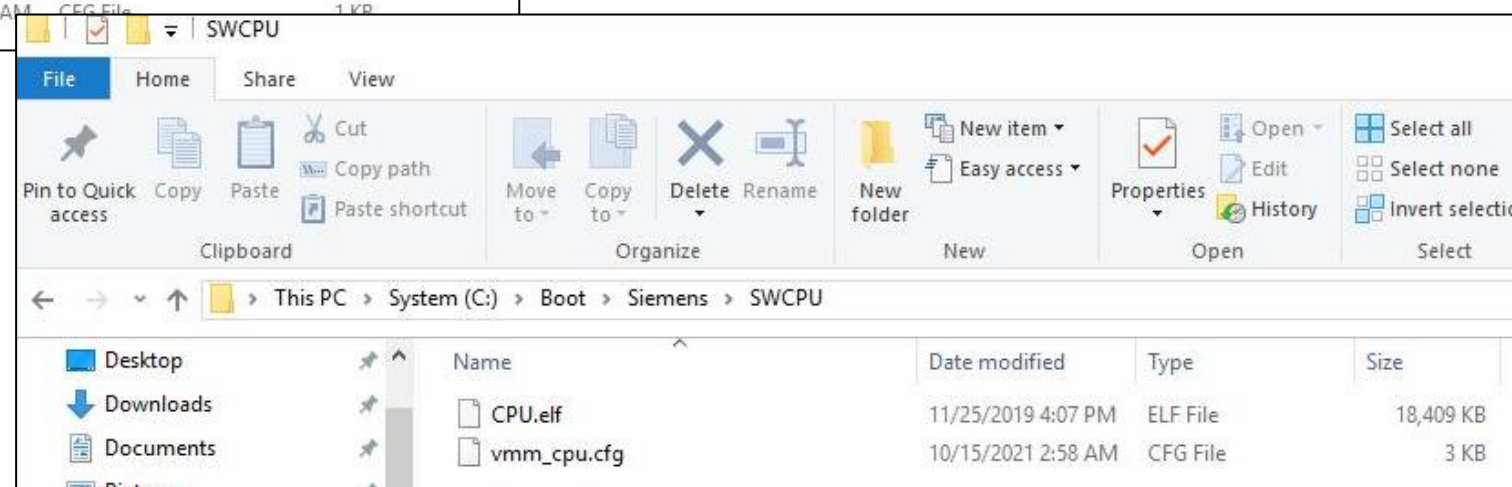


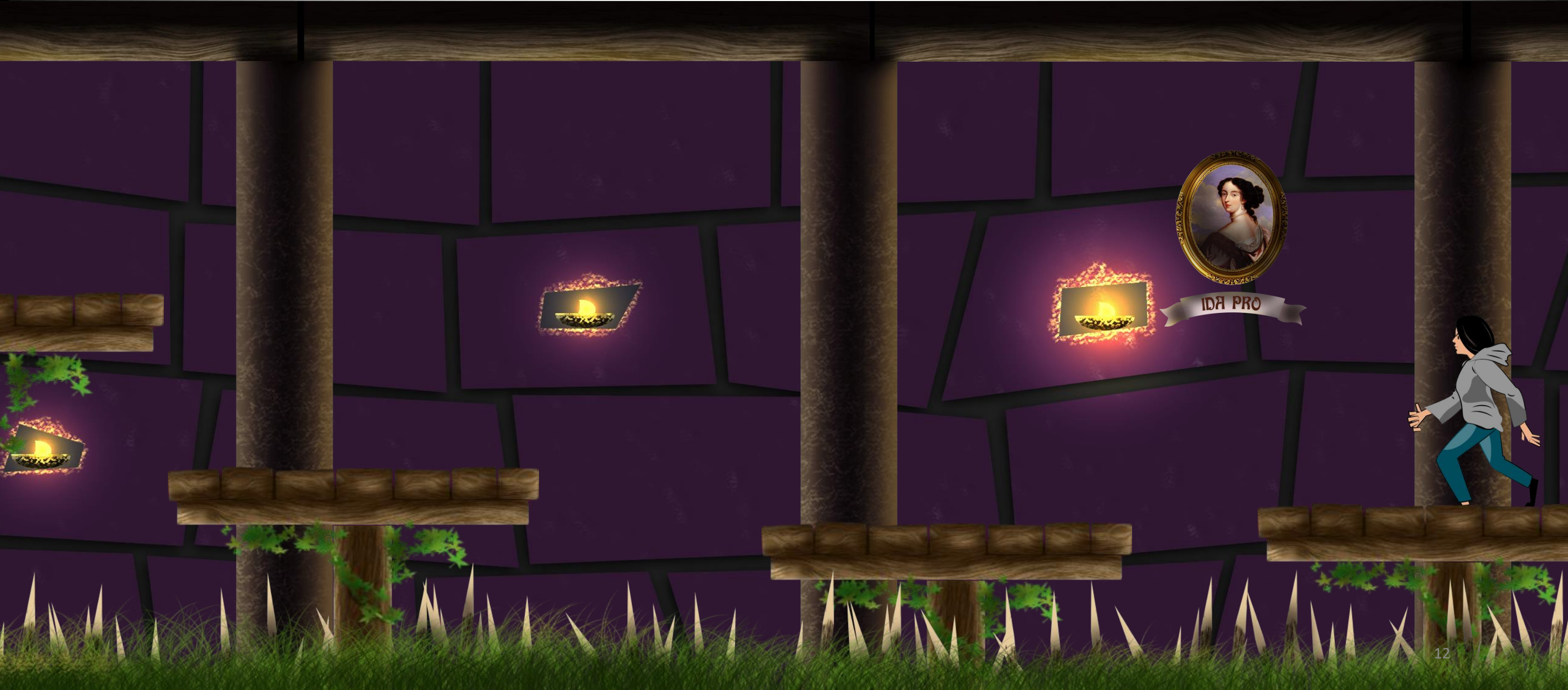


- Surprisingly, the VMM binary, grub configuration and CPU.elf files are also accessible from Windows



