

Can Cyber Attacks Cause a Blackout?

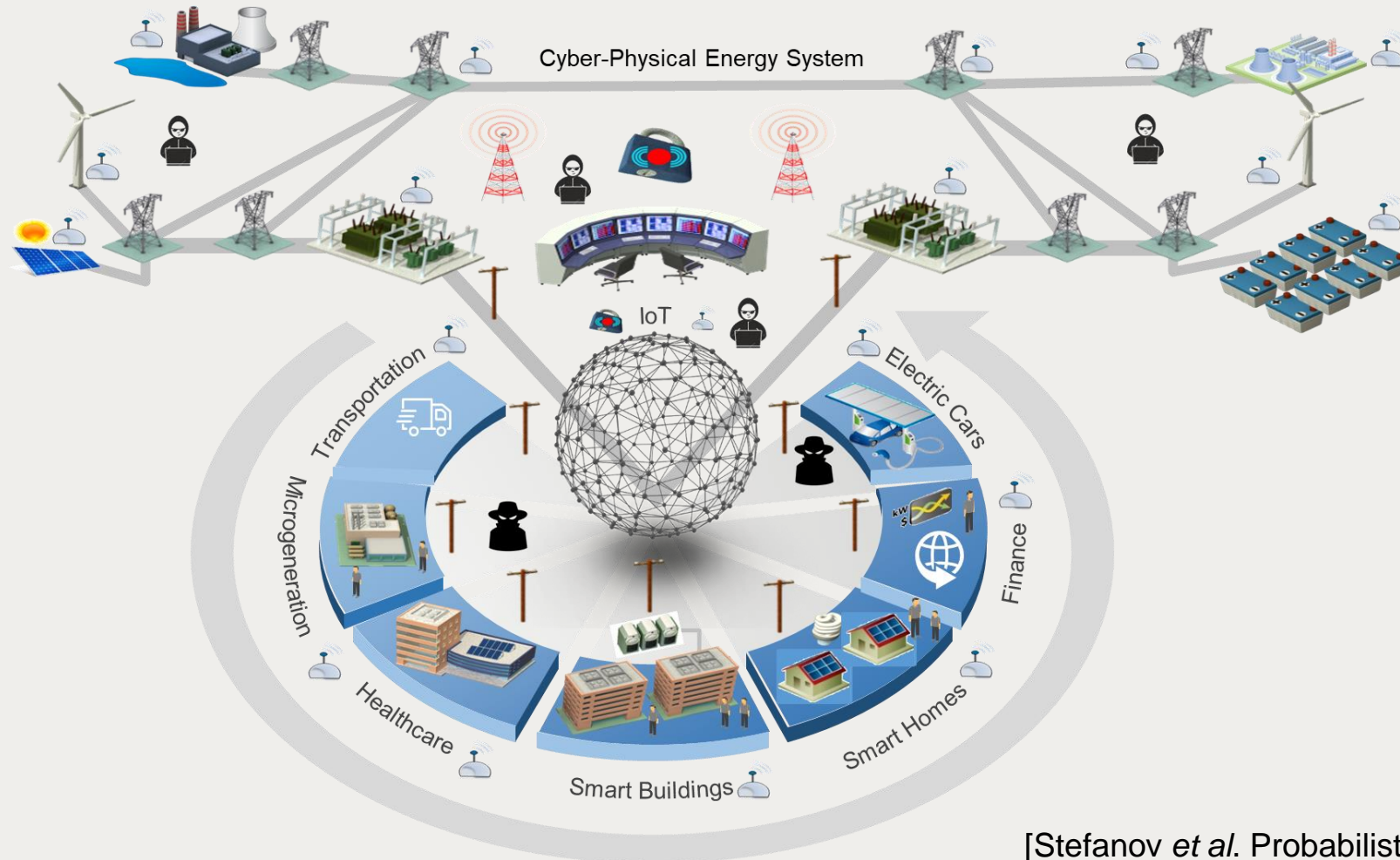
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Assistant Professor, TU Delft



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For power system expertise

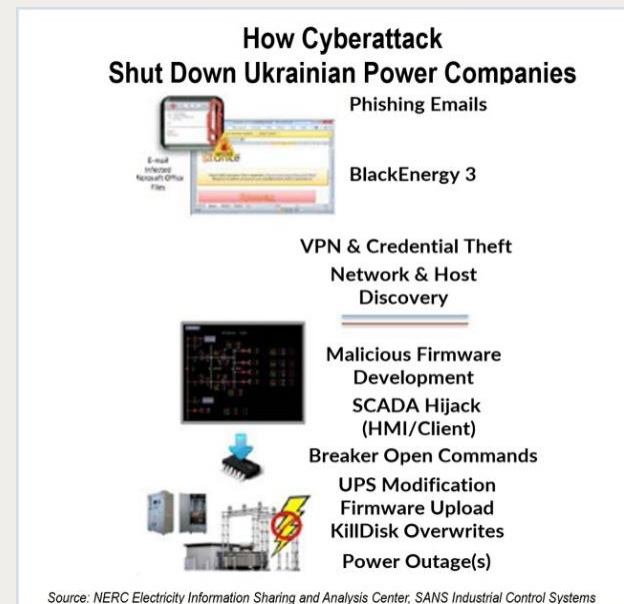
Cyber Security for Power Grids



[Stefanov *et al.* Probabilistic Reliability Analysis of Power Systems, Springer, 2020]

Are Cyber Attacks a Real Threat?

