



Cyber Security R&D for Smart Grid Control Systems

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Energy Systems Analysis

Sandia National Laboratories

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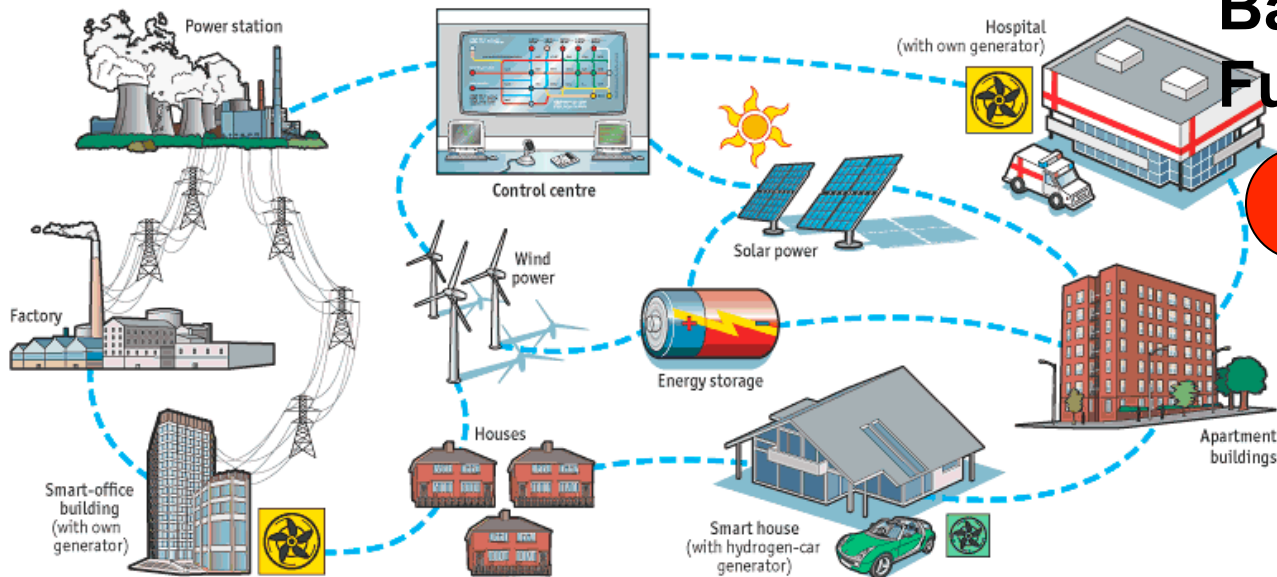
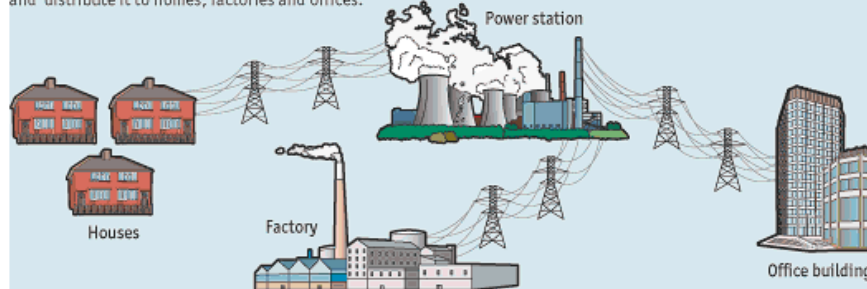


Potential Future Energy Grid

The shape of grids to come?

