Smart Grid Security—Attack and Defense Strategems

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# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

# Smart Grid Attacks

## False Data Injection

In our first attack, we look both conceptual research and current impacts in violations of integrity. Integrity is defined as the manipulation of data either by a malicious adversary or an error-producing source that compromises the authenticity of information that can be gained from the data. In networks protocol design, some protocols use checksums or error correction codes in order to prevent or fix integrity violations. Unfortunately, only one power substation protocol, DNP3, gives any kind of integrity checking with checksums [DNP3 Primer], but DNP3 is not as widespread as other, more insecure protocols like BACnet or Modbus. Today, most power substation setups utilize these insecure protocols as minimal as possible and only in machine-to-machine networks.

However, the Smart Grid aims to ubiquitous and secure across its realms. Therefore, new problems arise while implementing past-day solutions. An adversary might not have access to all parts of the Smart Grid, he or she can attack either at the top at the power generation realm or at the bottom at the distribution, end user, or service provider. Therefore, making use of either the top or bottom might compromise the other. By injecting integrity violations, the adversary can push incorrect data that will affect operations and lead to issues in power delivery service.

### Integrity violation via calculations

With respect to integrity violations, Mrabet et al. [Mrabet] describe the *false data injection attack*. In the scope of the Smart Grid, false data injection is typically implemented at the bottom realms of power distribution, end user networks, and the service provider. By influencing the calculations on the metrics of power consumption, an adversary violates the integrity of the data and ensures a false result once the metrics reach to the SCADA core. Specifically, Liu et al. [Liu et al.] give the calculation of state estimation as describe by the linear regression model:

By impacting values in z to find an attack vector, the estimation function H can be altered and produce a false result of the estimate. Liu et al. also debunk previously stated beliefs that an attacker would need a substantial probability to find an attack vector to compromise the network. In the experimental evaluation, the attacker only needs a 20 percent chance of random false data injections before the attack vector is found. A sample setup of this attack can be modeled by an attacker having access to a variety of RTUs or parts of the AMI such as a smart meter for a house. The formation of the state estimation for Smart Grids is primarily used as the basis for modeling an Intrusion-Based Detection System (IDS).

### Integrity violation via hardware

Along with the manipulation of data via software inferred calculation, an integrity violation with easy accessibility to the attacker is found in the smart meter devices themselves as a part of the Smart Grid. An article written by reporter Brian Krebs informs of widespread hacking of smart meter devices in Puerto Rico [Krebs]. Puerto Rico is among one of many locations around the world that have implemented smart meter infrastructure due to natural disasters destroying the infrastructure. In Puerto Rico, some citizens have modified their smart meters to cut off metrics being sent back to the public power utility, PREPA. As a result, the FBI claims 400 million US dollars will be lost in the long term.

Halim et al. [Halim] give a review of various hardware hacks that can implemented on smart meters [Halim]. Smart meter infrastructure, just like the rest of Smart Grid components, are still early in their development and deployment, but still ship with hardware vulnerabilities. First off, smart meters come without any encrypted or obfuscation of memory locations. Therefore, it is easy to get memory readouts via the pins connecting the devices and inject data to cause integrity violations. Another method is simply unplugging the meter’s metric connection or placing a strong magnet on the meter—the technique used in Puerto Rico. No data at all still means disruptions of power consumption. Whole communities within the end user realm could use these techniques which are highly incentivized by the financial gain and highly accessible due to rise of a technology-savvy generation.

### Preventing false data injections

By the Smart Grid’s own interconnectedness, false data injection can cause widespread disruption in the network. As mentioned before, the calculation for state estimation is typically used for modeling an IDS. The solution proposed by current research involves various algorithms that try to decrease the number of false positives while maintaining true negative accuracy. Chen et al. [Chen et al.] tries a machine learning approach that differs in the traditional statistical-based IDS. The authors formulate a consistent-inconsistent region to measure how much of a grid is reliable or not. Then, each state and its neighbor in a set is compared by trust-based voting to see if their state estimations are reliable. Finally, elements are targeted as “Good”, “Abnormal”, and “Unknown” if they fall into the consistency region or not.

In experimental evaluation, this method proved to produce false-positive rates two-thirds lower than the next best algorithm. It also provides configurable regions to let end users decide on­ how reliable they want the algorithm to perform. Various improvements can be made by strictly checking the “Unknown” components. According to the solution, “Unknown” components are caused when there is not enough data on state estimations to say a neighbor is reliable or not. Data-sparse regions in the Smart Grid are plentiful in more rural areas or places with poor data connection. If the solution is to be made for real-time correlation, some development in data-sparse areas should be considered, perhaps even utilizing data from the previous statistical-based models if applicable.

