

Practical Adoption of Cloud Computing in Power Systems—Drivers, Challenges, Guidance, and Real-World Use Cases

IEEE Task Force on Cloud Computing for Power Grid

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Abstract—Motivated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (FERC) recent direction and ever-growing interest in cloud adoption by power utilities, a Task Force was established to assist power system practitioners with secure, reliable and cost-effective adoption of cloud technology to meet various business needs. This paper summarizes the business drivers, challenges, guidance, and best practices for cloud adoption in power systems from the Task Force’s perspective, after extensive review and deliberation by its members, including grid operators, utility companies, software vendors, and cloud providers. The paper begins by enumerating various business drivers for cloud adoption in the power industry. It follows with the discussion of the challenges and risks of migrating power grid utility workloads to the cloud. Next, for each corresponding challenge or risk, the paper provides appropriate guidance. Notably, the guidance is directed toward power industry professionals who are considering cloud solutions and are yet hesitant about the practical execution. Finally, to tie all the sections together, the paper documents various real-world use cases of cloud technology in the power system domain, which both the power industry practitioners and software vendors can look toward to design and select their own future cloud solutions. We hope that the information in this paper will serve as helpful guidance for the development of NERC guidelines and standards relevant to cloud adoption in the industry.

Manuscript received August 18, 2021; revised November 23, 2021 and January 7, 2022; accepted January 27, 2022. Date of publication February 4, 2022; date of current version April 22, 2022. This work was supported by ISO New England, National Science Foundation (NSF) under Grants 2045978, C3.ai Inc. and Microsoft Corporation. Paper no. TSG-01308-2021.R2. (*Corresponding author: Song Zhang*)

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Color versions of one or more figures in this article are available at <https://doi.org/10.1109/TSG.2022.3148978>.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TSG.2022.3148978

Index Terms—Cloud computing, cloud adoption, public cloud, cyber security control, compliance, service reliability, fault-tolerant architecture, resilient infrastructure, operations and planning.

KEY TERMINOLOGIES

IT/OT – Information Technology and Operational Technology;

Infrastructure-as-a-Service – a category of cloud computing services that provide essential virtualized resources such as computing, storage and networking over the Internet;

Platform-as-a-Service – a category of cloud computing services that allows customers to provision, instantiate, run, and use a modular bundle comprising of a computing platform and one or more applications without the need for users to perform essential management (e.g., patching);

Software-as-a-Service – a category of cloud computing services where a vendor hosts applications and deliver them to end-users over the Internet on a subscription basis;

Function-as-a-Service – a category of cloud computing services that allow users to develop, deploy and run single-purpose applications by modules without having to manage servers;

Container-as-a-Service – a category of cloud computing services that provides software developers and IT departments to upload, organize, run, scale, and manage containers by using container-based virtualization;

Cloud Service Provider – a company that offers components of cloud computing such as the services mentioned above (e.g., container service);

Elastic Computing – a cloud computing characteristic that denotes secure and resizable compute capacity to meet changing demands without fixed preplanning for capacity and engineering for peak usage;

Serverless Computing – a cloud computing execution model in which the cloud provider provides an execution environment that does not require users to manage servers;

Virtual Machine – virtualization of a computer system. Virtual machines use the hypervisor to share and manage

hardware, allowing for multiple environments which are isolated from one another on the same physical machine;

Vertical Scaling (Scaling Up) – scaling by adding more resources to a single node such as additional CPU, RAM, and DISK to cope with an increasing workload;

Horizontal Scaling (Scaling Out) – scaling and increasing resources by adding more nodes (e.g., virtual machines) to an existing pool of nodes rather than simply adding resources to a single node;

Regions and Availability Zones – Regions are geographic locations in which cloud service providers data centers are geographically located. Availability Zones are isolated locations within data center Regions from which cloud services originate and operate;

Shared Responsibility Model – a cloud security framework that dictates the security obligations of a cloud computing provider and its users to ensure accountability;

Spot instance – a node (e.g., virtual machine) that uses a spot market pricing model for a CSP's unused capacity. Spot instances come at a steep discount but can be shut down when the CSP no longer has unused capacity;

On-Demand Instance – a node (e.g., virtual machine) that you pay for by the hour or second with no long-term commitments;

Reserved Instance – a node (e.g., virtual machine) that you pay a discounted rate for by reserving compute capacity and committing to long-term usage (for example, 1 to 3 years).

I. INTRODUCTION

CLOUD computing is a mature technology, which has modernized many business enterprises. It is globally seen as a critical infrastructure [1] like other vital resources such as power, gas, and freshwater supply [2]. A recent report [3] found that 99% of enterprises gained significant technical benefits from adopting cloud technology and 77% of total enterprises used public cloud in some capacity. The same report found that 81% of the enterprises believed that they could innovate more quickly while working on the cloud than on-premise infrastructure. Cloud technology has significant benefits over other traditional forms of computing and data storage and analysis.

Given the significant benefits of cloud technology, the power industry is likely to adopt cloud as well. However, the adoption of cloud technology in the power industry faces resistance on several fronts, e.g., cyber security, compliance, cost, consistency, latency, software pricing and licensing. Nonetheless, there is a growing interest in cloud adoption amongst many grid entities driven by their business needs. This is partly driven by rapid grid modernization and decarbonization, which requires ever-growing demand for data analytics and resources such as computing, network, and storage. Traditional on-premises facilities face constraints, and the most affected utilities are eagerly searching for scalable and cost-effective solutions to meet their fast-rising needs. Cloud technology is an obvious choice. Power system practitioners are continuously seeking advanced algorithms and

new solution frameworks that can benefit from elastic compute resources inherent in cloud computing. This, along with cost-effective storage options, makes cloud technology an ideal option for power system practitioners.

Cloud technology has other benefits as well. The modern power grid is a cyber-physical system that integrates the physical grid infrastructure with the Information Technology/Operational Technology (IT/OT) infrastructure for reliable and resilient grid design and operation. Such safety-critical systems should have a fault-tolerant architecture to ensure operational continuity in IT/OT systems disruption [4], [5], [6], [7]. Cloud computing, a proven technology in several other industries such as finance, e-commerce, insurance, and healthcare [8], is a fitting option for these grid applications because it offers fault-tolerant system design capabilities and benefits without an equal (linear) increase in cost. Learning from numerous successful applications in the industries mentioned above that impose no less stringent requirements on cyber security and compliance, the Task Force concludes that cloud technology can also benefit the entire power industry if it is adopted securely and reliably.

Despite the power industry's firm resistance to cloud adoption often due to misunderstood fundamentals, some innovative organizations have begun to use the cloud for non-critical, low-impact workloads such as planning studies and load forecasting. Although there has been some previously published work, such as [9], [10], [11], none have surveyed the application of cloud technology in the power industry comprehensively and practically. Reference [9] discusses cloud only from the security perspective; [10] enumerates a few application scenarios but provides only one private cloud-based use case and does not include discussion of the challenges and solutions for cloud adoption. Reference [11] summarizes the technical issues and possible solutions for the cloud, but as a general literature review paper rather than for the power industry. Given this background, the Task Force initiated this work to systematically organize the most recent cloud applications in the electric energy sector and provide expert guidance for challenges in cloud adoption by power system users and software vendors. To provide the guidance, we combine i) best practices endorsed by the Cloud Service Providers (CSP) and ii) experiences learned from the pioneering use cases of cloud technology in the power industry. This work aims to address the common concerns over cloud adoption, provide guidance for reliable and secure use of cloud resources for power entities, and elaborate on how cloud technology can help in various power system businesses. Additionally, this document also aims to untangle common misconceptions related to cloud technology in the power industry and help software vendors design products that are better suited to the cloud.

The authors of the paper recommend that the readers consider the following before reading the document. The paper is divided into four independent broad sections. Section II first gives a brief introduction to cloud computing basics and then describes the key business drivers for cloud adoption in the field of power systems. If the reader's interest lies solely on drivers for cloud adoption, they should read Section II. Section II summarizes a few typical real-world examples of

cloud adoption in the power industry that correspond to many business drivers. Section III of the paper documents the known challenges from the power grid utilities and software vendors' perspective when adopting or developing cloud technology. Section IV is closely tied to Section III and provides guidance to the reader for every challenge documented in Section III. Suppose the reader is interested in reviewing a specific challenge. In that case, they can jump directly to the relevant sub-section in Section III and follow that with corresponding guidance for that challenge in Section IV. Finally, Section V brings together real-world use cases of cloud technology in power grids, with details provided in a preprint of this work.

TABLE I
CLOUD ADVANTAGES OVER ON-PREMISES TECHNOLOGIES

Advantage	What does it mean?
Agility	Quickly create/edit infrastructure thus enabling frequent experimentation and innovation
Cost Savings	Only pay for what you use, lower upfront expenses
Resilience	Highly available across multiple regions and automation capabilities to build and recover from failure/disasters
Elasticity	Easily Scale up or down with the needs of the business
Innovate Faster	Ability to focus on business differentiators, not infrastructure
Go Global in Minutes	Use CSP provided tools for agility and their global presence to provide services around the world

II. CLOUD FUNDAMENTALS AND BUSINESS DRIVERS FOR CLOUD ADOPTION

A. Cloud Computing Basics

Cloud computing can be categorized into public, private, and hybrid clouds based on their ownership.

A private cloud consists of cloud computing resources that are used solely by one enterprise or organization. The private cloud can be physically located at an organization's on-campus data center or hosted by a third-party service provider. In a private cloud, the services are always maintained on a private network, and the infrastructure, hardware and software belong exclusively to the organization. A private cloud makes it easier for an organization to customize its resources to meet specific IT requirements compared to other cloud types. Historically, private clouds were often used by organizations with business-critical operations seeking enhanced control over their environment, such as government agencies, financial institutions and healthcare companies. But in recent years, the creation of cloud-friendly compliance requirements such as FedRAMP for the federal government, HIPAA and HITRUST CSF for the healthcare industry, PCI and SEC Rule 17a-4(f) for financial services [12], [13] have opened the door to the adoption of public cloud by critical sectors of the economy.

Public clouds are the most common type of cloud computing deployment. The resources leased by users, including all hardware, software, and other supporting infrastructure for computing, storage, networking, etc., are owned and operated by CSPs and delivered over the Internet. The primary public cloud providers are Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, Oracle Cloud, Google Cloud, Salesforce, IBM, RedHat, Alibaba, and Tencent.

A hybrid cloud combines on-premises infrastructure—or a private cloud—with one or more public cloud services. Hybrid clouds allow data and applications to move between the two environments. Many organizations choose a hybrid cloud approach due to many business imperatives. These include meeting regulatory and data sovereignty requirements, reducing network latencies, taking advantage of on-premises technology investment while simultaneously maintaining the ability to scale to the public cloud and paying for extra computing power only when needed.

From the service model perspective, cloud computing is typically delivered to customers in terms

of Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS). In recent years, other service models such as Container-as-a-Service (CaaS) and Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) are also emerging as the new attractive cloud offerings. Due to the page limit, we only introduce the three most common service models: IaaS, PaaS and SaaS.

SaaS - While the SaaS model gives the least control over the software and the underlying services, it also provides significant benefits on other fronts. SaaS is affordable as it eliminates the costs involved with purchasing, installing, maintaining, and upgrading computing hardware. With SaaS, the services can be accessed from any device such as company laptops, smartphones, and tablets, eliminating the constraints set by on-premises software. SaaS has been incorporated into the business strategy of nearly all enterprise software companies. For example, Siemens PTI and Energy Exemplar have made the cloud version of their software to attract customers.

IaaS - IaaS is the most flexible service model that gives the best control over the hardware infrastructure, such as managing identity and access, customizing guest operating systems and upper-level applications according to the users' requirements. Deploying an IaaS cloud model eliminates the need to deploy on-premises hardware, which helps to reduce the total costs of ownership.

PaaS - Compared to IaaS and SaaS, PaaS is the middle layer where you can offload most of the work to the provider and fill in the gaps as needed. PaaS reduces the development time since the vendor provides all the essential computing and networking resources, simplifying the process and improving the development team's focus.