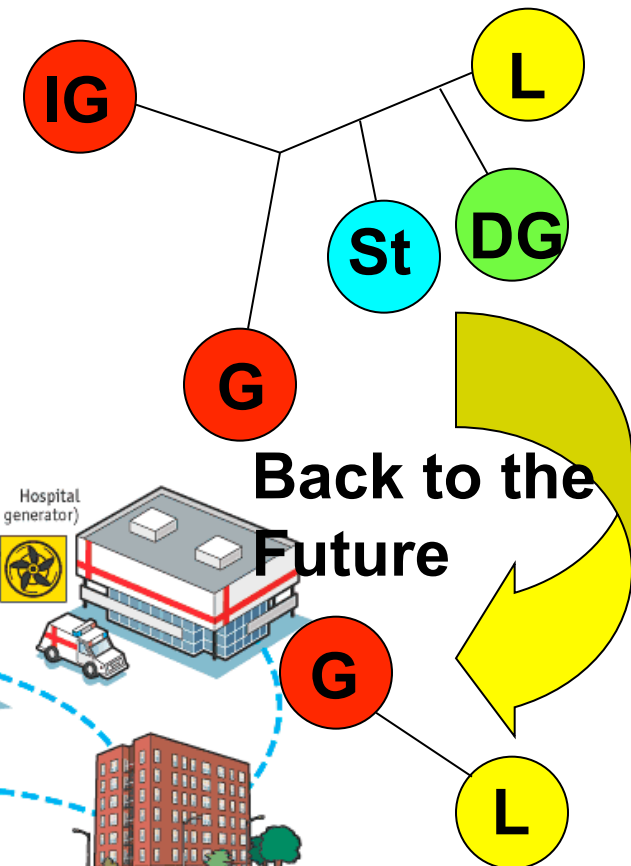
Conventional electrical grid

Centralised power stations generate electricity and distribute it to homes, factories and offices.



