



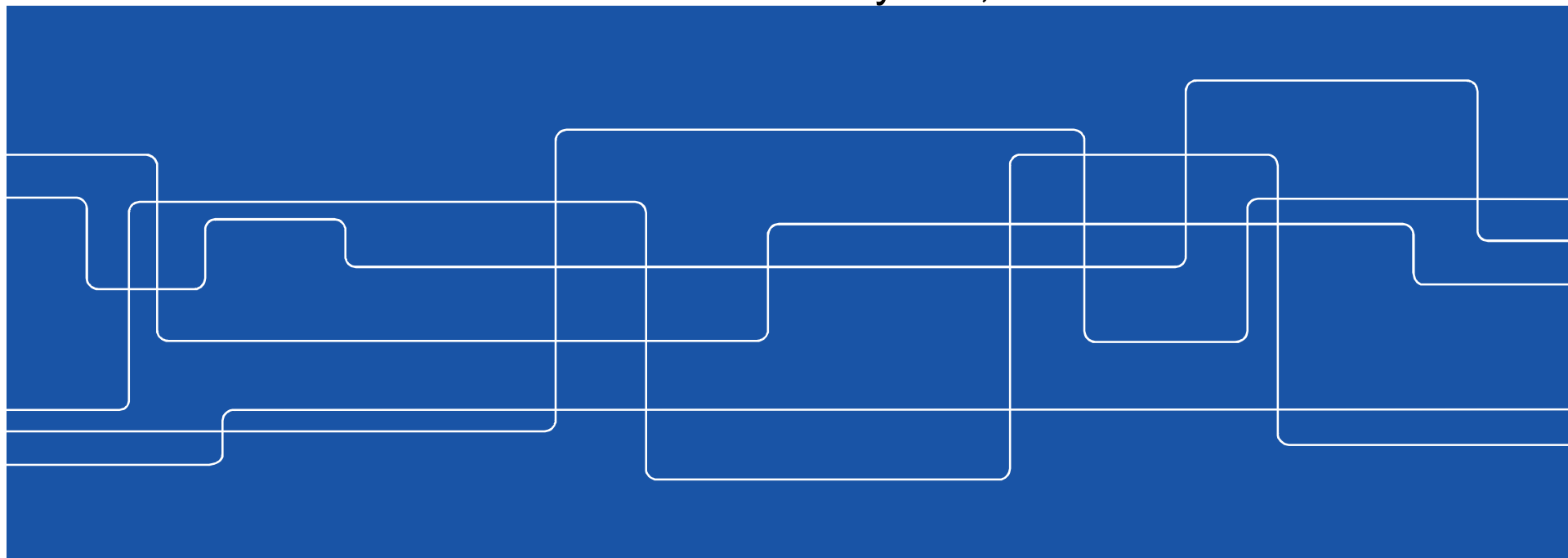
KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE  
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# Resilient Time Synchronization for the Smart Grid

Vulnerabilities and Mitigation Schemes

**György Dán**  
KTH/EECS/NSE

Keynote, IEEE SmartGridComm 2019



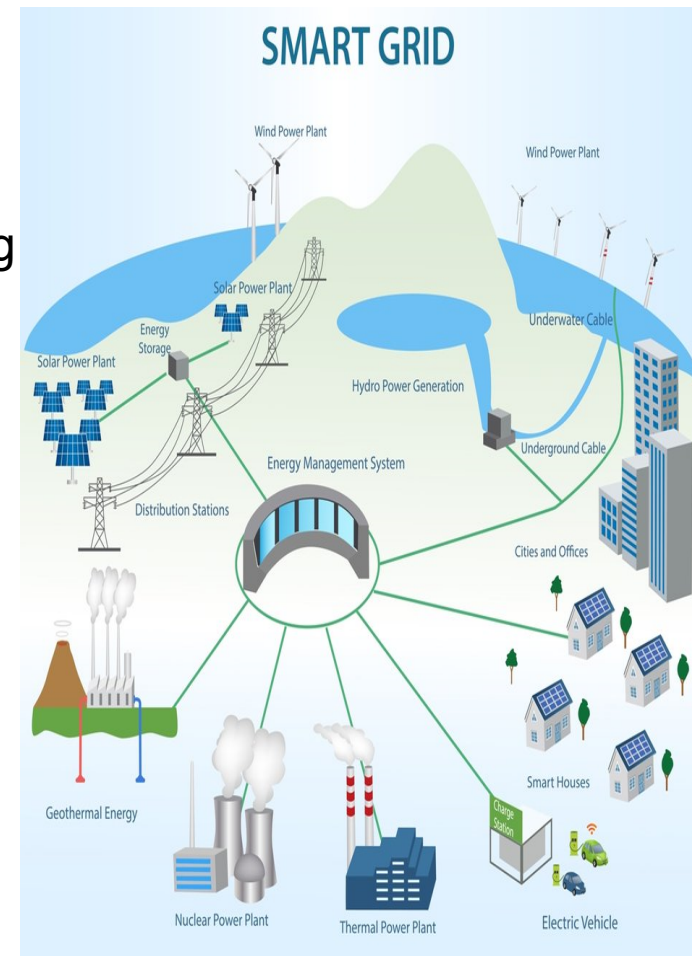
# Reliable, Flexible, Efficient, Sustainable

## Reliable

- Improved protection
- Real-time voltage stability monitoring
- Wide-area damping control
- Fault location
- Islanding detection

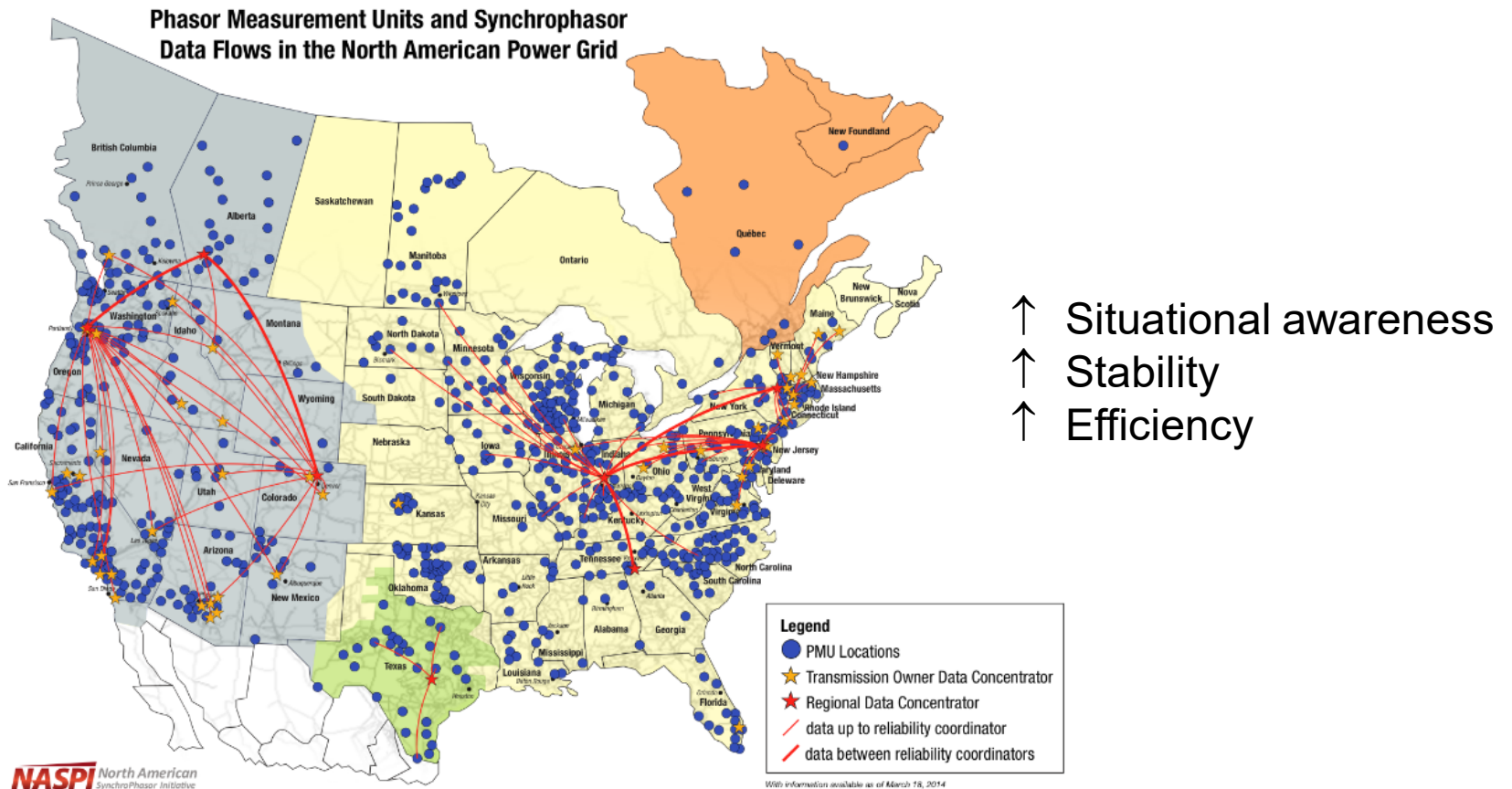
## Efficient and Sustainable

- Model validation
- Load disaggregation
- Real-time state estimation
- Predictive maintenance