- RW by admin







N-A

```
.text:00000100   call   sub_1000
.text:00000100   mov    r15, rax

.text:00000100   loc_10:
; CODE XREF: check_header_and_decompress_elf+26↑j
.text:00000100   mov    qword ptr [rbx+20h], 0
.text:00000100   movzx  eax, byte ptr [r12]
.text:00000100   cmp    al, 7Fh
.text:00000100   jz     short loc_100
; 53h 'S'
.text:00000100   cmp    al, 53h
.text:00000100   jnz   short loc_100
; 33h '3'
.text:00000100   cmp    byte ptr [r12+1], 33h
.text:00000100   jz     short loc_100
.text:00000100   nop    dword ptr [rax]

.text:00000100   loc_10:
; CODE XREF: check_header_and_decompress_elf+53↑j
; check_header_and_decompress_elf+7A↑j ...
.text:00000100   lea   rdi, aErrorLoadingEl_0 ; "Error loading elf file (%s): invalid ma"...
.text:00000100   mov   rsi, r15
.text:00000100   xor   eax, eax
.text:00000100   call  print
.text:00000100   int   3 ; Trap to Debugger

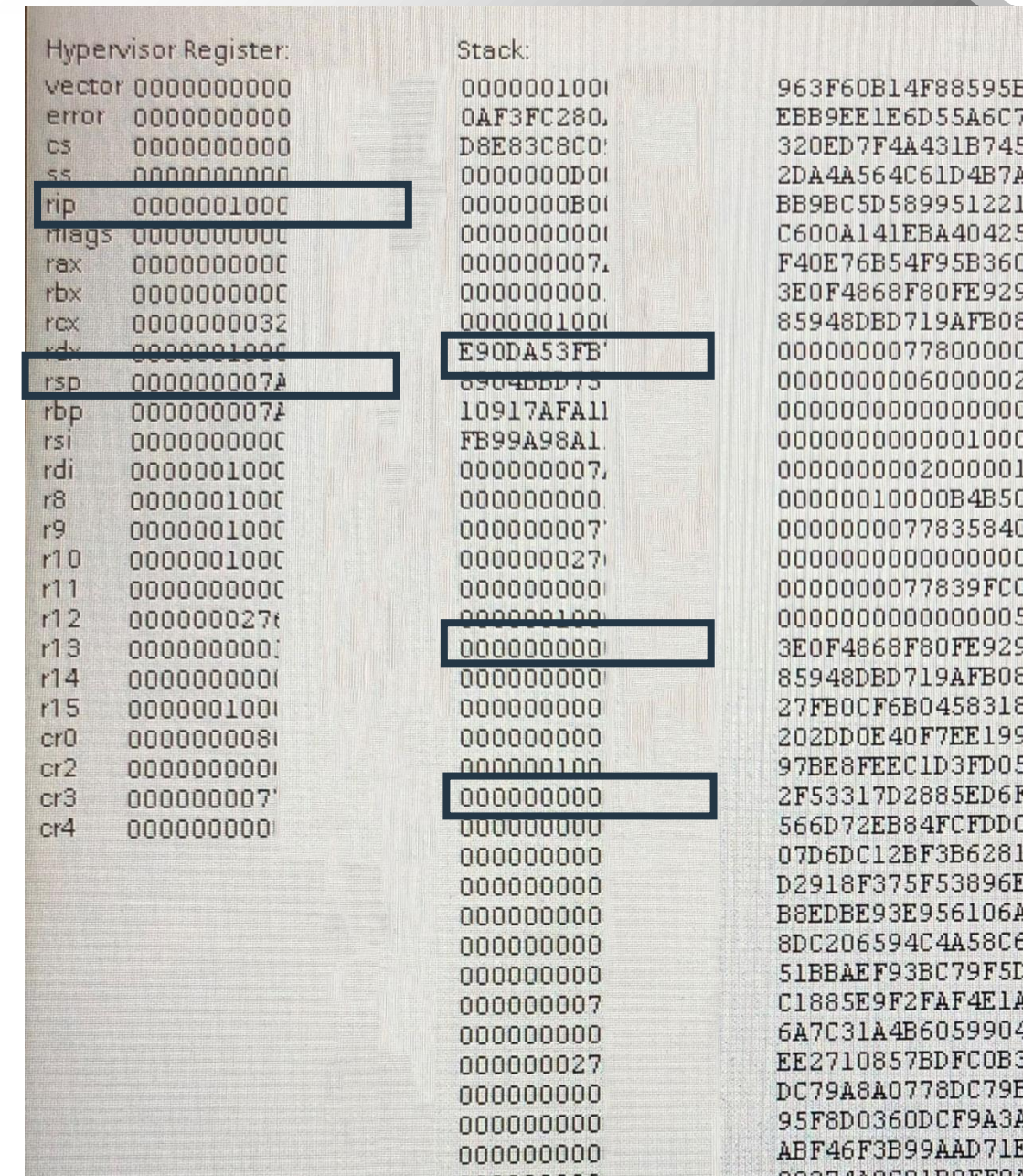
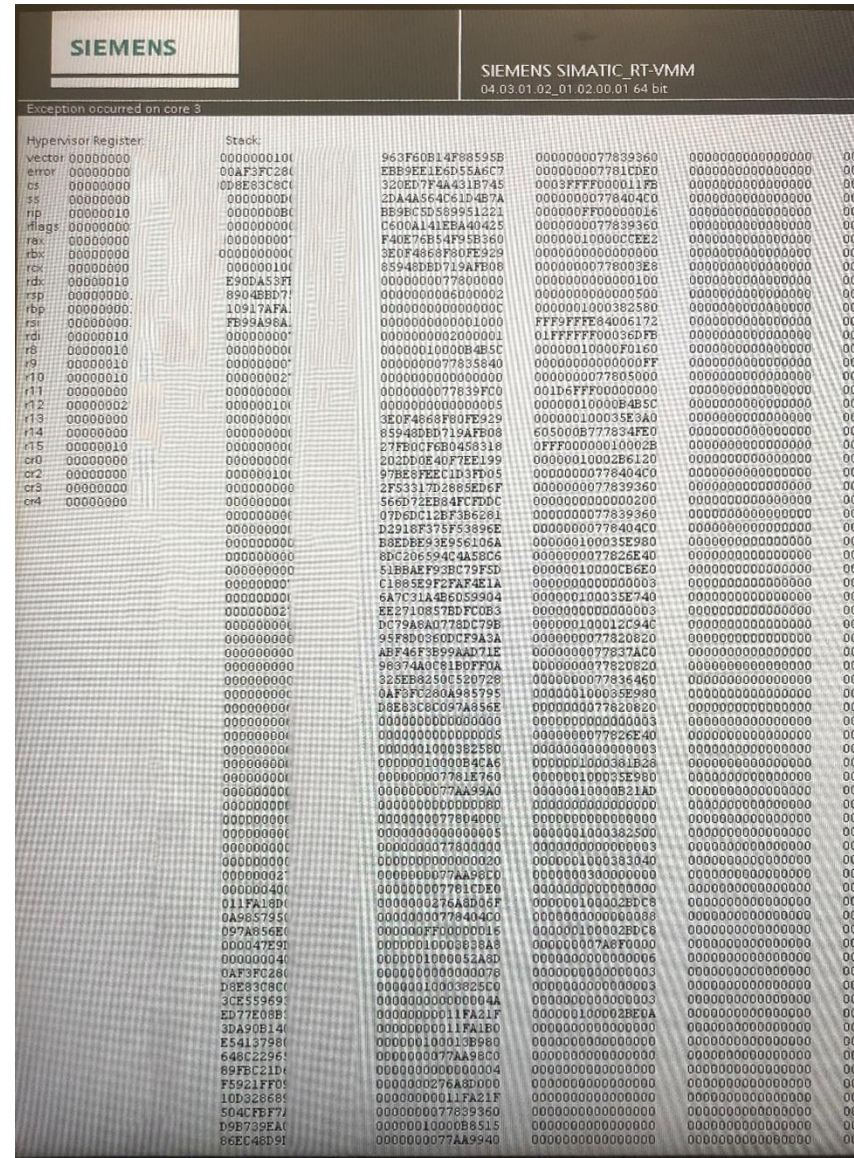
;
;
;
;

.text:00000100   loc_100:
; CODE XREF: check_header_and_decompress_elf+5B↑j
; 5Eh '^'
; 9Fh
.text:00000100   cmp    byte ptr [r12+2], 5Eh
.text:00000100   jnz   short loc_1000
.text:00000100   cmp    byte ptr [r12+3], 9Fh
.text:00000100   jnz   short loc_100