Sources: The Economist; ABB

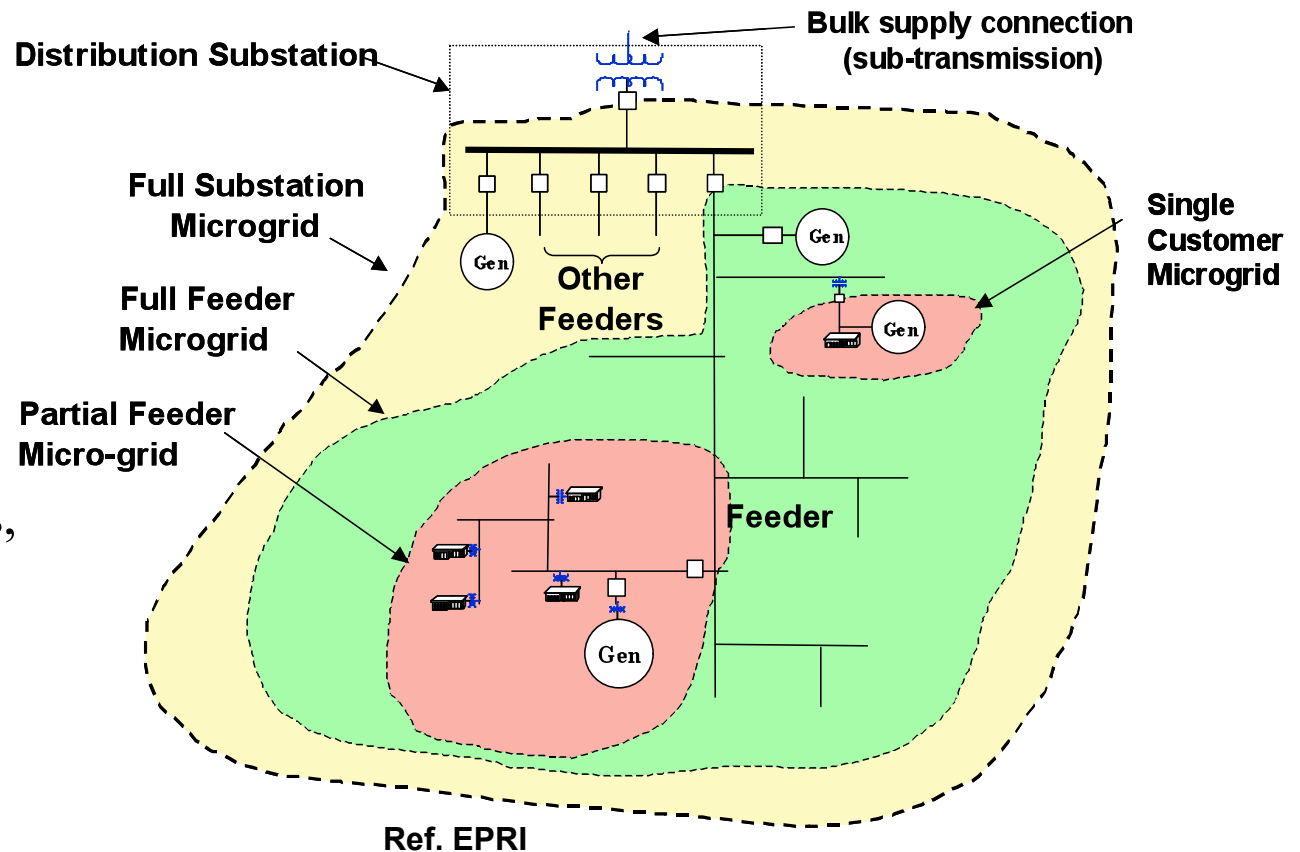
Courtesy of: California ISO





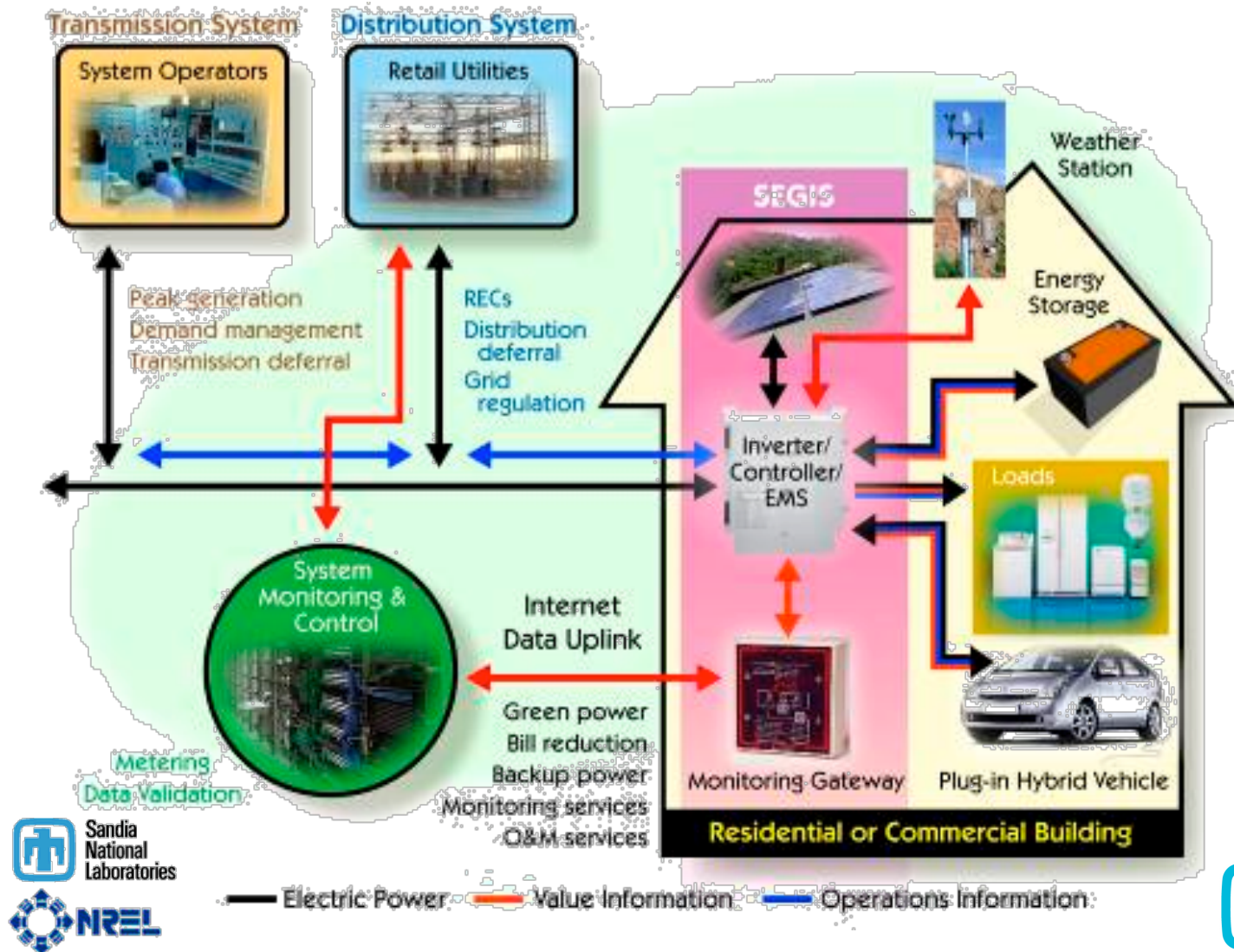
Distributed Generation And Microgrids

- Small combustion and μ -turbines
- Fuel cells
- IC engines
- Small hydro and wind
- Solar PV
- Energy storage (batteries, flywheels, ...)
- Emerging plug in hybrid vehicles