- Cyber attack on the power grid in Ukraine (December 23, 2015)
 - Attackers intruded into IT and SCADA of three DSOs
 - Seven 110 kV and twenty three 35 kV substations disconnected from power grid for 3 hours
 - Cyber attack resulted in power outages that affected 225,000 customers



[Lee et al. Analysis of the Cyber Attack on the Ukrainian Power Grid, E-ISAC ICS SANS, 2016]

Are Cyber Attacks a Real Threat?

- Video of cyber attack on power grid in Ukraine (December 23, 2015)
- Source: WIRED
- Link: <https://www.wired.com/story/video-hackers-take-over-power-grid-computer-mouse/>

Are Cyber Attacks a Real Threat?

The New York Times

U.S. Escalates Online Attacks on Russia's Power Grid

“Advocates of the more aggressive strategy said it was long overdue, after years of public *warnings from the Department of Homeland Security and the F.B.I. that Russia has inserted malware that could sabotage American power plants*, oil and gas pipelines, or water supplies in any future conflict with the United States.” (Source: The New York Times, June 15, 2019)

“But now the *American strategy has shifted more toward offense*, officials say, *with the placement of potentially crippling malware inside the Russian system* at a depth and with an aggressiveness that had never been tried before. It is intended partly as a warning, and partly to be poised *to conduct cyberstrikes if a major conflict broke out between Washington and Moscow.*” (Source: The New York Times)

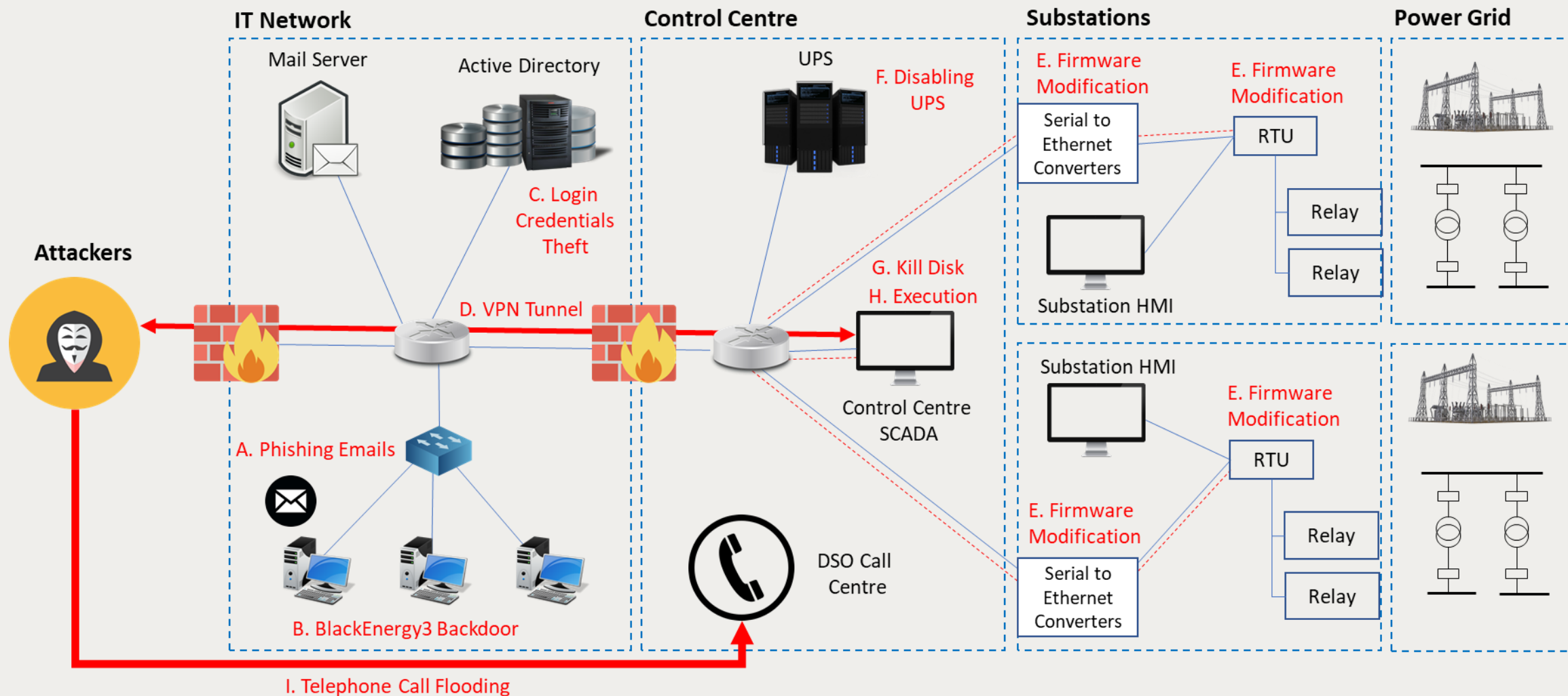


“A heating power plant in Moscow. Officials described the move into Russia's grid and other targets as a classified companion to more publicly discussed action directed at Moscow's disinformation and hacking units around the 2018 midterm elections.” (Source: The New York Times)

Can Cyber Attacks Cause a European Blackout?