.text:00000100   movzx  eax, byte ptr [r12+4]
.text:00000100   sub    dword ptr [rsp+98h+code_size], 4
.text:00000100   movzx  edx, al
.text:00000100   lea   r12, [r12+rax+4]
.text:00000100   mov   rax, cs:off_10
.text:00000100   sub   dword ptr [rsp+98h+code_size], edx
.text:00000100   mov   rdi, [rax]
.text:00000100   cmp   qword ptr [rdi+110h], 2
.text:00000100   jbe   short loc_100
.text:00000100   lea   rdi, aInvalidConfigu ; "Invalid configuration for elf file (%s)"
.text:00000100   mov   rsi, r15
; eax, eax
```

```
usr@VM: ~
usr@VM:~$ xxd CPU_elf | head -20
00000000: 5333 5e9f 6b9d ce3d 0a80 300c 05e0 1c25  S3^k...=..0...%
00000010: 0790 9a54 041d a583 ab50 9c9d aa16 fc43  ...T.....P....C
00000020: 1df4 485e c393 5975 7012 c16f 0819 1ebc  ..H^..Yup..o...
00000030: a7ad 694d 3781 ca72 e490 160d 0f49 8222  ..iM7..r.....I."
00000040: 41ee 5211 0482 f8fa 25bc 91c4 b1cf eccb  A.R.....%.....
00000050: 1040 f5c3 3ada aa9e 71df 50df 2598 a41e  .@.....q.P.%...
00000060: 9e21 f8e6 f608 d394 f0d7 017e b217 fc8d  .!.....~....
00000070: bf14 bd17 59fe e385 9c36 5e5b 87ec 51a0  ....Y....6^[..Q.
00000080: 31fc fda0 5f80 f656 4f00 2714 b2f9 6fc4  1..._..VO.'...o.
00000090: 1d95 2862 06c1 041c 0d67 2560 2805 4a0f  (h.....t.....
```