For more details about various cloud service models, please refer to [14, Ch. 1].

B. Advantages of Cloud Technology Over On-Premises Technologies

Cloud technology has several advantages over other on-premises technologies as listed in Table I. These advantages apply to many sub-technologies, which are available under both cloud and on-premises computing such as high-performance computing, distributed storage, distributed computing, etc. The attributes of cloud technology that will benefit the power industry include but are not limited to always-on availability, elastic

capacity, massive and scalable data storage, improved collaboration, excellent accessibility, low maintenance cost [15].

C. Business Drivers for Cloud Adoption in the Power Industry

The advent of cloud computing has brought unprecedented benefits to organizations in many business sectors, and the power industry is no exception. Digital transformation of the electric grid is an essential catalyst for cloud adoption. Broadly the business drivers for cloud technology in the power industry can be viewed from three different perspectives—*resources*, *solutions*, and *infrastructure*.

A resources viewpoint: The modern power grid requires flexible access to IT resources that are scalable and cost-effective. These resources include but are not limited to storage, computing, and networking. Due to large-scale deployments of new OT systems such as Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU), Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), smart meters, and industrial Internet of Things (IoT) devices, the data generated by the daily power system activities has exploded in the past decade. As with other industries, this data is a “gold mine” for improved analysis, operation, predictive maintenance, planning, monitoring and control; the need for which has become more imminent due to uncertainty and variability in operating patterns of the grid. These are primarily driven by the proliferation of renewable energy and distributed resources, risks associated with extreme weather events, ambitious goals to shift from fossil fuels to low-carbon technologies, and rapid electrification. As one would expect, the efficacy of these improved analyses depends on the storage, management and processing of large volumes of data collected in the grid OT environment. How to efficiently manage and process such data and uncover the value behind them is a question many grid utilities face today. Cloud computing is a practical and economical option for the power industry to acquire massively scalable and elastic resources for data transmission, storage, processing and visualization. In only a few years, CSPs offerings have rapidly evolved, from compute technologies that started with virtual machines to serverless computing [16] containers, and enhanced orchestration (Kubernetes). All the offerings enable a flexible way to acquire resources without a complex and time-consuming procurement process (i.e., “pay-as-you-go” pricing strategy). Utility companies only need to pay for the time period when they utilize the resources leased from the CSPs.

A solutions viewpoint: Cloud computing unlocks numerous new solution frameworks, advanced algorithms, and tools such as data-driven approaches through data mining, Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), in a highly accessible manner. These data-driven methods can be used to develop online algorithms that had been traditionally difficult for model-based methods due to the lack of suitable model parameters. These algorithms have applications ranging from control to cyber-security (anomaly detection) to weather forecasting. CSPs constantly update and add new technologies (e.g., ML/AI models) that power utilities can immediately test and use to enhance their data analysis capabilities and improve

business outcomes. These services based on a “pay-as-you-go” billing approach considerably lower power system users’ barrier to utilizing the ML methods and frameworks, which are typically highly demanding for hardware and software. With cloud technology, power utilities can now take advantage of these advanced algorithms and focus on their primary business needs, letting the CSPs do the heavy lifting for them.

An infrastructure viewpoint: The IT/OT cyber infrastructure of power system entities, whether on the supply-side or demand side, needs a revamp to better adapt to the challenges brought by grid modernization. For instance, the transmission operators and distribution operators need a resilient IT infrastructure that offers excellent local and geographical redundancy to support operational continuity after blackouts and other extreme weather events like hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes and tsunamis. CSPs provide such resilience and redundancy by offering services from more than one geographic region, automation for monitoring, rapid reactions to such devastating events, and elasticity to scale as needed. With cloud technology, power utilities can quickly implement a fault-tolerant architecture that can support their business continuity if their infrastructure experiences any disturbances. In addition, the 5G and IoT revolution will have a profound impact on many industries, including power systems. To unleash the power of these cutting-edge technologies, power utilities need to respond to the business needs of OT systems such as SCADA and EMS while ensuring security, integration, visibility, control and compatibility. Thus, power utilities need to carefully consider the right approach to bring 5G and IoT devices to the enterprise workload. Cloud technology can simplify the integration of these technologies and unify IT and OT systems to construct a converged system architecture.

Fig. 1 shows a non-exhaustive list of power system business needs that cloud services can support. It covers a wide range of power system entities, including grid operators, distribution utilities and market participants. The following paragraphs show how these application instances (in Fig. 1) can benefit from cloud adoption. Furthermore, in Section V, we also summarize some of the real-world use-cases for some of the application instances outlined within Fig. 1.

1) Planning Studies: As the power grid continues its modernization journey, its network size and complexity is constantly increasing. More and more sophisticated interconnections include new devices like High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems and Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) and significant penetration of renewables and electrified resources. These add many non-linear, non-convex and ill-behaved characteristics to the grid analysis. A large set of discrete variables and differential and algebraic equations must be added to the grid analytical model to study such complex features. Adding further to the complexity is the uncertainty and variability brought about by utility-scale interconnected renewables, Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) and microgrids that require modeling many grid parameters as random variables. Together these features have led to engineers having to analyze a far greater range of scenarios to comprehensively evaluate the impact on the system from many different perspectives, including voltage,

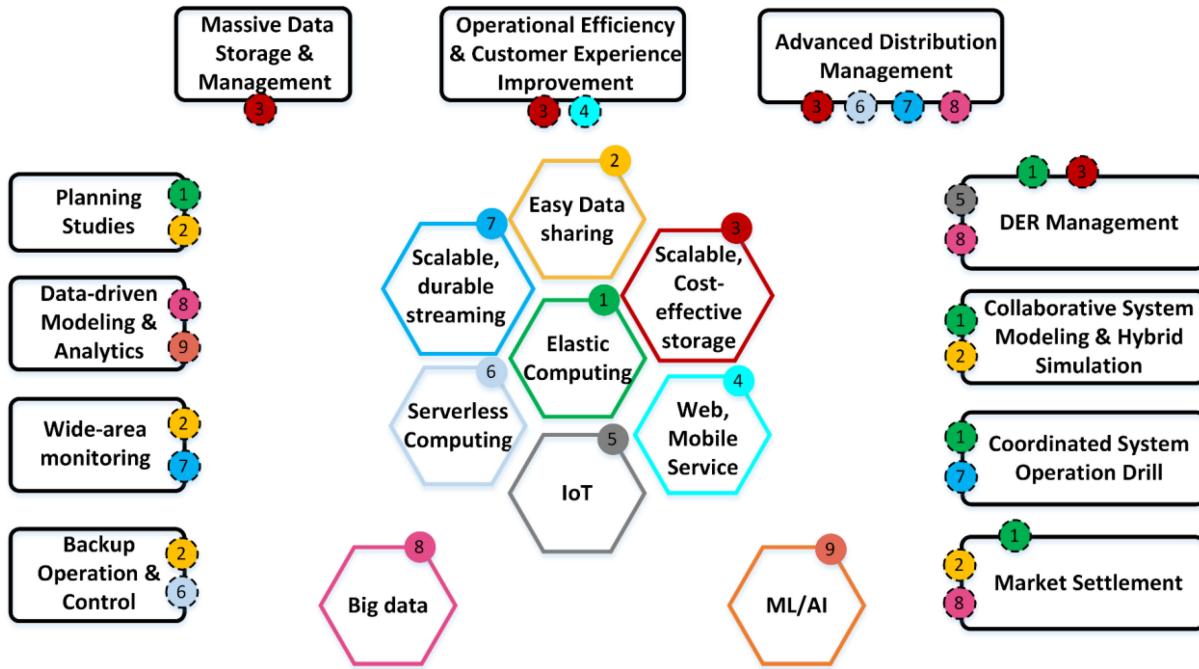


Fig. 1. Mapping the business needs to cloud services. The hexagons in the center of the diagram represent a few categories of cloud services, while the surrounding rectangles represent various business drivers. Numbered and colored circles are attached to distinct rectangles, indicating which business need will primarily benefit from (or rely on) what cloud services/advantages. For example, planning studies mainly take advantage of elastic computing and accessible data sharing features of the cloud.

thermal and stability. This requires an order of magnitude increase in computational resources.

Despite the need to manage fast-growing computational intensity and complexity, the computing resources provisioned by power system organizations today are not meeting the computational needs of emerging grid analyses, and so-called on-premises “supercomputers” or “computing clusters” are creating computational bottlenecks. These local computing resources are unable to scale and are inelastic. As the demand increases, they constrain the simulation efficiency and underutilize the sunk cost when idle. To meet the peak demand for computation while simultaneously striking a balance between cost and efficiency, elasticity or scalability, is needed imminently by grid operators, transmission owners, and vertically integrated utilities. Elasticity is defined as one of the key features of cloud computing by NIST in [17]. Cloud computing embodies HPC and parallel computing and allows the users to rapidly upscale/downscale the resources as needed without worrying about capacity planning. Such a type of cloud service is called elastic computing. The elasticity of cloud resources eliminates the long waiting time from the procurement to the deployment in an on-premises environment. Through the cloud, power system engineers can perform large-scale simulations more cost-effectively by easily scaling out the resources to meet their computing needs. Such supersized studies come in various forms: steady-state analyses, such as transmission needs assessment, installed capacity requirement study and tie benefit study, or dynamic studies such as transient stability assessment and cascading analysis. Moreover, with access to elastic cloud computing, engineers can solve previously unsolvable time-constrained problems, for

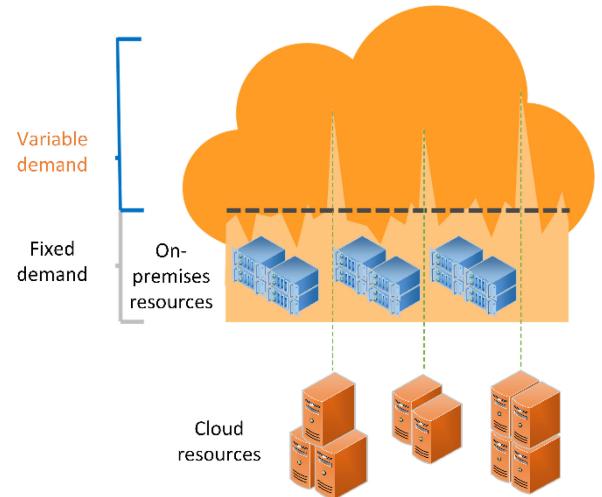


Fig. 2. Using on-premises and cloud computing to meet different portions of demand: the computing demand of a utility can be typically divided into two parts: fixed demand and variable demand. The former indicates the predictable, planned workload, whereas the latter refers to the bursting, unplanned workload.

instance, generating units delist study during forward capacity auctions [18].

It should be noted that elastic computing and on-premises HPC are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they complement each other. As shown in Fig. 2, while the cloud resources are the best choice for meeting the variable part of the demand curve considering its rapid elasticity, the on-premises computing resources are a good resource for the fixed portion of demand since the predictable workload can be met by the

resources provisioned in-advance. Moreover, the on-premises resources can complement the cloud as a local backup of cloud resources during certain exigent circumstances, e.g., network outages and cloud service outages.

2) Storage and Management of Massive System Data: The demand for massive data storage and management had gradually increased within power system entities, even before the so-called “era of big data” arrived. Generating purchase plans for data storage media has been one of the critical annual tasks undertaken by the IT department in most power system companies since pre-big-data times and more so now. Power utilities are experiencing an exponential increase in yearly intake rates. They are the outposts of most end-user energy data [19]. The growth of this user-generated data is primarily driven by emerging technologies such as AMI smart meters and IoT devices. In the meantime, the deployment of PMU devices across the interconnected bulk power system has also contributed significantly to the tremendous growth in data intake because of the high sampling rate and increasing penetration.

Many industries share these needs, and the power industry is no exception. With the exponentially growing data intake, the power industry seeks a high-speed, low-cost and scalable data storage approach. Cloud technology is an ideal solution for data storage of this scale, where power utilities no longer have to worry about over-provisioning or under-provisioning storage. With this dynamic and almost “unlimited” access to data storage, the cloud offers the underpinning for seamlessly integrated advanced data management. IT administrators and engineers can organize, protect, process, and validate the grid data more conveniently and effectively with these data-related resources and services.

