

# On the Security of Distributed Power System State Estimation under Targeted Attacks

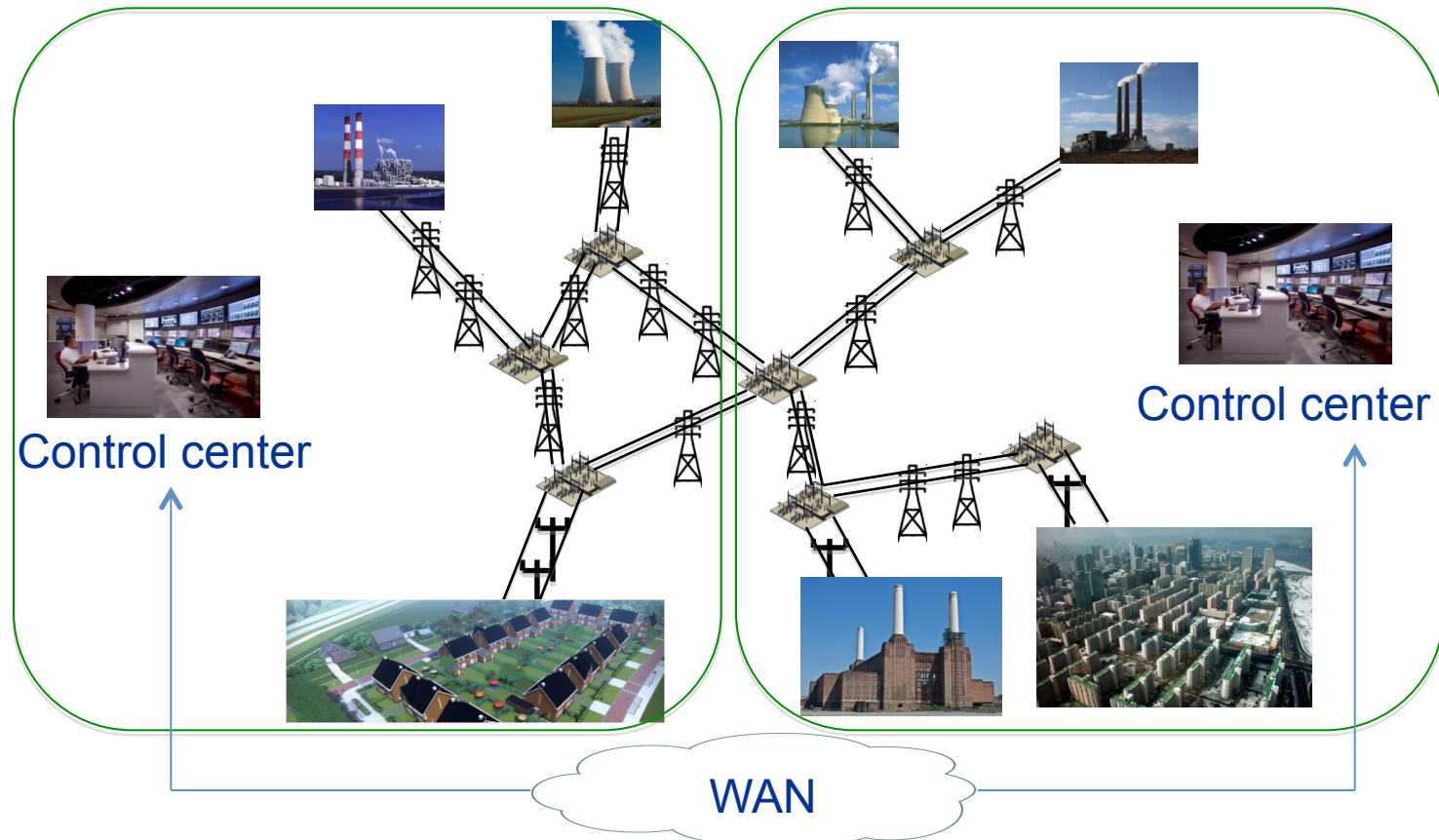
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# Power System Supervision and Control

- ❑ Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
- ❑ Energy Management System (EMS)
  - State Estimation (SE) – a core EMS component
- ❑ Distributed Supervision and Control
  - Cooperation between operators; ICCP