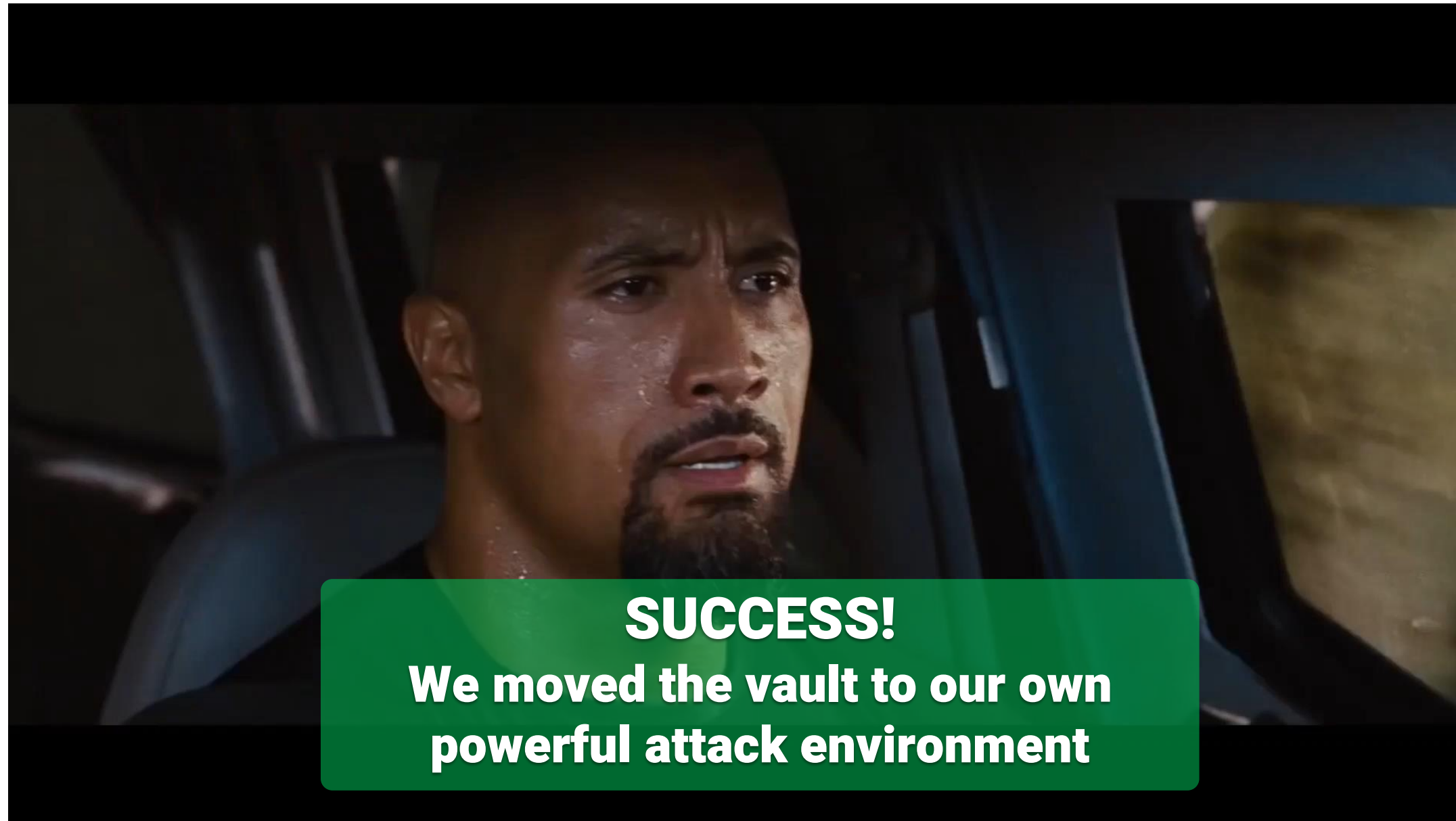






- Found the decompression/decryption function
- Static analysis – very complex
- Debugging
  - Using Int3 debugger
    - We have the decrypted swcpu in memory
    - But cannot export it from the PLC, for analysis