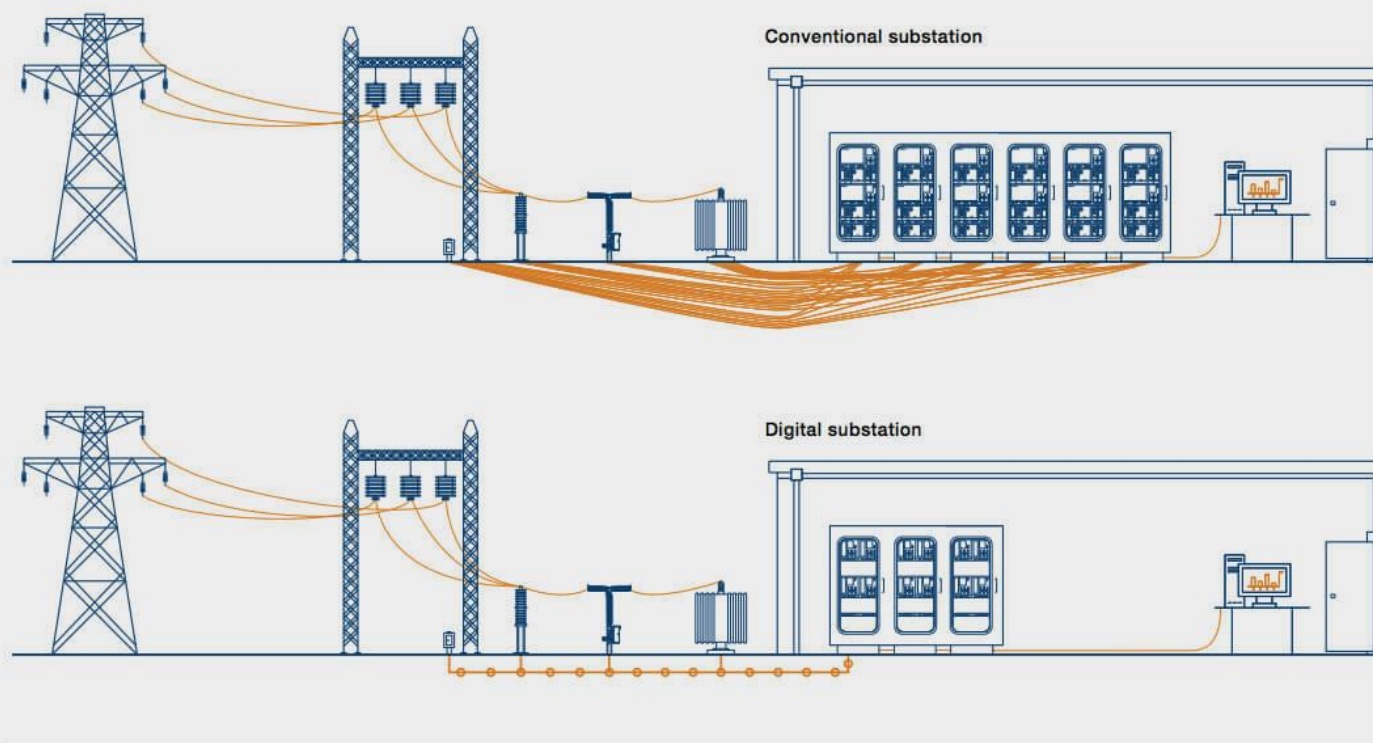


Cyber Attacks on DSO Control Centres in Ukraine 2015



Digital Substations & IEC 61850 Standard

Digital substations replace many point-to-point copper cables with a single fiber-optic process bus.



*The digital process bus is managed by the IEC 61850-2 subsection of the standard for digital substation communication. It underpins the true digital substation and requires a new approach to substation architecture, design and construction.

Source: ABB, IEC 61850 in Digital Substation and Cyber security

IEC 61850 protocols

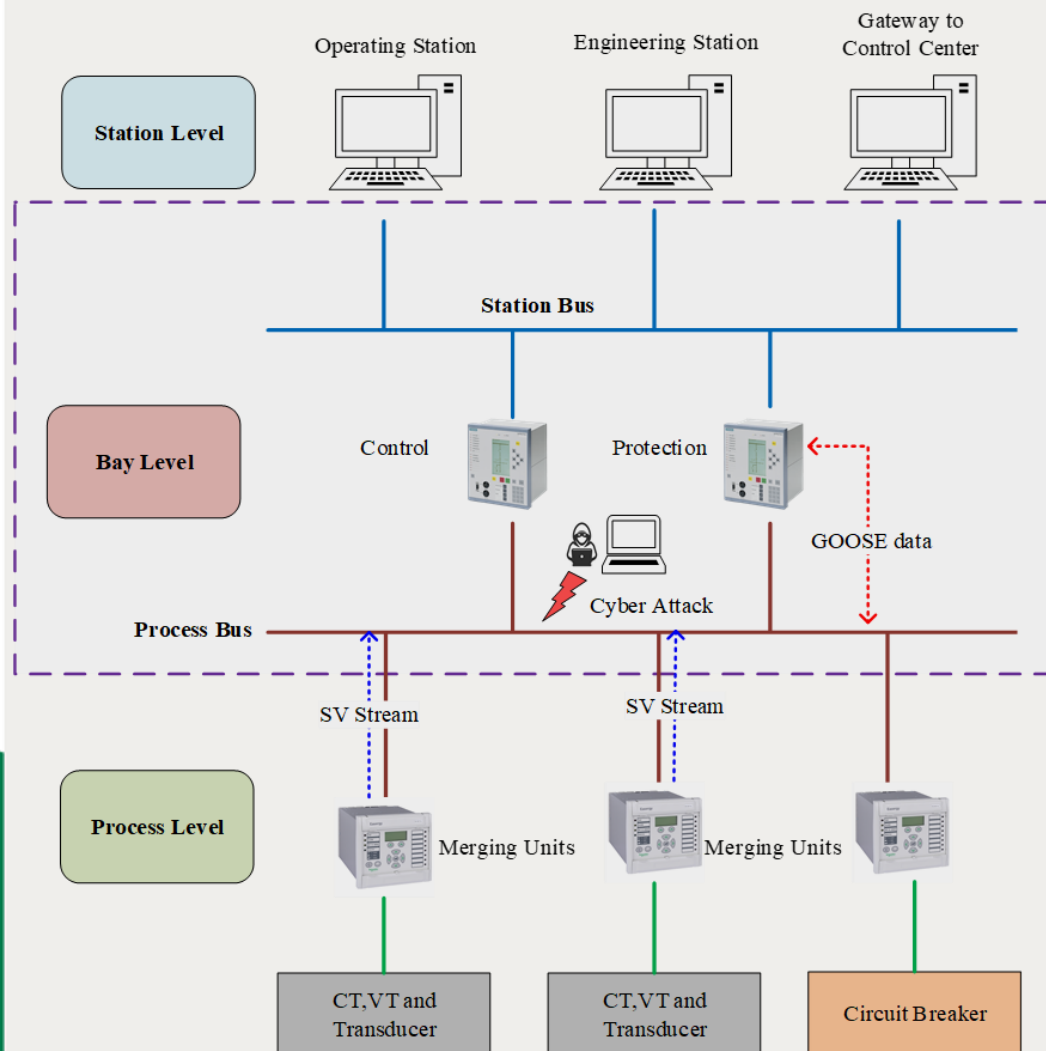
- Generic Object-Oriented Substation Event (GOOSE)
- Sampled Values (SV)
- Manufacturing Messaging Service (MMS)