For the issue of hardware violations, it is representative of the more “security through obscurity” problem largely present in the current power generation grid. Mandatory requirement for future standard IEC 62056-21 should be implemented across the Smart Grid which includes simple passwords, encrypted passwords, and handshaking to smart meters. Future specifications of the standard should include higher cryptographic protocols. The meters themselves should be secured based on a minimal set of requirements to delay tampering or notifying the end user or power company.

## Popping the HMI

Mrabet acknowledge the HMI or *Human Machine Interface* in the paper as part of the exploitation an attacker can use to gain access to critical systems in the Smart Grid. The HMI is defined as the mechanism for human interaction to the SCADA interface. In the past, this used to relate to buttons and knobs of generation one SCADA via mechanical switches. However, today’s generation and the future will utilize web browsers as the main HMI since they are well-supported and tested through everyday use.

Mrabet brings up the point that exploiting HMI vulnerabilities “does not require advanced networking skills or significant experience in security and industrial control system to perform” and puts the attack as a high severity, but then puts it as low probability for implementation which seems contradictory. HMI attacks high severity due to their ability to compromise confidentiality, integrity, and accessibility throughout the Smart Grid. However, the research for HMI attacks in SCADA and other components of Smart Grid systems only count to a few studies and therefore represent a blind spot for security.

*Popping the HMI* is a term used to relate attacks on the HMI interface. Any attacks on web browsers apply to the HMI of the smart grid system at all levels. Normally, attacks are part of an implementation of a library or system that the HMI requires. For example, most web browsers use OpenGL as the main shading language for users and files to gain access to the GPU functions to render content. While thoroughly developed and optimized, there are still some problems outside of actual software vulnerabilities. GPU operations have regularly timed I/O operations that can be captured and analyzed to see what the user was doing at the time. This timing aspect is what makes up one of the greatest threats to the Smart Grid.

### Timing attacks on the HMI

While there are many different vectors of attack on the HMI, ranging from cross-site scripting to library substitution, we focus on timing attacks on the HMI that reveal what the system was doing at the time. The attacker’s goal is reconnaissance of the target network topology in the Smart Grid. Specifically, the attacker wants to know which devices that are Type 1A/P2 that need a critical time delay of 3 milliseconds to conduct operations—these devices will be highly targeted areas of the network [Wang et al]. Over a large sample of requests, the attack will either divulge the target devices or give enough information to conduct additional attacks.

The procedure of the attack is nothing new to vulnerabilities of web browser development. Javascript and the loading of HTML and CSS at particular times by Content Delivery Networks give enough information to determine which web site a user is browsing, and since a user-agent string is sent via Content headers in HTTP the attack space narrows to specific browsers. The attacker uses a time statistic to base their measurements, sends some code to the target machine, and then sees how long the process takes.

Since HMIs are sold along with the machines that make up components of the SCADA core, fingerprinting browser can go down to the application level and development stacks of the power substation setup. For example, the Siemens WinCC HMI had a CVE (Common Vulnerability and Execution) that came from its Windows Server Version that required an update. Since Siemens HMI will be perform and execute at consistent times with caching and perform at different times relevant to other popular HMIs, the attacker has learned crucial and valuable information that can be now shifted into other aspects of the Siemens SCADA system.

### Defense with Deterministic Browsers

Due to the potential of attacks, browsers built for security tend to reduce their fingerprinting as far as possible. The Tor browser, built on top of the Tor networking protocol, tells its users to always keep a low profile by keeping every aspect of the modern web browser in check. Tor has options to reduce screen resolution to keep with the most popular formats, disabling Javascript entirely, and, according to Wang et al. [Wang et al.], even prevents timing attacks by adding “jitters to the browser clock”.

However, mitigating attacks on the timing of web browsers has proven difficult with options becoming more distinct over time with the different hardware and software provided in the modern day. As mentioned before, SCADA systems will use the most supported web browser, but the Smart Grid SCADA core requires even more security. The *deterministic browser* provides a possible defense against timing attacks for web browsers of the Smart Grid.

Wang described the process of developing deterministic browser to defeat timing attacks. The deterministic browser produces a time based on the attacker’s input so the attacker will get a different time than the actual time the process took to complete. The browser is constantly ticking time on the clock even if there are no process tasks to be done. The actual time the process takes is slotted inside a constant time window that is resistant to timing attacks. Currently, Wang has built a custom build of Firefox named Deterfox that defends against timing attacks. Even over a large sample of devices, files, times, and popular websites, there was no useful information gained from conducting performance metrics. All operations seem to complete in constant time as seen by the adversary.

If adopted as a primary browser for the Smart Grid and researched further, the deterministic browser can become a new defense against a difficult attack. However, it should be noted that the Smart Grid should adopt other secure methods of HMI web browser interaction such as private VPN tunneling, secure HTTPS, and firewall configurations to not divulge information about target machines in plaintext.