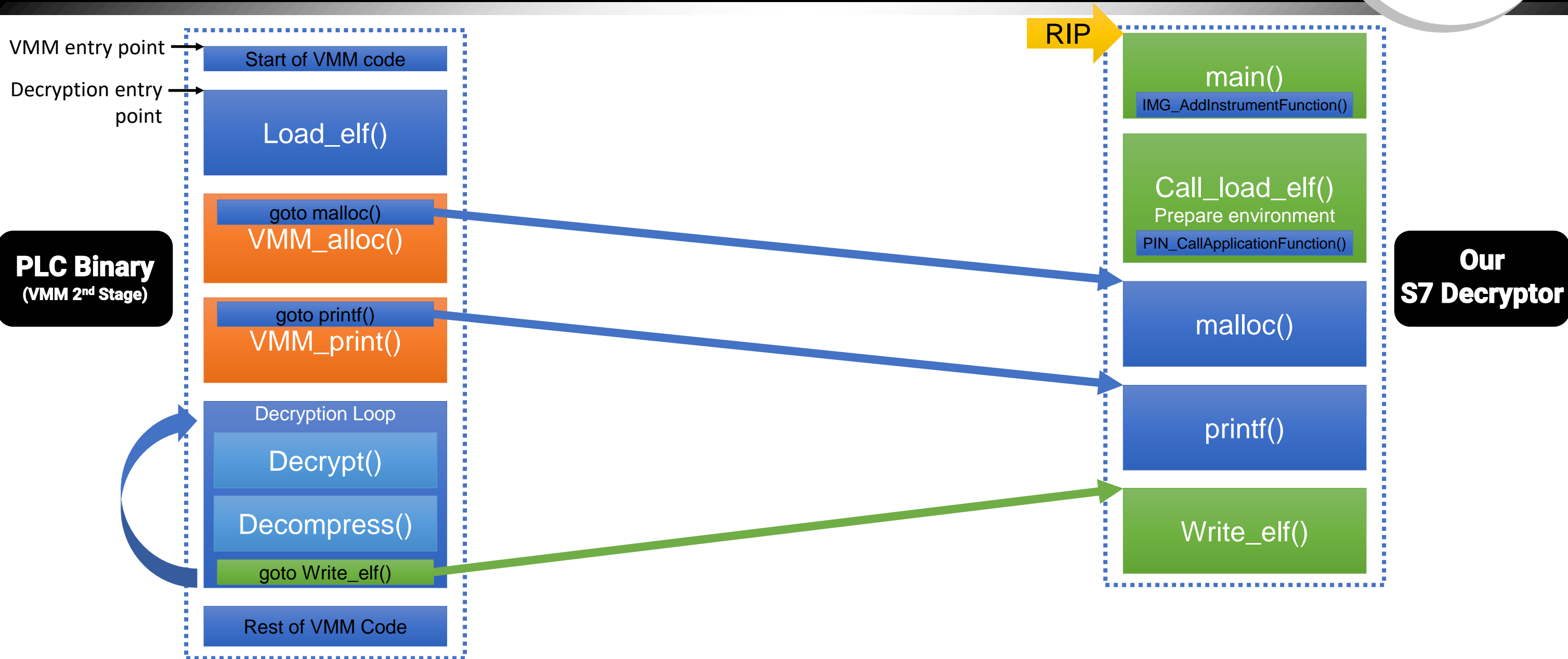


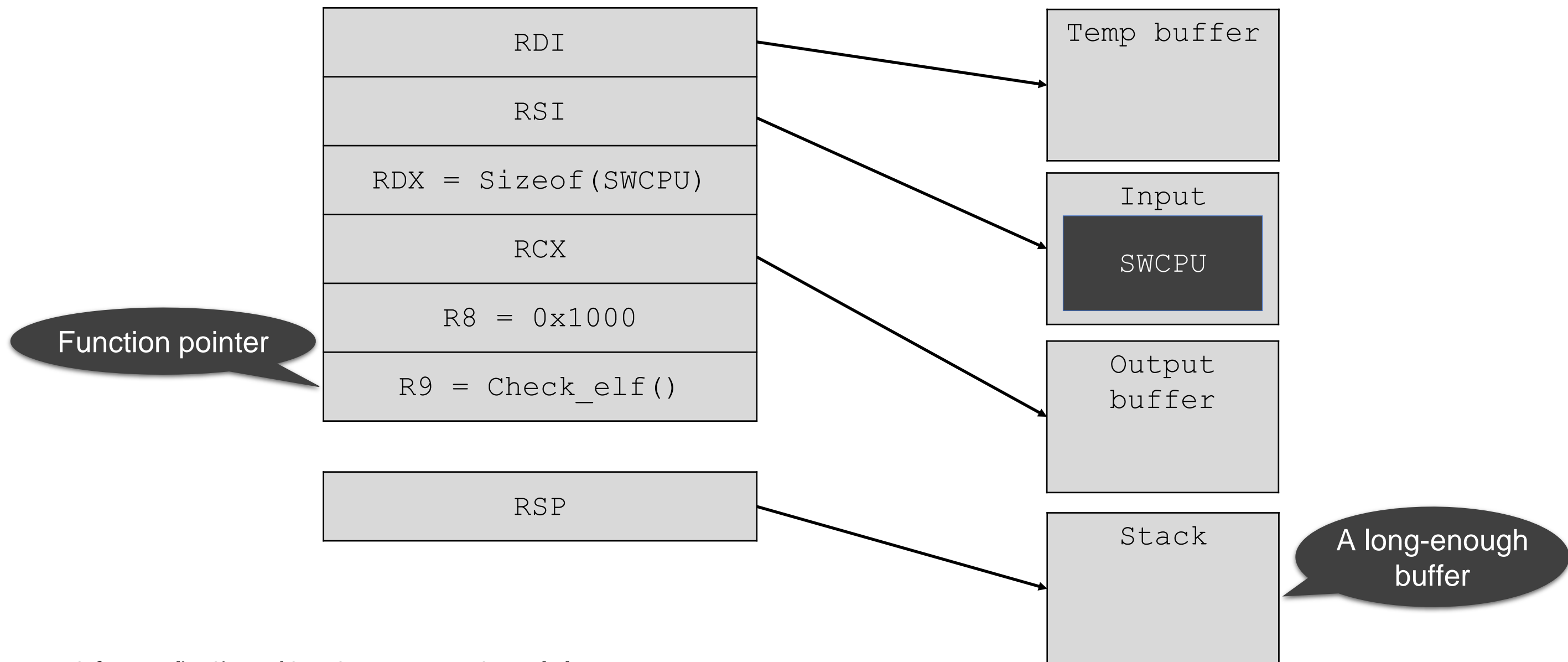




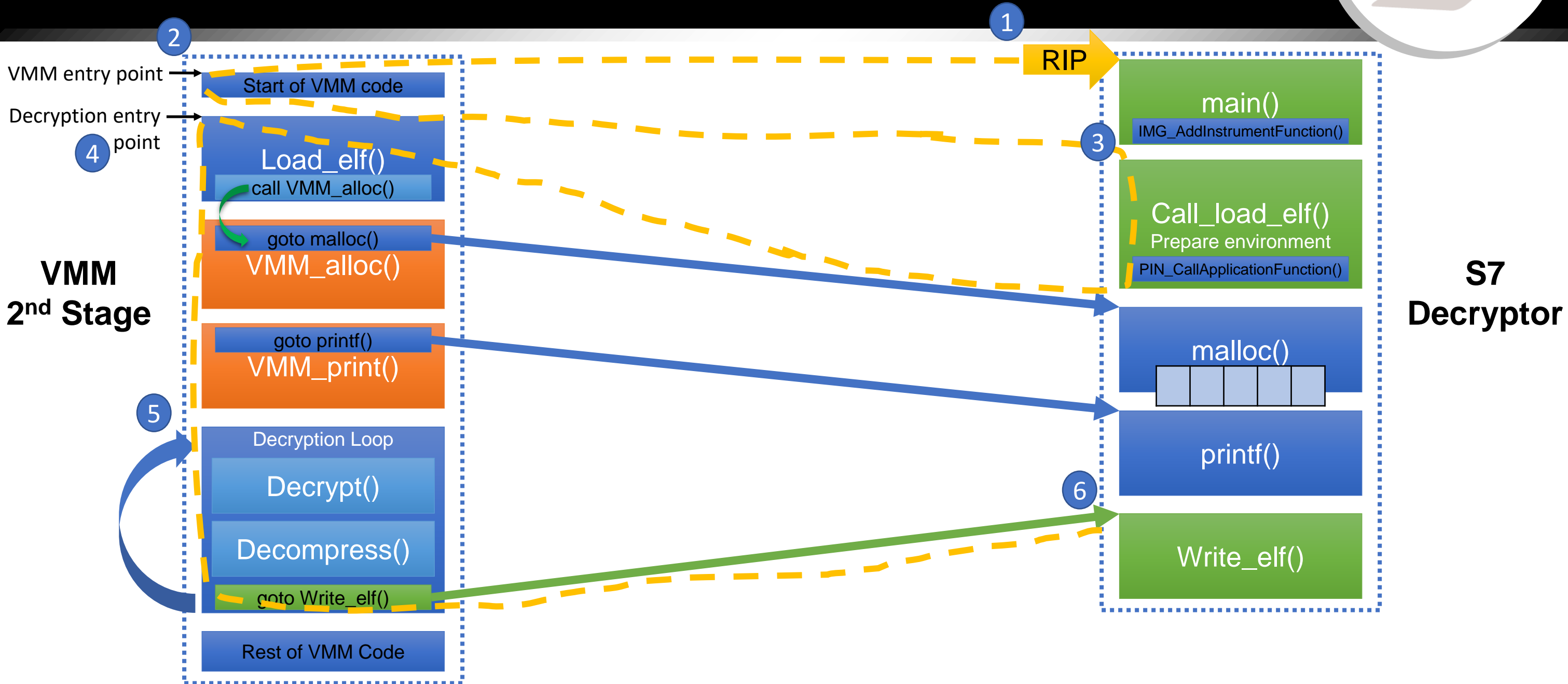
- The VMM is an x86 binary → We run it on standard Linux (Ubuntu)
- Challenge: different execution environment
  - VMM runs in hypervisor mode, we run it in user mode
  - Siemens proprietary VMM run time library vs. standard CRT
- Solution: dynamic binary instrumentation
  - Start from a specific instruction
  - Replace VMM functions
  - Add our code
- We used Intel Pin to run the VMM decryption

