

High-Fidelity, Scalable, Open-Access Cyber Security Testbed for Accelerating Smart Grid Innovations and Deployments

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High-Fidelity, Scalable, Open-Access Cyber Security Testbed for Accelerating Smart Grid Innovations and Deployments



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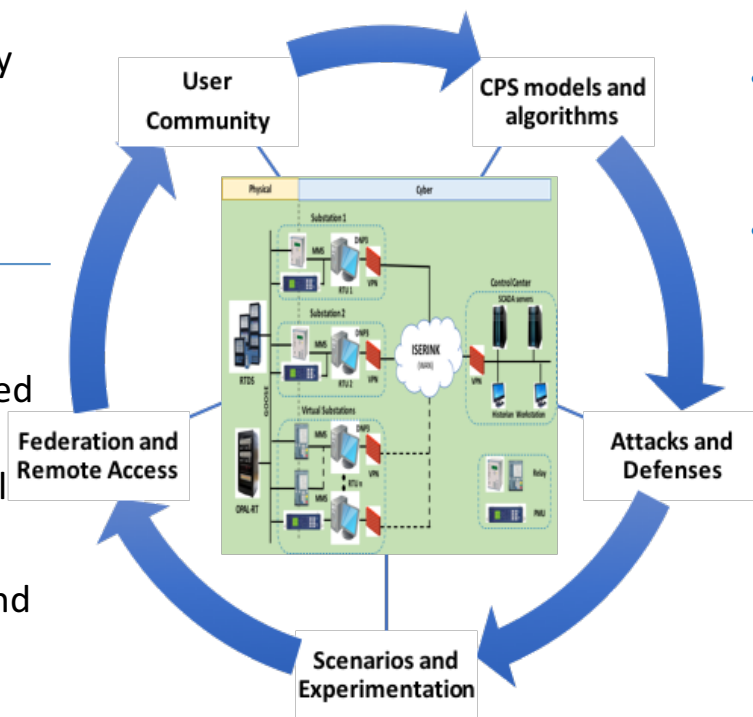
High-Fidelity, Scalable, Open-access Cyber Security Platform for Accelerating Smart Grid Innovations and Deployments

Challenge:

Develop a remotely accessible and cost effective CPS security platform with high-level fidelity and scalability that can serve heterogeneous purposes such as R&D, education, workforce training, etc.

Solution:

- **High fidelity.** Build up a HIL testbed that integrates commercial SCADA/EMS system, IEDs and real time power system simulators.
- **Scalability.** Apply virtualization and VLAN technologies to improve testbed scalability.
- **Remote access.** Develop a web based interface for remote users.
- **Realistic use cases.** Replicate realistic cyber attacks and mitigations as study cases.



Value proposition:

- **TTP.** Accelerate R&D process and TTP in smart grid.
- **Education.** Improve industry workforce's CPS security awareness and skills through effective training.
- **Collaboration.** Share resource with remote users and serve as a pilot project of testbed federation.

What we need

- Industry data sets, real system models and intrusion scenarios
- Academic users for R&D
- Industry users for R&D
- Academic users for education use
- Collaborators for testbed federation

Contact us

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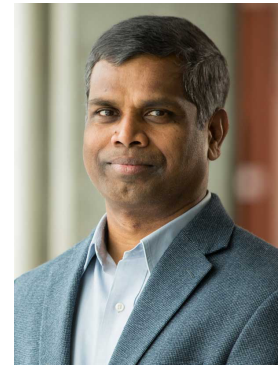
NSF CNS #1446831