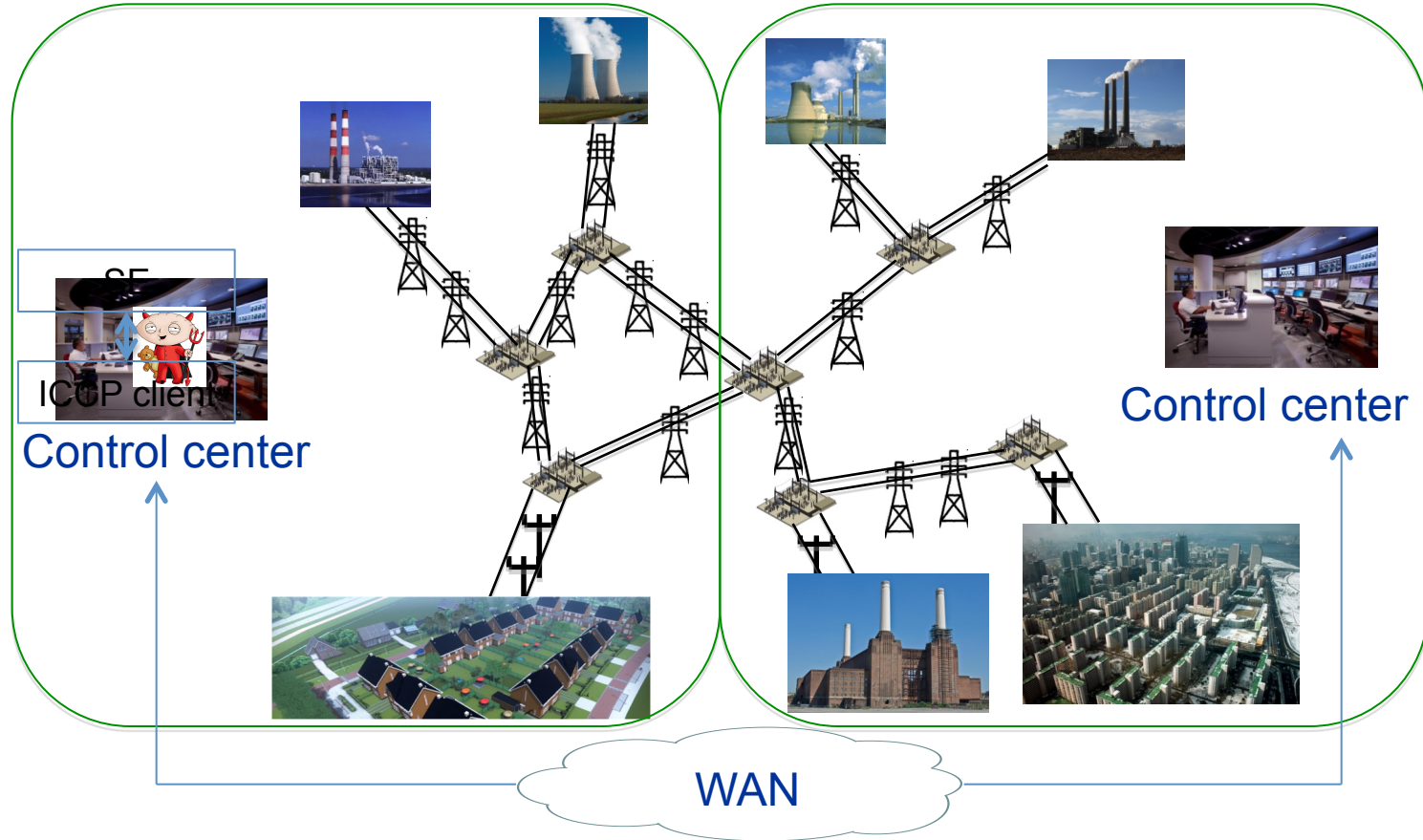
# Distributed State Estimation (DSE)

- ❑ State Estimate of the Entire Interconnected System
  - Local state estimation + synchronization
- ❑ Security of Distributed State Estimation
  - Violation of the integrity of exchanged data
  - Stuxnet, Flame

Can the attack affect the DSE?

Detection?

Mitigation?