IEC 61850 cyber threats

- GOOSE and SV susceptible to spoofing and man-in-the-middle attacks
- MMS susceptible to session hijacking, replay, and packet sniffing and spoofing attacks

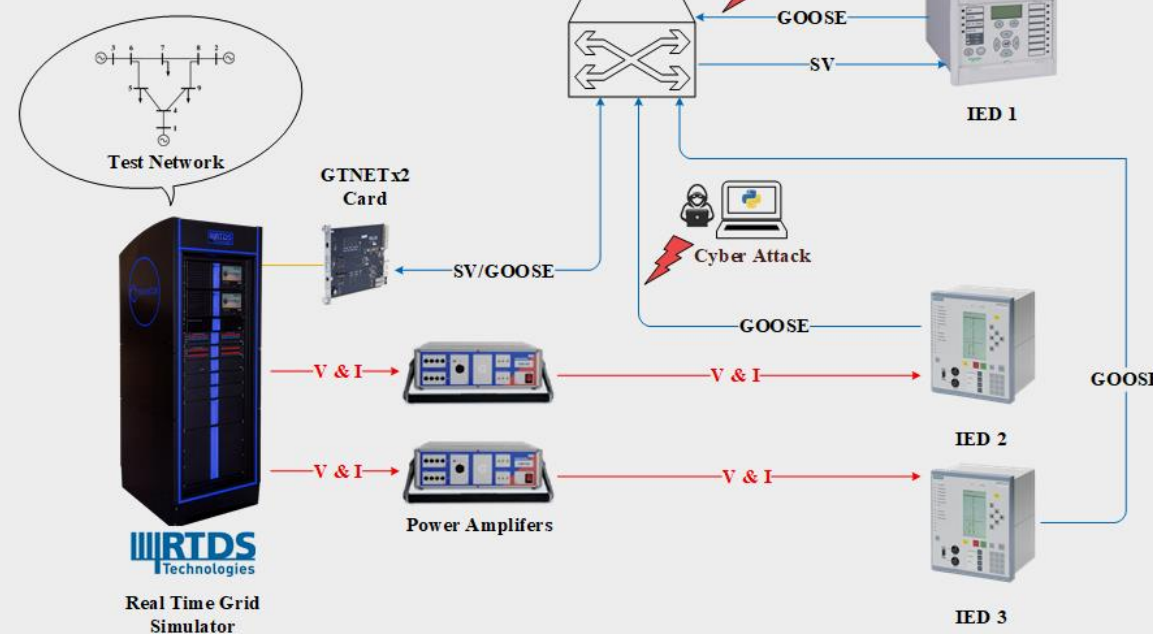
IEC 62351-6 standard developed to secure IEC 61850 protocols