PI: Manimaran Govindarasu

Team: Douglas Jacobson, Venkataramana Ajjarapu

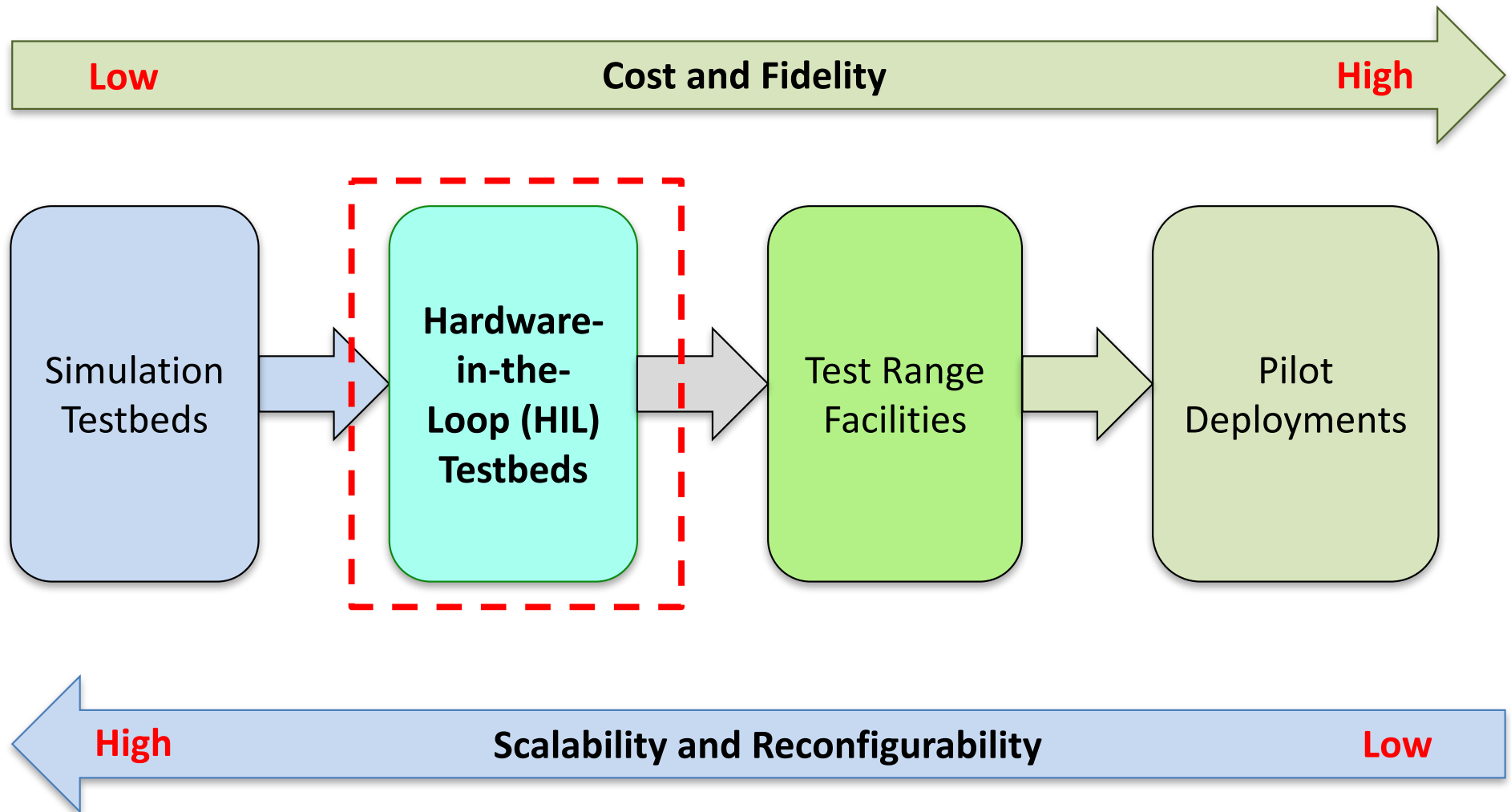
Team Profile

- **Manimaran Govindarasu, PI**
- Douglas Jacobson, Co-PI
- Venkataramana Ajarapu, Co-PI

