



## Securing Smart Grid by Understanding Communications Infrastructure Dependencies

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### Computer Science Department NSF CPS - Breakthrough: Securing Smart Grid by Understanding Communications Infrastructure Dependencies

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(Bhattacharjee, Thakur, Silvestri, Das,

ACM CODASPY 2017)





Foundations and Challenges



Sajal Das, Krishna Kant, Nan Zhang



### NSF CPS - Breakthrough: Securing Smart Grid by Understanding Communications Infrastructure Dependencies (PI: Sajal K. Das)

#### **Objectives:**

- Characterize inter-dependence between electrical grid and communication systems
- Make Smart Grid protocols and state estimation more robust
- Detect impacts (failures and attacks) and prevent cascades
- Build models for attack mitigation
- Validate with micro-grid test-bed

**Challenges:** Inter-dependence, IoT Robustness, Cyber-Physical, Big Data

• Integrity mechanism for protection and state estimation





#### **Broader Impacts:**

- Influencing the standards
- Multi-disciplinary training in CPS security
- Experiential learning in real micro-grid facility.
- Outreach and research demo
- Generalization to other CPS

S. Tan, D. De, W. Song and S. K. Das, "Security Advances in Smart Grid: A Data Driven Approach," *IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials*, 2017.



Missouri S&T Micro-grid

# Example IoT Systems: Smart City Scenario



# IoT Enables Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)



**Challenges:** Inter-dependence, Robustness, Safety, Security, Reliability, Resiliency

### Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Micro-Grid



#### **Smart Grid Architecture**



### **Securing Smart Grid**

- Integrity violation of smart metering data in transit
- State perturbation and false data injection
- AMI attack detection and mitigation
- Attack and trust models
- Billing system vulnerability

# IoT and CPS Security – Who Cares? We all care ... because our lives are at stake ...

Smart electricity meters can be dangerously insecure (Mar 2017) – Hackers can cause fraud, explosions and house fires.

Hackers could turn your smart meter into a bomb and blow your family to smithereens



# Smart Meter Data Falsification

#### **Organized, Persistent Adversaries:**

- Circumvent cryptographic defense
- Compromise a large # of meters
- Attacks persist and evolve
- Mask easy consistency check
- Knowledge of business and revenue models

#### **Challenges:**

- Consumption exhibits inherent fluctuations
- Distinguishing between legitimate and malicious changes
- Large # of Compromised Nodes with Smaller Margin of False Data
- Various Falsification Types

#### **Attack Models:**

- Additive: Reports greater than actual power consumption
- Deductive: Reports lesser than actual power consumption
- Camouflage: Balance additive & deductive attacks from different meters
- Conflict: Unbalanced additive and deductive attacks from multiple uncoordinated adversaries

## **Proposed Approach**



# Legitimate and Malicious Changes

- Transform the observed data into a Gaussian mixture
- > A light weight statistical indicator for anomaly detection: Ratio of Harmonic Mean (HM) to Arithmetic Mean (AM) of Gaussian mixture



HM vs. AM: Legitimate Data

# **Anomaly Detection**



- A drop in HM to AM ratio is an indication of organized falsification
  - The ratio is
    maintained as
    forgetting and
    cumulative moving
    averages
- Property holds for all attack types and higher fraction of compromised nodes

## **Performance Evaluation**



- Used real data set from
  PECAN Street Project in
  Texas (SmartGridGov)
- Emulated attacks on real data fed to a virtual simulated AMI
- Observed clear difference
  between compromised &
  non-compromised nodes
- Results are better due to robustness of statistical measures in various steps
- Works for isolated attacks

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