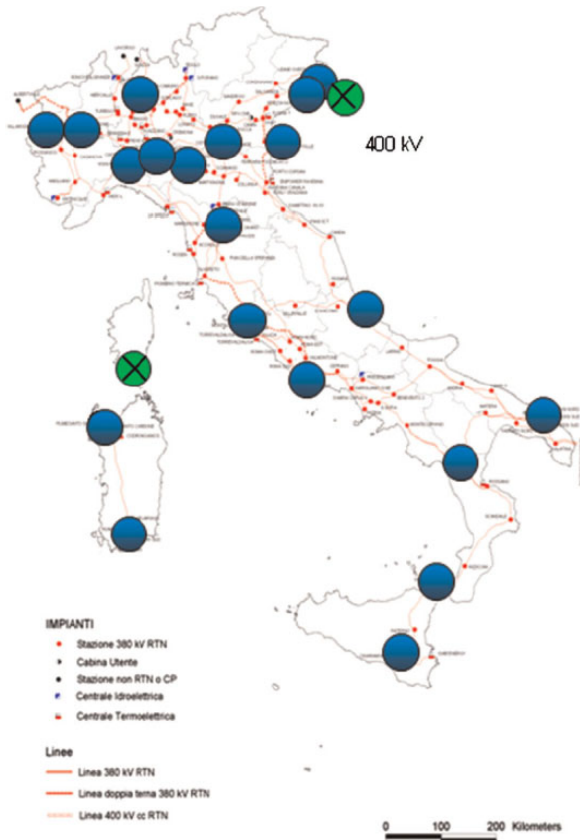
*Shutterstock/monicaodo*

# Phasor measurement units (PMUs)



Source: NASPI

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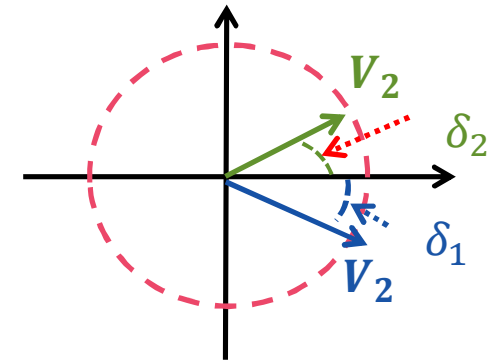
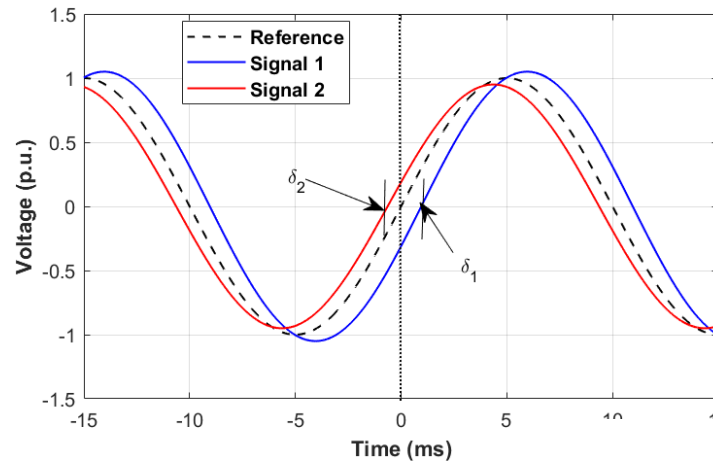
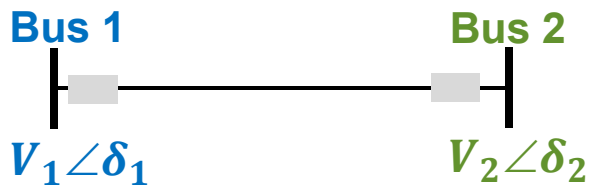


- ↑ Situational awareness
- ↑ Stability
- ↑ Efficiency

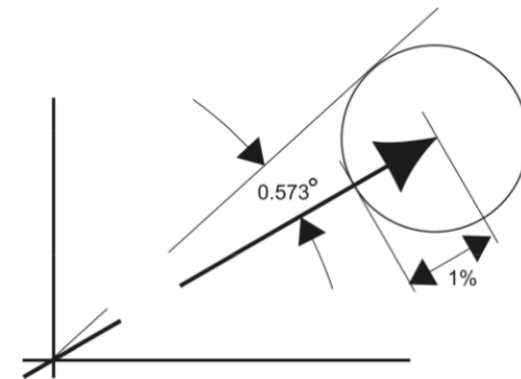
Source: Cirio et al "Wide area monitoring in the Italian power system: Architecture, functions and experiences", European Transactions on Electrical Power 21(4):1541 – 1556, 2011

# Synchrophasor Measurements

- Voltage phasor



- Accuracy requirement (IEEE C37.118)
  - Total Vector Error (TVE) of 1%
  - Time accuracy 1% @ 50Hz  $\approx 31.8 \mu\text{s}$

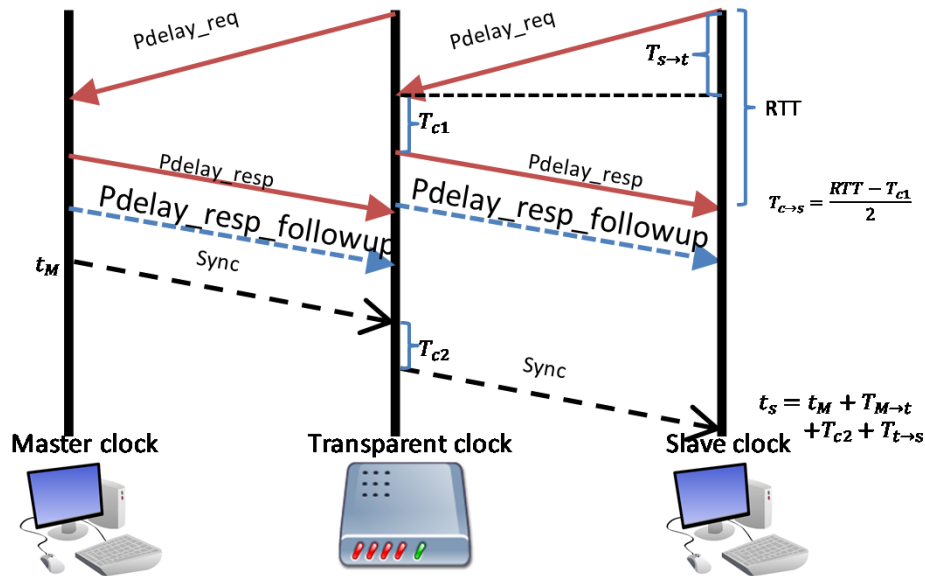
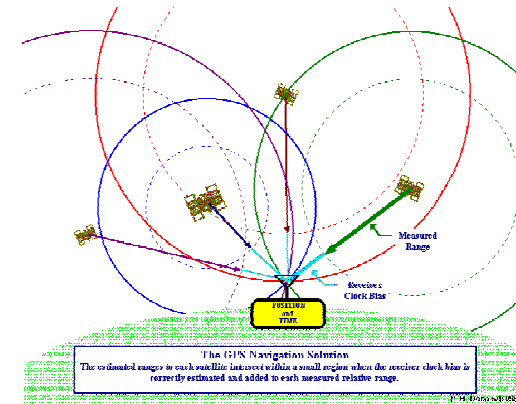


Source: IEEE C37.118-2011

# Time Synchronization for PMUs

## Space-based (SBTS)

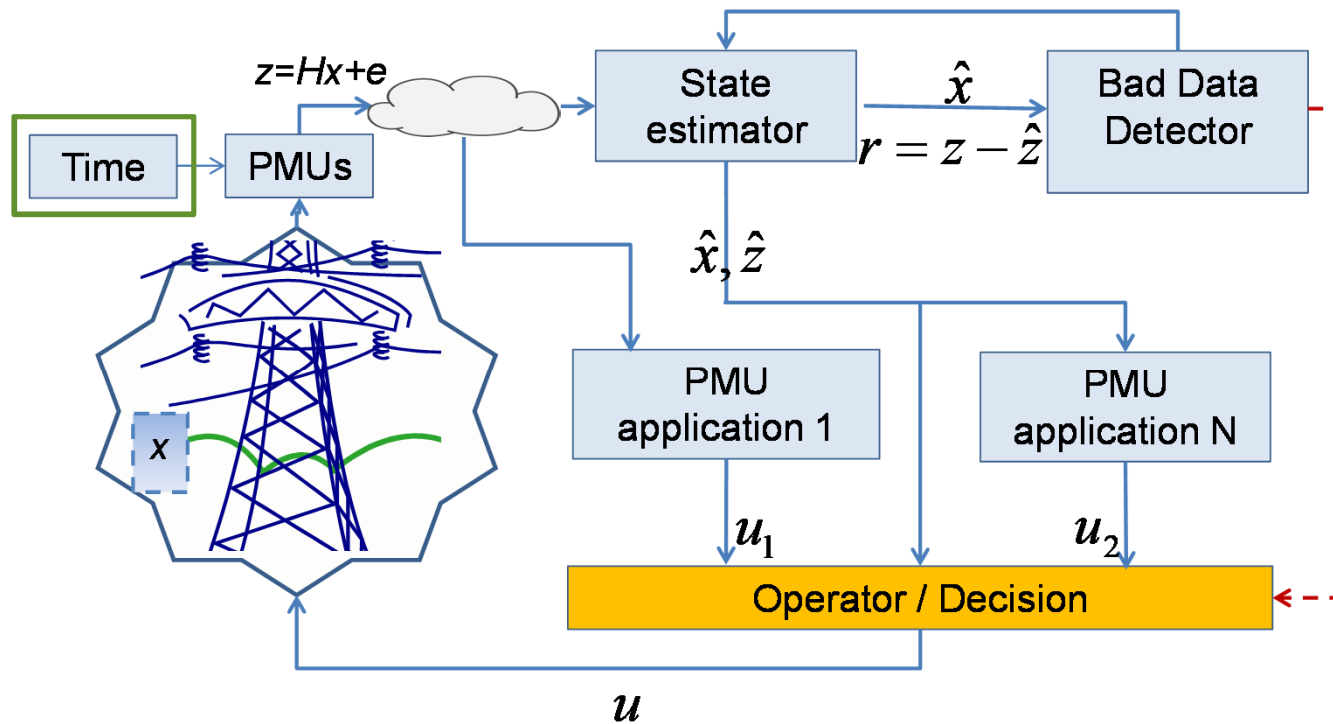
- GPS, Glonass, Galileo, BeiDou-2
- Trilateration
- Accuracy ~10-40ns



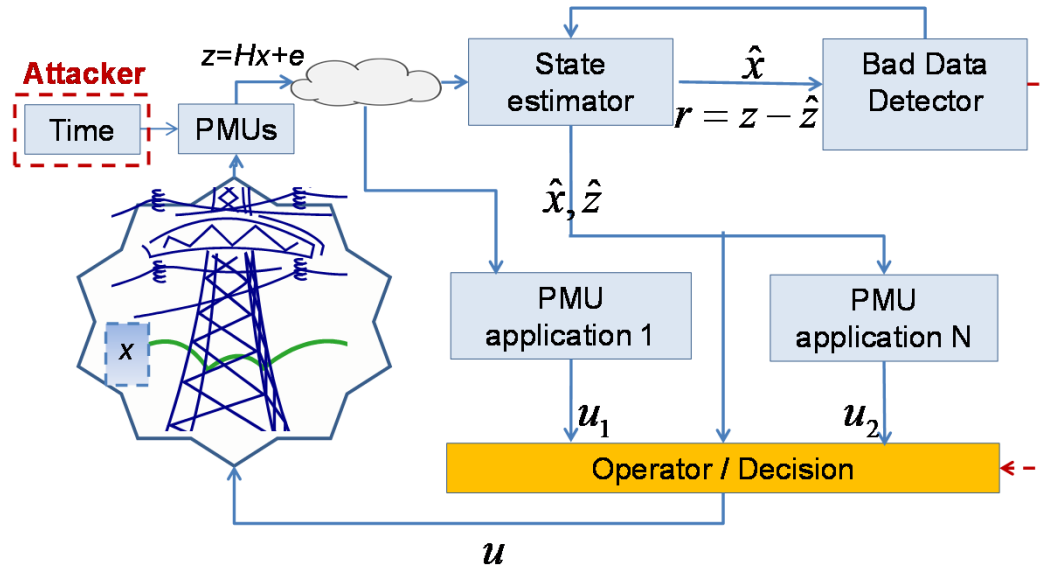
## Network-based (NBTS)

- IEEE 1588-2008 (PTPv2)
- Request-response
- Accuracy ~100ns
- Hardware timestamping
- Calibration/symmetry assumption

# OODA Loop for Synchrophasors



# Are Synchrophasors Vulnerable to Time Synchronization Attacks?



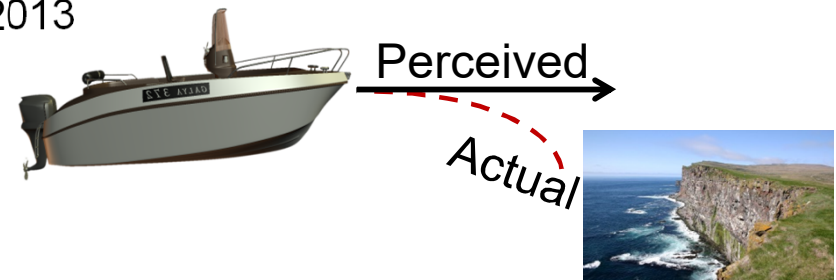
- Could an attacker compromise PMU time references?
- Could an attack remain undetected?
- Is an attack easy to compute?
- Could an attack have significant impact?