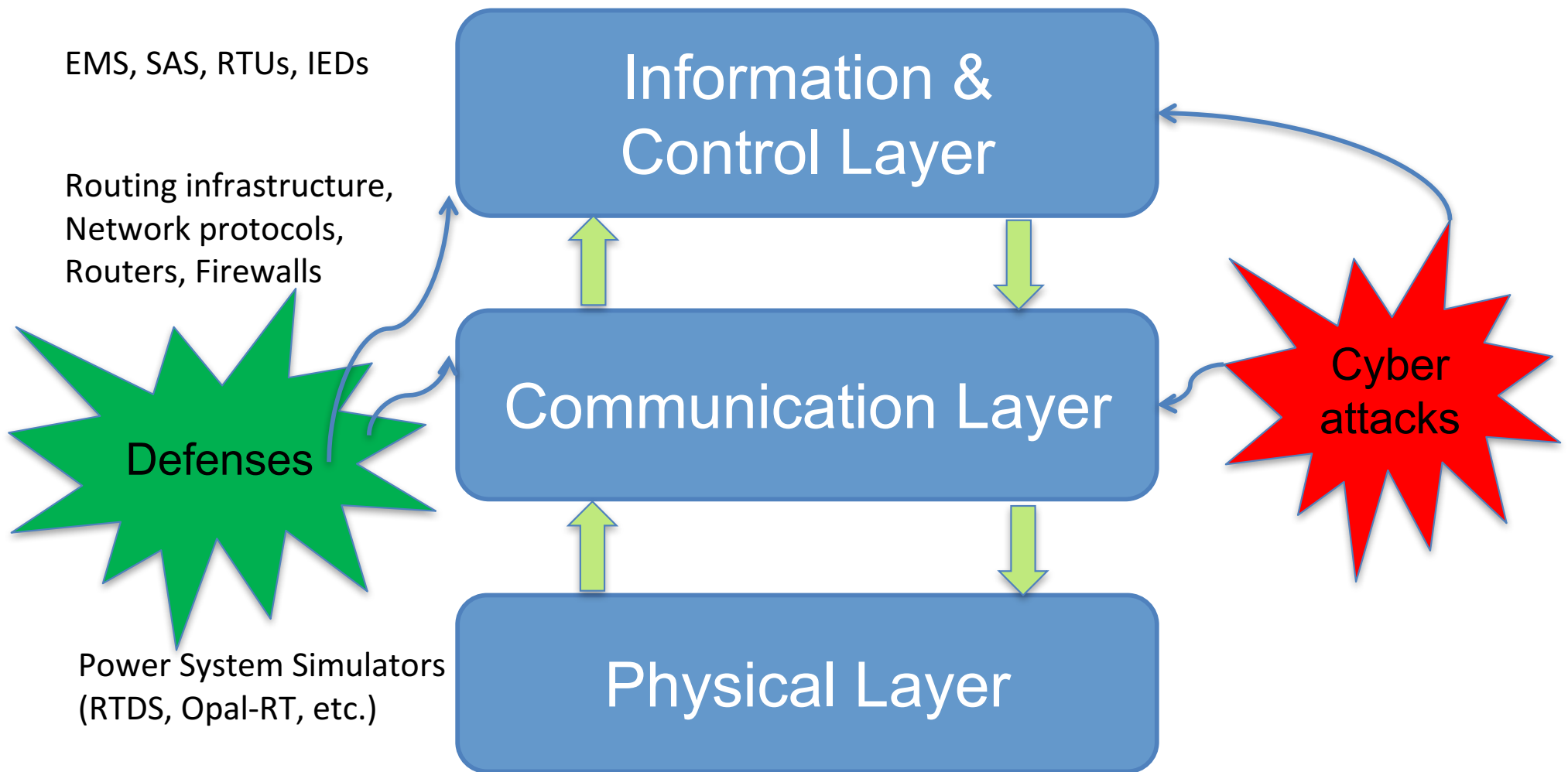


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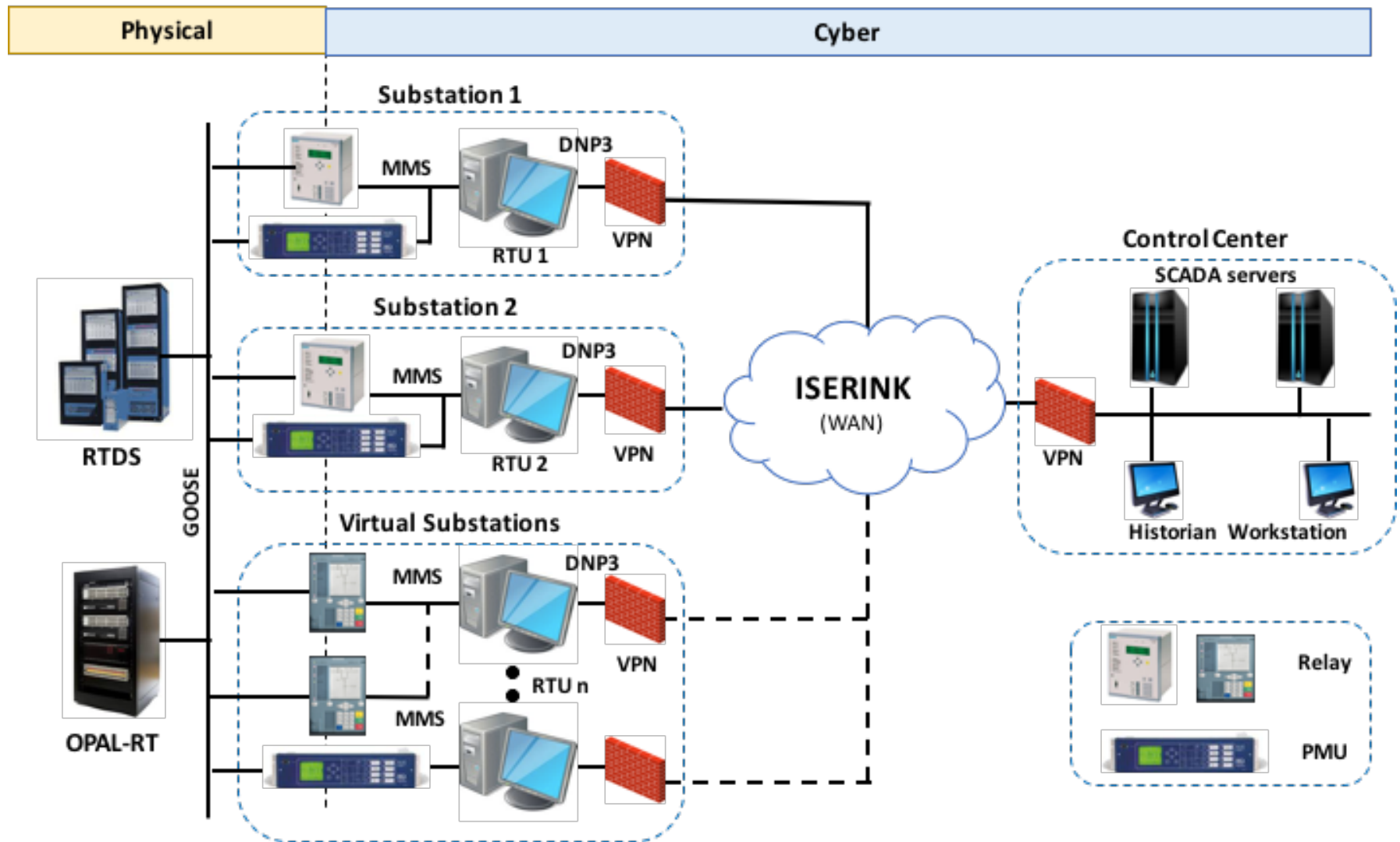
CPS Security Testbeds