3) Data-Driven Modeling and Analytics: As the amount of data generation and intake grows, power system companies, like many other industries, are looking to advanced algorithms and approaches to uncover the value behind their data [19]. The data-driven methods, especially ML and AI techniques, offer an excellent approach to achieving these goals.

Although rarely mentioned, efforts to apply traditional AI/ML methods in power systems began a few decades ago. For instance, Artificial Neural Network (ANN) was widely studied in the 1990s and was finally applied to load forecasting [20]. However, it encountered significant challenges in other applications due to limitations with both software and hardware resources to process large input dimensions. The required time for model training and validation was hence prolonged. Another instance of the data-driven approach is expert systems in the 1980s to 1990s [21]. Dedicated research efforts were made during those times but ended prematurely due to the complexity of rules and the constant need to update the rules according to the changes in system conditions.

Thanks to the renaissance of AI/ML research and access to more powerful computer hardware today, the industry is ready to revisit the data-driven approaches to power systems and re-evaluate the possibility of bringing the power of AI and ML to power systems. The idea is strengthened in parallel with concurrent investment in communication and metering infrastructures that allow power utilities and grid operators to obtain high-speed and low-cost data. Some emerging data-driven

use cases include behind the meter (BTM) solar generation prediction [22], anomaly detection [23], cyber-security-based intrusion detection systems [24], Locational Marginal Price (LMP) forecast and autonomous voltage control [25].

Before cloud became available, most AI/ML workloads were isolated and cost-prohibitive due to the algorithms’ data storage and processing requirements. Still, the economics of the cloud now enable ML capabilities in a highly accessible manner. Moreover, they have unlocked the ability to constantly switch to evolving algorithms without the worry and effort to manage upgrades to hardware and licensing. By aggregating data in one place and addressing the needs for these data-driven approaches, the cloud is opening doors to more real-time analysis for grid operation.

4) Wide-Area Monitoring and Situational Awareness: No nationwide monitoring infrastructure for the bulk power grid exists today. Each region, independent of its location, whether North America, Europe or Asia, is managed by a regional system operator. The regional system operator coordinates with sublevel local control centers to ensure reliable monitoring and control of the grid. These regional coordinators and transmission companies have their own software solutions for data acquisition, orchestration, and visualization. Data sharing occurs across regional “borders” to the extent necessary to accomplish basic coordination, but on a need-to-know basis as defined by narrowly scoped peering agreements [26]. As the bulk power grid evolves in response to changes in electricity generation and consumption patterns, broader system monitoring and control are required. Such wide-area monitoring and situation awareness are becoming increasingly vital in enabling early warnings of potential risks and expediting coordinated control and problem-solving.

Cloud technology offers an ideal environment for multilateral data and results exchange because of its massive network interconnectivity based on dedicated CSP networks and the public Internet. The downstream applications that consume such data or results can also be hosted on the cloud to provide a shared online solution independent of spatial or size constraints to all collaborators. Over the last decade of development, cloud technology has incorporated many features to support massive real-time data streaming, cross-account/cross-region data sharing and fast content delivery network, making cloud technology the most efficient and economical solution for wide-area grid monitoring. These features, available through a variety of services by CSPs, can provide consistent, secure and scalable services to the power system entities for data sharing and collaboration.

5) Real-Time (Backup) Operations and Control: Power grid operators are obliged to keep their essential businesses running even during those unusual times when the control center facilities are unavailable or inaccessible. For example, during the outbreak of COVID-19, the grid operators had to run the grid reliably and securely, even with an increased likelihood of operational disruption. During these times, operators lacked timely support from IT and operation engineers as they were required to work from home. Many essential applications for generation dispatch did not allow remote access [27], increasing the challenges faced by grid operators. A new and

emerging challenge for system operators is increasing the fault tolerance of essential controls to keep the lights on during such circumstances.

With the aid of cloud computing technology, some of the Bulk Electric System (BES) reliability services can be securely backed up through the CSPs, which offer far more infrastructure scalability and resilience for individual power entities. Whenever the local control facilities, such as software applications, communication networks and physical servers, are unavailable or inaccessible, the backup control system on the cloud can be manually activated to take over crucial operation tasks to maintain business continuity. With proper solution architectures, cloud services can help users overcome various types of faults, including single or multiple server failures, data center outages or any application component fault. For instance, an auto-scaling policy set up in the cloud can help users to maintain a fixed number of servers even though some virtual machines fail to spin up or become unhealthy after being started [28]. Besides, component resilience can be achieved through container orchestration solutions like Kubernetes, i.e., the failed components will be automatically replaced with new ones to recover from errors gracefully without degrading the user experience [29]. Since the cloud-hosted control system can be accessed from anywhere using secure connections and validated identities through granular access control, the operators can continue performing their job functions more safely and reliably during abnormal times and avoid potential disruption to operational continuity.

Cloud technology to backup fundamental grid controls delivers a higher fault tolerance achieved via redundant and fault-tolerant architectures. Unlike traditional control center configurations (i.e., main/backup) that are built independently but are located geographically close, the cloud workload on which the control center's key functions are implemented can be hosted in various data centers across a larger geographical footprint, reducing the likelihood of a single fault affecting operations. Even if a catastrophic event were to impact multiple cloud data centers in a specific region, these functions could be quickly switched or redeployed to alternative data centers in a different region that are geographically distant from the affected one. Many cloud providers now offer their own Domain Name Server (DNS) service, making a regional failover quick and imperceptible to the users. A region-wide extreme weather event is an excellent example of this scenario: A hurricane or a snowstorm sweeps over the Northeastern U.S., putting two independent control centers at high risk of telecommunication or power supply disruption. In case of an IT or OT infrastructure disturbance, the backup control service hosted in the cloud would serve as the "spare tire." Since the cloud workload can be hosted in a different regions separate from Northeast, e.g., in a data center in Southern California, the grid operator can resume system operation and control capability with ease through a secure and encrypted tunnel to the cloud service irrespective of the access location.

6) Operational Efficiency and Customer Experience Improvement: A distribution utility is a link that connects consumers with the bulk grid regardless of the generation fuel source. Today's residential energy customers are asking

for more from their electricity providers: more clean energy options, more information transparency, and higher Quality of Service (QoS). This new reality of increased consumer expectations and desire has led to electricity providers offering many new products and services beyond basic electricity delivery. For example, a user-friendly, online power outage map with an integrated incident reporting system is a fundamental need for today's customers. With the data collected from AMI meters, user feedback collected through the customer reporting system and the data from external sources such as weather forecasts and asset management systems, the utility companies can perform complex analytics to enhance the customer experience and operational efficiency. Undoubtedly, cloud computing technology will facilitate this process because it simplifies the setup of a centralized repository to accumulate and store data from heterogeneous sources, also known as "data lake" [30]. A data lake can include structured data from relational databases (rows and columns), semi-structured data such as CSV, JSON and more, unstructured data (documents, etc.) and binary data such as images or videos that consumers upload. In addition, cloud-based data lakes offer benefits such as auto-scaling and provide utility companies and their customers a unified entry to access their heterogeneous data in a centralized location. In contrast, traditional on-premises solutions often form silos of information across different systems and require additional integration efforts to use the data. Furthermore, cloud technology makes it easy to create, configure, and implement scalable mobile applications that seamlessly integrate them with backend systems where advanced analytics on heterogeneous data is performed.

7) Advanced Distribution Management: Power & Utilities is known as a legacy industry, with many devices, processes and computations that have not yet taken full advantage of the recent advances in power electronics and software engineering. Moreover, there is a growing number of IoT and/or power electronic devices and sensors in measurement and control points spread across the electric grid. Many of these new sensors and devices are installed in the distribution grid near the end-consumer, requiring a scalable, secure, reliable, and intelligent Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS).

ADMS provides numerous benefits. It improves situational awareness by providing a single view of system operations near-real-time, ranging from distribution substations to customer premises and other utility systems. The cloud is an optimal location to host ADMS as it provides secure integration options for IoT devices and sensors and other sensors and utility systems. Cloud technology also supports highly scalable data ingestion patterns: from real-time data streaming to batch data ingestion from traditional systems.

By supporting various data ingestion patterns coupled with low-cost, durable storage solutions, the cloud enables data-driven innovation instead of capturing and storing only a subset of the data due to cost and computing resources constraints. The availability of more data from cloud technology allows all data to be analyzed in tandem with physics-based electric grid models to automate the identification of data

anomalies, model inaccuracies and gain new insights into grid operation. The cloud-based ADMS can efficiently analyze models with millions of system components by using horizontal and vertical scaling.

Cloud-based ADMS can utilize serverless, extensible, and event-driven architectures to operate the system reliably during unplanned events (e.g., faults, fault-induced switching, weather changes, measurement/control failures). More specifically, the serverless architecture allows modular applications to be added and updated over time to support event-driven workflows in response to a rapidly evolving grid with increasing frequency of unexpected scenarios mentioned above. These features also position cloud-based ADMS as an attractive choice for future grid operation that incorporates new elements such as large-scale Plug-in Electric Vehicles or PEV integration.

8) *Distributed Energy Resources Management:* The modern electric grid is rapidly evolving with significant advancements in the low-voltage distribution end. In part, the evolution is driven by an explosion of agile, smart, Internet-connected, and low-cost DERs. The phenomenon is underscored in recent industry reports. A Wood Mackenzie Ltd. Report [31] estimates DERs capacity in the U.S. will reach 387 gigawatts by 2025. Another report from Australia [32] predicts that 40% of Australian energy customers will use DERs by 2027. These DERs are either low-power or control low-power equipment and individually do not amount to a significant impact on the grid. However, once aggregated, they can provide significant value in strengthening grid reliability or resiliency. DERs can provide grid services such as demand charge reduction, power factor correction, demand response and resiliency improvement. These unique facets of DERs have precipitated the development of new products [33], [34] from various entities that enable aggregation and monetization of DERs, many of which aim to use aggregated resources in the bulk energy market to optimize asset profitability.

Cloud-based technologies are an ideal choice for these products as they can unify control of various participating DERs in one central location under the authority of a designated market participant. Such a unified cloud-based environment eases the management of participating DERs through a synchronous collection of data from various controllable devices and facilitates large-scale analytics, which otherwise could not be performed in remote locations. The approach itself is more of a necessity than a choice due to the geographical spacing of the DER devices, which are typically located with low computing resources. Nonetheless, almost all of these resources are connected to the Internet through IoT-based sensors. They hence enable low-cost and low-effort cloud aggregation solutions via general API-based products [35].

In the DERs connected grid, a single gigawatt resource is replaced via hundreds of thousands of small DER resources. Optimal use of these DER resources, the DER aggregation and dispatch algorithms require advanced computing resources as the number of decision variables rises exponentially. In the future, cloud technology for DER aggregation and services is expected to expand significantly to accommodate new-age resources (such as EV batteries, home-battery systems, and

smart thermostats) and new-age grid analytics. These will include state-of-the-art optimizations, artificial intelligence, and data mining algorithms. Once again, the cloud's elastic computing capabilities, which scale up and down in tandem with needs, will reduce or eliminate the need for hefty financial investment in large inelastic on-premises infrastructure, data center infrastructure and personnel.

9) *Market Settlement:* Electricity is continuously generated and consumed on a 24-hour clock, but settlement periods are defined as distinct time frames, e.g., an hour in North America and 30 minutes in Australia. With the ever-growing integration of renewable resources and energy storage, the owners of resources are expecting to bid (offer) more frequently so that they can respond quickly to electronic dispatch instructions to realize most of the market efficiency gains due to the aligned settlement of five-minute profiled MWh intervals and five-minute energy and reserve pricing. In short, reducing the settlement time blocks can better compensate market participants for the real-time energy and reserve products they are delivering. However, a shorter settlement interval places a higher requirement on the market operators' computational and data management capability. By exploiting elastic computing and big data infrastructure through the cloud, energy market operators can easily acquire the ability to process vast amounts of data promptly while significantly reducing operating expenses for themselves and the market participants.

