

# Cyber Security is Easy. Except When it's not

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# Provocative Questions

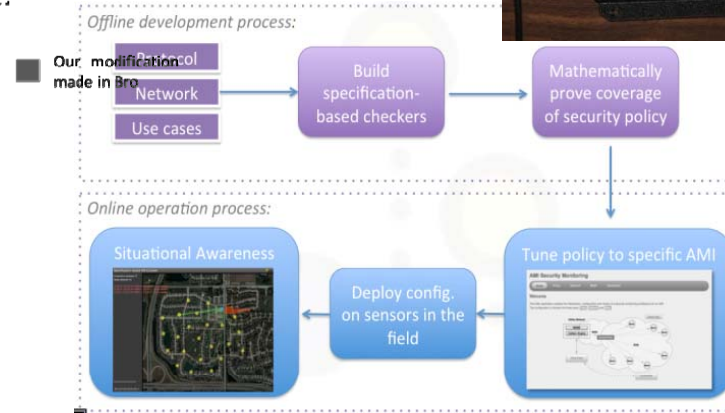
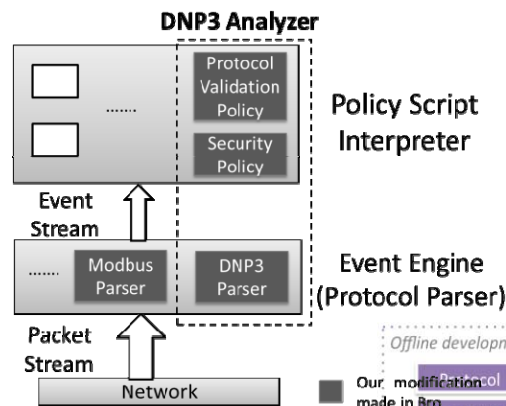
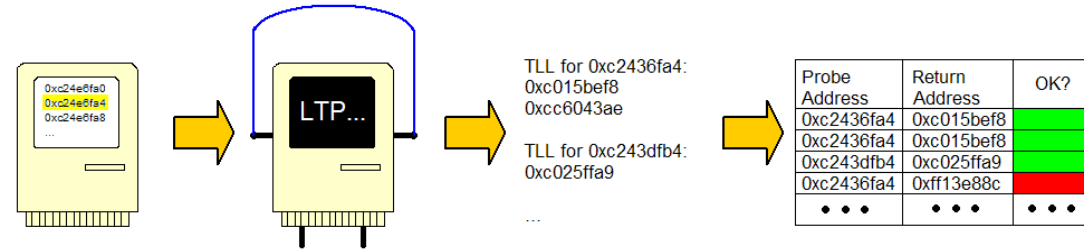
- What are key issues and differences in securing smart grid (and control systems in general) versus enterprise systems?
- Is the smart grid so complex that it is becoming brittle?
- Smart grid economics: can demand response potentially destabilize the grid?

# Security Issues in Infrastructure Systems

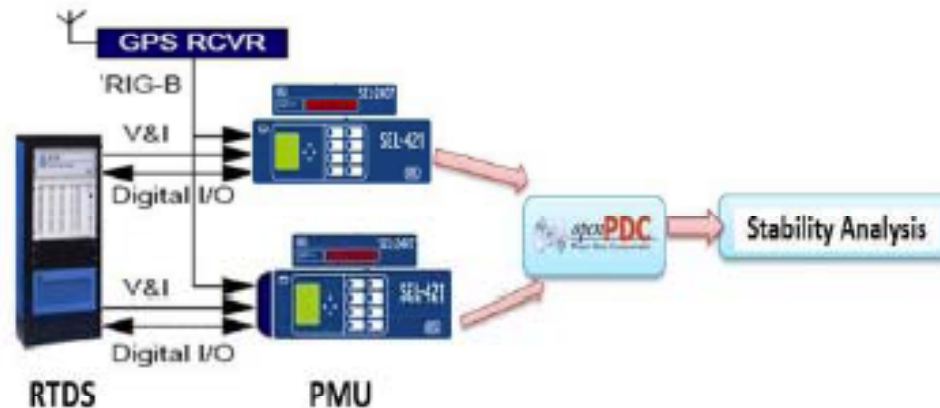
Security Issue	Enterprise System	Infrastructure System
Attack Consequence	Financial, Inconvenience	Physical Consequence
Attack Surface	“Manageable”	Large number of nodes outside security perimeter
Communication Patterns	Complex	Predictable
Protocols	Complex	Spec based security possible?
Security measures	More mature	Unevenly applied, May upset process
Technology Lifecycle	Frequent refresh	Long device life