# SBTS Security (GPS)

## Spoofing

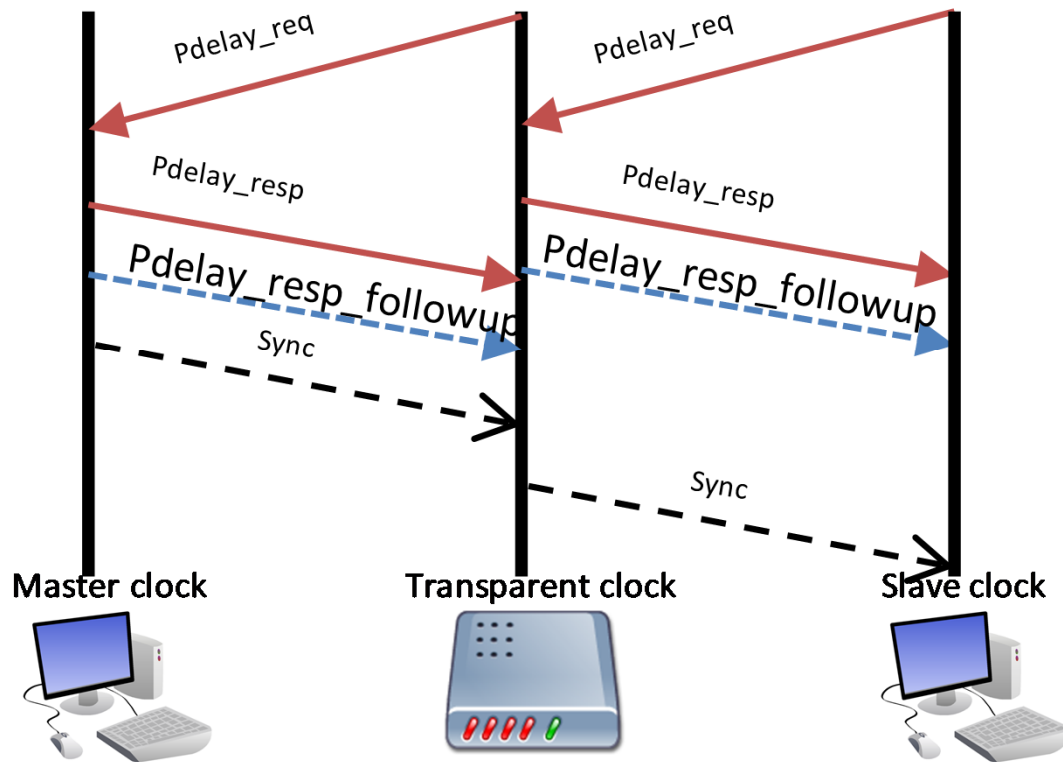
- Theoretical and experimental results
- “A small group located off the south coast of Italy successfully took control of an \$80 million super-yacht’s navigation system using a homemade device, and sent the luxury vessel on a potentially disastrous wayward path.” 2013



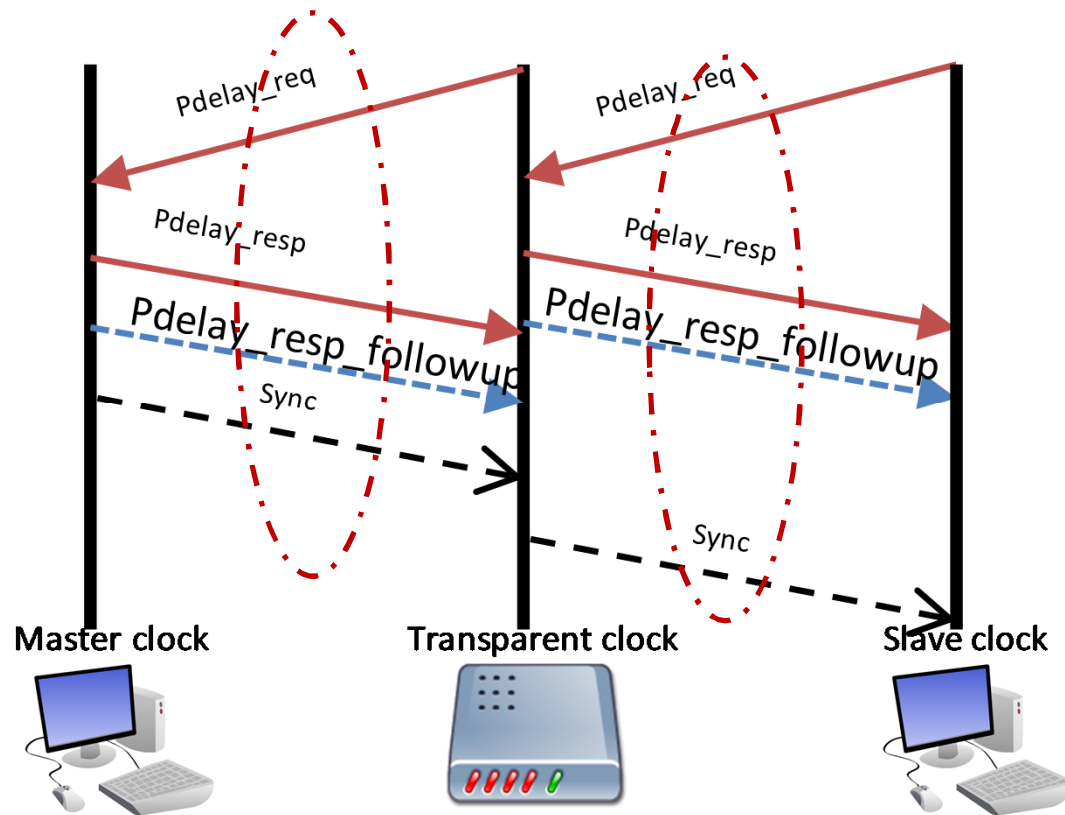
## Reliability

- “GPS timing issues have been reported from some user communities to the U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center (NAVCEN) over the last 12 hours” Jan 26, 2016 – **13  $\mu$ s offset from UTC**