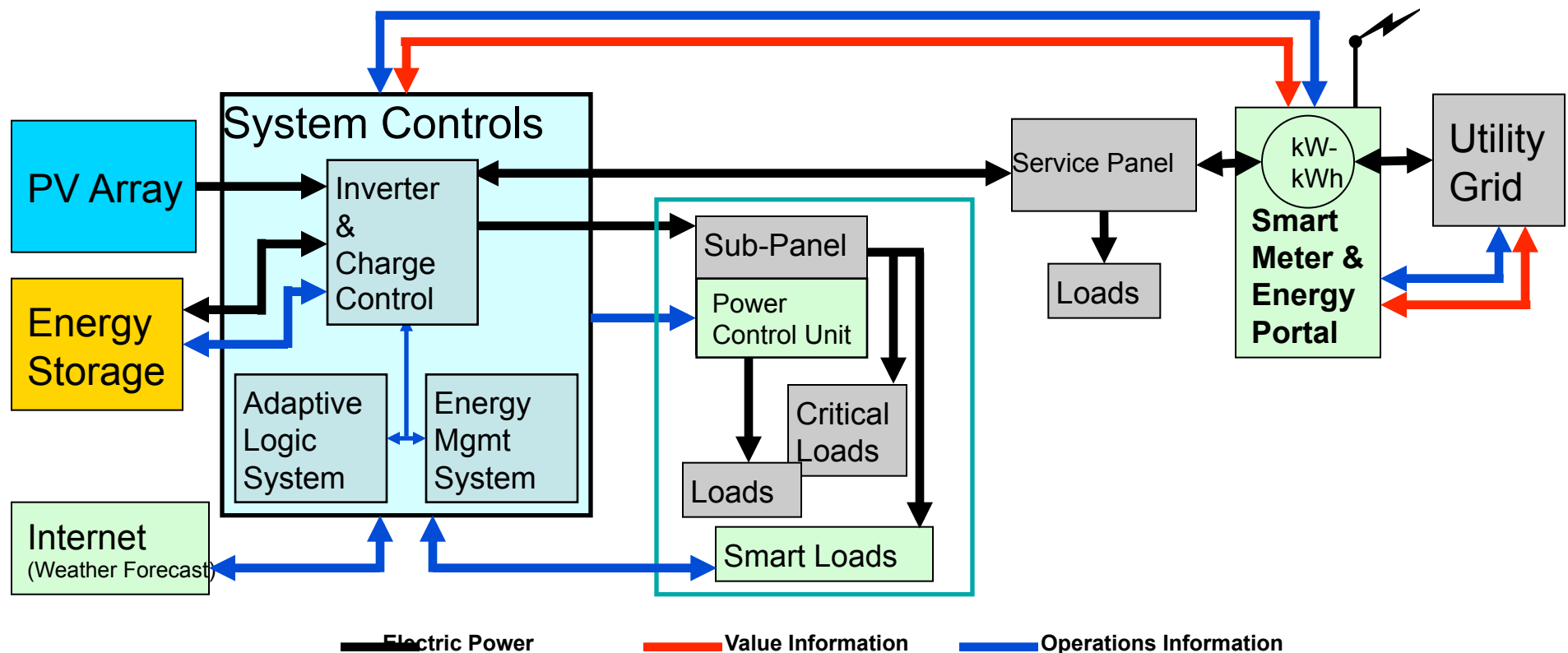
Residential	Less than 10-kW, single-phase
Small Commercial	From 10-kW to 50-kW, typically three phase
Commercial	Greater than 50-kW up to 10MW

Information Flow in The Smart Grid



Smart Grid Requires Intelligence and Control

System for Supporting Advanced Distribution Infrastructure Operations



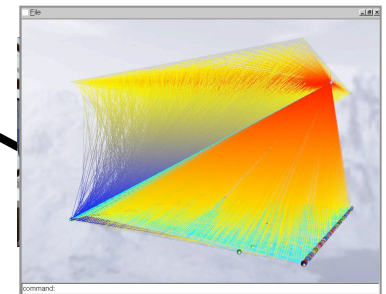
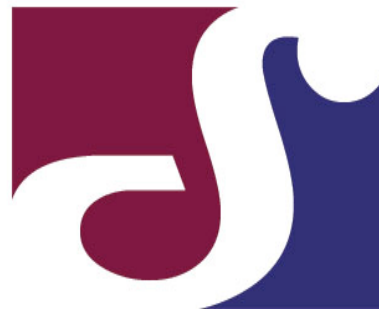
Sandia's Control Systems Laboratory Complex



