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Master Stateawareness Estimator (MSE)



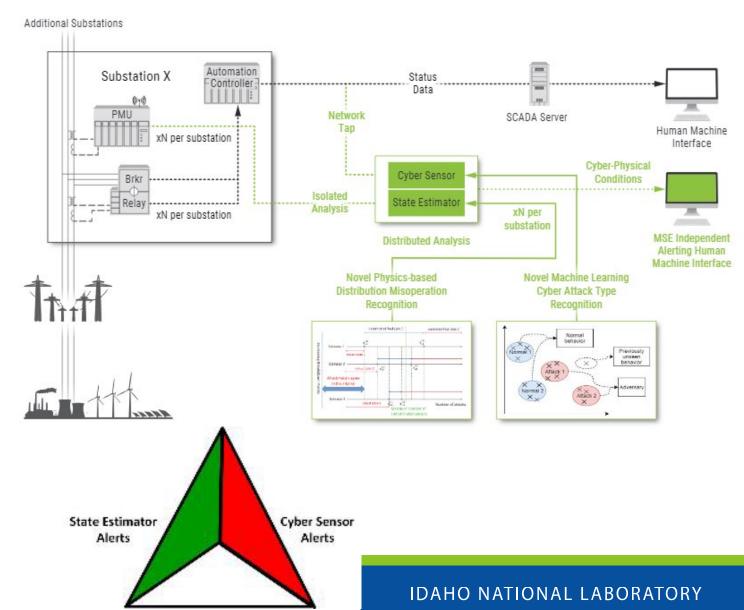
MSE Detailed View

Cyber-Physical Integrated Analysis

- Independently evaluates cyber and physical information, through network and state estimation analyses
- Sits on a network that is out of band from substation
- Network analysis passively monitors isolated network, in addition to substation network, baselining normal traffic
- State estimation analysis collects information out of band from phasor management units (PMUs)

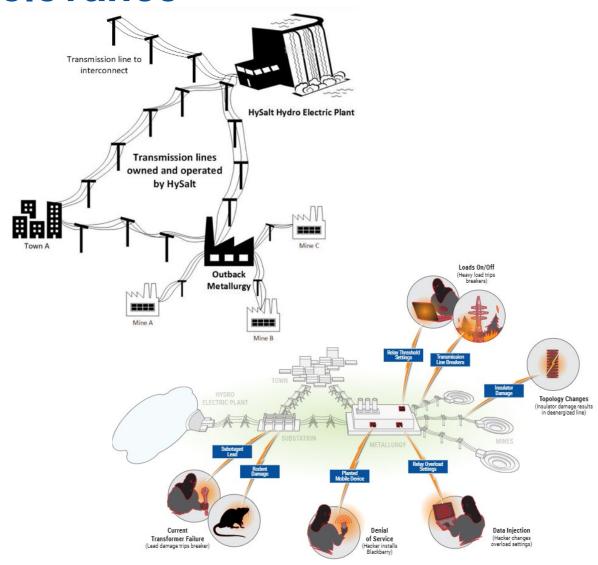
Response

- Informs human machine interface (HMI) of bogus state and root cause of issue
 - The triad flashes red relative to recognized cyber sensor or state estimator alert
 - Prevents operator and device-initiated cascading failures through phased approach



Cyber-Physical Scenario Relevance

- HySalt Energy (HE) is a major power company that works in the generation and transmission across several parts of the national grid.
- As a result of their responsibilities, HE employees have direct access to several critical assets, including protection and control system devices.
- Cyber scenarios could entail a disgruntled employee, such as the engineer who programs their protection coordination devices but is declined continued employment.
- Physical scenarios could entail transmission line faults or nefarious manipulation of a substation equipment. The initiator of the physical scenarios could entail a forest fire near the transmission lines.



Cyber Test Scenarios

Detect data injection attack

- A successful log in to the relay at a level high enough to implement a settings change, change the CT ratio settings, then the MSE will be tested to verify it can sense a settings change.
- A successful test will show that the MSE anomaly sensor detected the settings change.

Detect failed log in attempt

- The anomaly sensor will build a system baseline and understand what 'normal' looks like.
- Once the MSE anomaly detection device is running, a log in with incorrect passwords will be attempted.
- The test will be a success if the anomaly detection device detects the failed log in.

Detect denial of service (DOS) attack

- Once the MSE anomaly detection device is running a DOS test will commence using cyber flooding tools.
- This will overload the communication to and from the protection device, verifying the MSE anomaly sensor is able to detect as a minimum, the creation of an abnormal traffic latency.
- The test will be a success when a latency is noticed by the MSE algorithm. The anomaly
 detections system will also be able to notice a change of network traffic and report an
 error.



Physical Test Scenarios

- Test the accuracy of the MSE estimator to detect emulated false data attack
 - Adjust the current transformer ratio settings on a protective relay device such that it is producing inconsistent measurements.
 - A successful test will be the MSE sending an alert because the relay is consistently sending faulty data, based on the surrounding PMU monitoring devices.
- Test the accuracy of the MSE at tracking system load/generation changes and resulting system state
 - Implement change in load switch load off-line or on-line.
 - The resulting change will cause voltage magnitudes and angle to change as well as power flows.
 - State estimator should correctly track these changes.
- Demonstrate the ability to sense large changes in topology
 - A recloser will be opened, changing system topology from a loop to two radials feeders. The MSE will monitor PMU data. The recloser will be closed to restore a loop.
 - The MSE should see a change in the flow of power above a detection threshold based on the PMU and signal an alert that the topology has changed.



Cyber Scenario Demonstrations (Linked Demonstration Video)



Physical Scenario Demonstrations (Linked Demonstration Video)