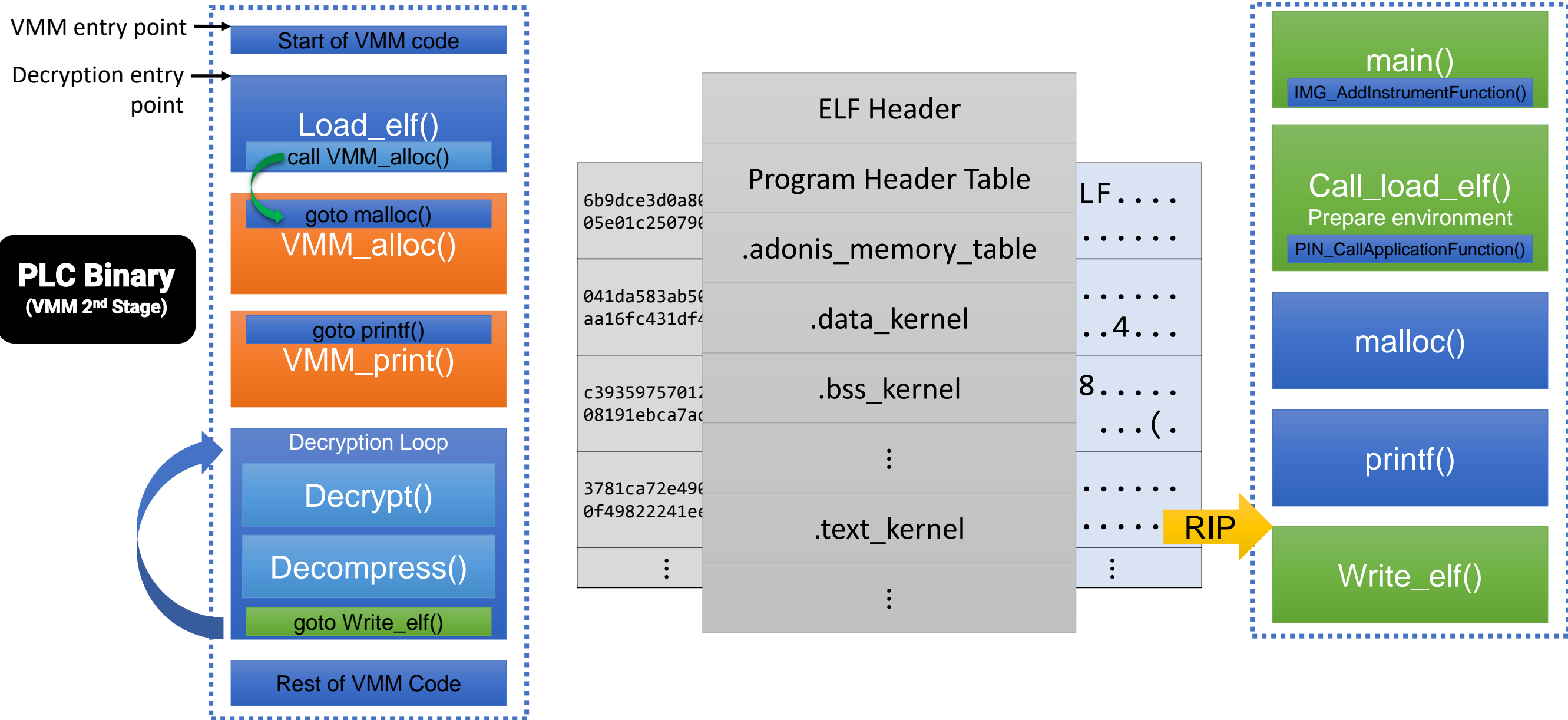






# VMM binary instrumentation



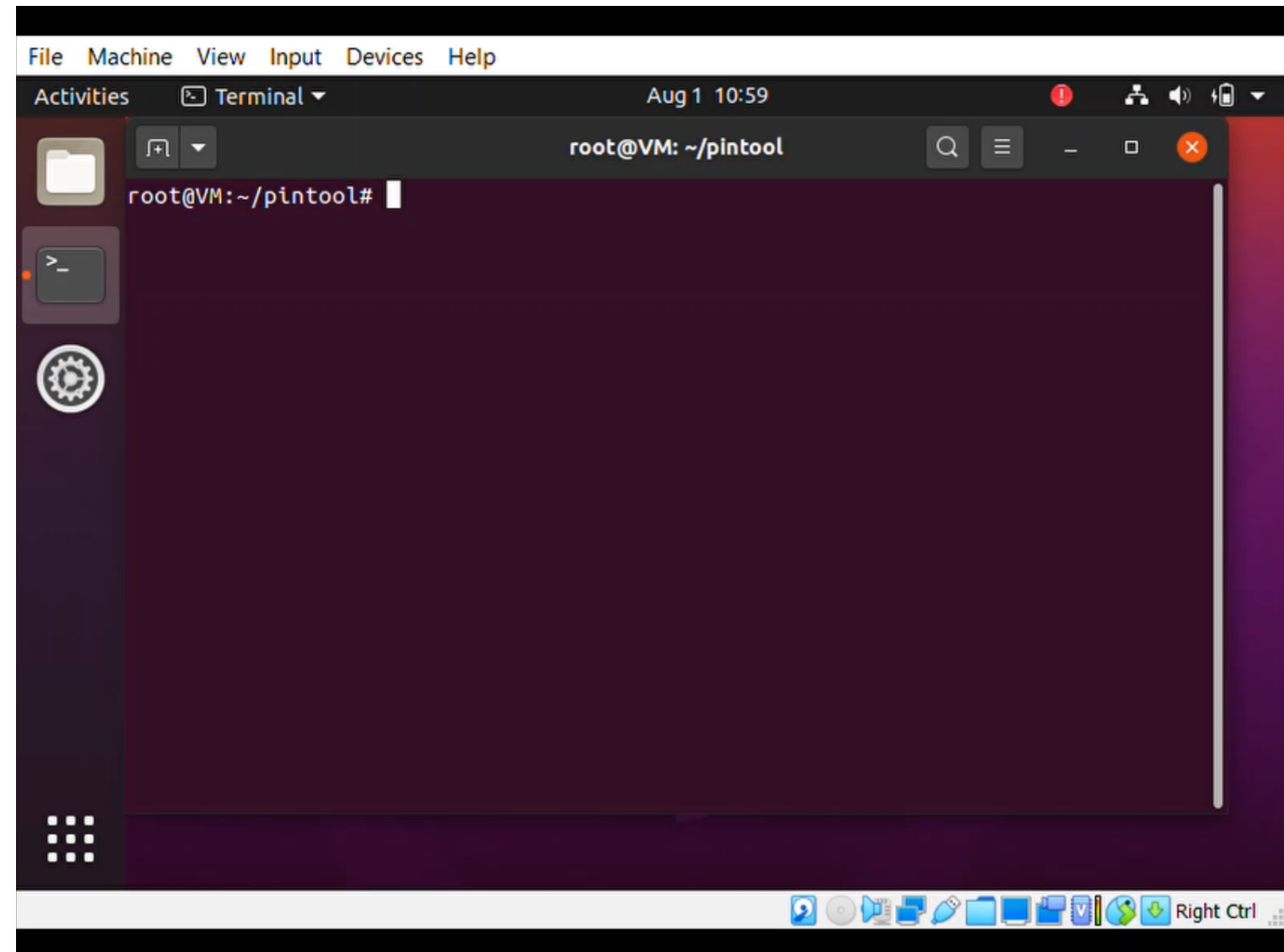


**PLC Binary**  
(VMM 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage)

**Our S7 Decryptor**



- Running PLC binary (VMM 2nd stage) on our Ubuntu machine







Built-in Key

<INT3>

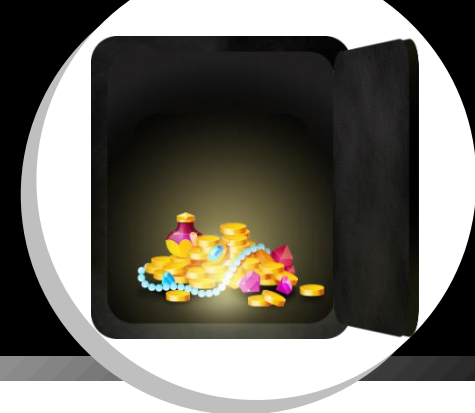




<INT3>



IDA PRO



- Our initial research shows that SWCPU is based on the Adonis Linux
- Contains far more than the basic kernel + PLC code:
  - Stand-alone libc.so
  - openssl
  - tar archive called “winac\_bb\_soc1” with a MIPS ELF inside
  - Strings from other S7 Simatic PLCs

```
42 | FUN_10c09ec0("Booting ADONIS x86_64\n\n");  
43 | *(undefined8 *) (uVar2 - 8) = 0x10c02faa;  
44 | FUN_10c09ec0("Using ... \n");  
45 | *(undefined8 *) (uVar2 - 8) = 0x10c02fb9;  
46 | FUN_10c09ec0("... 64-bit mode\n");
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
0	0x0	ELF, 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV)
56954477	0x3650E6D	ELF, 32-bit LSB shared object, AMD x86-64, version 1 (SYSV)
57156624	0x3682410	POSIX tar archive, owner user name: "_soc1/"



Built-in key

<INT3>



IDA PRO



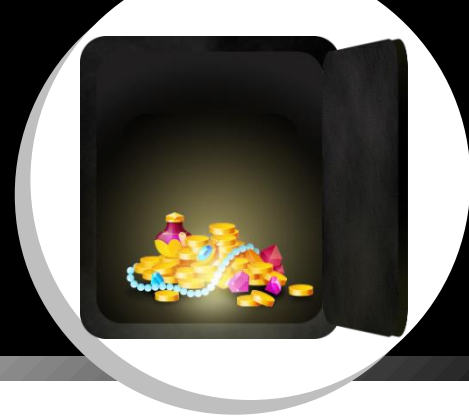


**SECURE BOOT**

**TPM**

**DM CRYPT**





**TPM**

**Separating the key from the code:  
prevents decryption with PIN**

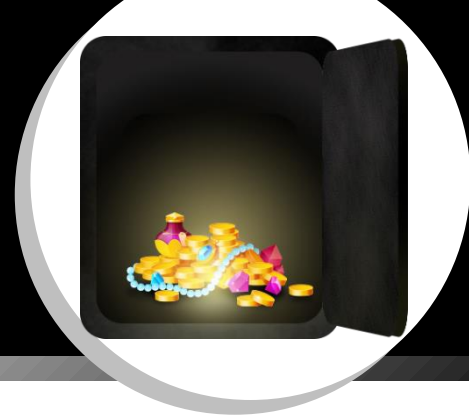
**SECURE BOOT**

**Prevents INT3 debugging**

**Prevents Ubuntu booting**

**DM CRYPT**

**Prevents static code reversing**



- ❗ **PLC firmware leakage exposes the full Simatic S7 product line**