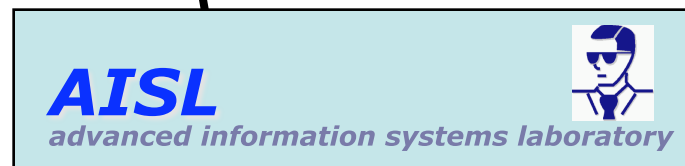
Cryptographic Laboratory



Network Laboratory



Center for Cyber Defenders



Intelligent Infrastructure R&D





Trends Impacting Control System Security

- Open Protocols
 - Open industry standard protocols are replacing vendor-specific proprietary communication protocols
- Common Operating Systems and Technology
 - Standardized computer platforms increasingly used to support control system applications
- Interconnected to Other Systems
 - Connections with enterprise networks to obtain productivity improvements and information sharing
- Reliance on External Communications
 - Increasing use of public telecommunication systems, the Internet, and wireless for control system communications
- Increased Capability of Field Equipment
 - “Smart” sensors and controls with enhanced capability and functionality





US Government Cyber Security Policy Review

- Improve cybersecurity across all infrastructures
- Federal government should develop processes between all levels of government and the private sector to assist in preventing, detecting, and responding to cyber incidents
- Enhance information sharing to improve incident response capabilities
- [For] new Smart Grid technology, the Federal government must ensure that security standards are developed and adopted to avoid creating unexpected opportunities for adversaries to penetrate these systems or conduct large-scale attacks

Integrated Risk Analysis: Help Reduce Risk of Energy Disruptions

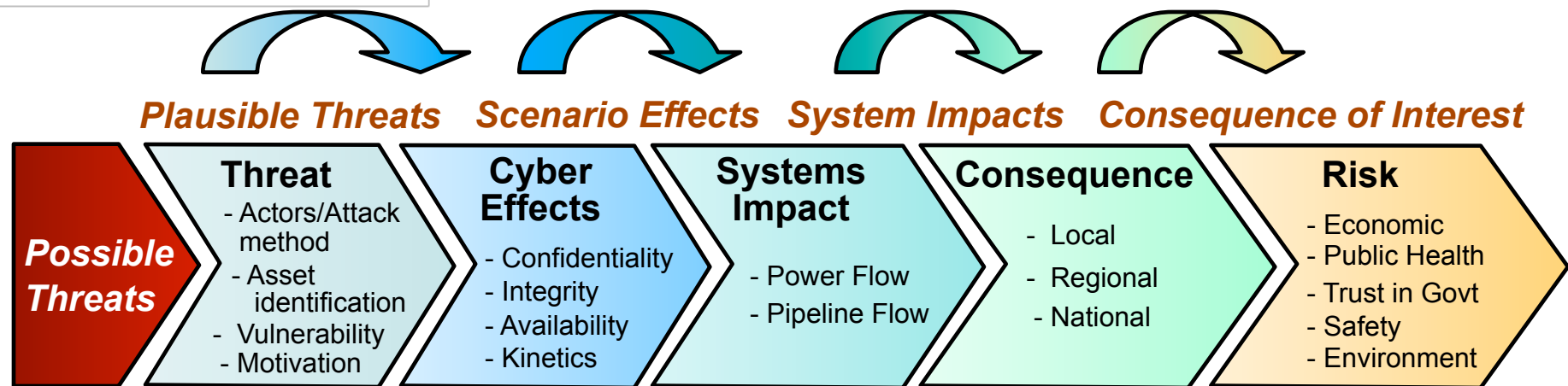
- **Understand**
 - Threats, vulnerabilities, impacts, and consequences from facility to national scale
- **Assess**
 - Risk exposure through an end-to-end, threat-vulnerability-consequence analysis capability
- **Mitigate**
 - Vulnerabilities through fundamental security practices and security technologies