10) *Collaborative System Modeling and Hybrid Simulation:* The cloud can be a central hub for collaborative model development and Transmission-and-Distribution (T&D) co-simulation. The recent issuance of FERC Order 2222 opens up a new opportunity for DERs to participate in the wholesale electricity market in North America, leading to an increase of joint T&D network studies following a hybrid co-simulation approach. These studies include but are not limited to: i) coupled T&D time-domain co-simulation combining electromagnetic transient (EMT) simulation with electromechanical dynamic simulation and ii) coupled T&D steady-state power flow and optimizations. In general, these combined T&D simulations can span up to hundreds of millions of solution variables with data scattered across many geographically separated locations. Solving analysis problems of this scale is not possible on a single compute node. While traditional on-premises computing clusters with limited resources (i.e., number of cores and available memory) for parallelism can conduct such hybrid simulations, their efficiency, in terms of speed and robustness, is low due to the need for high processing and memory requirements and high-volume data exchange between the various entities. With access to cloud scalability and cloud elasticity, the co-simulation of large T&D models can be fully accelerated. With the ability to scale the compute and memory resources at will, the industry can even incorporate other factors such as weather, finance and fuel constraints into modeling and simulation computing and storage resource limitations. One such cloud-based co-simulation approach has been validated by a consortium of U.S. national labs in a recent co-simulation platform HELICS [36].

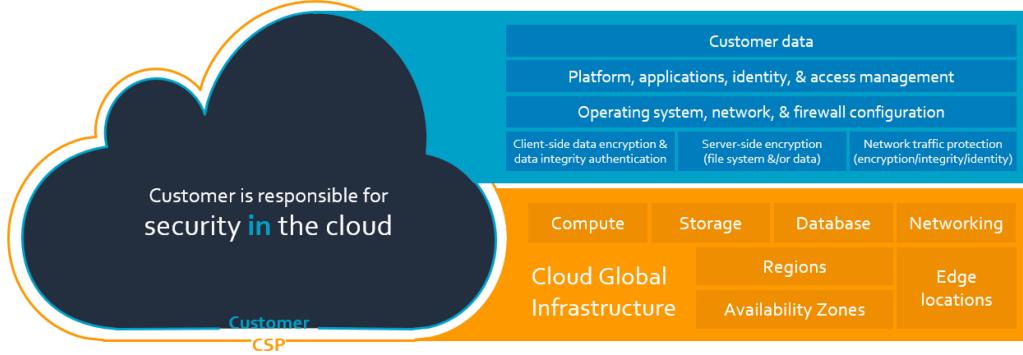


Fig. 3. Shared responsibility model (source:aws.amazon.com); The orange section represents the underlying infrastructure, which is the CSP's responsibility. The layer on top of the underlying infrastructure stands for the users' responsibility.

Furthermore, cloud technology can also facilitate the collaboration of model development between the grid operators and distribution companies with its easy-to-access and easy-to-share characteristics, which is particularly helpful when the personnel is geographically separated. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the heightened need for such collaborative effort. Moreover, since data security is sensitive to power grids, the cloud can be advantageous when running distributed simulations or optimizations, wherein data or models are spread across multiple utilities. Cloud allows various utilities to store and protect their data privately while exchanging minimum standard datasets with other entities to responsibly run the distributed simulation and optimization studies.

11) *Coordinated System Operation Drill:* Changes to electric grid operations due to the increased penetration of DERs, higher instances of extreme weather events, threats of cyber-physical attacks and loss of know-how due to the retiring workforce prompt updated training approaches for operators. Increasing drill participation by role-playing the different jobs can help operate the power grid more reliably during such events. However, such drills must be done in a simulated environment to avoid impacting the day-to-day operations of the grid. With access to a realistic simulation environment, multiple participants can collaboratively discuss and analyze extreme events. They can replay, rewind, or reload any prior or future scenario with no restriction on time or frequency of the analysis.

The advances in cloud computing allow the development of a simulation environment that enables real-time coordination among multiple participants, including reliability coordinators, balancing authorities, transmission operators, generator operators, and distribution operators. A cloud-based simulator can help bridge the gaps among planners, engineers, managers, system operators and cyber defenders. They can all observe and react to system behaviors such as exceedances of MW transfers limits, extreme voltage violations, and large operating angles using one real-time tool.

III. CHALLENGES OF CLOUD ADOPTION IN POWER INDUSTRY

This section discusses the challenges of cloud adoption from the perspective of a) power grid users and b) software vendors.

We provide a brief discussion on compliance-related challenges for cloud adoption as well. We provide corresponding guidance to overcome these challenges in the next section.

A. Challenges for Power Grid Operators and Utilities

The reasons that make average power utilities and grid operators hesitate to adopt cloud technology vary from organization to organization. Generally, there are no challenges from the technical perspective. Any on-premises solutions that have been realized technically can be redesigned and implemented in the cloud. Still, according to a survey conducted by our task force, the top three concerns for the power utilities and grid operators are cloud security, service reliability and cost.

1) *Cloud Security and Responsibilities in the Cloud:* Cloud security is a key concept to cloud adoption. Equally critical is the question of who is responsible for this security? As shown in Fig. 3, cloud security responsibilities are split between the power system users and the CSP like AWS and Azure. Such a responsibility division pattern is called Shared Responsibility Model (SRM) [37], [38]. Depending on which cloud service model is adopted, the users bear different areas of responsibility for cloud security.

For instance, in the Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) model, the CSP is responsible for the security of the underlying infrastructure that supports the cloud (security of the cloud). At the same time, users are responsible for anything they store on the cloud or connect to the cloud (security in the cloud). Even if a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) solution is selected, users must consider data security in transit. In a nutshell, users should always be aware of their responsibility when using a public cloud service. Also, not all SaaS solutions are directly provided by CSPs. Independent Software Vendors (ISVs) offer many such solutions and host their service on a CSP's environment or an on-premises data center operated by the ISV. These differences are not always apparent to users, stressing the importance of confirming details and assigning responsibilities to protect their data and systems.

Guidance for cloud security is discussed in Section IV-A2) of the paper.

2) *Service Reliability Related Challenges:* In addition to the security responsibility, service reliability is another concern for power utilities when using the cloud. Service reliability comes in many flavors, which are further explained below:

a) Network latency: All communication over a network experiences latency, depending on the distance a network transmission must travel and the transmission speed of the network. Low latencies are desirable as high latencies can adversely affect the business services that depend on network communications, which might not meet the needs for fast transmission of information in some scenarios of power grid operators and utilities. For these users, using a cloud service over a network with high latency may result in erroneous decision-making, inaccurate control orders, or system malfunction. Such users in the power industry should be considerate of network latency when selecting both cloud providers and network connectivity options, to ensure that the network communication speed selected are adequate for their targeted cloud workloads.

b) Network connection disruption: Network connectivity, not necessarily Internet, is essential for a consumer to access cloud services. Power utilities choose between the public Internet and specialized telecommunication services that cloud providers offer in conjunction with telco companies (i.e., private networks). While private dedicated connections provide much higher reliability, they are susceptible to network outages like any other network. Architecture and failover options help handle potential network disruptions and alleviate the impact on grid workloads. Recovery Time Objective and different workload needs can be considered in designing the cloud deployment.

c) Cloud service outage: Another outage that is even rarer than the network outage is the cloud service outage. Unlike the solutions customers bring on-premises to operate independently of vendor support, users on the public cloud depend on near-real-time provisioning of services by providers. Any duration of cloud service outage will lead to an interruption of the user's business process.

3) Cost Challenges: Another hurdle for utility companies to migrate their application portfolio to the cloud is the financial categorization of cloud expense. While the purchase of infrastructure such as in-house servers and their peripherals is considered as a capital investment and these can be recovered from utility's rate base [39], paying for the cloud services is currently regarded as an expense that falls into the category of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost. The O&M cost is not recoverable by the utility companies. Guidance in the form of solutions or mitigation measures for the above-stated concerns related to service reliability and cost of cloud application are provided in Section IV-A3) and Section IV-A4) respectively.

B. Challenges for Software Vendors of Cloud Applications

To practitioners in the electric energy sector, cloud computing is an emerging technology. Therefore software vendors at the frontier of providing cloud services are likely to face challenges as well. From a software vendor's perspective, these key challenges can be categorized into the following: the software design pattern, the licensing mechanism, and the pricing model.

1) Software Design Challenges: We consider the key design challenges for cloud adoption below:

a) Monolithic architecture: Most applications running in production systems today have monolithic architecture. Often, these can be ill-suited for cloud adoption, which has led to many companies realizing that simply moving their legacy system to the cloud either brings them marginal benefits or, even worse, negative benefits with unexpected problems. According to Google [40], challenges with monolithic architectures are four-fold: 1) fault isolation cannot be contained; 2) they are hard to scale; 3) deployments are cumbersome and time-consuming; 4) and they require a long-term commitment to a particular technology stack. Therefore, for cloud-based software, there is a need to evaluate other software architectures. Section IV-B provides guidance on software architecture for the cloud.

b) Software portability to cloud: Software portability is another challenge with cloud infrastructure. Today, most grid software is compiled for a specific operating system and depends on routines for specific hardware and libraries. Hosting these tools on the cloud can be time-consuming and tedious as these would require the re-build of software based on the choice of the operating system, system libraries, and hardware. Therefore, software architects must consider advanced techniques (such as containerization, etc.) for easy portability to the cloud. Section IV-B1b gives guidance on managing software portability for the cloud.

c) Inefficient scalable and parallelizable code and algorithms: Existing power systems software tools are generally not designed for high-performance computing and are often written to work on desktop computers using centralized memory, and single compute cores. Therefore, most of these tools will not take advantage of many cloud features when hosted "as is" in the cloud without modifications. For example, to succeed in high-performance computing applications, the software will have to adapt to easily parallelizable algorithms and operate on distributed memory resources. Section IV-B1c provides guidance on adopting the software for enabling high-performance computing on the cloud.

Most software in the power industry today is stateful. In a nutshell, whether an application is stateless or stateful depends on where the "states", such as user profile information and client sessions, are stored. While stateful applications maintain the state data on the server itself, stateless applications put them on a remote platform. Stateful applications have superior performance because they don't need to process as much data in each client request compared to stateless programs, but being "stateful" has challenges when it comes to working on the cloud. First, it restricts the scalability of resources because application states are stored on the server itself. Replicating these states to newly launched servers in response to varying demand increases the processing overhead, thus lowering the application performance. Furthermore, the users of such an application need to continue sending requests to the same system that maintains their state data; otherwise, they will lose historical context. As a result, the users may experience delays and shutdowns as traffic rises to the degree that the server cannot handle. Second, it reduces the visibility of interactions since a monitor would have to know the complete state of the server. Therefore, stateless programs should be considered for

TABLE II
**A COMPARISON OF LICENSING OPTIONS BY SEVERAL COMMON SOFTWARE PROGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION STUDY (BLANK INDICATES
 “NOT SURE” THIS SPECIFIC LICENSING OPTION IS SUPPORTED OR NOT)**

	Dongle License	Node-locked License	BYOL	Network License	Subscription Licensing	Suitable for Cloud
EnergyExemplar PLEXOS				✓	✓ (PLEXOS Connect)	Yes
Siemens PTI PSS/E	✓			✓ (CodeMeter)		Yes
PowerGem TARA			✓			short-term
GE MARS/MAPS			✓			Yes, duration depends
PowerTech DSATools			✓	✓		Only on single VM
Mathworks MATLAB			✓	✓	✓ (MATLAB in the Cloud)	Yes
PowerWorld		✓				No
ABB GridView		✓		✓ (cloud version)		Yes
GE PSLF			✓			short-term

cloud-based software. More guidance for this is provided in Section IV-B1d of the paper.