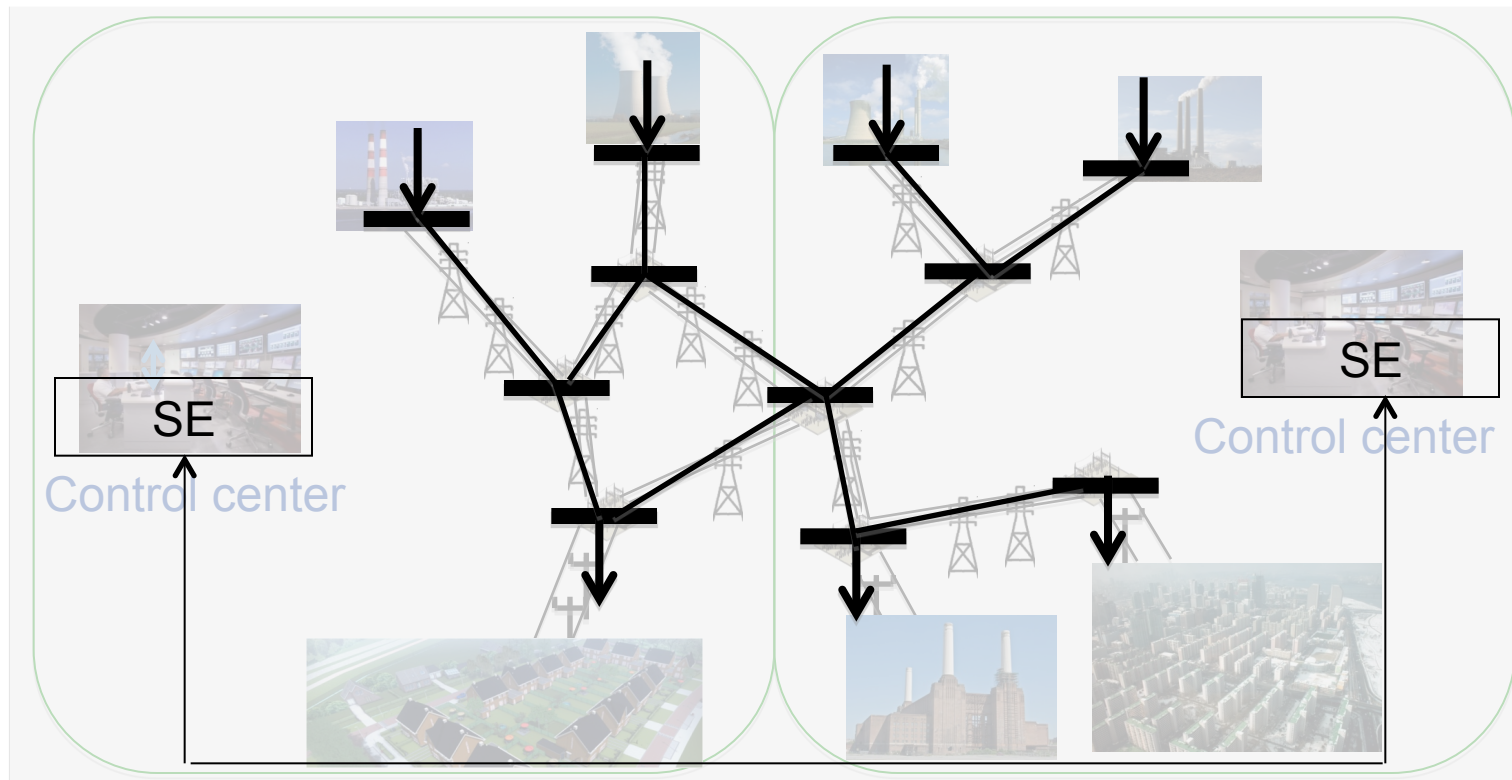
# Outline

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- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ System Model
- ❑ Attack Model and Strategies
- ❑ Attack Impact
- ❑ Detection and Mitigation
- ❑ Conclusion

# System Model

- ❑ Transmission Network: buses and branches
  - Power injections and power flows  $P = [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_M]^T$
- ❑ Measurements:  $z = [z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M]^T$ ,  $z_i = P_i + e_i$
- ❑ State Vector  $x$ : bus voltage angles and magnitudes
  - $P = f(x^*)$ ,  $x^*$ : actual state of the system