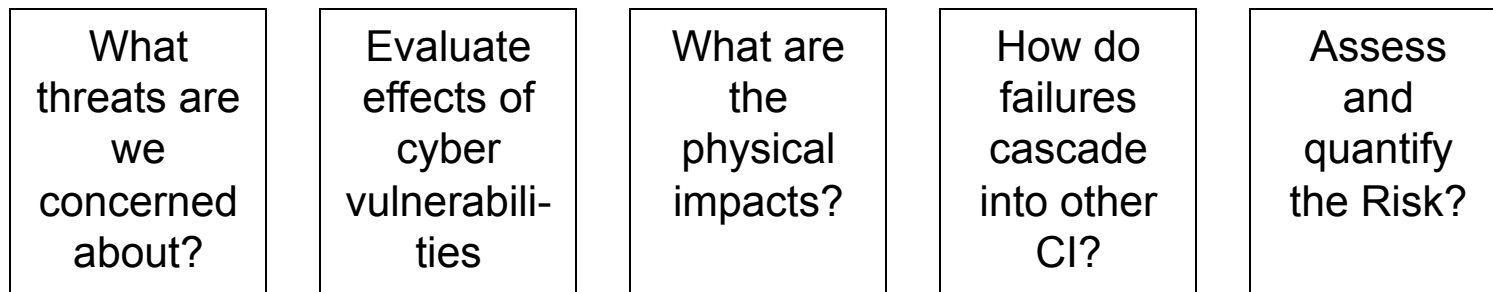
$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{T} & * & \mathbf{V} & * & \mathbf{C} & = & \mathbf{R} \\ \text{(resource)} & & \text{(weakness)} & & \text{(effects)} & & \end{matrix}$$



Control System Integrated Risk Analysis



Threat-to-Consequence Risk Model



Provides a Framework for Conducting Cyber Risk Analysis



Cyber Effects Analysis



Challenges/Needs

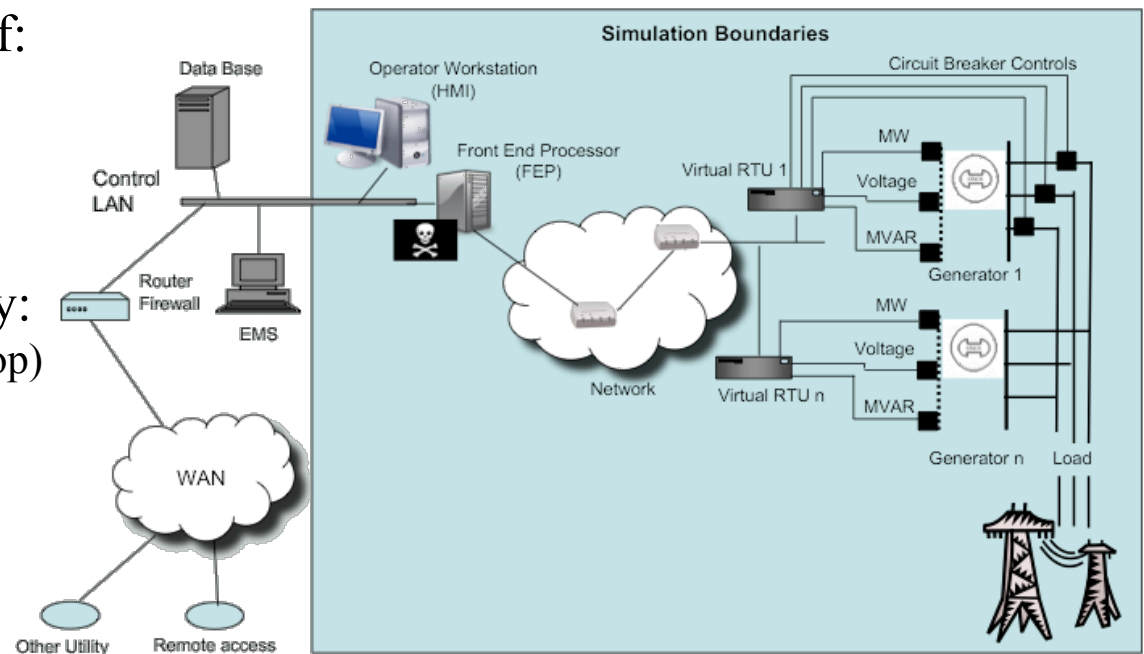
- Develop Virtual Control Systems Environment (VCSE)
- Model existing and future control system devices and communication protocols
- Design a scalable architecture to allow for Hardware/Software-in-the-Loop

Results/Benefits

- Given a plausible threat/vulnerability - What effects can be achieved on control systems?
- Understand effects that can lead to impacts
- Reduce testing costs