CPS Security Testbed Abstraction

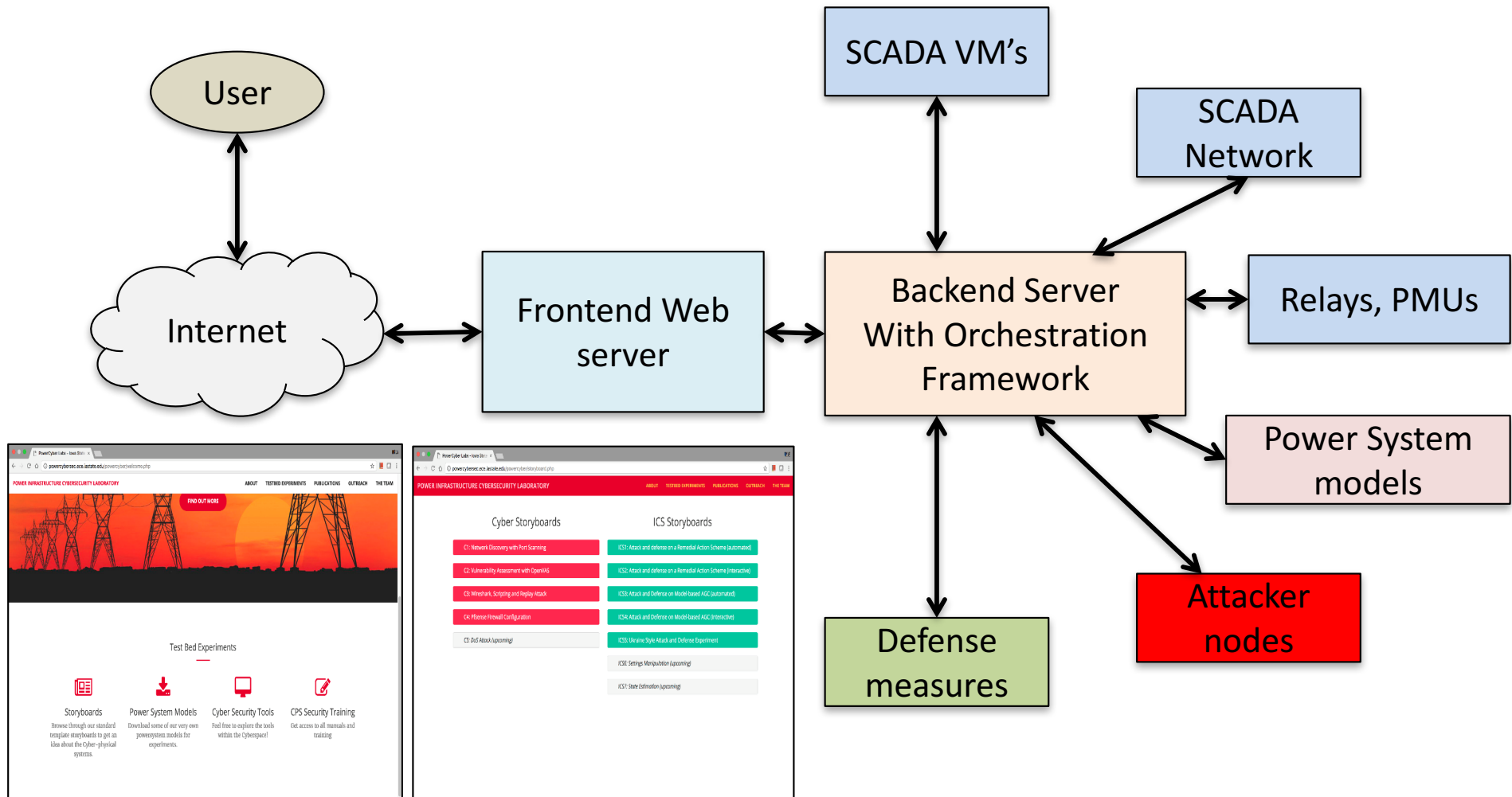


ISU *PowerCyber* Testbed Architecture



Adam Hahn, Aditya Ashok, Siddharth Sridhar, Manimaran Govindarasu, *Cyber-Physical Security Testbeds: Architecture, Application, and Evaluation for Smart Grid*, IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, vol 4, no. 2, June 2013.

Testbed Remote Access




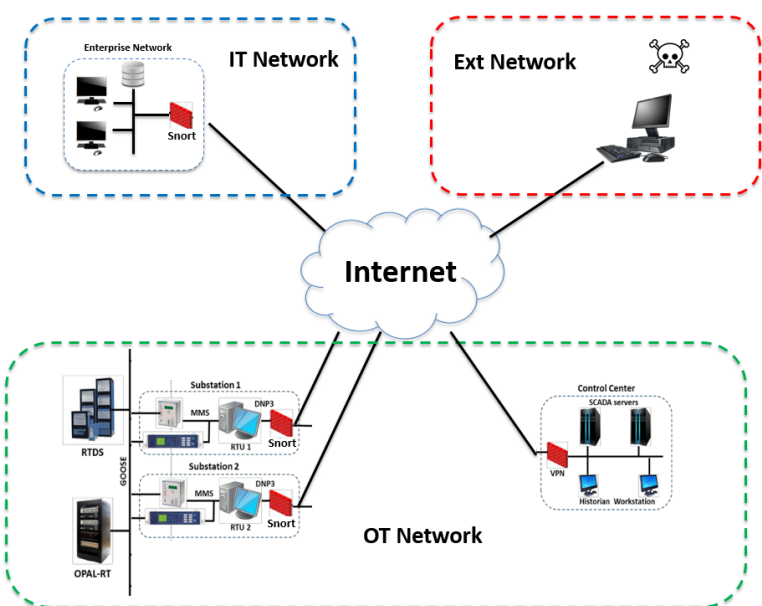
<http://powercybersec.ece.iastate.edu>

Testbed Users


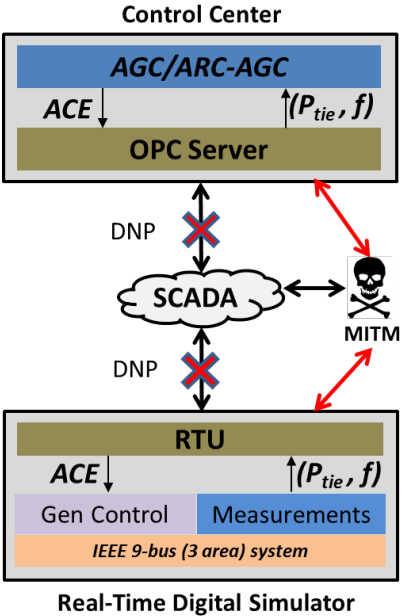
<p>Symantec Validating ICS Anomaly-Detection System (ADS).</p> 	<p>Research & Development</p>
<p>accenture Validating Alert Correlation Engine (part of ADS).</p> 	
<p>Pacific Northwest National Lab Validating Attack-Resilient Control (ARC) algorithm for Wide-Area Control.</p> 	
<p>Johns Hopkins University Novel malware detection IPS based on ICMP packets characteristics.</p> 	
<p>National Institute of Std. and Tech. Smart America/ Global Cities Challenge.</p> 	
<p>North American Reliability Corporation Host training for utility professionals in Grid Security Conference.</p> 	<p>Training</p>
<p>Electric Power Research Center Host training for utility professionals in 3 EPRC utilities.</p>	
<p>University of Minnesota, Duluth. CPS security experiments in EE 533.</p> 	<p>Education</p>
<p>Iowa State University CPS security labs for CprE 539.</p> 	
<p>Tokyo Institute of Technology Exchanging knowledge and experiences of modern HIL testbed</p> 	<p>Global cooperation</p>
<p>Black Sea Area Utilities Demo of typical attacks and discussion on cyber regulation.</p>	