# PTPv2 Security

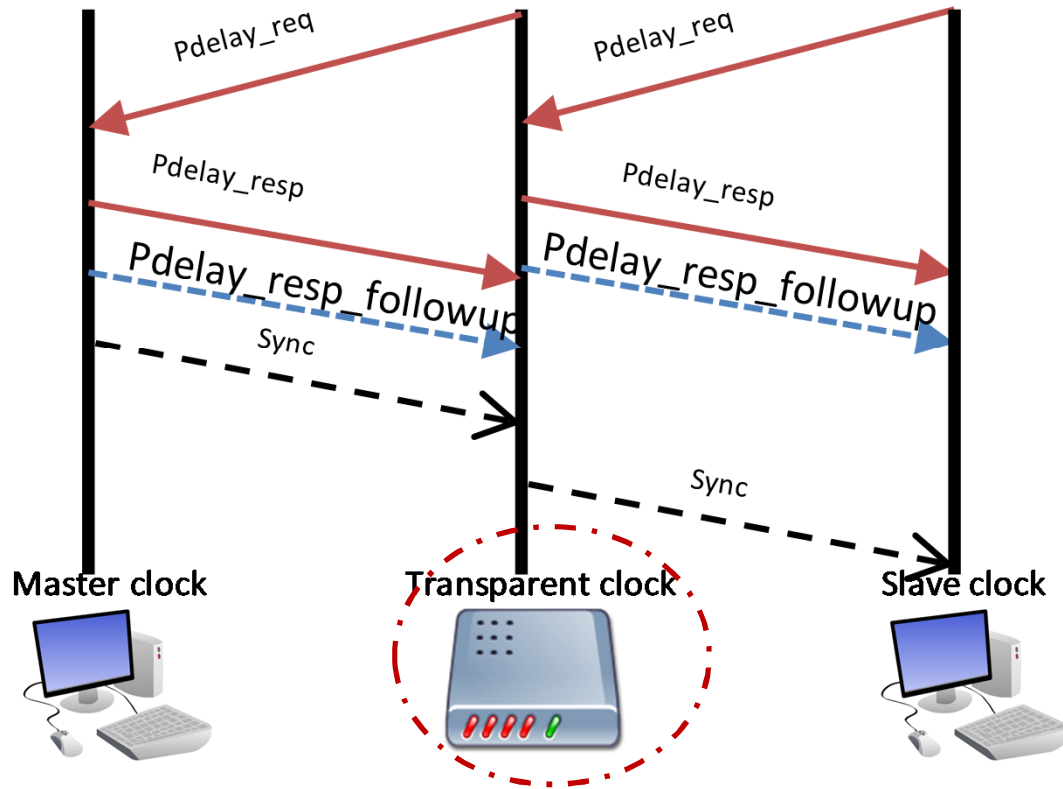


# PTPv2 Security



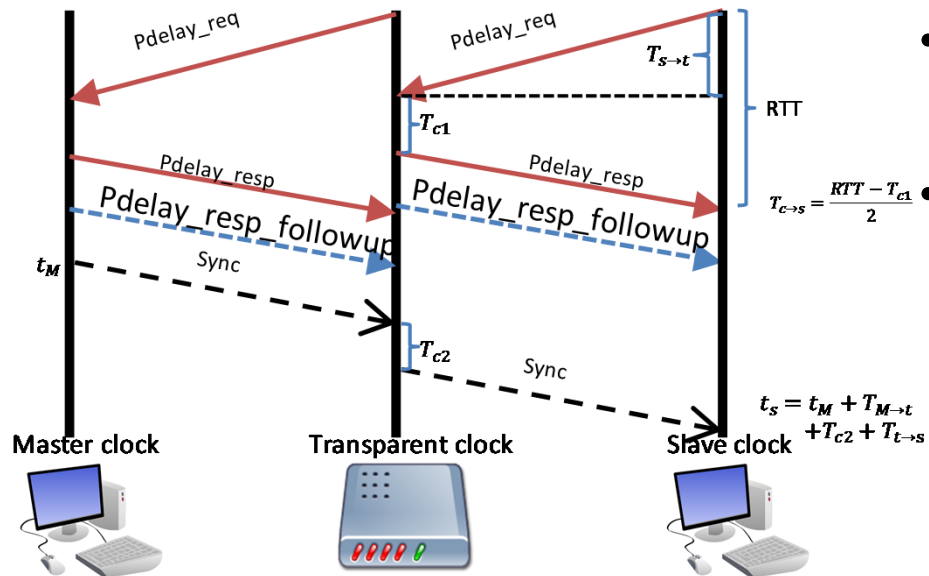
- Spoofing
- Delay attack

# PTPv2 Security



- Spoofing
- Delay attack
- Software compromise

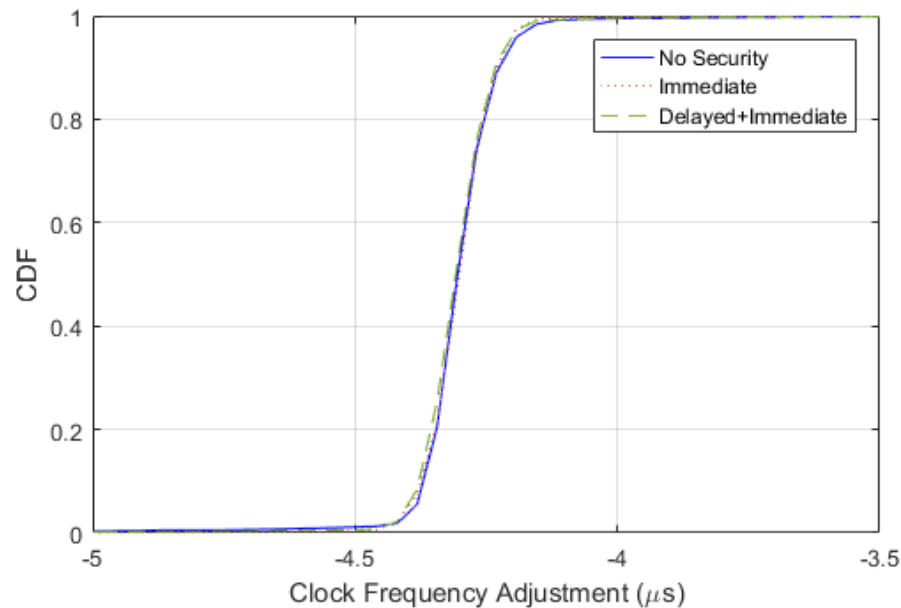
# Securing PTP: PTPv2.1 Authentication TLV



- Integrity protection (Immediate)
  - Based on group key (HMAC)
- Authentication (Delayed)
  - Secure multicast (TESLA)
  - Unmutable fields only



# Securing PTP: PTPv2.1 AuthenticationTLV

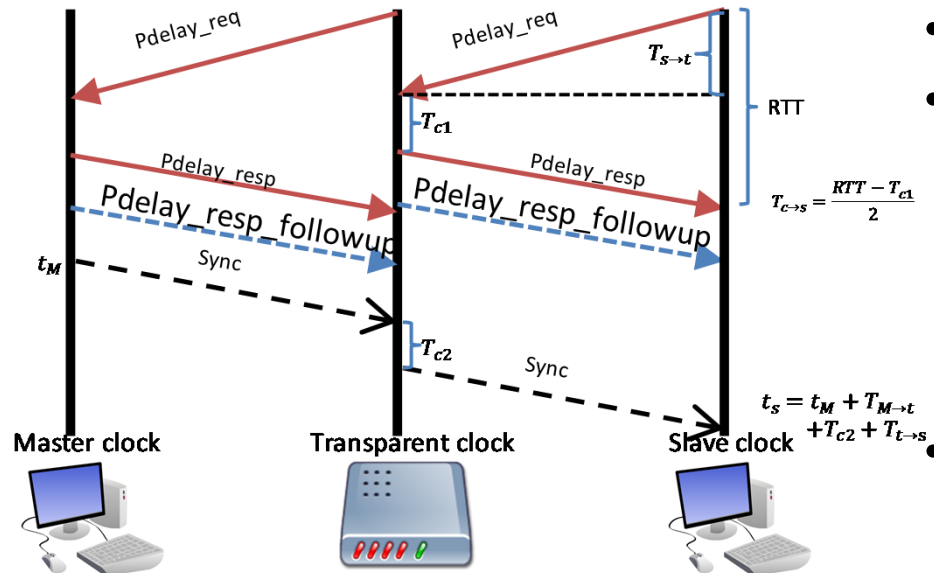


- Integrity protection (Immediate)
  - Based on group key (HMAC)
- Authentication (Delayed)
  - Secure multicast (TESLA)
  - Unmutable fields only
- Implementation in LinuxPTP
  - Accuracy
  - Overhead

	No Security	Immediate	Delayed + Immediate
Processing time / min	8 ms	24 ms	27 ms

E. Shereen, F. Bitard, G. Dán, S. Fries, T. Sel, "Next Steps in Security for Time Synchronization: Experiences from implementing IEEE 1588 v2.1," in *Proc. of IEEE Symposium on Precision Clock Synchronization for Measurement, Control and Communication (ISPCS)*, Sep. 2019

# How Secure is PTPv2.1?

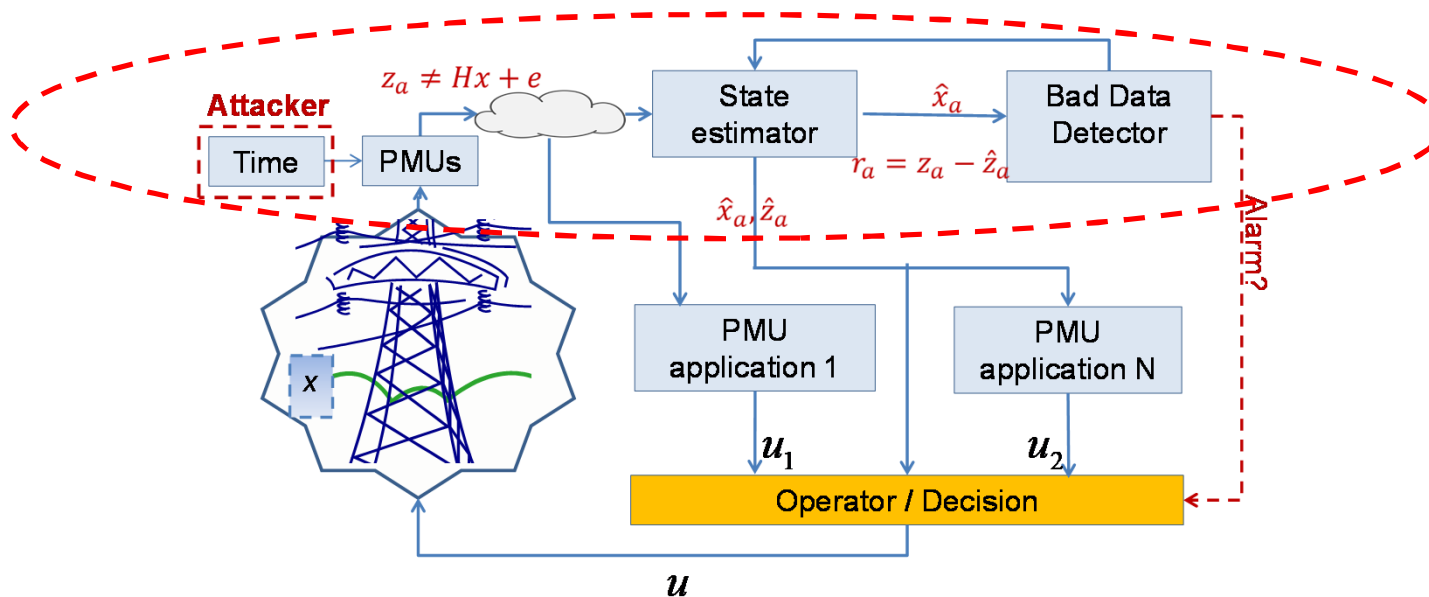


- Protects only data in transit
- Vulnerable to
  - Software compromise
  - Group key disclosure
  - Delay attacks

- Could benefit from
  - Constant time crypto

Are precise time synchronization and end-to-end security compatible?

# Are Synchrophasors Vulnerable to Time Synchronization Attacks?



- Could an attacker compromise PMU time references? **YES**
- Could an attack remain undetected?
- Is an attack easy to compute?
- Could an attack have significant impact?



# Physics-based approach: Linear state estimation

## System model

- Linear measurement model ( $V, I = YV$ )

$$\hat{z}' = H' \hat{x}' + e,$$

- Linear state estimation

$$\hat{x}' = (H'^T D H')^{-1} H'^T D z' = G^{-1} H'^T D z'$$

- Residual for Bad data detection (BDD)

$$r = \hat{z}' - z'$$

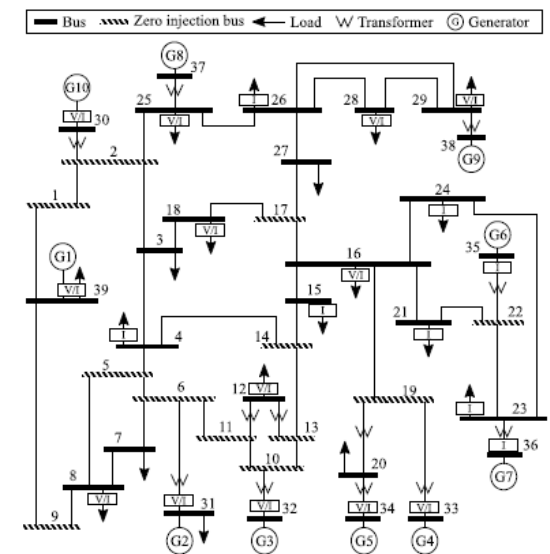
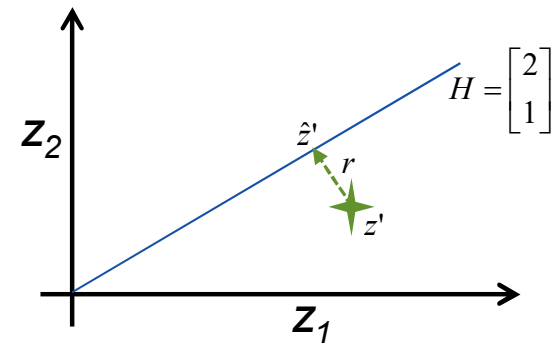
## Attacker model

- Knows the instantaneous measurements ( $z'$ )
- Knows the system model ( $H$ )
- Can manipulate  $p$  time references

- Manipulated measurement  $z_i^a = z_i' u_i = z_i' e_i^{\alpha_j}$

## Question

- Can attacker manipulate time references without changing the residual?



