

# Deep Note: Can Acoustic Interference Damage the Availability of Hard Disk Storage in Underwater Data Centers?

**Jennifer Sheldon**<sup>1</sup>, Weidong Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Adnan Abdullah<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Butler<sup>1</sup>, Md Jahidul Islam<sup>2</sup>, Sara Rampazzi<sup>1</sup>

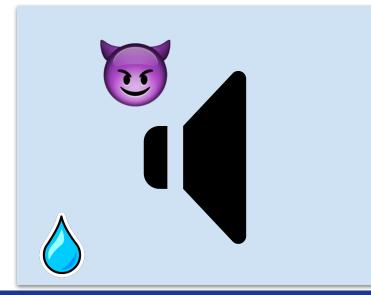
> <sup>1</sup> Department of Computer and Information Science and Engineering <sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

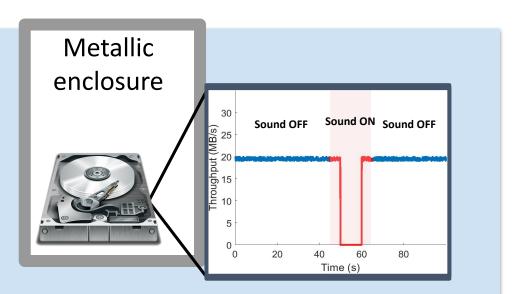




#### **Research Overview and Contributions**

- Hard Disks are susceptible to underwater acoustic injection attacks
- Effects on datacenter applications that use hard disk drives
  - Throughput loss
  - Application crashes









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[Photo by Tang Fei/For chinadaily.com.cn]

Underwater data center in good condition

By CHEN BOWEN in Halkou | chinadaily.com.cn | Updated: 2023-06-06 16:16

China Daily App Dowr



le of the Hainan Undersea Data Center is launched on March 31 in Lingshui Li autonomous county of Hainan province.

[Source: https://www.chinadaily.com.cn]

#### **Underwater Data Center (UDC)** Market is anticipated to expand at a CAGR of +31% by 2029

#### Subsea Cloud announces three underwater data center projects

And clarifies, it's not a cloud company

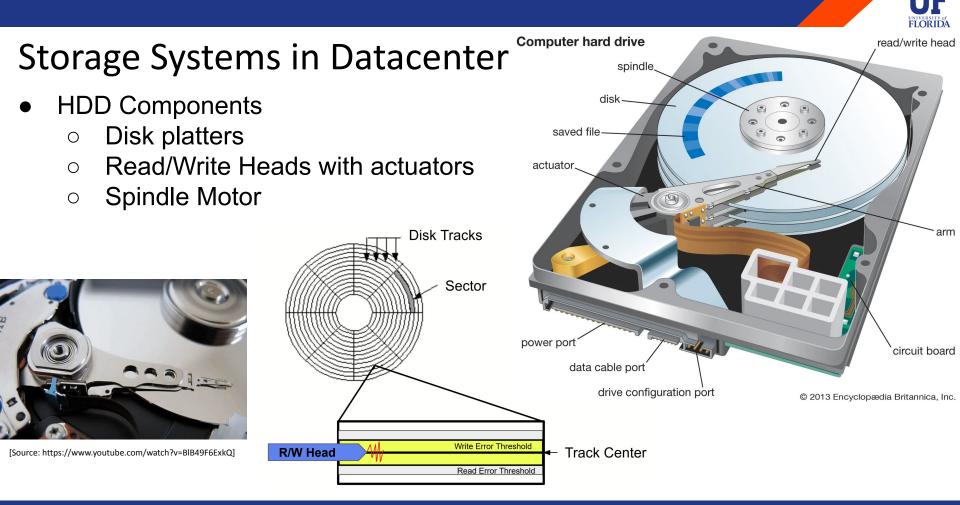
September 01, 2022 By: Peter Judge O Have your say [Source:

https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/e n/news/subsea-cloud-announces-three-u nderwater-data-center-projects/]

Microsoft finds underwater datacenters are reliable, practical and use energy sustainably

[Source: https://news.microsoft.com/source/features/sustainability/project-natick-underwater-datacenter/]

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#### **Resonant Frequencies**

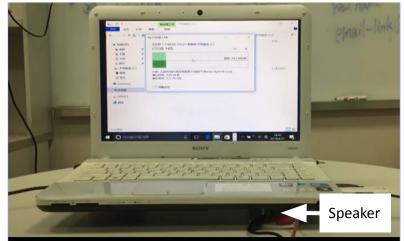
- Objects have natural frequencies of vibration (resonance frequencies)
  - Depend on material and structure Ο
- Playing sounds at an objects' resonance frequency can causes them to vibrate at maximum amplitude
- Previous works have shown that acoustic vibrations can cause failures in sensors and actuators





#### Strong Sound Inducing Mechanical Vibrations (in air)

- [Bolton at al., 2018 IEEE S&P]: Effect of strong sounds transmitted in air on computers:
  - Crashes of laptop operating systems
  - Missing security camera recordings
- Can acoustic attacks affect storage devices in enclosed structures underwater?