2) *Software Licensing Mechanisms and Challenges:* Commercial software applications are licensed in several ways. The licensing methods differ in the management interface, process, allocation and availability. Like their peers in other business domains, the power system software vendors usually adopt all well-known methods to license their products. The most common licensing methods include dongle license, node-locked license or single-use license, Bring Your Own License (BYOL) and network license (also called floating or concurrent license).

To understand the licensing mechanisms and their suitability for cloud adoption, let us consider the software programs for transmission study as an example. Table II summarizes the licensing options available through various commercial power system software tools used for transmission operation and planning study. It is observed that most of them support migrating the user’s software-dependent workloads to the cloud, either by offering a cloud-compatible licensing option or through a separate version of the product. As of when this report was written, PLEXOS and PSS/E (still in the test phase) offer a subscription-based license option to support cloud adoption. MARS and MAPS are allowed to run in the cloud if the license file is uploaded to the same host as well. In this case, the license validity time depends on the contract between GE and the customer. TARA also works well with cloud, but its license needs to be updated every so often because the cloud borrowed license is temporary. The other tools currently have limited support or lend no support for use in the cloud. For example, DSATools uses broadcast approach to search the working servers, while broadcast and multicast are typically not supported by major cloud providers. For the sake of this, DSA servers are not able to do horizontal scaling (scale-out, i.e., dynamically adding more virtual machines). They can only be scaled up by requesting more resources (CPU/RAM/DISK) on the individual virtual machine. Therefore, it can be concluded that while different software providers have many licensing mechanisms for usage in the cloud, few of them are designed for effortless cloud use.

Guidance for licensing mechanisms that are most suitable for cloud is given in Section IV-B2).

3) *Software Pricing Models and Challenges:* Software pricing models for a product vary from vendor to vendor, but at present, they can be categorized into two primary categories: pricing by license and pricing by subscription (usage). The former approach is what the majority of power system software vendors are providing. This pricing model comprises a one-time provisioning fee and a periodical maintenance fee in terms of payment cycle. The model can further include an additional cost for add-on features. Some vendors will even charge for concurrent use and/or off-campus use. No matter how the fees are broken down, these are high costs to the utility users.

This kind of traditional pricing model is one of the factors that hinders many utility companies from utilizing the cloud technology voluntarily. Using this model will significantly reduce software licensing costs if they move their business solutions built upon these tools to the cloud. In a nutshell, the pay-by-license pricing is unsuitable for the cloud environment. It lacks the flexibility to enable users to rapidly launch an experimental or non-production workload in the cloud, e.g., for agile development or to test a new workflow. For a utility that wants to run a production workload in the cloud, the most likely outcome today is that they end up paying two sets of licenses—one set for cloud use and another for on-premises use. Given a fixed budget range, it would be a waste of on-campus licenses if they made a pessimistic estimate for the cloud usage (buying too few cloud licenses). Alternatively, they would constrain the on-premises workflow if the cloud license was over-provisioned. Therefore, other pricing mechanisms must be considered for cloud software.

For guidance on how to make cloud licensing and pricing options better adapt to cloud environments for power grids users, see Section IV-B2).

C. Compliance Related Challenges

In addition to technical and financial concerns, power utilities are hesitant about cloud adoption for regulated

workloads due to a lack of clarity for compliance obligations associated with using cloud technology to run either the mission-critical workloads or the non-critical workloads.

Critical workloads are described as any service or functionality that supports bulk power systems' continuous, safe, and reliable operation. In North America, critical workloads are mandated to comply with a dedicated set of standards, known as NERC CIP [41]. At the time of writing, the currently effective NERC CIP requirements are silent on using cloud technology. Their device-centric structure raises questions on how to demonstrate compliance to the requirements. For example, there is a heavy emphasis on the current definition of physical assets within the Electronic Security Perimeter (e.g., the particular term "in those devices" referring to BES Cyber Assets). A BES Cyber Asset is defined as a cyber asset that, if rendered unavailable, degraded, or misused, would adversely impact one or more facilities and systems within 15 minutes of its required operation, misoperation, or non-operation. The key cloud concepts such as virtualization, logical isolation, and multi-tenancy are not provisioned in the standards or the current definitions.

Non-critical applications, such as those use BES Cyber System Information (BCSI), can be done in the cloud. NERC is on record stating that Registered Entities have BCSI in the cloud and are doing so compliantly. Additional guidance on how to use the cloud securely, reliably and compliantly is in the early stages. In June 2020, NERC released a guideline on BCSI and cloud solutions, which is a start, but of limited scope as its primary focus on the encryption of BCSI. Implementation Guidance on cloud encryption and BCSI is pending NERC endorsement.

Addressing compliance challenges requires collaboration among multiple parties, including the regulatory bodies, utilities, CSPs, ISVs, third-party auditors. General guidance on how to deal with compliance for cloud applications is given in Section IV-C.

IV. CLOUD ADOPTION GUIDANCE

A. Guidance for Power Grid Operators and Utilities

The five pillars of cloud adoption are operational excellence, reliability, security, performance and cost optimization [42]. Cloud solutions provide excellent technological capabilities and benefits when it comes to any of these columns. However, there are no general cloud requirements that apply to all use cases. Instead, the criteria for cloud offerings vary from case by case basis. For example, the Round Trip Time (RTT) of an Automatic Generation Control (AGC) control solution should not exceed 1 second in principle. At the same time, the requirement of this metric for state estimation and Security-constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) can be less stringent because their execution cycles are in the timescales of minutes. The tolerance for the RTT for cloud-based post-event analyses, e.g., transmission needs assessment, can be as high as hours. Using a dedicated network connection over fiber-optic cable yields more negligible communication latency than using a public Internet connection over coaxial cable, but the cost of the former solution is generally much higher.

TABLE III
CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT CLOUD TYPES

Cloud Type \ Characteristics	Private Cloud	Public Cloud	Hybrid Cloud
Control	High	Low	High
Flexibility	Low	High	High
Scalability	Low	High	Medium
Reliability	Low	High	Medium
Cost	High	Low	Medium
Maintenance effort	High	Low	Medium
On-prem workload migration effort	Low	High	Medium

Utilities should evaluate all the implications when considering adoption of cloud-based solutions. In other words, users typically consider the cloud when they want to pursue benefits from one or more pillars mentioned above. The decision to migrate to the cloud should only be made after due diligence from the entity and identification of specific requirements to meet business objectives. Whether an application should migrate to cloud mainly depends on its criticality and scope of impact. Usually, any non-production application can be deployed in the cloud to pursue the cloud advantages. In contrast, the mission-critical systems in the production environment, e.g., a system with feedback control in the loop, such as AGC, require careful consideration in design and testing before migrating to the cloud. For systems that comprise both on-premises parts and cloud-based modules, or have both in-house deployments as well as replicas in the cloud, normally require coordination between them via cloud-based integration [43].

1) *Choice of Cloud Type and Service Model:* What cloud type to choose? Which service model is the most suitable for a business user, particularly a utility company? The answers vary from case to case depending on the IT budget, business characteristics and value proposition.

a) *Selection of cloud resource model:* There is no single cloud computing type that is applicable for all needs. Companies should analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each cloud type and align their goal with these characteristics before making the final decision.

The characteristics of these cloud types are compared in the table below. Users should choose the cloud type by aligning their goals with the characteristics below.

b) *Selection of cloud service model:* As described in Section II-A, a few cloud service models exist, and they differ on how the responsibilities are shared between the service provider and the customer. The more responsibility the customer shifts to the service provider, the more convenience they will enjoy, but on the other hand, the less control and transparency they will have over the cloud offering. Corresponding to the introduction above, we only provide guidance for the best fit scenarios for the power industry: the IaaS, PaaS and SaaS models.

As the most "hands-off" model for cloud users, SaaS fortifies intra-company and inter-company collaboration

TABLE IV
A LIST OF SCENARIOS THAT FIT THREE COMMON SERVICE MODELS

	SaaS	PaaS	IaaS
Example Use Cases	Modeling and Simulation, Asset Management, Collaborative operation	Big data analytics, Machine learning DevOps	Planning studies, Wide-area monitoring and situational awareness, Power outage map and incident reporting
Most Relevant Business Driver	Faster innovation – focus on business value	Agility – experiment frequently and quickly	More customization options
Trust vs. Control	More trust in provider	More user control	

through its easy-to-access and easy-to-share features. Furthermore, the service in SaaS mode can become functional in no time. All it takes is that you sign up for it.

IaaS allows the users to scale the resources up and down to build their cloud solutions based on their needs. IaaS will be the best fit for the scenarios when users decide what applications to run in the cloud and require porting licenses from on-site systems.

PaaS offers support for multiple programming languages, which a software development company can build applications for different projects. With PaaS, enterprise customers can benefit from having a consistent platform and unified procedure to work on, which will help integrate your team dispersed across various locations.

Table IV lists a few selected use cases that fit best into the SaaS, IaaS and PaaS models. It further distinguishes the three business models in terms of business drivers and security (trust vs. control). While common business drivers, such as cost savings, agility, faster innovation, global reach, and elasticity are applicable to all three cloud service models, Table IV calls out the most relevant business driver for each.

2) *Managing Security:* In general, the scale of public cloud service providers allows significantly more investment in security controls, policing and countermeasures that almost any large company could afford. This is even more pronounced for smaller power utilities. However, security is a shared responsibility, and cloud users still have to invest in security controls applicable to their roles. Based on the SRM shown in Fig. 3, users are still responsible for “security in the cloud”, which means controls to secure anything that the user puts in the cloud or connects to the cloud. There is no “hands-free” mode when it comes to cyber security controls in cloud adoption. Power utilities must ensure that professionals are in place to deploy the right security policy for their cloud-hosted services. Fig. 4 shows a comprehensive scheme to secure the cloud workloads. It depicts an organization of security control in the cloud and groups the security control domains at a high level. Again, this is a shared responsibility, so cloud users, ISVs and the CSPs will share responsibility for the controls, depending on which cloud service model the user adopts. While users may not be directly responsible for security control,

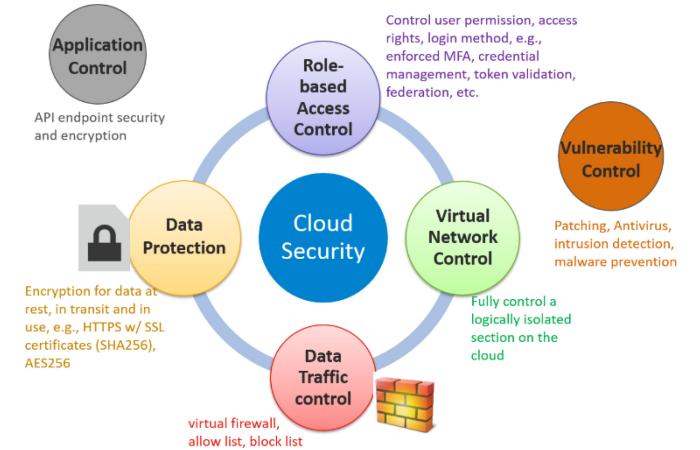


Fig. 4. Comprehensive security control in the cloud.

they are still strongly encouraged to ensure that the vendors enforce the controls shown in the diagram. We further discuss the critical controls in more depth in the following paragraphs.

a) *Virtual network control:* A Virtual Network (VNet) or Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a network environment dedicated to the user’s account in the public cloud. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that one can operate in their own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure. A VNet in the context of Azure or a VPC in AWS and Google Cloud logically isolates infrastructure by workload or organizational entity. The users can launch the cloud resources to meet any business needs and complete control in the virtual network. They can also create multiple subnets that span across AZs to define different access rules. Sometimes the users want to extend their network into the cloud using CSP’s infrastructure without exposing the corporate network to the Internet. In this scenario, the workloads can be deployed in a private subnet of the virtual network, and a site-to-site IPSec VPN tunnel [44] can be established from their network to the cloud directly. Since there is no Internet gateway to enable communication over the Internet, the likelihood of cyber-attacks and data breaches is significantly reduced. The user should generally refrain from exposing any of their servers (including public-facing workloads) on the cloud to the Internet directly through a public subnet. Instead, consider using another layer of security between the server and the Internet.

b) *Identity and access management:* Identity and Access Management or IAM is critical to protect sensitive enterprise systems, assets and information from unauthorized access or use. The best practices for IAM on the cloud include but are not limited to:

Use a strong password for account-level access – CSPs highly recommend a strong password to help protect the account-level access to the cloud services console. Account administrators can define custom password policies to meet their organization’s requirements. Typically, strong passwords should consist of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers and special symbols, such as punctuation. The minimum length of the password should be 8 characters or more.