Testbed Users (I)

<p>CLIENT:  Collaborators: Dr. Amin Hassanzadeh, amin.hassanzadeh@accenture.com Dr. Malek Ben Salem malek.ben.salem@accenture.com</p>	
<p>User Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Validating Alert Correlation Engine (as part of Anomaly Detection System) in a realistic ICS environment.	<p>Deployment Topology</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the deployment topology. It features three main network segments: an IT Network (top left, blue dashed border), an Ext Network (top right, red dashed border with a skull and crossbones icon), and an OT Network (bottom, green dashed border). All three segments are connected to a central Internet cloud. The IT Network contains an Enterprise Network with a Snort intrusion detection system. The OT Network includes two substations (Substation 1 and Substation 2), each with an MMS, RTU, and DNP3 interface, and a Control Center with SCADA servers and a Historian Workstation. Other components in the OT Network include RTDS, OPAL-RT, and a VPN connection to the Control Center.</p>
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ ICS topology with separate IT, OT and External networks.✓ Realistic attack scenarios that include accessing the OT network through the IT network.✓ ISU team contributed to Accenture's goal in design, implementation, and execution of scenarios.	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Datasets (system logs, firewall logs, IDS logs) that contributed to the design and evaluation of Alert Correlation Engine. Students have gained valuable experience working with industry professionals.</p>	

Testbed Users (II)

CLIENT:  Collaborators: Dr. David McKinnon, Dr. Siddharth Sridhar, Dr. Aditya Ashok	
<p>User Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Validating Attack-Resilient Control (ARC) algorithm for Wide-Area Control on a realistic testbed environment. 	<p>Implementation Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control center – RTU communication used DNP3 protocol. • Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack performed using ARP spoofing. • Attack modified AGC measurements between control center and RTU. • Attack injected malicious frequency and tie-line flow measurements based on stealthy attack vectors.
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implemented the ARC algorithm on the PowerCyber testbed. ✓ Performed realistic cyber attack experimentation involving a typical Man-in-the-Middle attack manipulating AGC measurements. 	 <p>The diagram illustrates the testbed architecture. At the top is the Control Center, which contains an AGC/ARC-AGC block, an ACE block, and an OPC Server. Below the Control Center is a SCADA cloud. At the bottom is the RTU, which contains a Gen Control block, a Measurements block, and an IEEE 9-bus (3 area) system. The Control Center and RTU are connected to the SCADA cloud via DNP3 protocol. A MITM attack is shown intercepting the communication between the Control Center and the RTU.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Performance evaluation of ARC on the testbed validated earlier simulation-based studies. ✓ Experimental results were published in Resilience Week 2016. Paper awarded 'Best Paper Award.' 	

Testbed Users (III)

<p>CLIENT:  NERC NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION</p>	<p>COLLABORATOR: Bill Lawrence</p>
<p>Engagement Goal</p> <p>Hands on power system cyber-attack and defense via remote access to testbed.</p>	<p>During the training</p> 
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Module based attack-defense scenarios are developed within a typical SCADA environment.✓ Scenarios and task description are provided.✓ Provide on-site assistance to help participants go through pre-designed modules.	
<p>User take-away</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cyber security awareness is highly increased.	