[Source Bolton et al., 2018 IEEE S&P]



#### Acoustic Propagation in Water

- Acoustic pressure:  $p(t) = d \cdot c \cdot v$ 
  - d: density of medium
  - $\circ$  c: sound speed
  - v: particle velocity
- Water is denser than air
  - Sound travels 4 times faster in water
- 61 dB more energy required to transmit sound air vs water
  - Ex. 130 dB in water is equivalent to 70 dB in air



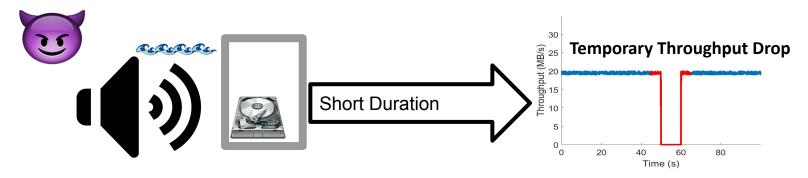






### **Threat Model**

- Attacker goal: Affect the functioning of a storage system deployed underwater
- Capabilities:
  - Generate sounds at the required frequency and amplitude to cause resonance
  - Knowledge of the target storage device
- Assumptions:
  - No tampering
  - No malware/access to the storage applications





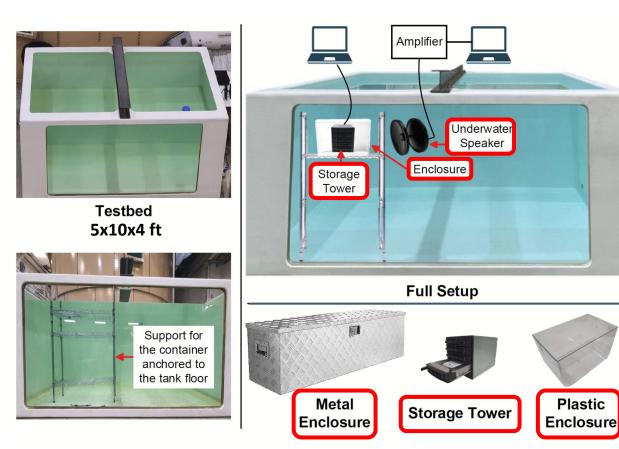
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#### Testbed