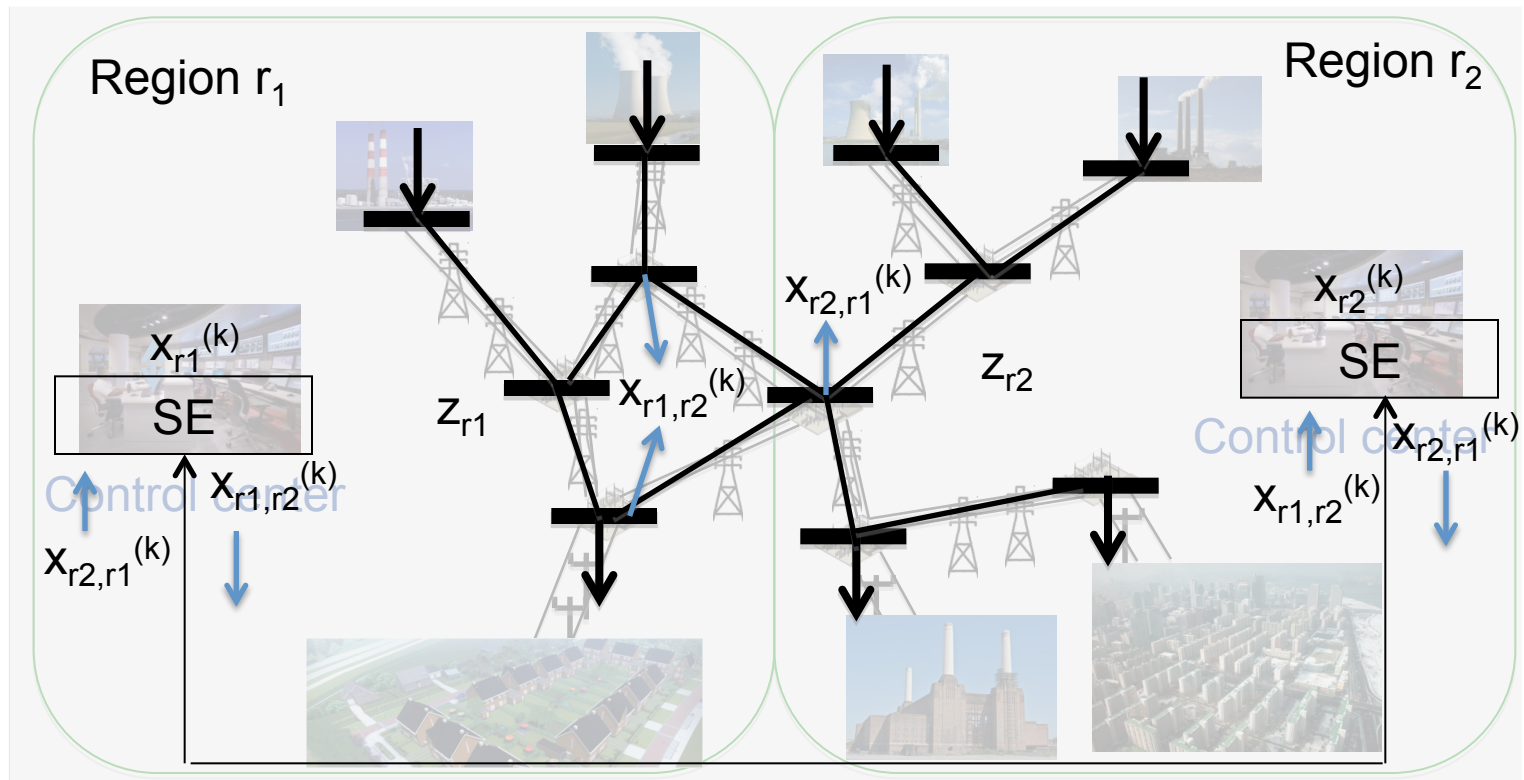
# System Model

## □ State Estimation

- Find  $x^*$ ; Weighted Least Square estimation
- Gauss-Newton algorithm:  $x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \underbrace{[H^{(k)T} W^{-1} H^{(k)}]^{-1} H^{(k)T} W^{-1} [z - f(x^{(k)})]}_{\Delta x^{(k)}}$

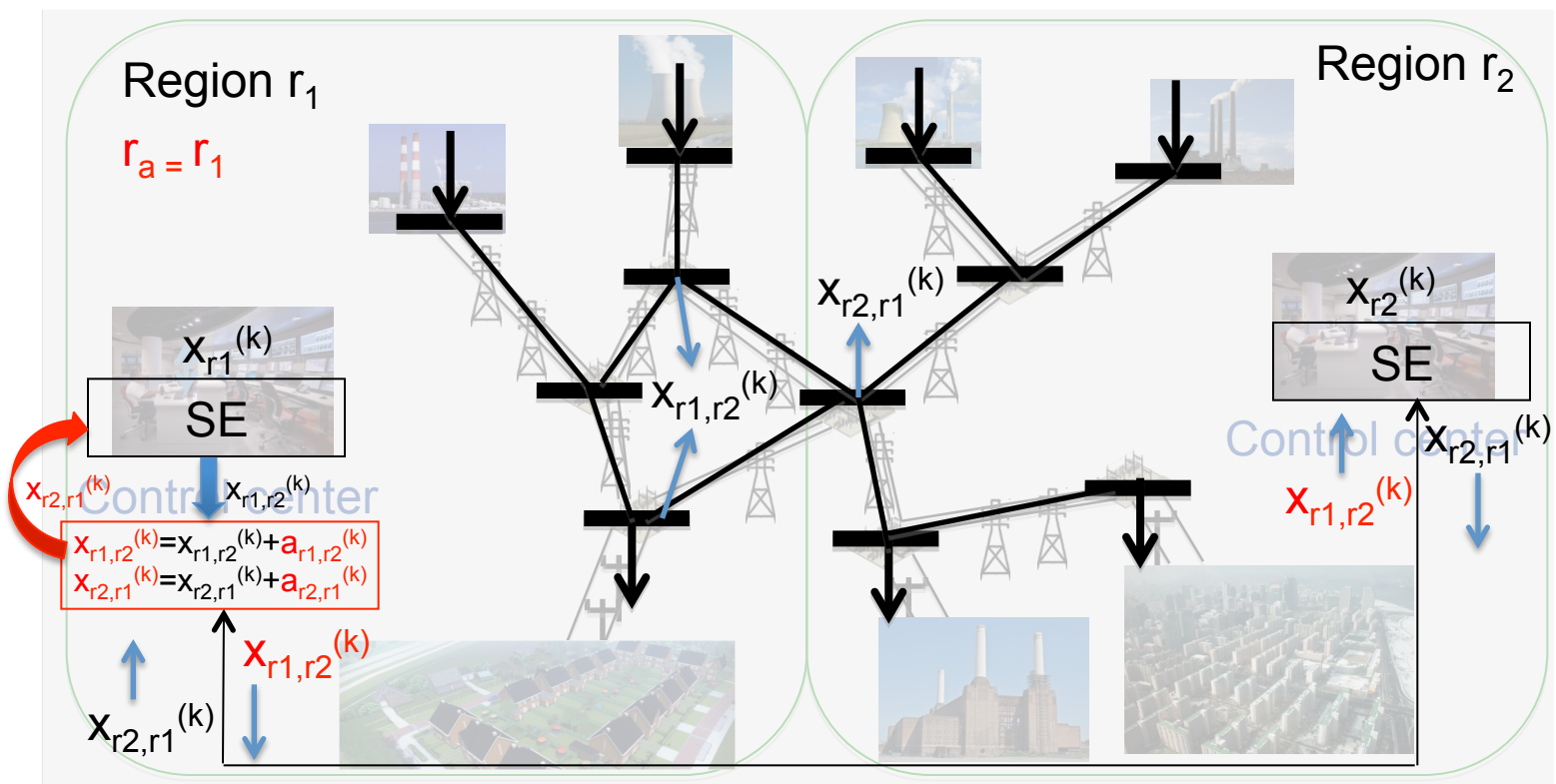
## □ Distributed State Estimation

- Local measurements  $z_r$ ; find  $x_r^*$ ; send  $x_{r,r'}^{(k)}$ , use  $x_{r',r}^{(k)}$  ( $x_{b,r'}^{(k)}$ ) in  $k+1$