Key Success Factors for TTP

- ***Testbed development*** has been completed smoothly
 - cumulated knowledge over the years
 - interdisciplinary expertise of the team
- ***Multiple use cases*** – R&D, education, training – have been great and created broad impacts
 - understanding of the needs from industry and academia
 - demonstration of the capability of our testbed
- Building ***early users community*** is a success!
 - try to make the cooperation a win-win
 - good communication and coordination is the key

Key Barriers for TTP

- Time and other resources become an issue when more users are supported.
 - Careful resource planning, scheduling, and coordination is critical.
- Insufficiency of models and datasets has become a major obstacle for the researcher to get hands on real problems.
- Sustaining of human resources
 - Mentoring of pipeline of graduate students

Contact Info

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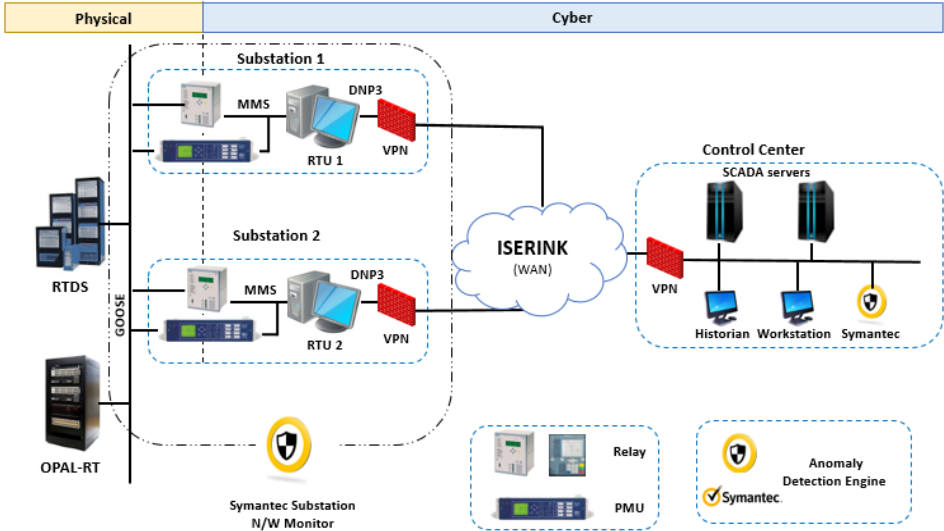
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Other Testbed Users

<p>CLIENT:  Symantec™</p> <p>Collaborator : Preeti Agarwal, preeti_agarwal@symantec.com</p>	
<p>User Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Validating Symantec ICS Anomaly-Detection System (ADS) in a SCADA environment 	<p style="text-align: center;">Deployment Topology</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the deployment topology, divided into Physical and Cyber layers. In the Physical layer, there are RTDS and OPAL-RT components connected via GOOSE to two substations, Substation 1 and Substation 2. Each substation contains an MMS server, an RTU (RTU 1 and RTU 2), and a DNP3 interface. Both substations are connected via VPN to the Cyber layer. The Cyber layer features an ISERINK (WAN) cloud connecting to a Control Center. The Control Center includes SCADA servers, a Historian, a Workstation, and a Symantec Anomaly Detection Engine. Additionally, there is a Symantec Substation N/W Monitor, a Relay, and a PMU connected to the network.</p>
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrating Symantec ADS product within ISU's PowerCyber testbed ✓ Executing test-plan by remotely accessing testbed ✓ ISU team to assist Symantec team in testing and evaluation 	
<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ICS-ADS product testing and evaluation results ✓ Trained to profile normal and anomalous SCADA traffic using network traffic monitoring 	

Other Testbed Users

CLIENT:  **JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY**

Collaborator: **Dr. Lanier Watkins**, lanierwatkins@gmail.com

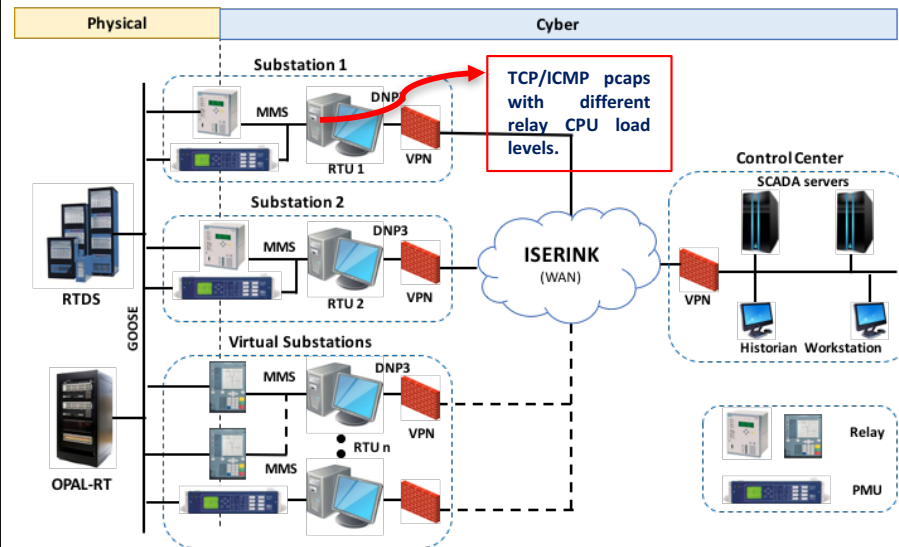
User Goal

- ✓ Novel IPS design based on PLC ICMP and TCP packet features considering varying CPU load levels.