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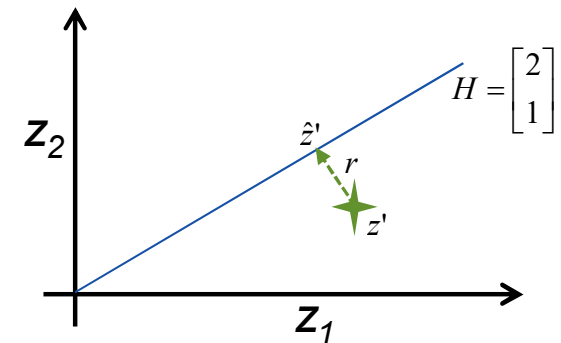
$$\hat{z}' = H' \hat{x}' + e,$$

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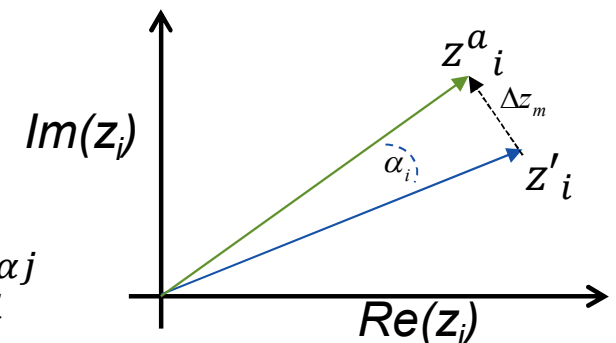
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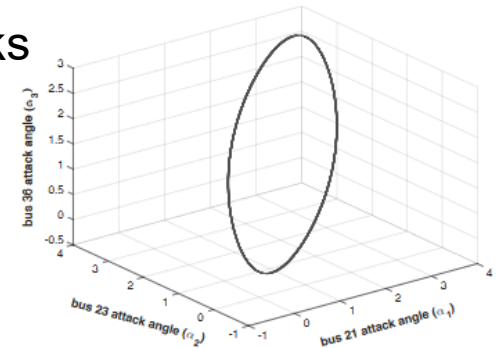
## Question

- Can attacker manipulate time references without changing the residual?

# Undetectable Time Synchronization Attacks

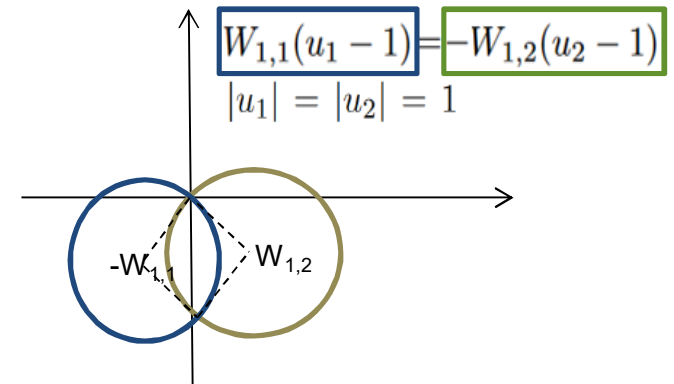
## Feasibility

- Necessary and sufficient condition for undetectable attacks
  - Based on system topology
- $p=1$  : No attack possible
- $p=2$  : 1 non-trivial attack may be possible
- $p>2$ : Continuum of attacks



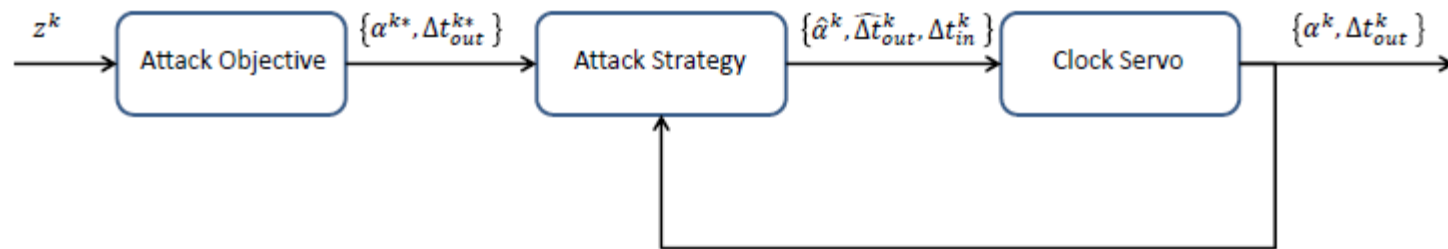
## Computability

- $O(1)$  algorithm for computing attack angles  $\alpha_i$
- Efficient algorithm for finding attackable sets of PMUs based on equivalence classes

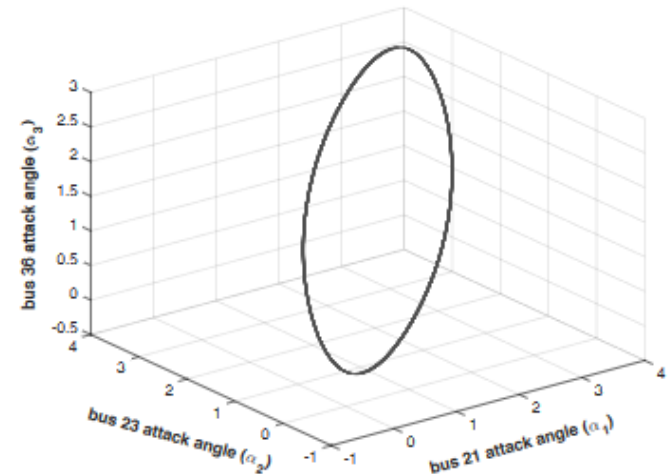


# Implementing Time Synchronization Attacks

- Consider practical constraints – clock servo



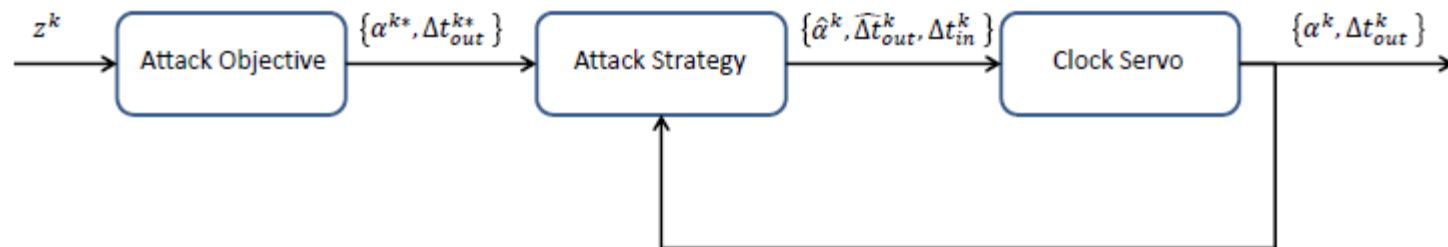
- Idea:
  - Small changes at a time
  - Track clock servo output
- Algorithms
  - Brute force (BF)
  - Clock-servo aware (OCPI)



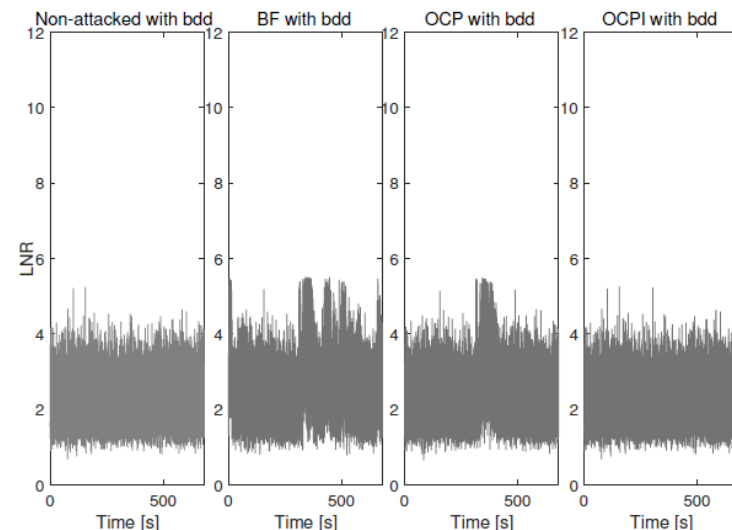


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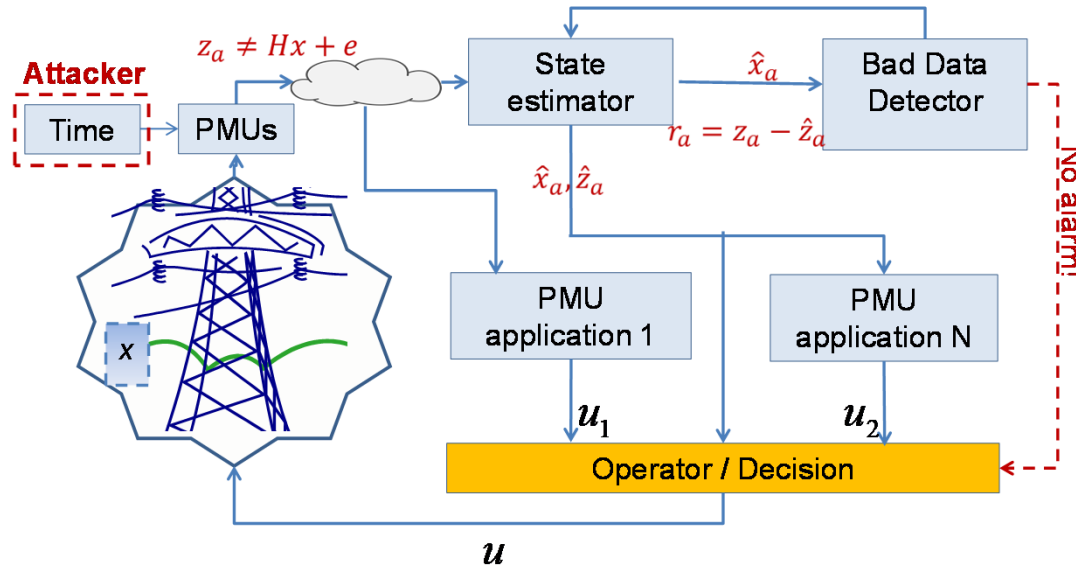