  - Via exploitation of known vulnerabilities
  - The horses may have already left the stable...
- ❗ **Recent finding (future publication)**
  - An attacker who gains admin rights on the Windows VM can replace the PLC firmware with his own crafted rogue PLC firmware
  - We shared the full details with Siemens





## 31%

Siemens PLC  
market share  
(2019)



## Deployment

Power plants, water facilities,  
transportation systems,  
nuclear reactors

### Firmware leakage



Exposure to known  
unpatched vulnerabilities

### A design flaw

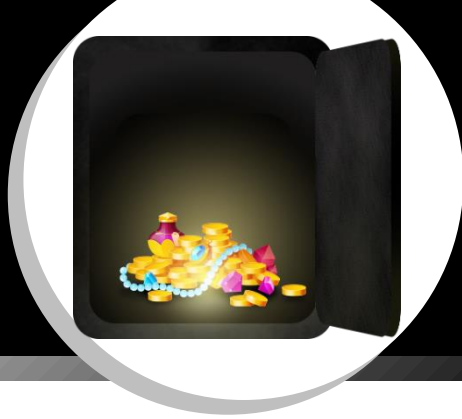


No easy solution



## Message to the security & research community

- Secure binding to hardware and large-scale key management are tough operational problems
- This is challenge to the security & research community
  - Especially important since ICS architecture currently shifting from walled garden to open and cloud-oriented environments
- A solution is crucial!!!



## **Message to the customers of all ICS vendors**

- You are the assets owners!
- You will suffer from the impact!
- Demand the security you need from the ICS vendors!
  - Otherwise, you get “generic” security features that do not fit your full requirements

# Thank you!

**Sara Bitan | Alon Dankner**

**[Sarab@cycloak.com](mailto:Sarab@cycloak.com) | [Alon.Dankner@cs.technion.ac.il](mailto:Alon.Dankner@cs.technion.ac.il)**