Enable MFA – For extra security, MFA should be enforced for all users in the account. With MFA, users have a device that generates a response to an authentication challenge. Both the user's credentials and the device-generated response are required to complete the sign-in process. If a user's password or access keys are compromised, the account resources are still secure due to the additional authentication requirement.

Create individual users for anyone who needs access to the cloud service – The root user's credentials and access key for programmatic requests should be locked away. Instead, create individual users for anyone who needs access to the account, including the system administrators. Give each IAM user zero permission at first while their account is being created; grant them only necessary permissions to fulfill their job duties by request.

Use roles to delegate permissions – Do not share credentials between accounts to allow users from one account to access resources in another account. Instead, designate the users in different accounts to assume different IAM roles for their access. Also, use role-based access for applications to access cloud resources. Unlike IAM users, roles are temporary credentials generated randomly and automatically rotated for whoever assumes the designated role.

Rotate credentials regularly – Enforce all users in the account to change the passwords and access keys regularly. That way, a compromised password or access key that is used to access the resources in the account with permission can be limited.

Integrate with existing identity providers – Most CSPs can integrate their IAM with popular identity providers to allow identity federation. By doing so, power utilities can centralize access controls, improve efficiency, and maintain compliance with processes and procedures.

c) Vulnerability control: While utilities pursue rigorous vulnerability management in their on-premises systems, they may misplace their trust in cloud providers regarding vulnerability control in the cloud environment. However, the cloud providers are only responsible for securing the underlying infrastructure (the hardware and firmware). The customers must detect and address a vulnerability in their solutions on their own or through a trustworthy third party. The third-party cloud includes a vendor who delivers the solution via the cloud or a provider partner who offers professional vulnerability scanning and patch management service.

Gaining visibility into vulnerabilities in the code is key to reducing the attack surface and eliminating risk. Power utilities usually rely on security tools to evaluate the potential risks or deviations from the best practices in their applications. They should follow the same practices for cloud-based solutions. There are quite a few security assessment services for different cloud systems on the market, and utilities should use them. These services, updated regularly by security researchers and practitioners, can help improve the security and compliance of applications deployed in the cloud environment. It is more efficient and convenient for power system companies to adopt an IaaS-based solution to take advantage of such services. Management of the vulnerability can also be done by transferring the responsibilities to a reliable vendor, especially in the

case of PaaS and SaaS service models. Finally, it should be noted that it is the utilities' responsibility to perform a regular review of what vulnerability controls have been adopted by the vendors and ensure they have minimum practices in place.

d) Data protection: In addition to the IAM setups that help protect data, e.g., enforced MFA, user account separation from the root account, the following approaches should be considered as well by the utilities to protect the data further when it is: i) at rest, ii) in transit or iii) in use.

Data at rest refers to stored or archived information on some media and is not actively moving across devices or networks. Although data at rest is sometimes considered less vulnerable than data in transit, power system users should never leave them unprotected in any storage (cloud or on-prem). Protection of data at rest aims to secure inactive data, which remains in its state. Usually, encryption plays a significant role in data protection. It is a popular tool for securing data at rest since it prevents data visibility in the event of unauthorized access or theft. The data owners are obligated to know what encryption algorithms a cloud provider supports, their respective strengths or cracking difficulties, and what key management schemes they provide. The recommended encryption method to secure data at rest is Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with a key length of 256 bit, i.e., AES-256. AES-256 is the most robust encryption standard that is commercially available today. It is practically unbreakable by brute force based on current computing power.

Using CSP-provided Key Management Services (KMS) is another way to protect data. Such services integrate with other CSP services to encrypt data without actual movement of key material. A user can simply specify the ID of the key to be used. All actions using such keys are logged to record by whom and when a key has been used. KMS systems also help with automated key rotation.

Likewise, data protection in transit is the protection of data when it is being moved from one location to another, particularly in this context, when it is being transferred from a local storage device to a cloud storage device or the other way round. Wherever data is moving, effective data protection measures for in-transit data is critical as data is often considered less secure while in motion. It is widespread for enterprises to encrypt sensitive data before moving and/or using encrypted connections such as HTTPS and SFTP (secured by security certificates via SSL or its successor TLS) to protect data contents in transit.

Data in use refers to data in computer memory. It is usually considered the cloud provider's responsibility to ensure the underlying hardware and OS are malware-free, based on the SRM. However, it is still the user's responsibility to confirm that the software packages, the application dependencies and container images that are deployed on the cloud are free of malicious code. This is similar to the job function of the IT department in utilities today, wherein they sanitize the software that is used locally.

3) Service Reliability: Building Fault-Tolerant Solutions: Power system users should aim at building reliable, fault-tolerant, and highly available systems when considering cloud-native adoption or migrating on-premises workloads to

the cloud. A fault-tolerant architecture helps the user to ensure high availability and operational continuity in the event of failures of some components.

a) *Mitigation of network latency impact:* The following techniques can be used to alleviate the impact of network delay on the business workloads:

Utilize CSP-provided dedicated networking: Many CSPs work with telecommunication providers to offer dedicated bandwidth private fiber connections to the CSPs region from the customer's location. This allows customers to have known stable performance with no risk of network latency due to general Internet traffic. AWS Direct Connect and Azure ExpressRoute are examples of services where a dedicated fiber connection is established between a utility's data center and the cloud.

Shift data processing to the edge: For data collected by IoT devices, they can be processed at the edge, which is known as edge computing, to further address the concern around latency by reducing the payload for transmission.

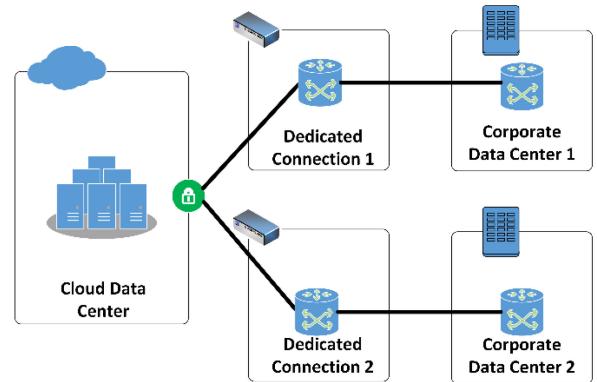
Leverage load-balancing: The users can distribute traffic across multiple resources or services employing load balancing to allow the workload to use the cloud's elasticity maximally.

Choose workload's location based on network requirements: Use appropriate cloud locations to reduce network latency or improve throughput. The users can select those edge locations which have low delays to host the workload. When the edge location becomes congested, use the local balancer to reroute the traffic to other edge locations where the latency is low. Distribute workload across multiple locations if needed.

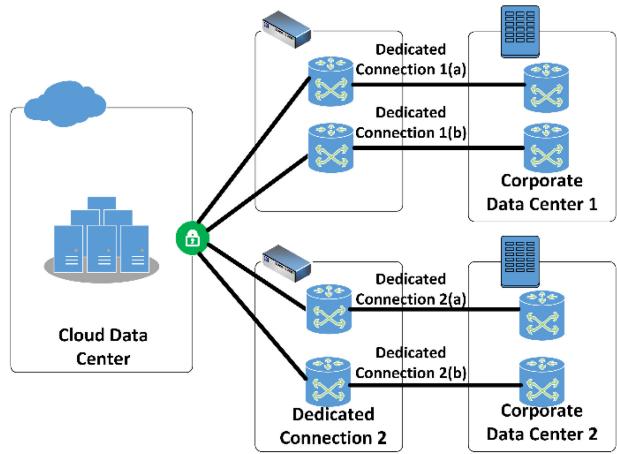
Optimize network configuration based on metrics: Use collected and analyzed data to make informed decisions about optimizing your network configuration. Measure the impact of those changes and use the impact measurements to make future decisions. For example, if the network bandwidth is low, it might serve well to increase the bandwidth. In addition, consider options for higher quality bandwidth with less packet loss and provision for retransmission. Usually, business-class Internet services and dedicated circuit networking can meet these goals.

Critical workloads, especially those supporting real-time decision-making and bulk power system operation, are more sensitive to network latency. Therefore, apart from the general network optimization approaches mentioned above, additional countermeasures should be adopted *if there is a likelihood of hosting critical workloads on the cloud*. For instance, an offline work mode should be provisioned in the design of a cloud-based solution to allow the users to temporarily work on their problems using manually fed data (collected via secure phone calls by operators). Utilities may also consider CSP-provided hardware for such operations.

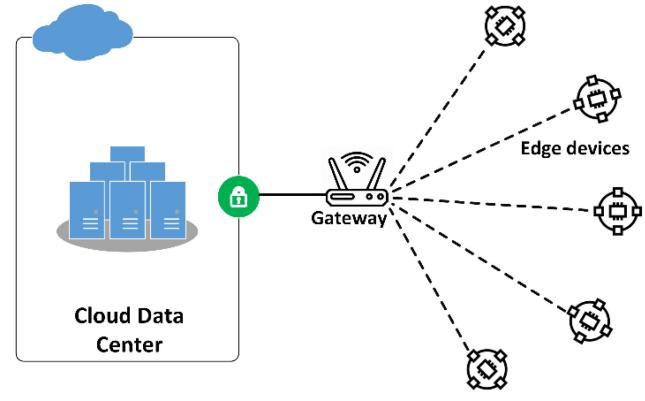
b) *Mitigation of impact of network connection disruption:* As long as the service is hosted in the cloud, theoretically, a user can access it from anywhere given access to an Internet connection (secured tunnel and identity authentication are usually required by utilities) or a dedicated network connection. It is recommended to have an independent connection at each of the multiple locations to achieve high resiliency. For example, grid operators typically have two independent control



(a) Redundant connection from utility network to the cloud.



(b) Enhanced redundant connection from utility network to the cloud.



(c) Edge to the cloud connection.

Fig. 5. Increase service fault tolerance through network redundancy.

centers—the primary and the backup. As shown in Fig. 5 (a), each data center can connect to the cloud through independent telecommunication providers. Since an outage of one telecommunication provider usually does not occur concurrently with an outage of another provider, this provides inherent resiliency during ISP outages. Switching the connection from the down provider to the healthy one via another control center is a general fault-tolerant solution to counteract the impact of a network outage.

Enhanced resiliency can be achieved by separate connections terminating on different devices at more

than one location. As illustrated by Fig. 5 (b), duplicate links are established to provide resilience against device failure, connectivity failure, and complete location failure, even for the same corporate data center.

Besides relying on the wired network to connect with the cloud, utilities can also employ advanced wireless communication technology such as 4G LTE-A and 5G to connect edge devices directly to the cloud. As the IoT and edge computing technology mature, the data collected by the edge devices can be locally processed, encrypted and then transmitted to the cloud to feed the hosted services without using utility data centers as the data hub or relay. The impact of wired network disruption can thus be mitigated by such “edge to cloud” connections, as shown in Fig. 5 (c).

It is wise to avoid putting all eggs in one basket for those mission-critical applications or functionalities as a modern society cannot bear sustained power outages. AGC and SCED represent two such examples of critical workloads that continuously maintain the balance between power supply and demand. If these were to move to the cloud in the future driven by key benefits (even though there is no such a need at this time), we must back up the process in local non-remote infrastructure, even when independent and redundant network connections are established for cloud workloads.

c) Mitigation of cloud service outage impact: To build fault-tolerant applications in the cloud, the users (or the solution vendor) need to first understand the cloud provider’s global infrastructure. For example, users should grasp the concept of Region and (Availability) Zone (AZ) that major CSPs offer. High availability of solutions can be achieved by deploying the applications to span across multiple AZs or more than one cloud region. Placing various, redundant instances in distinct availability zones for each application tier (Web interface, application backend, and database) creates a multi-site solution.