Cyber Attacks on IEC 61850 in Digital Substations



TU Delft

— Data Link (Ethernet)
 — Electrical Signals
 — Optical Fibre



Cyber Attacks on IEC 61850 in Digital Substations

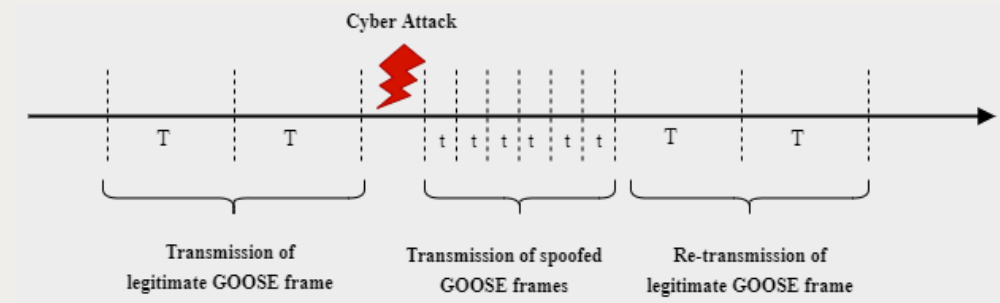
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Pseudocode: Injection of spoofed IEC 61850 traffic
Monitor network interface;
Filter packet based on type 0x88b8 (GOOSE);
Filter packet based on type 0x88ba (SV);
Capture filtered packets as p_cap;
i= 0, n= number of p_cap;
src = source MAC address;
dst = destination MAC address;
while (i < n) do
    p_spoof = Get and modify payload of p_cap;
    Send packet (src, dst, VLAN, p_spoof);
    i++;
end
  
```

Result of spoofing cyber attacks on IEC 61850 protocols

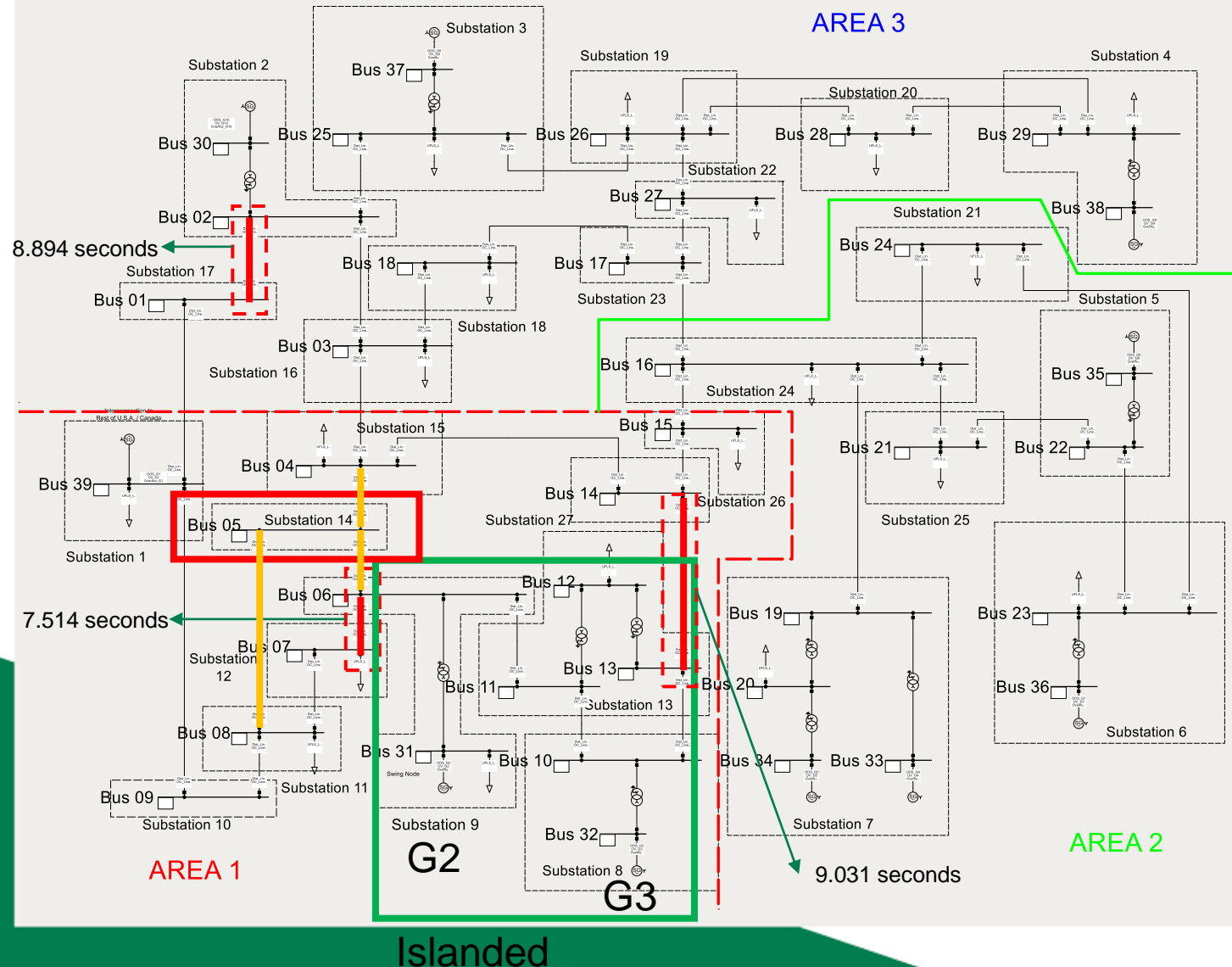
- GOOSE: opens circuit breakers
