Course Code : BEEE4001

Course Name: Smart Grid and Energy Mnagement

UNITIII

Cyber Security

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CONTENTS

- Introduction to Smart Grid
- ➢ Why Smart Grid
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Cyber Security in the Smart Grid
- > Types of Attacks
- Detection of Attacks
- ➢ Conclusion

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Course Name: Smart Grid and Energy Mnagement SMART GRID

Definition:

A smart grid uses digital technology to improve reliability, security, and efficiency (both economic and energy) of the electric system from large generation, through the delivery systems to electricity consumers and a growing number of distributed-generation and storage resources.

Smart Grid = Power Grid + Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

<u>Understanding Smart Grid</u> –

- System (G, T, D) with an advanced two-way communications system
- Enables real-time monitoring and control
- Enables cost reduction and efficiency improvement

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Why Smart Grid

80% of Global Energy consumption in Cities.

High AT&C Losses and High Outage rates.

50% of world Green house Gas Emission in cities.

Consumer aspiration for fast and professional services in affordable

Better management of Depleting Natural resources.

Cities to be competitive and sustainable to make it Smarter, effective and livable.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

- > ICT are core of a successful smart grid implementation.
- ▶ Using ICT, the grid become more reliability, security, and efficiency.
- Systems (G,T,D), consumption, marketing, retailing, etc. are heavily based on ICT infrastructures.

FUNCTION OF ICT

1. <u>Generation domain</u> -

- > Automation of Bulk generation and Distributed energy resource (DER) operations.
- > Synchronizing and adjusting the voltage levels.
- 2. <u>Transmission domain</u> –
- Automation of the transmission power grid (SCADA/EMS)
- 3. <u>Distribution domain</u>-
- Distributed management system (DMS) improves classical Outage Management Systems (OMS) by automation.
- Real-time adjustments by Advanced Distribution Automation

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Smart Grid Cyber Security

IT technologies can make the grid smart!

– Real time monitoring (PMUs, Smart Meters)

- Advanced information analysis (Big Data)

- Automated control (Self-healing, Smart Actuators)

They also make the grid vulnerable!

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Course Name: Smart Grid and Energy Mnagement SECURITY OBJECTIVES OF SMART GRID

- Data Availability: Refers to the timely and reliable access to the use of information.
- > Data Confidentiality: It refers to protecting personal privacy and proprietary information from unauthorized access.
- Data Integrity: It refers to preventing or detecting the modification of information by unauthorized persons or systems.

THE MAXIMUM DELAY	COMMUNICATION TYPE
≤ 4 Millisecond	Relays Protection
Sub second	Wide area system monitoring
Second	Substation and branch monitoring and SCADA
Minute	Non-critical equipment and market price information monitoring
Hour	Meter reading and long-term price information
≥Day	Long term use of the data collected

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- Smart grid back bone is its computer network, which connect different components to a smart grid, and provide two way communication.
- Network components are increases ,the complexity of power system is also increases which brings more opportunities to security vulnerabilities.

POTENTIAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CYBER SYSTEM

- Increased complexity
- Risk of cascading failures
- Increase in potential adversaries
- Data privacy issues
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TYPES OF ATTACK

- 1. <u>Denial-of-service attack :</u>
- > Attacker floods packets in the network to jam legitimate services.
- ➢ It leads to damage the network performance of power substation system.

2. Random attack :

Attacker simply manipulates the sensor readings by inserting a random attack vector.

3. False data injection attack:

Attacker is assumed to be familiar to the system and its parameters used in estimation and detection.

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