To minimize the business disruption or operational discontinuity, the utilities going to the cloud are recommended to adopt a redundant and fault-tolerant architecture that allows them to quickly switch their workloads to a different AZ in case of a single-location outage. Meanwhile, they need to consider duplicating the infrastructure of the running workloads in another region so that desired resources and dependencies can be spun up rapidly to continue the service when there is a region-wide outage. In addition, the users should also make their disaster recovery plans, e.g., identifying critical data and performing cross-region backups for them, to ensure the business continuity in the face of a man-made or natural disaster. As shown in Fig. 6, utilities can increase the fault tolerance of their cloud workloads and gain disaster recovery capability through backups in multiple AZs and Regions.

4) Guidance on cost optimization: Utilities today are hesitant about cloud adoption due to budget concerns, but the reality is that they can take control of cost and continuously optimize it on the cloud. With a meticulous analysis of their demand profiles, the utilities can take a few steps to quickly develop a plan that meets their financial needs while building secure, scalable and fault-tolerant solutions for their business needs [45], [46].

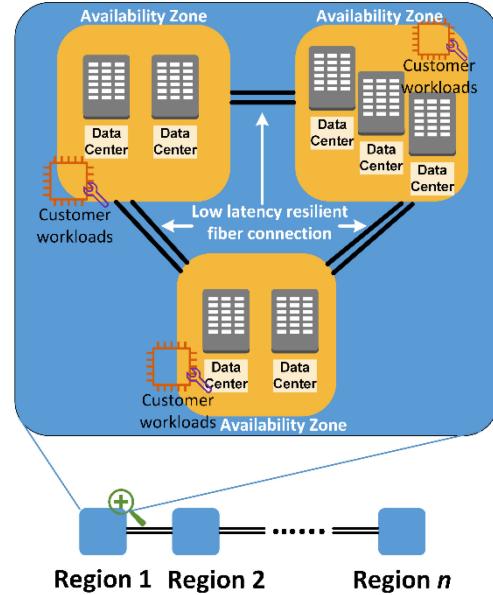


Fig. 6. Increase service fault tolerance and disaster recovery capability through backups in multiple AZs and Regions.

The first step is to choose a suitable pricing model. CSPs usually price the resources that users request based on the capacity inventory and the term of service. For example, in the context of an elastic computing service, users may see “Spot Instance (Virtual Machine),” “On-demand Instance (Virtual Machine) and “Reserved Instance (Virtual Machine).” While “On-demand” normally meets users’ needs, “Reserved” pricing provides a remarkable cost reduction on top of “On-demand” if the target workload is consistent over a period of time and users would like to sign a long-term agreement (1 year ~ 3 years) with the CSP. And “Spot” pricing, which works like an auction/bidding process for CSP’s surplus capacity after meeting the “On-demand” and “Reserved” needs, offers a further discount for the users to run stateless, fault-tolerant and flexible applications such as big data and planning studies.

The next step is to match capacity with demand. Cost can be optimized when resources are aptly sized. To line up the capacity with the real-time demand, the utilities or their designated solution vendors should consider an auto-scaling strategy to allocate the resources to match the performance needs dynamically.

Moreover, users may want to implement processes to identify wastage of resources since it will further help them optimize their cost by shutting down unused or under-utilized resources. Various CSPs offer services to help their customers identify these idle resources, such as AWS Trusted Advisor and Azure Advisor.

B. Guidance for Software Vendors

1) Software Design to Support Cloud Adoption: The grid software must be architected and designed to be cloud-friendly to facilitate cloud adoption by the utilities. Power system software vendors and in-house developers should consider the following while designing and developing cloud-based solutions:

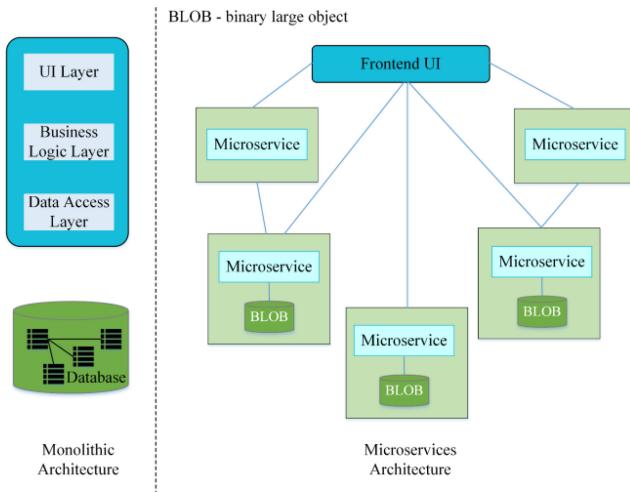


Fig. 7. Comparison of monolithic architecture and microservices architecture.

a) Microservices instead of monolithic architecture:

Due to challenges with monolithic architectures for cloud infrastructures, microservices architecture has emerged as a prime candidate for maximizing the benefits of moving systems to the cloud. It brings design principles to make software components loosely coupled and service-oriented. A fundamental principle of microservices is that each service manages its data. Two services should not share data storage. Instead, each service is responsible for its private data store [47], i.e., Binary Large Object (BLOB), as shown in Fig. 7. The modularity introduced by this architecture also offers ease and agility to keep up with the accelerated pace of business. Due to module independence, any service can be scaled and deployed separately in a microservices-based application. Besides, the modular characteristic of microservices inherently enhances security and fault isolation.

Although microservices architecture has many advantages, it is not an omnipotent solution for cloud-native applications (“Cloud-native” is an approach to building and running applications that exploits the benefits of the cloud computing delivery model. Applications that are built in the “cloud-native” style are a collection of small, independent, and loosely coupled services, in contrast to the non-cloud-native programs, which are usually designed in a monolithic fashion) [40]. While bringing agility and speed to software development, microservices architecture sacrifices the operational efficiency as there are many more parts/modules than the monolithic approach. The software vendors should avoid the overuse of the microservices layout for the development of cloud-native applications. For instance, a power flow analyzer or state estimator should not adopt a microservice architecture because both processes are tightly coupled. Both programs can frequently invoke other methods such as network topology processors. Due to this, related processes are more likely to have a more considerable computation overhead when using a microservices architecture. However, a time-domain simulator for transient stability assessment can be orchestrated using microservices architecture. These analyses are independent processes given the same initial condition and can be launched in parallel.

b) Use of containerization to improve software portability: Containerization is a critical technology that vendors may want to consider for cloud-native application development. It significantly streamlines the deployment process because the development, test, and deployment environments are made consistent in containers to remove barriers between them. Containers allow the developers to package an application and its dependencies into one succinct manifest that can be easily ported to a virtual machine or cloud environment without rewriting the code.

Furthermore, containerization enables developers to scale the applications by changing specific components or service modules while keeping the remainders of software unchanged. For instance, in a container-based design, programmers can scale databases for network data or dynamic data and corresponding modules to support the increased processing load without scaling Web server resources when the size of study cases varies. Employing some container orchestration tools like Kubernetes (k8s), the services can be scaled up or down automatically based on resource utilization, which aligns with the characteristics of cloud-native applications.

Container technology and microservices architecture are tightly coupled and usually adopted in cloud-oriented applications together since containerization provides distinct and natural boundaries between different microservices. However, using containers does not imply that the software follows the microservices architecture. Monolithic applications can be containerized too. Although both techniques are consistently utilized in application modernization, vendors should carefully consider them for development based on the software characteristics. The final goal of software portability is not hindered [48].

c) Enabling HPC capabilities: The software vendors, particularly those who provide solutions for power system modeling, analysis and simulation, should accommodate critical technologies that enable high-performance computing when designing their software. More succinctly, to unleash the power of HPC infrastructure, they must employ expertise in parallel computing algorithms design and programming. From the algorithm design perspective, the vendors need to develop new domain-specific parallel computing algorithms for compute-intensive tasks and memory-intensive tasks, for example, large-scale optimal power flow, unit commitment, transient stability, and electromechanical simulation. They should also apply powerful parallel data processing methods in their applications when there are massive data ingestion streams. Besides, new data storage techniques must also be considered for the seamless transfer of data between storage bins and compute units. Although the relational database is still the mainstream in the power industry, other types of databases such as NoSQL database (key-value store, document store, graph, etc.) and distributed databases are beginning to play a more significant role as the data yield capacity and locations in the grid where the data is collected are growing. From the programming point of view, new architectures should be adopted in the software design to support multi-thread and multi-core processing. For instance, one crucial factor that significantly impacts parallel computing performance is

the coordination between submodules. Methods to efficiently distribute the software functionality across these computing resources are expected. If these considerations are not adequately addressed during design, applications meant to be run in multiprocessor, multi-core environments could end up with severe and hard-to-find performance issues [49]. Finally, for an effective HPC software design, users should be given the flexibility to opt-in/out of the parallel processing and the choice to choose the computing hardware (e.g., no of cores, RAM usage etc.).

d) Use of stateless protocol: A stateless protocol should be considered to make an application compatible with microservices architecture, especially in the cloud. In general, moving to be “stateless” protocol brings several significant benefits, including 1) removing the overhead to create/use sessions; 2) providing resiliency against system failures and recovery strategies in the event of failures; 3) allowing consistency across various applications; 4) scaling processing capacity up and down to handle variances in traffic.

Determining the best protocol for cloud-native systems depends on the business model and the use case. For example, while a stateless application is ideal for short circuit fault analysis, a stateful design will be more suitable for forecasting system load or power flow on the tie-lines in the next few minutes/hours because of the historical context. At present, however, power system utilities overuse stateful protocol and lose on advantages of stateless protocol when using the cloud. In conclusion, a software vendor should neither be over-dependent on the traditional stateful design nor abuse stateless models.

The guidance given above is general recommendations mainly for designing non-mission-critical software to better support cloud adoption. Risk-based cascading analysis [50] is an excellent example of how incorporating this guidance in the design will help an application leverage the cloud advantages. To predict the probability of transmission outages at different locations under extreme weather conditions and subsequently perform contingency analysis based on the predictions, the application needs to include several core components: 1) weather module, which continuously fetches weather forecast data; 2) transmission structure module, which models transmission towers and conductors as well as their fragility curves; 3) geography module which returns the elevation data; 4) vegetation system model which acquires the tree types, tree height and land cover data; and 5) contingency module which manages the contingencies to be studied under high-probability outages. Since these modules are loosely coupled but functionally independent, they are a good fit for microservices architecture and container technology to isolate any fault in the component. Making each module “stateless” is also beneficial because they don’t rely on session-related information to generate output. Building them in a “stateless” fashion makes it easier to scale out to handle increasing demand. Lastly, carrying the HPC capability undoubtedly expedites the contingency analysis process.

For mission-critical applications and systems, such as SCADA and automatic generation control, guaranteeing bulk power system operation continuity, a careful study on whether

they should be moved to the cloud is necessary. After the study, one should carefully evaluate whether any guidance in the paper would degrade their performance. The entity should closely examine any computation and communication overhead due to the adoption of guidance above.

2) Software Licensing and Pricing Suitable for Cloud: The pricing models for cloud-native applications need to cooperate with proper licensing models. In addition to the network license model and BYOL model, the vendors should also consider licensing the software based on subscription. The subscription-based licensing model, together with the pay-by-subscription or pay-per-use pricing modes, are designed to be more cost-effective and convenient in the cloud. In the pay-by-subscription pricing method, users only need to pay for the use of software periodically based on the agreement between them and the vendor. The billing cycle can be daily, monthly, quarterly or annually. Regardless of how the software is utilized, the subscription fee is usually fixed, varying a little bit depending on the selected payment option. The second approach, pay-per-use, or rather, pay-as-you-go in the context of cloud computing, provides users a finer granularity of control overspending on the software service. The vendor only bills the users based on their usage (or time) in the cloud. From users’ point of view, they no longer need to worry about whether the cloud license will be overprovisioned or under-provisioned because they only pay for the time when the service is being used.