- GOOSE: disables interlocking and opens disconnectors on load, leading to a fault
- SV: fabricates abnormal conditions for voltage, frequency and ROCOF, leading to protection tripping
- SV: blocks protection relays

Cyber attacks on GOOSE



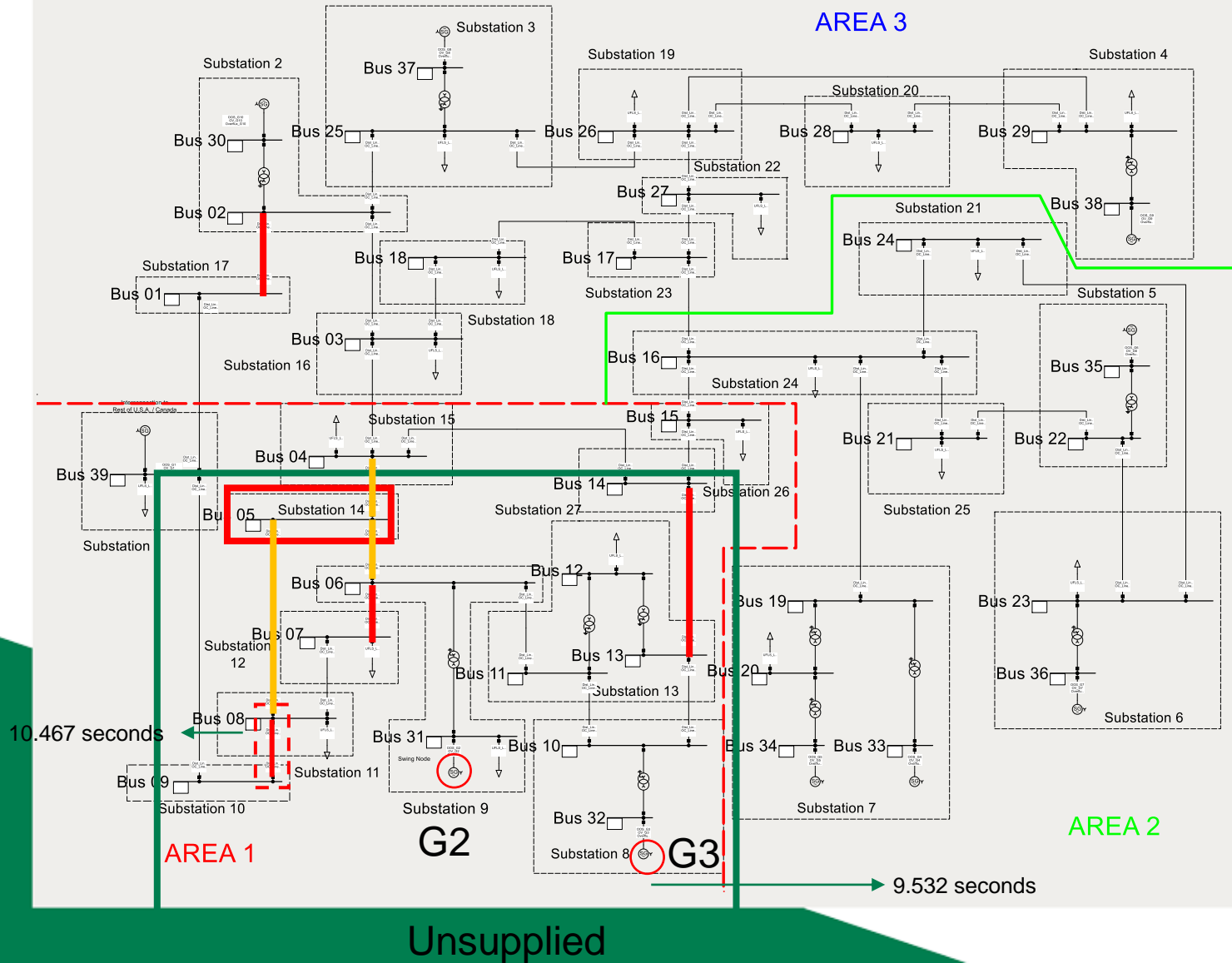
Normal operation GOOSE frame	Cyber attack: False GOOSE frame
gocbRef: P446_SVSystem/LLN0\$GO\$gcb01	gocbRef: P446_SVSystem/LLN0\$GO\$gcb01
timeAllowedtoLive: 2001	timeAllowedtoLive: 5
t: Mar 28, 1994 03:42:25.531999945 UTC	t: Mar 20, 1994 22:04:09.076999962 UTC
stNum: 95	stNum: 99
sqNum: 80850	sqNum: 0
numDatSetEntries: 10	numDatSetEntries: 10
allData: 10 items	allData: 10 items
Data: boolean (3)	Data: boolean (3)
boolean: False	boolean: True

IEEE 39-Bus System: Coordinated GOOSE Attack on 2 Substations

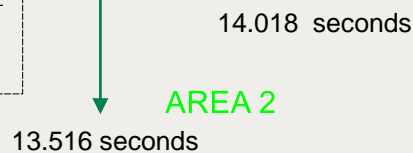