# Attack Model

- Attacked region  $r_a$  ; attack vector  $a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}$  ( $a_{b,r_a}^{(k)}$ ) , attack size  $\|a_{b,r_a}^{(k)}\|_2$
  - Iterations under attack:  $x_r^{(k+1)} = x_r^{(k)} + \Delta\tilde{x}_r^{(k)} \neq x_r^{(k)} + \Delta x_r^{(k)}$
  - Attacker's objective:  $\max_{a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}, k=1, \dots} c$  s.t.  $\|a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}\|_2 < \beta$
- $\max_{a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}, k=1, \dots} \|\Delta\tilde{x}_r^{(k)}\|_2$  s.t.  $\|a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}\|_2 < \beta$





# Attack Strategies

## □ First Singular Vector (FSV)

$$\Delta \tilde{x}_r^{(k)} = \Delta x_r^{(k)} - \underbrace{[H^{(k)T} W^{-1} H^{(k)}]^{-1} H^{(k)T} W^{-1} H_b^{(k)}}_A a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}$$

$a_{r,r_a}^{(k)} = u_1$ , first singular vector of the matrix  $A$

- Required knowledge of the system model (matrix  $H$ )
- Required knowledge of power flows/injections (  $\text{sign}(a_{r,r_a}^{(k)})$  )

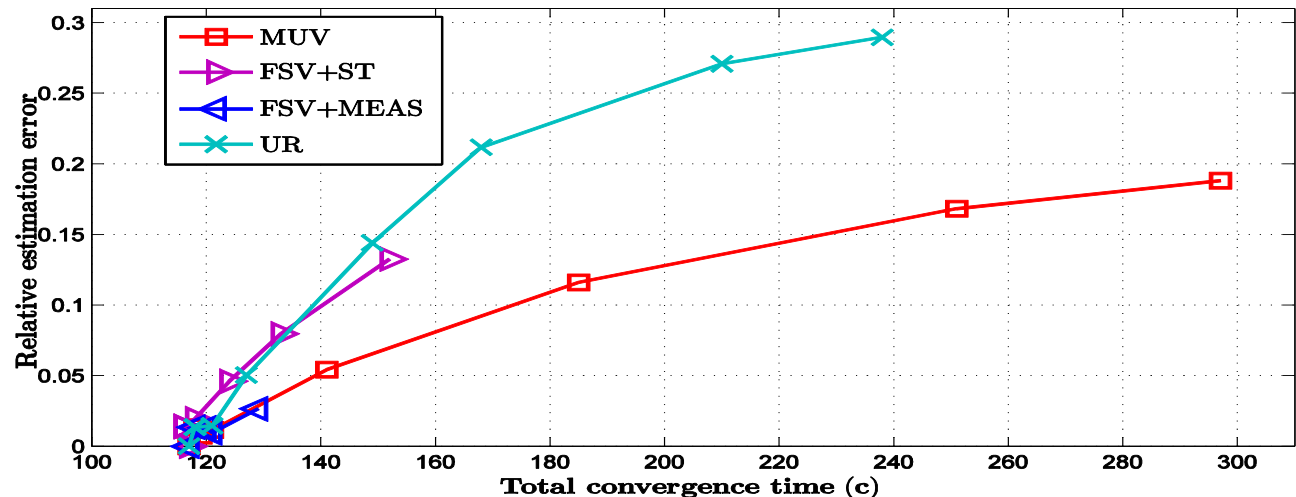
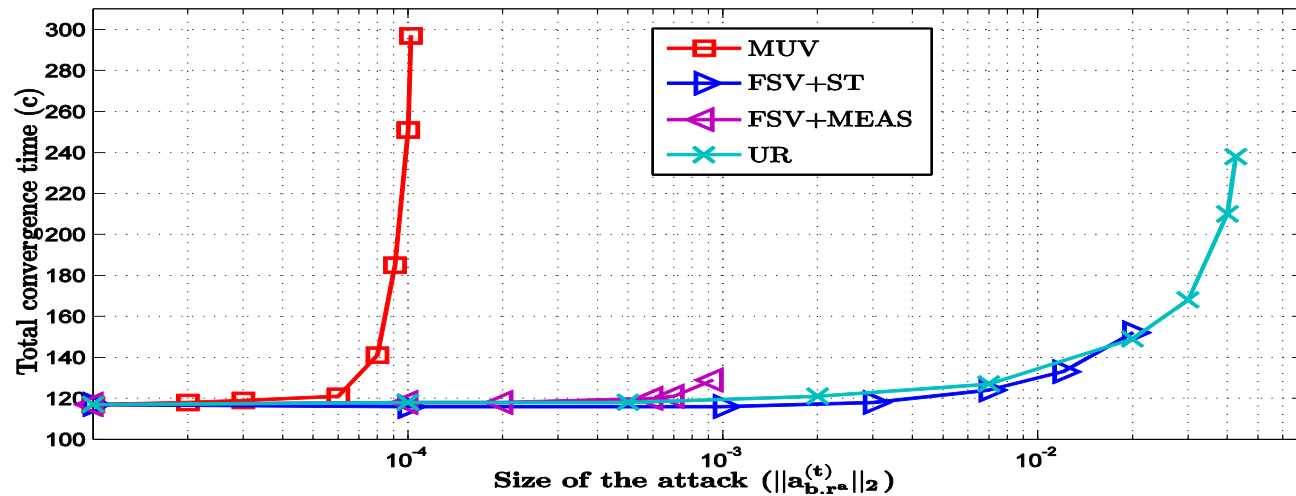
## □ Other Strategies