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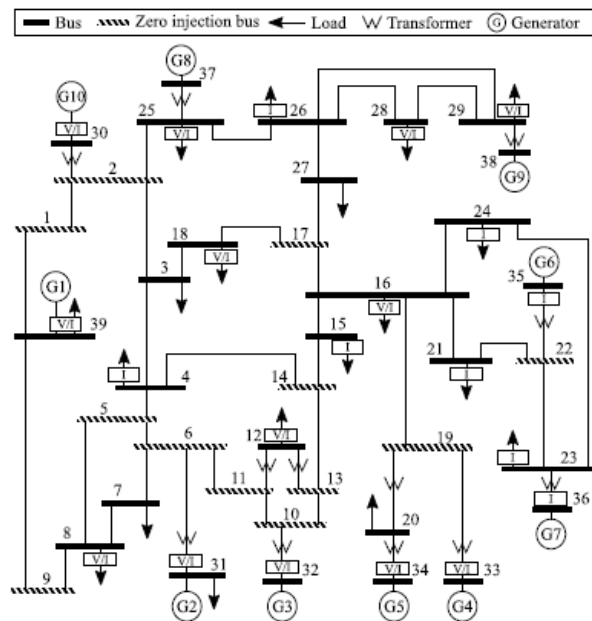
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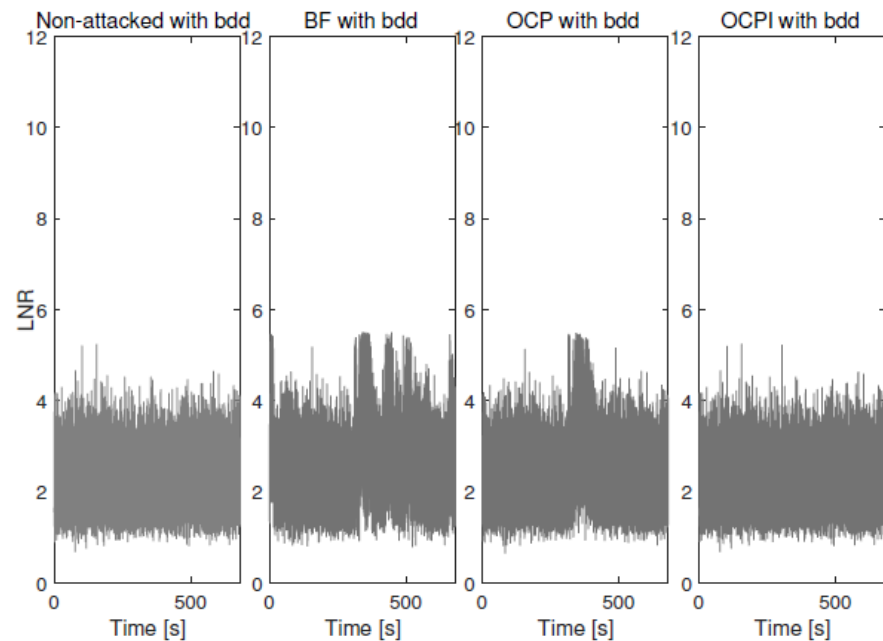
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# Impact on Estimated Power Flow (p=5)



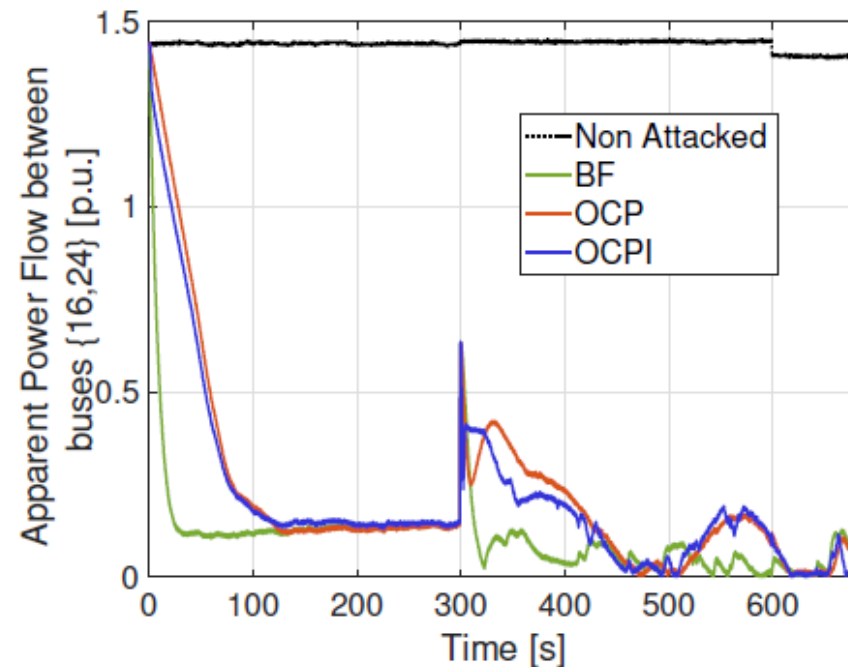
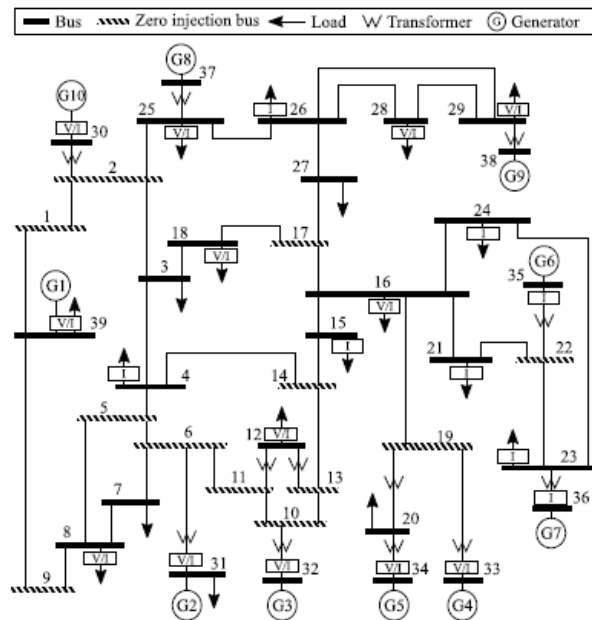
## IEEE 39-bus network

- Real load profiles@50Hz
- 34 V,I measurements



- BF: Brute force greedy attack
- OCPI: PI clock servo-aware attack

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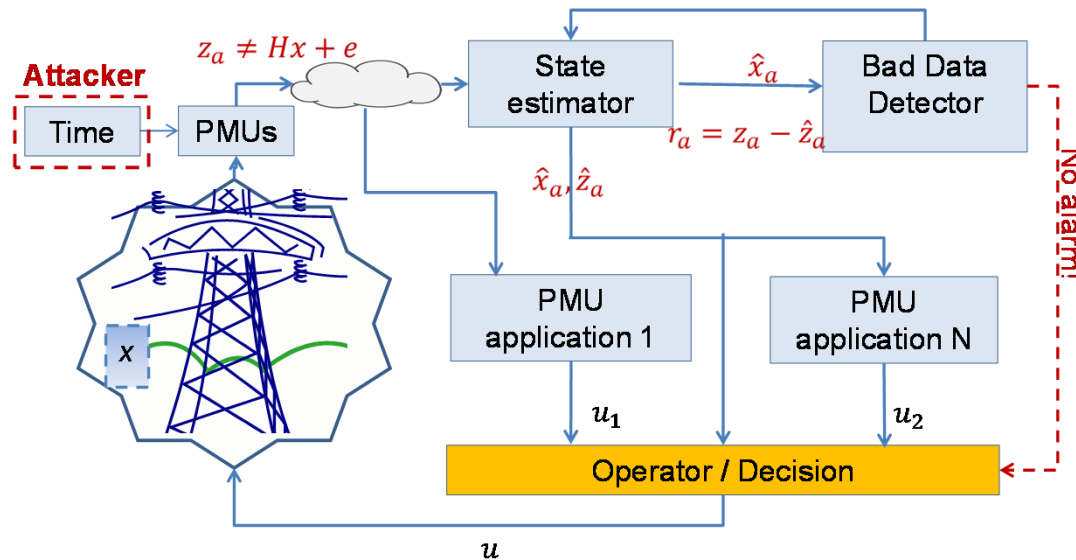
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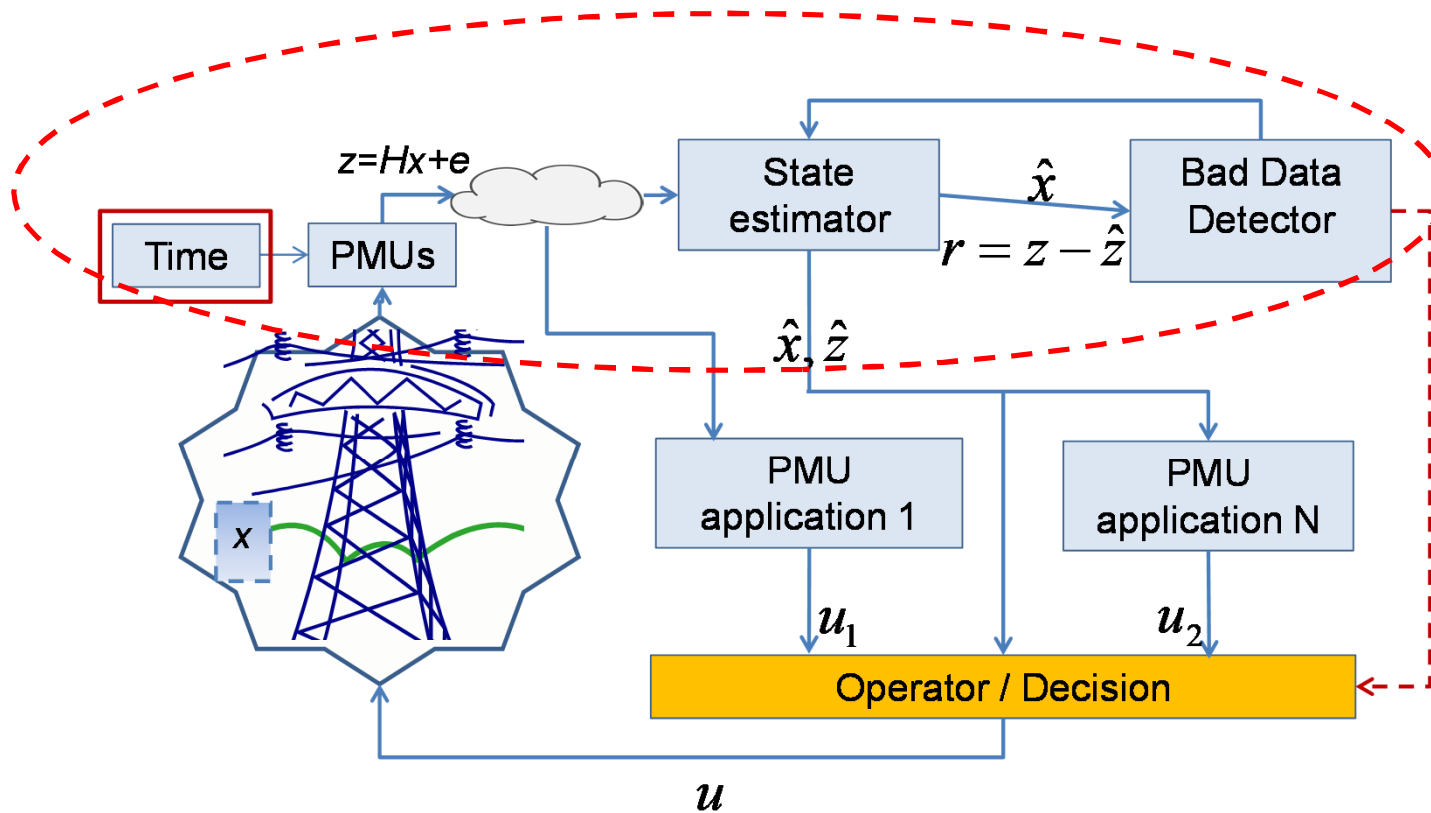