Approach

- ✓ Configure the EMS/SCADA system with specific SIEMENS RTUs and relays located at the substation.
- ✓ Configure the relay with CFC charts such that relays can have different CPU usage levels.
- ✓ ICMP data collected on the RTU side are delivered as raw data source.

Deployment Topology



Outcome

Datasets (mainly PLC pcaps captured under different PLC CPU load levels) are delivered and the effectiveness of IPS algorithm has been well verified.

Other Testbed Users

<p>CLIENT: UMD UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH Driven to Discover</p>	<p>COLLABORATOR: Dr. Desineni Subbaram Naidu dsnaidu@d.umn.edu</p>
<p>Engagement Goal</p> <p>Experimentation on cyber-attack impact characterization on power grid using remote interface to PowerCyber testbed</p>	<p>UMD Course</p> <p>Course: EE5533 Grid: Resiliency, Efficiency & Technology Level: Graduate Background: Electrical Engineering Number of Students: 14</p>
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presenting an overview about CPS Security for UMN-D Smart Grid class ✓ Introducing Power Cyber testbed with architecture details ✓ Providing overview of Remote access framework with user interface guide 	<p>Lab Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Experimenting cyber attack impact characterization – quantify power flow, voltage, frequency ✓ Performing cyber-attacks on different power system models – a Wide Area Protection Scheme ✓ Experimenting different types of attacks on each model – Coordinated attacks (DoS, data integrity)
<p>Students Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying most impactful cyber attack by comparing pre & post attack values on power system. 	

Other Testbed Users

<p>CLIENT: Black Sea Utility Regulators from Ukraine, Georgia, etc.</p>	<p>COLLABORATOR: Paul Sinton Stack pstack@narus.org</p>
<p>Engagement Goal Demonstration & comprehensive analyses of 2015 Ukrainian Attack and effective mitigation, utility policy and regulation.</p>	<p>Ukrainian Attack Implementation</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the implementation of the Ukrainian attack. It shows a Business Network (IT) containing a Black Energy 3 system. An Attacker is connected to a WAN cloud. The WAN cloud is connected to a Control Center (CC) via a VPN and 2-Factor Authentication. The Control Center is also connected to a Substation via a Firewall rules. The Attacker is shown performing four steps: 1. Spear phishing email, 2. VPN credentials theft, 3. VPN, and 4. Open the breakers. The diagram also shows a Substation with an HMI (Human-Machine Interface) connected to the WAN cloud.</p>
<p>Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Demonstration of Ukrainian attack✓ Demonstration of other power system attack scenarios✓ Discussion among utilities, researchers and regulators.	
<p>Visitor Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Learning about the best practices to make power system secure and the proper procedures to carry out of relevant regulation and implementation.	

Other Testbed Users

CLIENT: Cedar Falls Utilities Central Iowa Power Cooperative MidAmerican Energy	COLLABORATOR: Josh Hoppes Josh.Hoppes@cfunet.net Chad Miller Chad.miller@cipco.net Patrick Ryan pkryan@midamerican.com
Engagement Goal Hands on power system cyber-attack and defense via remote access to testbed.	Training Assignment Module 1: Reconnaissance as an attacker. Active hosts and services discovery with NMAP Module 2: Vulnerability analysis tool application. Application of OpenVAS Module 3: Cause power loss with replay attack. Packets sniffing with wireshark, and python script coding to trip circuit breakers. Module 4: Best defense practice. Apply host firewalls, network egress filtering as mitigation.
Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Module based attack-defense scenarios are developed within a typical SCADA environment.✓ Scenarios and task description are provided.✓ Provide on-site assistance to help participants go through pre-designed modules.	
User Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Understanding how cyber attack can take place step by step in power system and learning about proper mitigations.	

Survey Tools to Collect Feedback

Workshop Overall:

<http://bit.ly/ttpindyws>

Researcher Assets:

<http://bit.ly/ttpindyresearch>