- Maximal Update Vector attack (MUV)
- Uniform Rotation Attack
- A couple more...

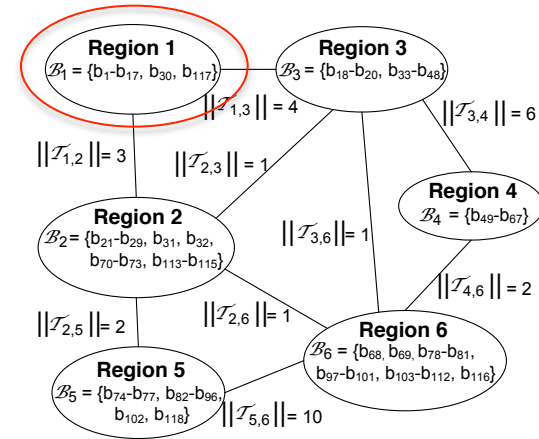
$$\max_{a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}, k=1,\dots} \|\Delta \tilde{x}_r^{(k)}\|_2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|a_{r,r_a}^{(k)}\|_2 < \beta$$



# Attack Impact

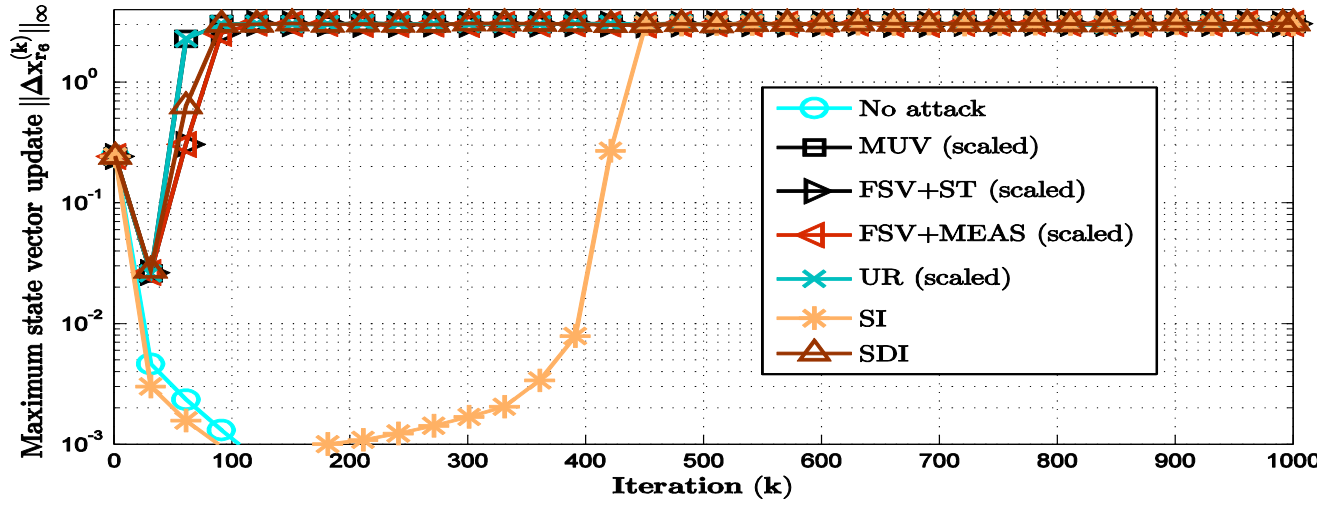
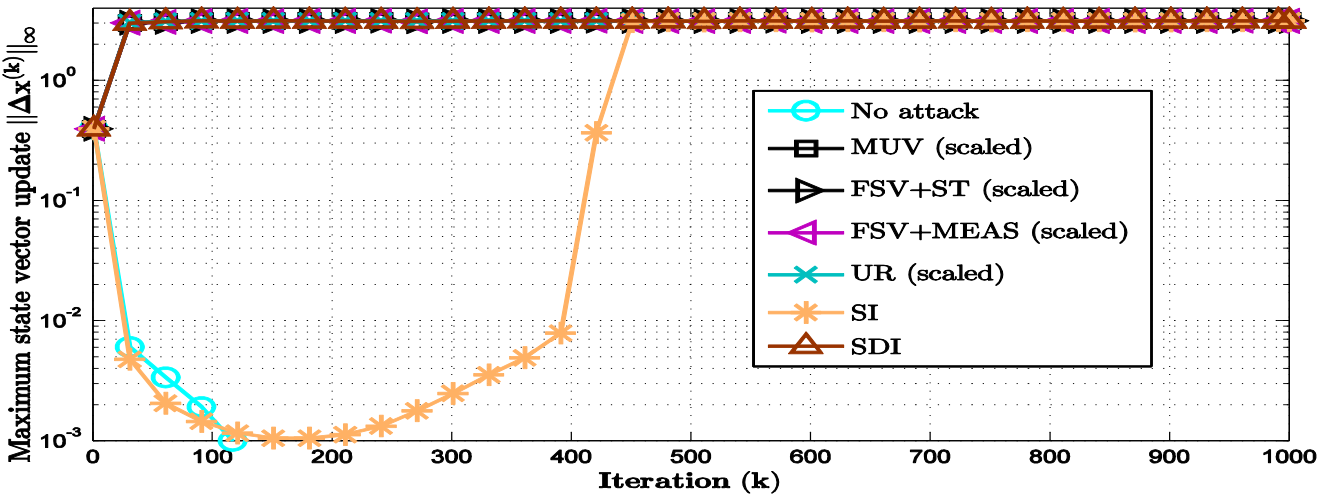