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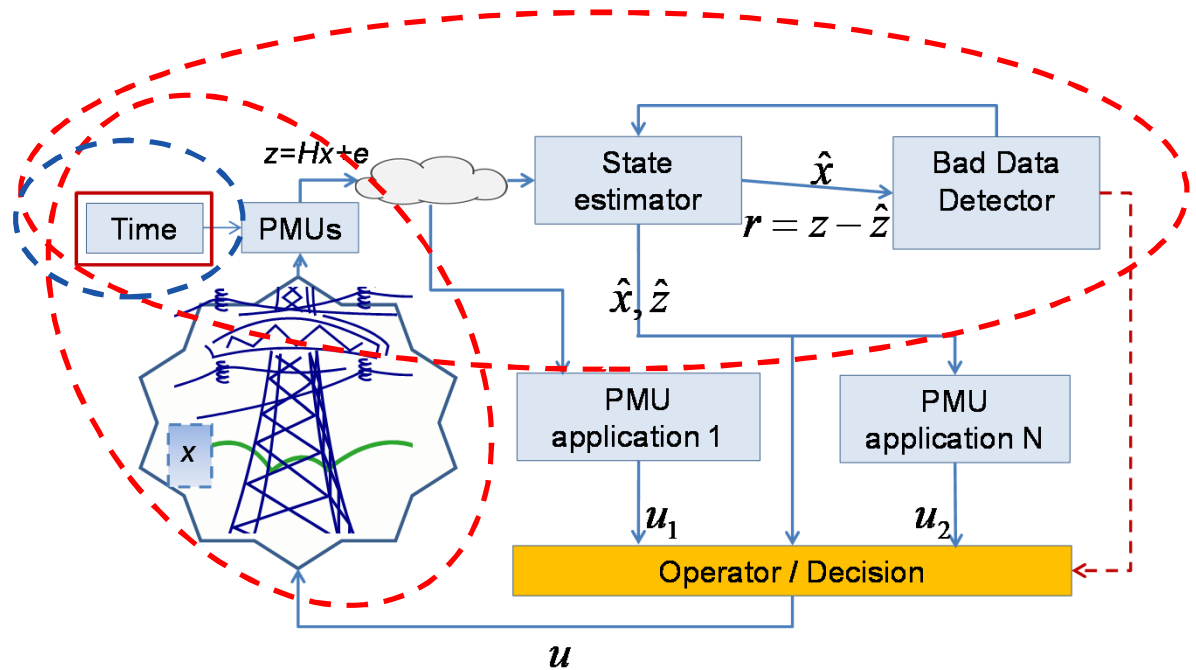
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- Could an attack have significant impact? **YES**

# OODA Loop Revisited



# Cyber-physical Detection and Mitigation

- Impact-based detection
  - Passive
  - Active
    - Perturbation/MTD
  - Measurement level
    - Temporal/spatial
  - Application level

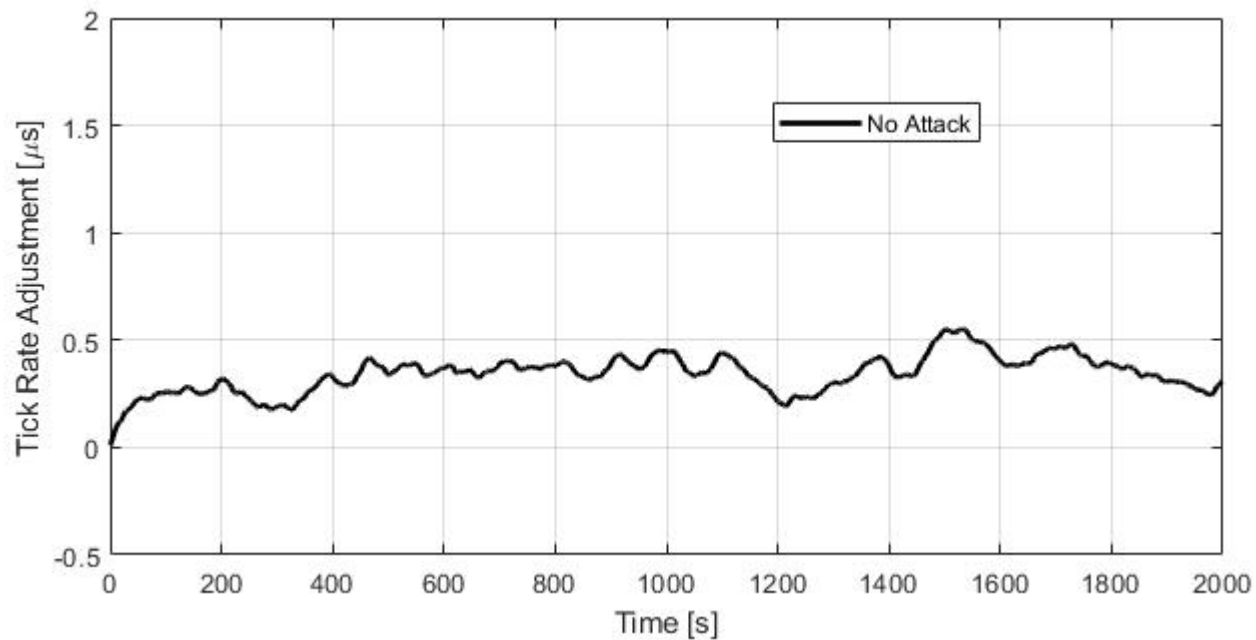




# Time Synchronization Attack Detection

Existing approach

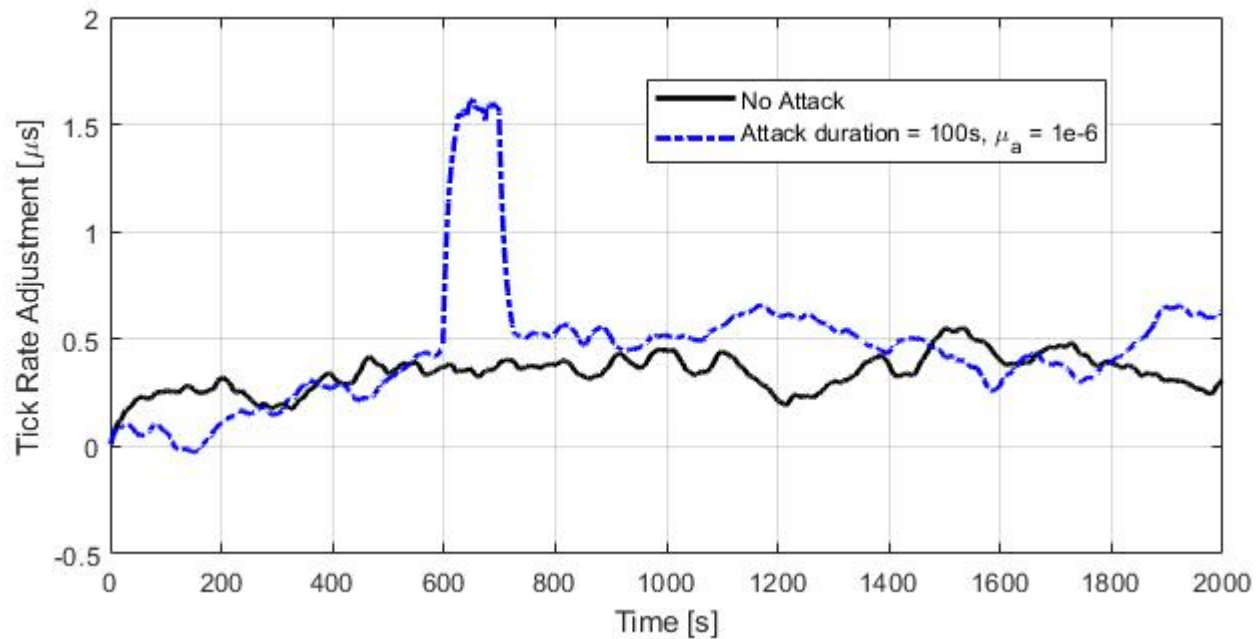
- Tick rate adjustment change detection (e.g., CUSUM)



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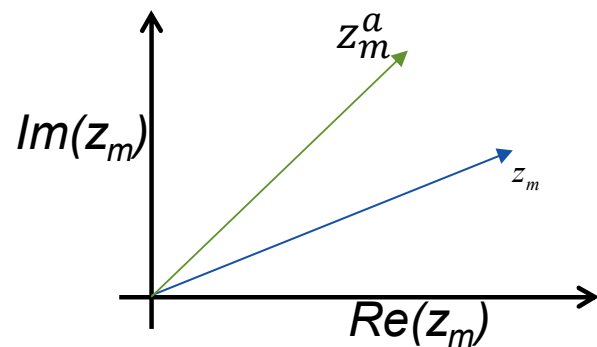




# Correlation-based Time Synchronization Attack Detection

Cyber-physical systems view

- Combine information from physical system and the clock

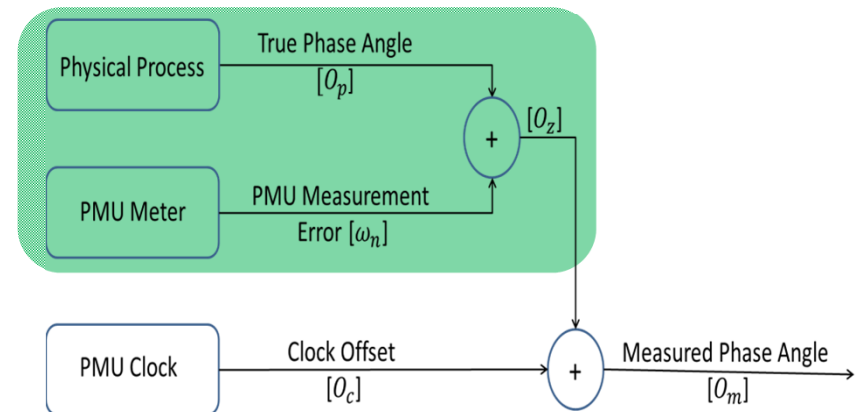
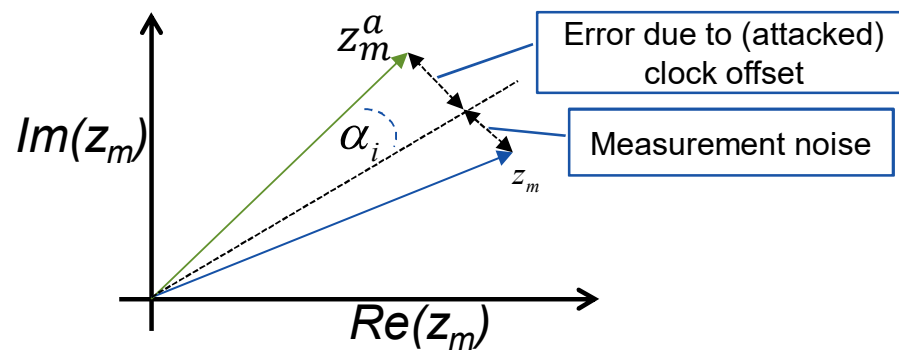