Cyber Effects Analysis Approach

- Analysis of the thread from command origin to the point of the effect in the infrastructure system
- Simultaneous analysis of:
 - Physical processes
 - Control systems
 - IP networks
 - Other communications
- Varying levels of fidelity:
 - Real (hardware-in-the-loop)
 - Simulated
 - Virtual (emulated)
- Launch cyber attacks in a controlled setting
- Rapid configuration and prototyping



Simulation Scenario



Impact Analysis from Cyber Attack



Challenges/Needs

- Develop ability to map impacts from cyber attack to grid effects
- Incorporate outages caused by cyber attack to conventional reliability analysis approaches
- Convert hybrid grid/control system to finite state approximation for dynamic analysis
- Analyze “worst case” attacks

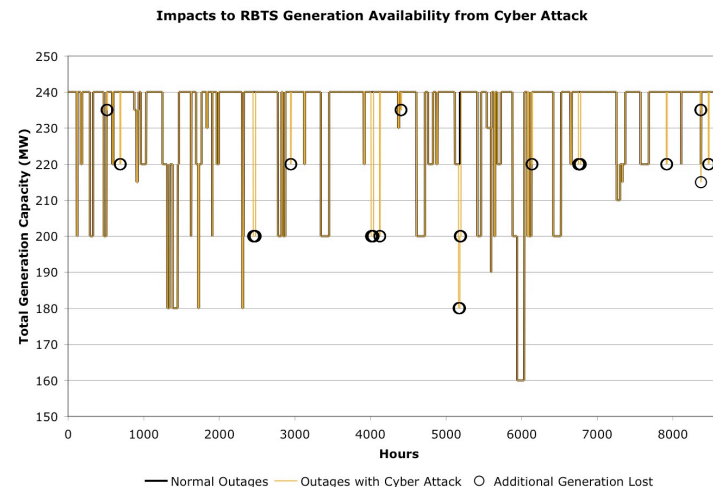
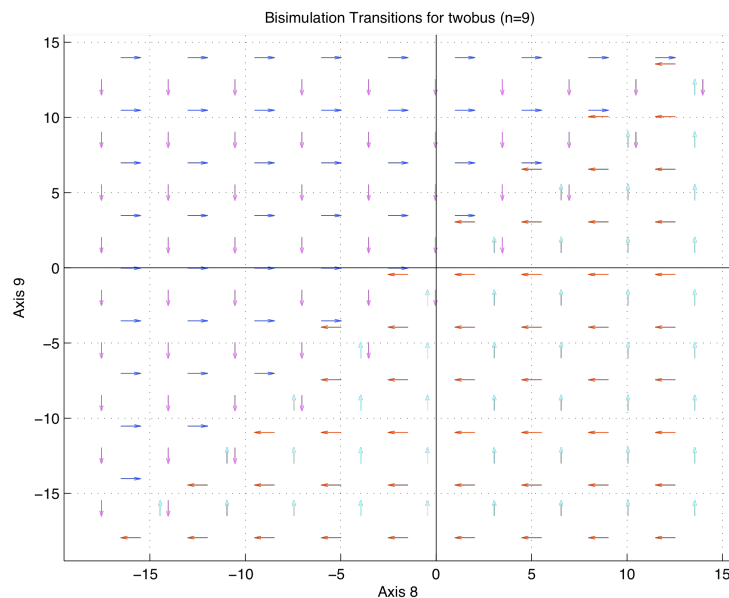
Results/Benefits

- Determine how cyber attacks translate into a physical effects failure
- Given a particular attack scenario, can a significant outage (e.g. scale and cascading) be achieved?



Potential Grid Impacts For the Adversary

- Decreased system reliability (more frequent outages that last longer)
- Loss of significant or targeted power delivery capability
 - Overt approach: no electrical connectivity
 - Subtle approach: unusable delivery (low voltage, overloads, etc.)
- Leverage dynamic or static modeling for the grid
- Determination of duration for effects is crucial





Some Security Requirements

- Encryption & data authentication (key management)
- Logging & forensics support
- Intrusion detection (NIDS and HIDS) & prevention
- Firewall and network filtering
- Authentication and logging for remote access
(Configuration session capture)
- Control system visualization & monitoring
- Security repository and alarm capability



Conclusions: Smart Grid Cyber Security

- Smart Grid depends on information flow
- Cyber security is critically important to operation and reliability
- Trends are leading toward poorer cyber security
- Integrated risk analysis is the best approach for analyzing cyber security issues and technology



Questions?