- Cyber attack on substation 14
- Lines 05-06, 05-08 and 04-05 maliciously disconnected by spoofed IEC 61850 GOOSE
- Multiple lines tripped due to distance protection
 - Distance relay confuses heavy loading, coupled with low system voltages for uncleared zone 3 fault as the impedance enters the third zone of protection
 - Observed in real-world cascading failures and blackouts: USA-Canada 2003, Turkey 2015
- Generators G2 and G3 form an island

IEEE 39-Bus System: Coordinated GOOSE Attack on 2 Substations

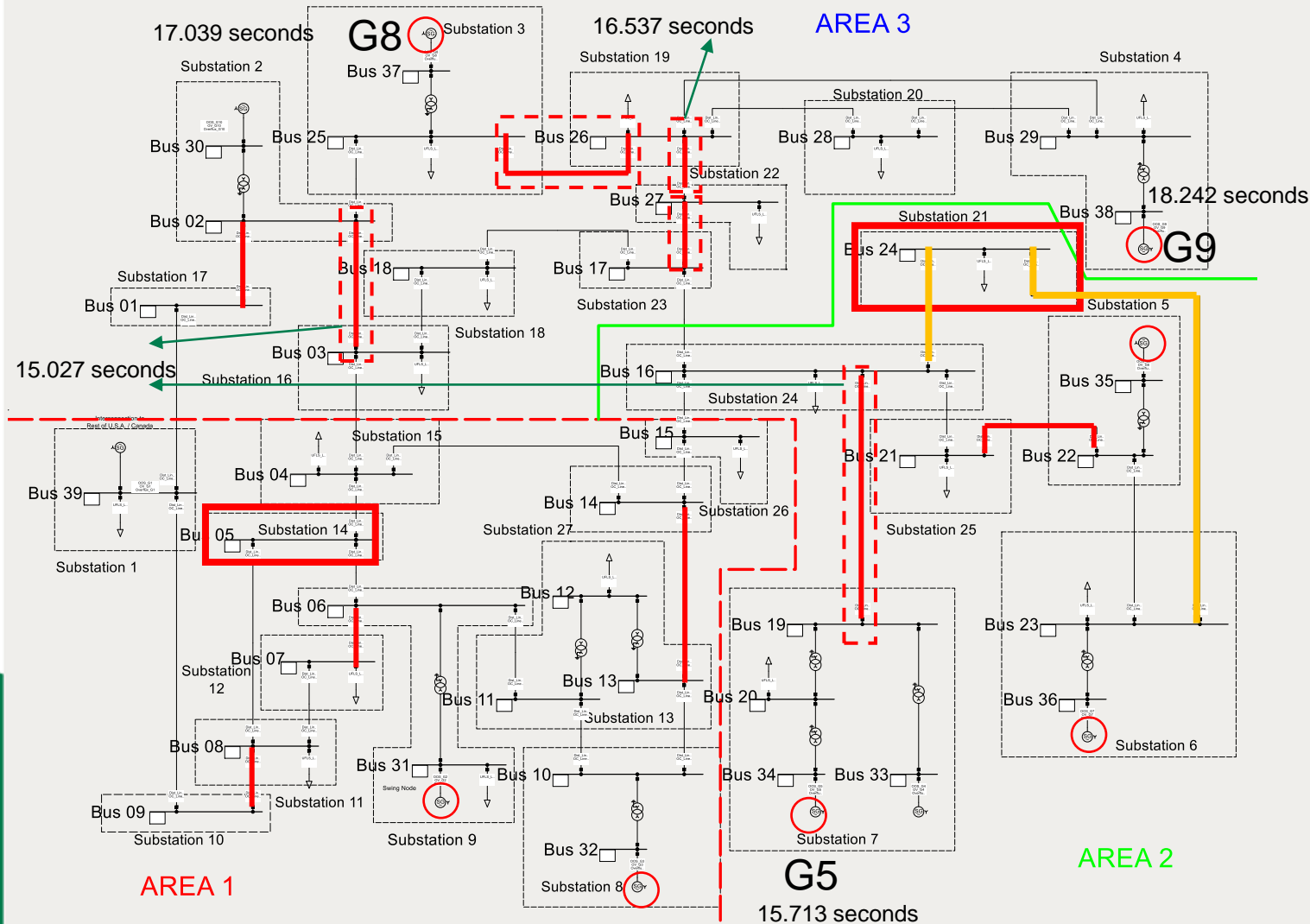


- Generators G2 and G3 trip due to ROCOF protection
- Line 08-09 trips on distance protection
- Area 1 is unsupplied



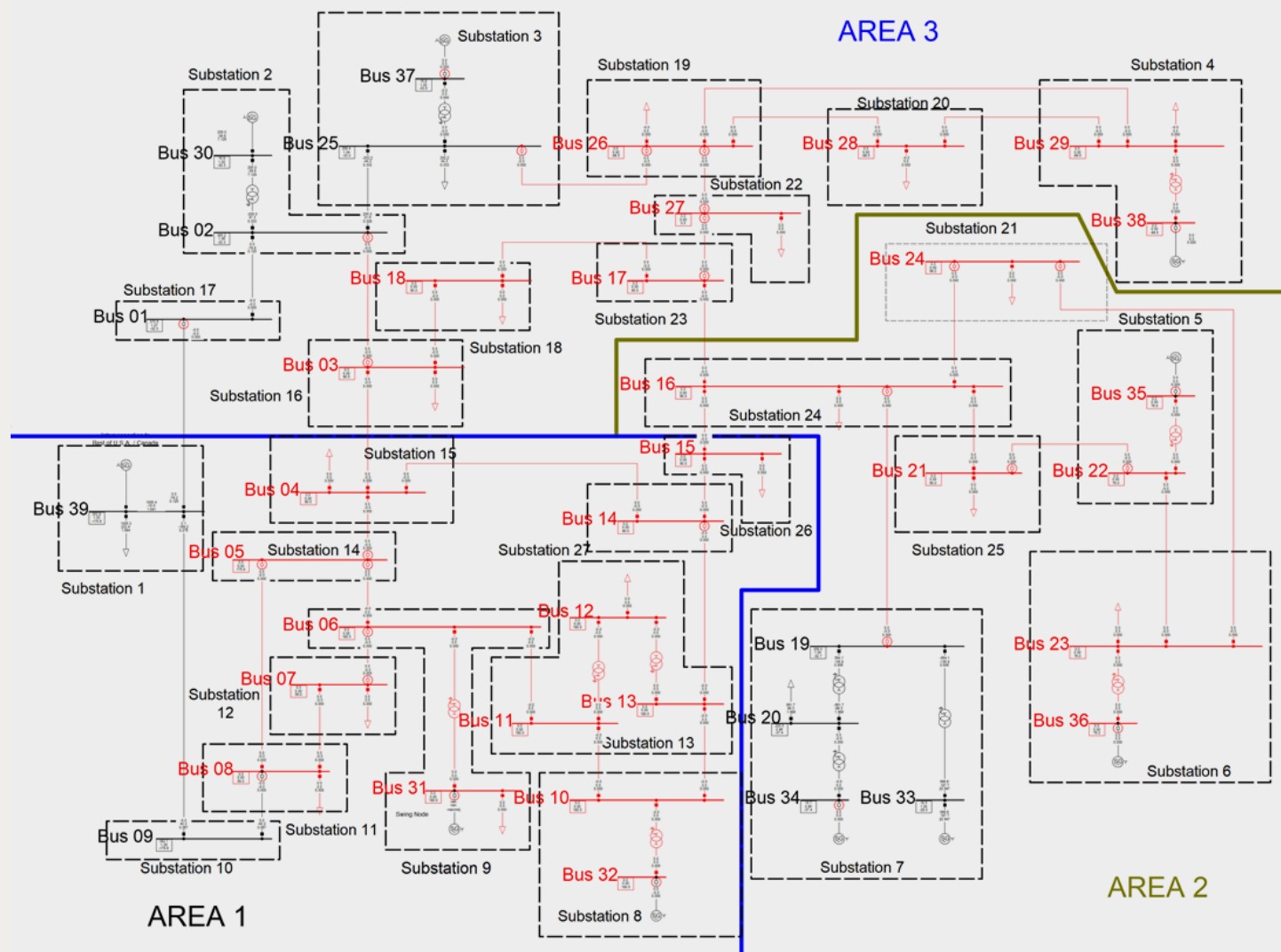
- Cyber attack on substation 21
- Lines 16-24 and 23-24 maliciously disconnected by spoofed IEC 61850 GOOSE