The issues for the deterministic browser is the Javascript time execution. All operations conducted through Javascript calls have to be considered to predict the time the process will take and the resultant confusion for the attacker. Javascript and its now popular superscript Typescript will introduce new synchronous and asynchronous functions that will break compatibility with this deterministic browser. Also, any calls to the performance API in Javascript will break compatibility with the deterministic browser and revert back to regular true system time. Many HMIs might require access to these APIs and functions.

## Privacy attack

In the Smart Grid, there are more than just computers controlling each realm. The advancement of technology has allowed for a wide range of new technologies in the last few years. Due to this, NIST and other proponents of the Smart Grid are providing a flexible, adaptable plan that will allow for new, unpredictable technologies to connect to the Smart Grid system.

However, attacks on the Smart Grid with these new technologies are not limited to security attacks, but privacy ones too. Privacy focuses on the compromising of information through means of linkage. Instead of focusing on the technical aspect of cracking cryptosystems, privacy researchers use networks of people to see whether people have a relationship.

In the *privacy attack* of the Smart Grid, the attacker uses the Smart Grid itself to divulge information about its users to compromise confidentiality and conduct reconnaissance. With modern technology, smart vehicles with electric power sources will be targeted as well as networks based around individual homes. Both forms of privacy invasion include aspects of Geo-Locational Privacy in which location provides a key aspect for the attacker to track on a person or device.

### Tracking activity

As previously seen in the discussion about the deterministic browser, timing attacks have a significant factor when tracking the activity of devices within the Smart Grid. The same happens outside of a web browser to the smart meter. In [Quinn], the authors theorize a model of privacy capture by making a procedure to track, wait, and analyze targeted meters to see what activities go on. This mainly involves a process where the attacker snoops information on the meter and see the changes of kwH used over time. Afterwards, a profile of devices that draw continuous power or only at peak times can be inferred and mapped. Plotting out the energy use over time provides a map of what a person does inside the building and significant tracking abilities to the attacker.

When correlated with other defining features common in privacy research such as gender, age, or weight, the energy profile of individuals is compelling data to sell to data brokers. [Quinn] describe various privacy-invasive questions that could be answered through this method of attack. They also address the protections provided in countries that seem to not take the detailed reporting of the attack into account.

Another method of privacy invasion is the smart vehicle. The Smart Grid will almost assuredly take into account of smart vehicles traveling within cities in order to shift energy to and from the home and work place. As a result, the smart grid will track vehicles and their drivers in order to see which vehicles will probably stay or leave in power consumption areas. If an attacker gains access to the Smart Grid, individuals can be tracked via their vehicles’ unique power consumption and cross referenced with other privacy variables like makes and models. The idea of tracking power usage from the home smart meter is now extended to a city-wide region.

### Preventing privacy loss

Protecting the privacy of users can be done through the use of privacy preservation algorithms. These algorithms are built with an inherent tradeoff between privacy and utility of data, so data collectors and producers can control how much data is anonymized for levels of service quality. In the Smart Grid, this data protection should be considered only for the bottom space of the end user and service provider since metrics for power generation and consumption should be accurate as to not cause unintentional data loss or even unintentional false data injection. However, future solutions should consider privacy algorithms for smart meters and vehicles.

In [Harmony], smart devices report metrics to the service provider that are protected by differential privacy. Differential privacy means the values of the data are obfuscated enough so the data has the same probability of being one value as another. For example, a spike in power load has an equal chance of being either a computer being turned on or a fridge creating ice. Due to this probability, the attacker or untrusted data collector has no ability to determine useful information on the statistics of the power load.

In [Mixgroup], the authors provide a privacy preserving algorithm for smart vehicles within a city-space. The process of the algorithm ensures that every vehicle has a set of pseudonyms and their location data that can be obfuscated with privacy parameters set by the user. By exchanging pseudonyms consistently, reporting back obfuscated location data by groups of neighboring vehicles, and providing defense techniques in regards to specific adversaries, the protocol can deter privacy and utility loss until a significant amount of vehicles are deemed unsafe to exchange pseudonyms with.

While both of these approaches have the benefit of providing the user with privacy guarantees and the data provider with utility guarantee, it will have an affect on the SCADA core of the Smart Grid. As privacy-utility tradeoffs decrease with the increase of records within the system, an attacker with nation-state resources could use the privacy preservation against the Smart Grid. Even with the solution proposed by Chen et al. that provided a parameter to control the rate of false positives, that value scaled with a privacy parameter would eventually compromise the Smart Grid system.

At least with regard to the power generation realm, a better implementation of privacy preserving algorithms are required to find a balance between not only privacy and utility, but false positive rates in IDS as well. A privacy preserving algorithm that takes into account privacy obfuscation and state estimation will be a contender for the Smart Grid.

# Conclusion

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