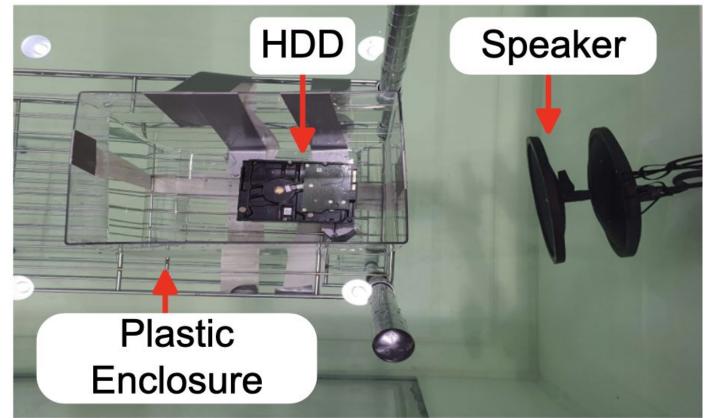


G MLCEO B

HDD

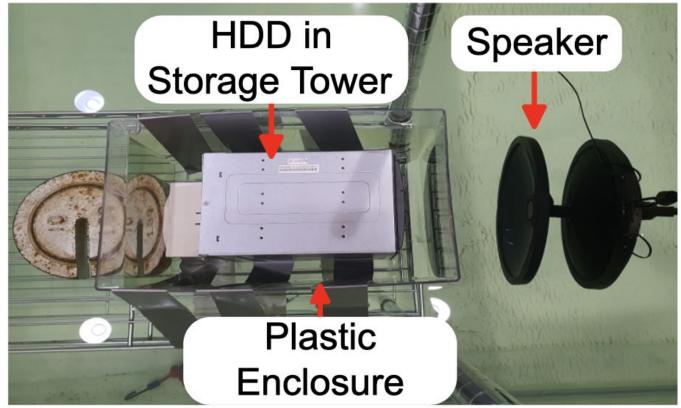


#### Scenario 1



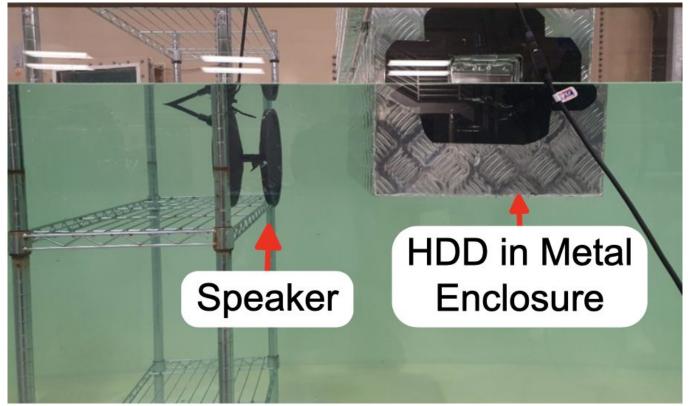


#### Scenario 2





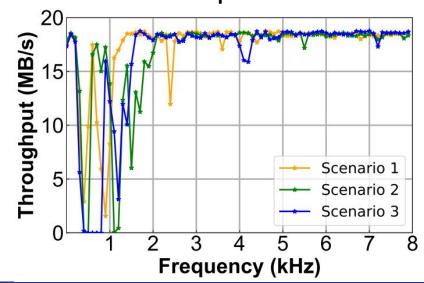
#### Scenario 3

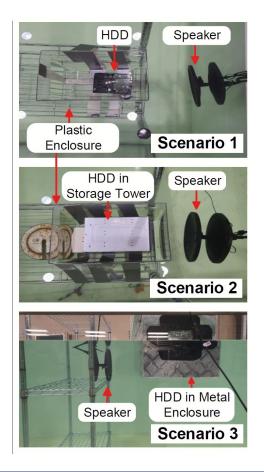




# Finding the Vulnerable Frequencies

- Throughput for reads and writes monitored using FIO (Flexible I/O Tester)
  - 300 800 Hz has an average throughput drop of 94% in Scenario 3 (metal structure) Read operations



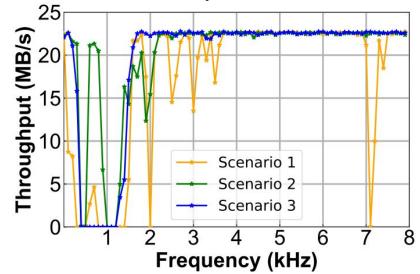


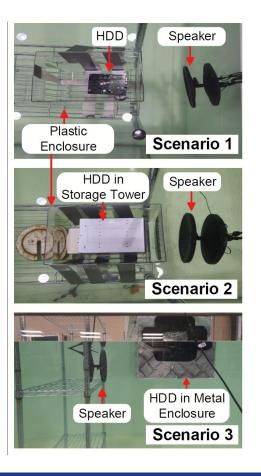


# Finding the Vulnerable Frequencies

- Throughput for reads and writes monitored using FIO (Flexible I/O Tester)
  - 300 1300 Hz has an average throughput drop of 92% in Scenario 3 (metal structure)

Write operations

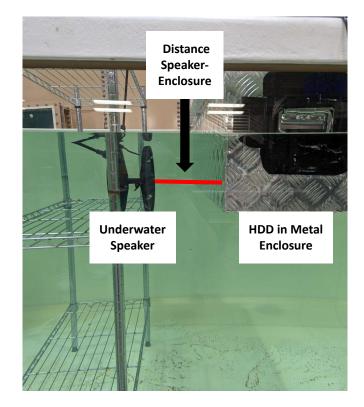






#### Attacker Capability: Distance Testing with FIO

- 140 dB SPL underwater
  - Maximum attack distance 25 cm with a commercial swimming pool speaker
  - Maximum distance for 100% throughput loss = 5 cm
- Potential further distance possible using powerful equipment (e.g., sonar 220 dB SPL)
  - 1740 km theoretical distance





### Data-Center Applications: Time-To-Crash Testing

| Application | Description           | Time-to-crash | Operation   |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| Ext4        | Journaling filesystem | 80.0 seconds  | <i>Is</i> command                                       |
| Ubuntu      | Ubuntu server 16.04   | 81.0 seconds  | Idle running  |
| RocksDB     | Key-value database    | 81.3 seconds  | Db_bench benchmark<br>with readwhilewriting<br>workload |

WARNING: Assertions are enabled; benchmarks unnecessarily slow

DB path: [/home/weidong/zwd/db] db\_bench: ./file/writable\_file\_writer.h:298: rocksdb::IOStatus rocksdb::Writable FileWriter::AssertFalseAndGetStatusForPrevError(): Assertion `sync\_without\_flush \_called\_' failed. Received signal 6 (Aborted) Invoking GDB for stack trace...



# Open Challenges & New Research Directions

#### Attacker Capability

- Commercial vs military-grade speaker
- Underwater environment (pressure, salinity, temperature, obstacles)
- Data center structure
- Robotic attack

#### • Storage systems and datacenter configurations

- RAID
- Enterprise vs consumer HDDs vs SSDs
- Effectiveness of known in-air defenses
  - Feedback controller
  - Dampening materials



#### Takeaways

- Acoustic injection attacks against storage system deployed underwater are feasible
- Attackers may disrupt throughput or cause critical application to crash
- Further research is needed to clarify attacker capabilities and defense effectiveness







# Thank you!

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**Centers?** 

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