## IEEE 118, 6 regions

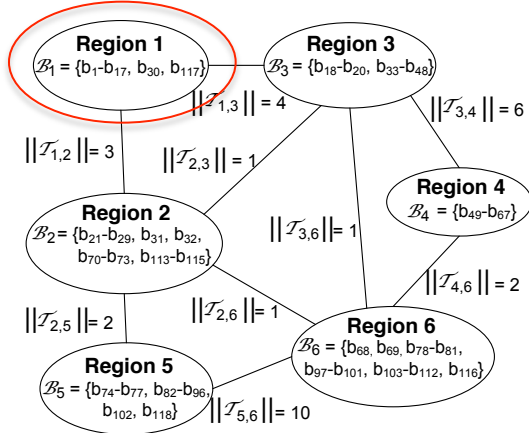


- ❑ Attack may significantly increase  $c$  and introduce high errors
- ❑ Attacks can prevent the convergence of DSE
- ❑ Protect  $z$

# Attack Impact



## IEEE 118, 6 regions



☐ All regions affected

# Detection and Mitigation

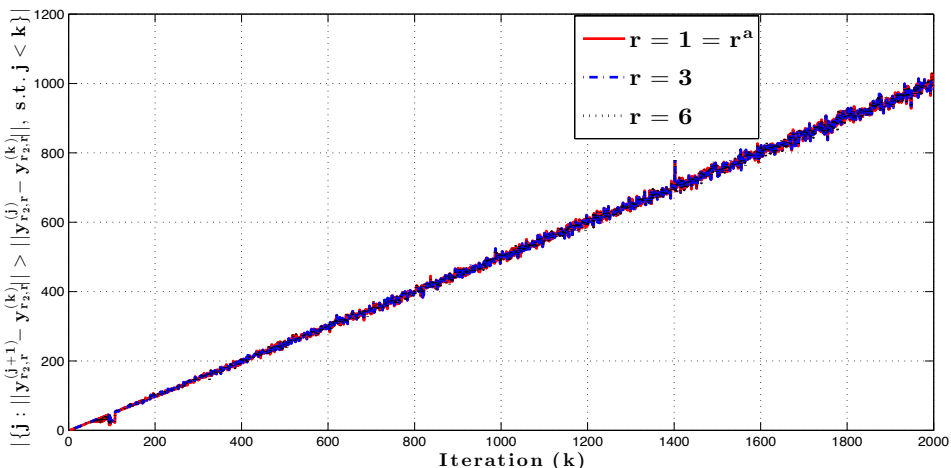
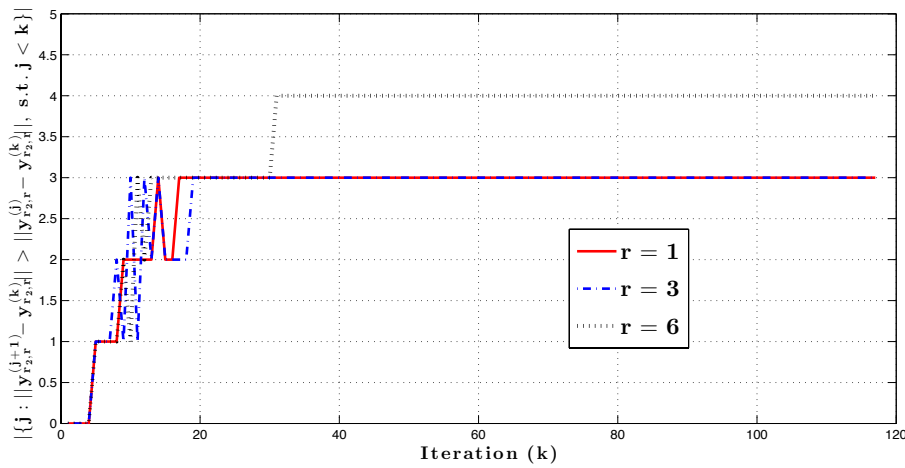
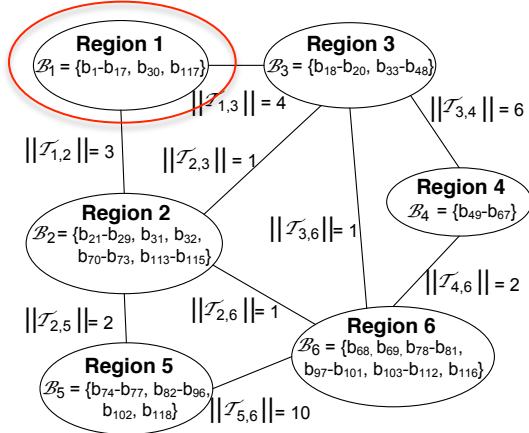
## Evolution of the state vector