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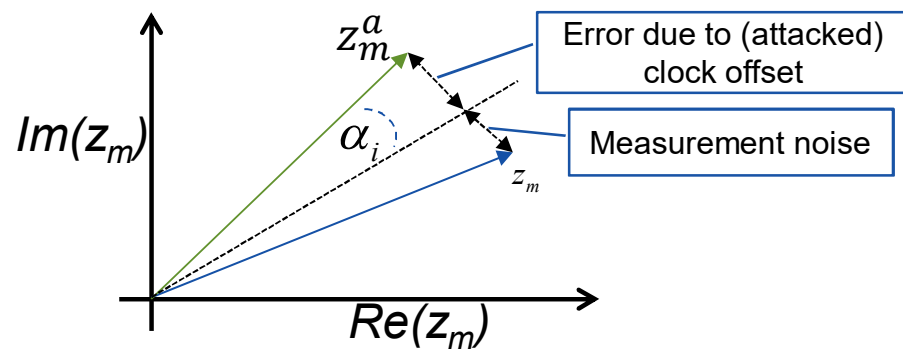
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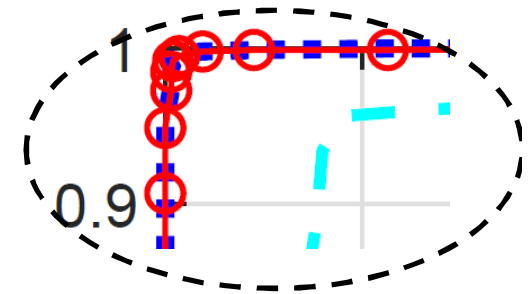
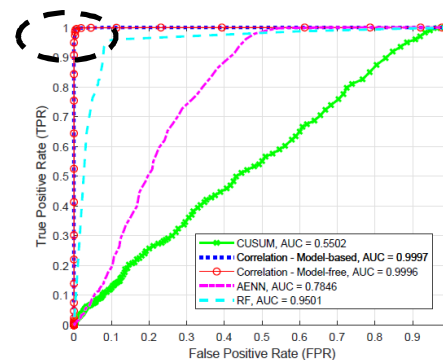


**Hypothesis:** Attack affects correlation between phase angle sequence and adjustments

**Result:** Mathematical model of correlation

## Proposed detectors:

- Model-based: needs parameter estimation
- Model-free: needs estimated correlation

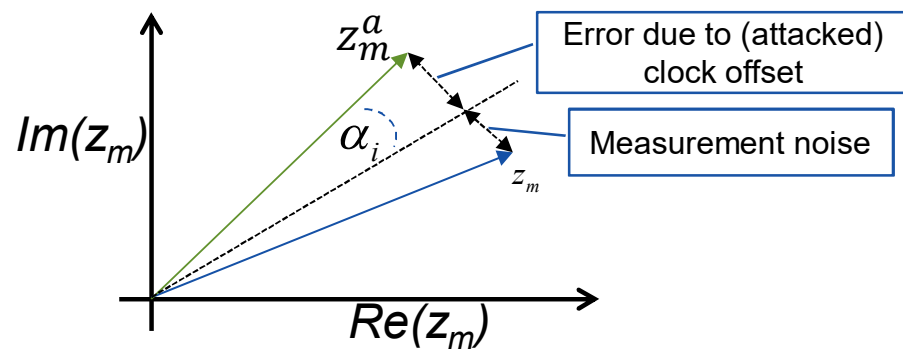




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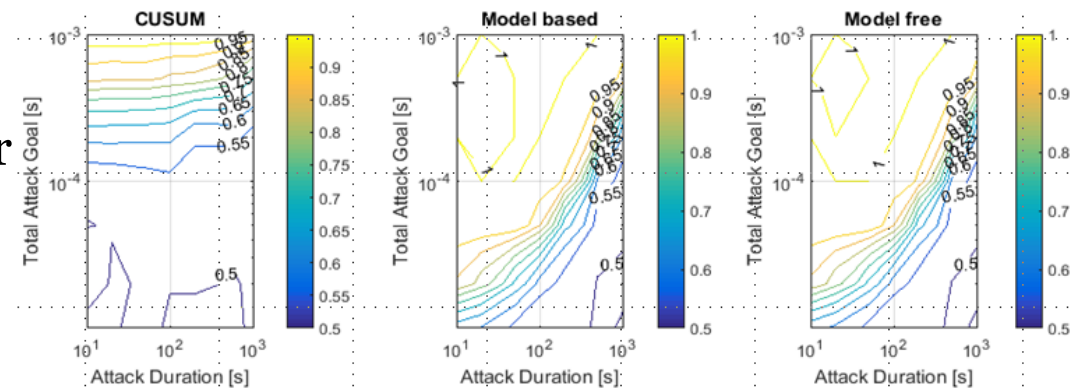


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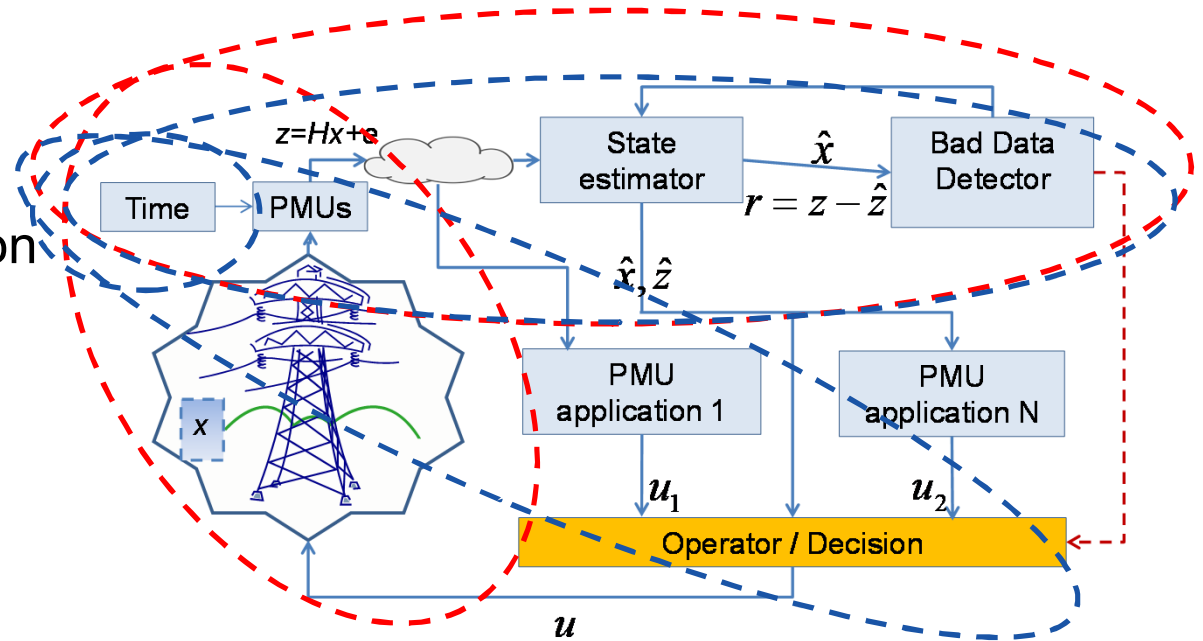
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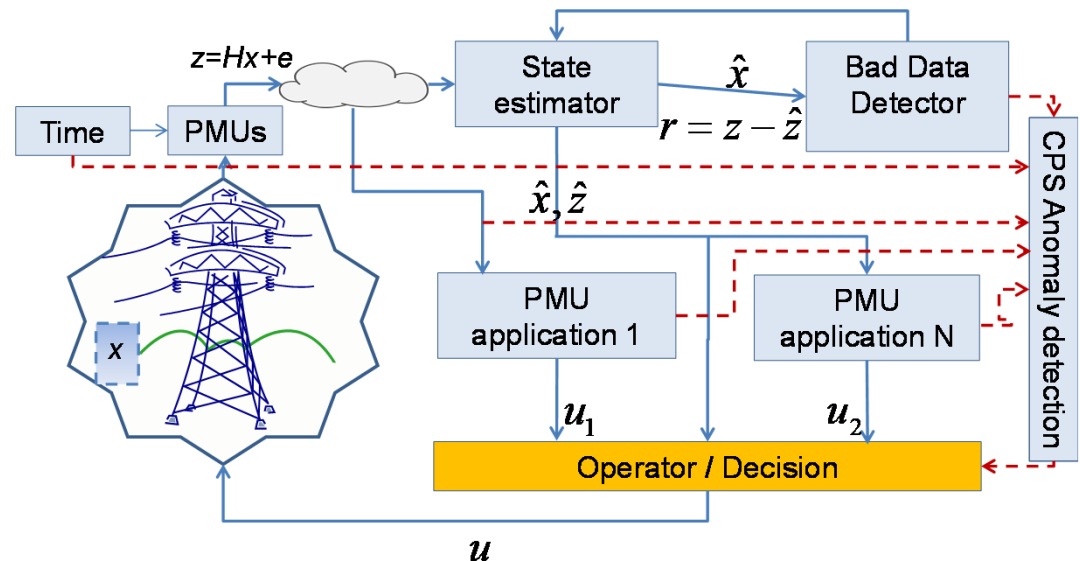
# Time for a Resilient Smart Grid

- Detection
  - Passive/Active
  - Measurement/Application
  - Attack characterization
- Mitigation
  - Cyber
  - Cyber-physical
- Design of resilient applications
  - Graceful performance degradation
  - Game theoretical models
  - Strategic attacker behavior



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# Acknowledgements

## Thanks to

- Ezzeldin Shereen
- Florian Bitard
- Sergio Barreto
- Marguerite Delcourt
- Marco Pignati
- Jean-Yves Le Boudec
- Mario Paolone
- Steffen Fries
- Tolga Sel





## References

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