- Distance relay trips line 21-22
- Generators G6 and G7 form an island, and they trip due to ROCOF

IEEE 39-Bus System: Coordinated GOOSE Attack on 2 Substations

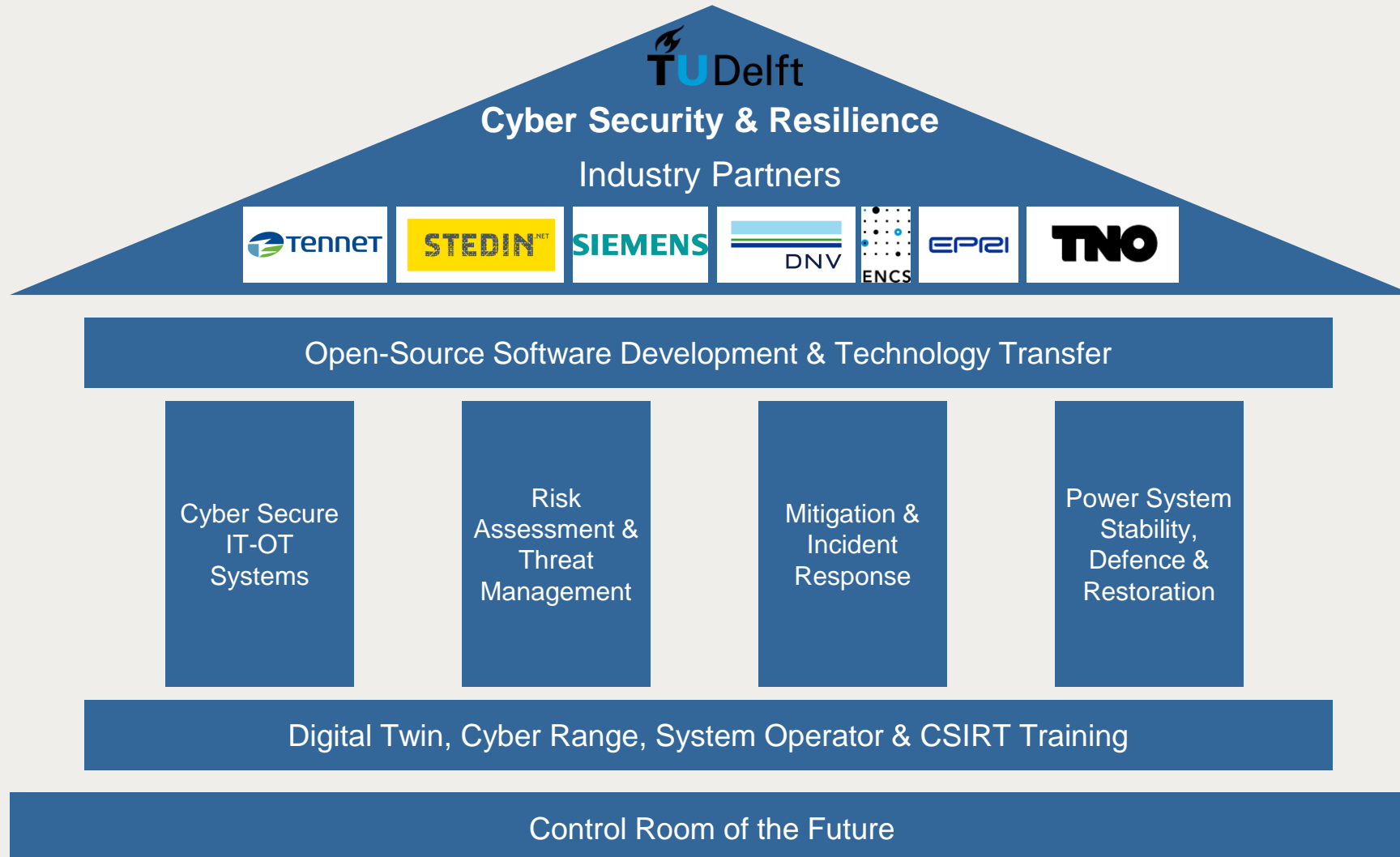


- Lines 02-03 and 16-19 trip due to distance protection
- Generator G5 disconnects due to ROCOF
- Lines 17-27, 25-26, and 26-27 trip due to distance protection
- Generators G8 and G9 disconnect due to ROCOF

GOOSE Cyber Attacks on Two Substations Cause a Blackout



Cyber Security & Resilience Research Programme at TU Delft



Control Room of the Future at TU Delft



Thank You



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Cyber Resilient Power Grids ([LinkedIn](#))

Control Room of the Future ([LinkedIn](#))

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