- $x^{(k+1)} = g(x^{(k)})$ , when converged  $x^{(k+1)} \approx g(x^{(k+1)})$
- If  $\|g(x) - x^*\|_\infty \leq \|x - x^*\|_\infty$  ( $\forall x, \forall x^*$ ), then  $x(k) \rightarrow$  to a  $x^*$

## Detection based on the number of outliers

- $\|x^{(k'+1)} - x^{(k)}\|_\infty \leq \|x^{(k')} - x^{(k)}\|_\infty$  for large  $k$

IEEE 118, 6 regions



## The attack can be detected

## Mitigation: perform independent SE

# Conclusion

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- ❑ Vulnerability of the DSE to attacks against exchanged data
  
- ❑ Multiple attack strategies
  - Even just one compromised CC can significantly disturb the DSE
  - Important to protect the confidentiality of measurements
  
- ❑ Detection and mitigation
  - Detection possible based on the number of outliers
  - A simple mitigation scheme
  
- ❑ *Localization and an improved mitigation scheme*

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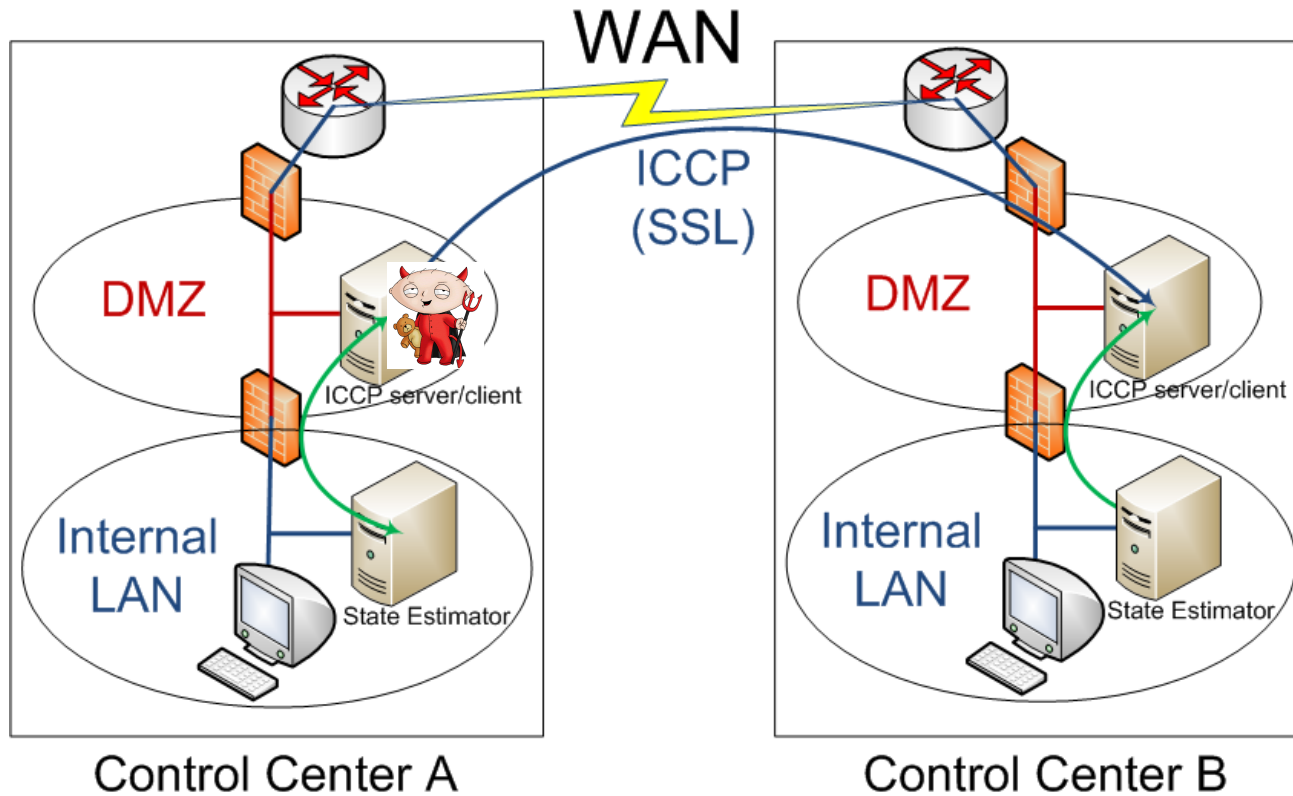
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# ICCP

- ICCP servers/clients are often in Demilitarized Zones (DMZ)



- Attacker corrupts ICCP server/client to modify the exchanged data