Unfortunately, the subscription-based licensing and the two discussed pricing methods that rely on users’ subscriptions have so far not been widely implemented by power system software vendors. The utility companies might be tolerable with the old-fashioned licensing and pricing options in the traditional IT environment. Still, they would expect a more flexible way for software licensing and charges when it comes to the cloud.

C. Guidance on Security Compliance for Cloud Applications

Compliance encompasses checks to confirm that a set of specified requirements are implemented and are operating as expected. Such conditions can be set internally within the organization to meet business, operational, or security objectives. They can also be required by regulatory standards such as the NERC CIP Standards.

1) Compliance Certifications and Authorization: Numerous well-established security assurance programs exist that standardize security assessment and authorization for cloud products and services, such as FedRAMP [51], which the U.S. federal agencies enforce. Such security assurance programs such as SOC, ISO, and FedRAMP, among others, require continuous monitoring and audit by cloud security experts. Third-party assurance reports support compliance demonstration for security “of” the cloud. Such certifications provide security assurance to cloud users as well as support achieving certifications of their own. For example, entities seeking SOC-2 certification can inherit a CSP’s SOC-2 certification and focus their compliance efforts in fulfilling the requirements applicable to their “in” the cloud applications. Utilities

TABLE V
A MAPPING OF NERC CIP STANDARDS TO CSP SECURITY CATEGORIES

NERC Standard	NERC Standard Description	Corresponding CSP Security Categories
CIP-002	BES Cyber System Categorization	Customer Determination*
CIP-003	Security Management Controls	Governance
CIP-004	Personnel & Training	IAM
CIP-005	Electronic Security Perimeters	IAM Infrastructure Protection
CIP-006	Physical Security of BES Cyber Systems	Infrastructure Protection
CIP-007	Systems Security Management	Detection Infrastructure Protection
CIP-008	Incident Reporting and Response Planning	Incident Response
CIP-009	Recovery Plans for BES Cyber Systems	Incident Response
CIP-010	Configuration Change Management and Vulnerability Assessments	Infrastructure Protection
CIP-011	Information Protection	Data Protection
CIP-012	Communications Networks	Data Protection
CIP-013	Supply Chain Risk Management	Data Protection Detection IAM Incident Response Infrastructure Protection

* This is not a CSP security category. Power system companies must determine the risk and compliance category of a specific system.

should always research and investigate a cloud provider before using its services. One approach to identifying reliable cloud providers is to look at the certifications, accreditations, and regulatory controls that a cloud provider has earned or demonstrates.

2) *Critical Workload and CIP Compliance:* For power system users in North America subject to the CIP standards, Table V shows a mapping of NERC CIP standards to CSP security categories. These categories organize the essential capabilities to drive a cloud user's security culture. It also helps users to structure the selection of security controls to meet security and compliance needs.

Cloud solutions can meet the security objectives in CIP standards by implementing these security controls. CSPs have well-documented user guides, technical papers, guidance documentation, and interactive engagement that support their customers in implementing security controls and achieving a high level of security.

Security assurance certifications and authorizations present an opportunity for use in NERC CIP. A comparison between the FedRAMP Moderate control set and NERC CIP requirements reveals that the FedRAMP Moderate control baseline encompasses all NERC CIP requirements [52]. NERC's acceptance of FedRAMP as CIP compliant for security "of" the cloud can provide a streamlined compliance approach for power utilities and support efficient audit assessment while maintaining stringent security obligations. Registered Entities

building on FedRAMP authorized infrastructure and services could focus their security controls and compliance assessment on security "in" the cloud.

3) *Non-Critical Workload Compliance:* Non-critical workloads refer to applications or services that are neither mission-critical nor high-impact. In North America, such workloads are out of scope for the NERC CIP standards, but registered entities are still required to protect any Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII) data involved in cloud adoption according to section 215A(d) of the Federal Power Act. The best approach to protect confidential data and user privacy is to follow the CSP-endorsed best security practices.

4) *Internal Compliance:* Power industry users often establish security expectations and internal compliance obligations to align and confirm enterprise-wide objectives. Security Frameworks such as the NIST Cyber Security Framework (CSF) [53] provide a holistic approach to security controls across networks. Entities can choose to meet compliance requirements from various security frameworks and/or regulatory standards and map them to their implemented controls.

V. USE CASES FOR CLOUD TECHNOLOGY IN POWER INDUSTRY

This section summarizes a collection of real-world use cases for cloud technology in the power industry. The summary is provided in Table VI. The table breaks down each real-world use case in terms of the company, application area, cloud type and service model, upfront and operating cost and maintenance effort. It also summarizes the security control scheme and features benefits for each real-world use case. The use cases cover a wide variety of power system organizations (such as ISOs, utilities, and private vendors) as well as application areas (such as planning, operation and market related). The table also documents an optimal choice of cloud service model for each real-world use case. Finally, the table documents the benefits of cloud technology for each use case as drawn from specific business needs, drawn from Section II-C. We hope that these use cases can guide other cloud adoptees in the power sector. From these success stories, the reader can learn how the primary concerns over the cloud can be addressed or how the risk while migrating to cloud technology can be mitigated. As these use cases are collected through a participant survey, the details represent individual participants' responses and may vary from use-case to use-case. While Table VI summarizes the real-world use cases, a comprehensive discussion on all of these cases is included in a preprint, which can be accessed at [54]. The preprint discusses the drivers, challenges, how the challenges are overcome in the final deployment, and the benefits of these use cases.

VI. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is a mature technology, which industries are aggressively adopting to meet their business needs. In the power industry, cloud technology is appealing to an increasing number of practitioners as well. Through cloud-based

TABLE VI
A SUMMARY OF REAL-WORLD USE CASES IN THE POWER INDUSTRY (THE TABLE GROUPS SIMILAR CASES IN THE SAME ROW. THE SUPERSCRIPTS INDICATE THE CASE NUMBERS, WHICH LINK THE SECURITY SCHEMES TO CORRESPONDING CASES)

Case No.	Company	Application Area	Reference Guidance	Cloud Type	Cloud Service Model	Upfront Cost	Operating Cost	Maintenance Effort	Security Control Scheme	Featured Benefits
1, 2	NYISO ¹ ISO-NE ²	Planning studies (Ref. [18] [55])	IV.A. IV.B.1.c) IV.B.2) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	IaaS	No	Cloud resources usage; software license fee	Low	IAM ^{1,2} , data encryption ^{1,2} , security group ^{1,2} , enforced MFA ² , password rotation ² , role-based access ² , HTTPS/TLS ²	Lower cost; better scalability, much less task completion time and a job waiting time
3	ISO-NE	Load forecasting (Ref. [54])	IV.A. IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	PaaS	No	Cloud resources usage	Low	IAM Role, data encryption, enforced MFA, API activity logging, HTTPS/TLS	Integrated process for data preparation, model building, training/tuning and testing to accelerate ML development
4	ISO-NE/ NYPa	Wide-area monitoring and data sharing (Ref. [56])	IV.A. IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	IaaS	No	Cloud resources usage	Medium	VPN over SSH, AES256 data encryption; separate subnets with NAT instance	Lower cost; data sharing with ease, high fault tolerance, fast data recovery consistent display to enable real-time collaboration
5	ISO-NE	Backup control and emergency dispatch (Ref. [27])	IV.A. IV.B.1.a) IV.B.1.d) IV.C.2) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	FaaS	No	Extremely low considering the event is rare	Low	HTTPS/TLS for data in transit, SSE-KMS for data at rest, access, IAM User/Role, API key, signed URL	Provide a backup solution to ensure operational continuity in case of an emergency, eliminate human errors in manual dispatch, comprehensive security control, surprisingly low-cost
6	ISO-NE	Anomaly detection (Ref. [57])	IV.A. IV.B.1.c) IV.C.2) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	PaaS	No	Cloud resources usage	Low	Role-based access, MFA, data encryption, HTTPS/TLS	Cluster is highly scalable and cost-effective, cluster configuration is easy, and the workload is low
7	PGE	Operational efficiency and customer experience improvement (Ref. [58])	IV.A. IV.B.1.a) IV.B.1.d) IV.C.2) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	PaaS IaaS	Existing software license cost	Cloud resources usage for data lake and analytics	Low	Account or OU-based based access, data classification and cybersecurity scrutiny	Ability to view/analyze both structured and unstructured data, reduced cost, easy and secure data sharing with 3rd parties, self-service reporting, data traceability, agile development of ML models
8, 9	Centrica ⁸ , AutoGrid ⁹	DER aggregation and management (Ref. [59] [60])	IV.A. IV.B.1.a) IV.B.1.b) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	IaaS ⁸ PaaS ^{8,9}	No	Cloud resources used for data processing, storage, analytics and networking	Much lower than an on-premises solution	MFA ^{8,9} , identity-based access ^{8,9} , data encryption ^{8,9} , activity logging ^{8,9} , 3rd party testing and monitoring of vulnerabilities ^{8,9} , VPNs on IPsec ⁹ , mutual TLS ⁹ , intrusion detection ⁹ , role-based API-level access control ⁹	Shorter development cycle, better system scalability, simpler DevOps management
10	AEMO	Market settlement (Ref. [61])	IV.A. IV.B.1.c) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (Azure)	PaaS CaaS	No	Cloud resources usage	Low, work is automated	Unknown at the time of writing	The market settlement reduced from 30-min to 5-min blocks with massive data management capability
11, 12	MISO ¹¹ , NRECA ¹²	Collaborative system modeling and hybrid simulation (Ref. [62])	IV.A. IV.B.1.a) IV.B.1.b) IV.B.1.d) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public (AWS)	SaaS ¹¹ PaaS ¹² IaaS ¹²	No	subscription fee ¹¹ , Cloud resources usage ¹²	Low, fully managed by the vendor	Access control ^{11,12} , incident response ¹¹ , System and comm. protection ^{11,12} , encryption for data at rest ^{11,12}	Scalable infrastructure ^{11,12} , modeling consistency ^{11,12} , reduced IT effort ^{11,12} , integrated security, easy to access users' model ¹²
13	IncSys/ PowerData	Coordinated system operation drill (Ref. [54])	IV.A. IV.B.1.c) IV.B.1.d) IV.C.3) IV.C.4)	Public or Private	SaaS	Depends on cloud type	cloud resources usage	Different levels of effort	Firewalls, security groups, access control, intrusion detection, logging and monitoring, data encryption, TLS	Quick availability for customer, scalable and fault-tolerant to support mission-critical drills, Access from anywhere

technologies, power system organizations can realize their digital transformation goals efficiently that cannot be met with on-premises resources alone. They can also adapt to the grid modernization process. However, several bottlenecks to using the cloud in power systems are due to common misconceptions about the technology and concerns about service

quality, cost, security, and compliance. This paper aims to quell these misconceptions and provides guidance to overcome these bottlenecks. It also puts forth a body of knowledge to assist regulatory bodies in developing standards and guidelines related to cloud adoption and compliance attestation. With the abovementioned challenges addressed appropriately, the

cloud will become a widely accepted technology and play a significant role in digitalizing the power industry.

VII. DISCUSSION

This paper provides guidance for cloud use and portability specific to the needs of the power industry. However, we note that other generic guidance for cloud use and portability from other critical industries such as government [51], [63], health [64], and finance [65] also applies to the power industry. Nonetheless, there is a notable difference between the power industry and these critical industries. While there are specific compliance requirements and programs for these critical industries, no such standardized compliance requirement exists for the power industry. For instance, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) [64] for healthcare, FedRAMP [63] for government, and the Center for Financial Industry Information Systems (FISC) [65] for financial services serve as compliance programs for these critical industries. But, to date no such standardized compliance program exists for power industry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank a group of Task Force members for providing the facts about how they use cloud-based solutions to address their specific business needs. These contributors are Sung Jun Yoon, Uma Venkatachalam, and Aravind Murugesh from PGE, Xing Wang from Centrica, Scott Harden from Microsoft, Michael Welch from New York ISO, Michael Swan from OPPD, David Pinney from NRECA, David Duebner from MISO, and Chris Mosier from IncSys.

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