# IDS for Embedded Systems, Protocols, and AMI

- Embedded Device IDS
- Specification-based AMI IDS
- Specification-based IDS for DNP3 protocol



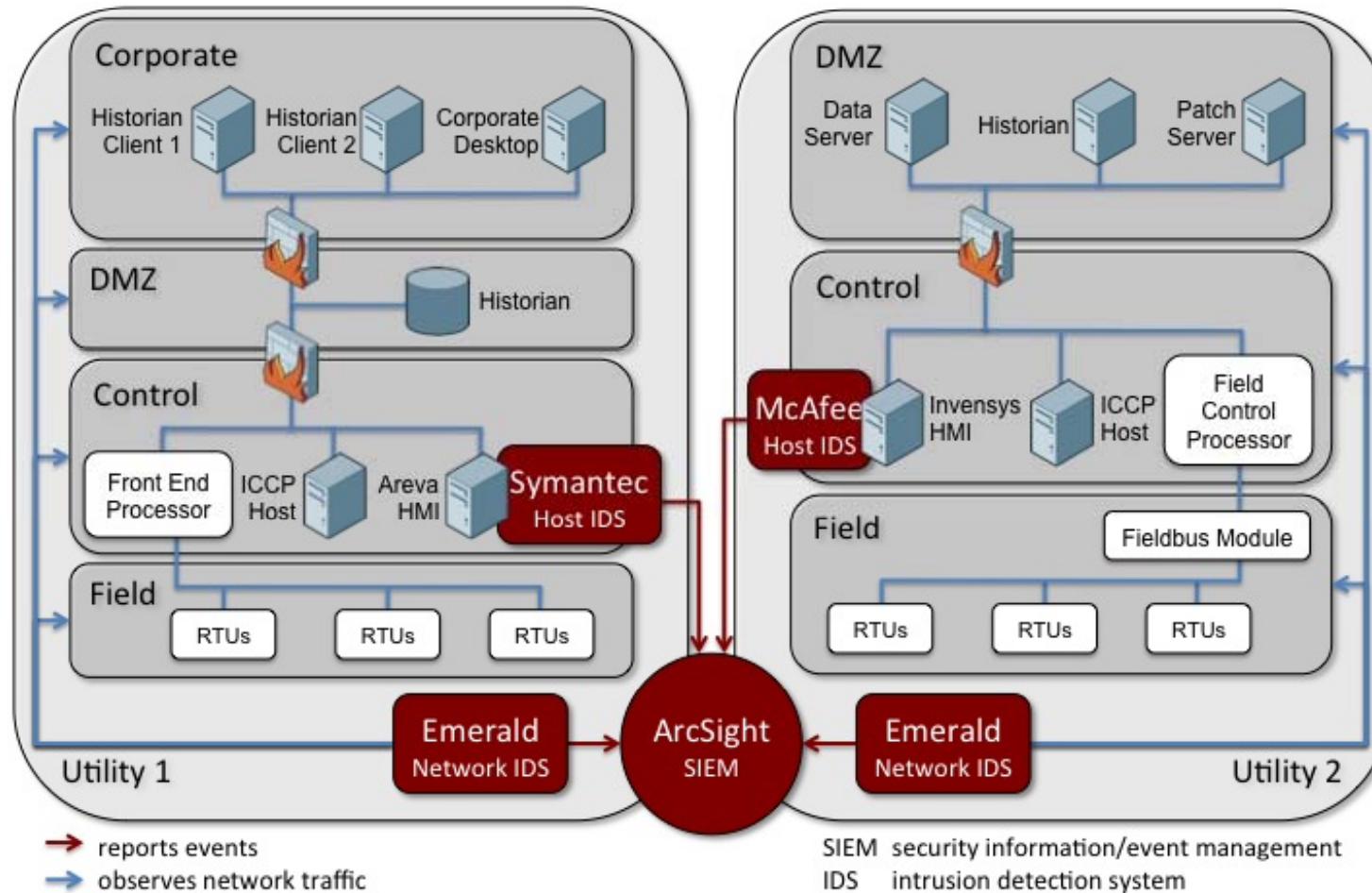
# PMU and Wide Area Measurements



(a) RTDS/PMU/PDC testbed configuration.

- False data injection analysis and countermeasures
- GPS Spoofing and SCADA-based countermeasures
- Security of measurement devices

# Cross-Site Detection and Correlation



# Summary

- Smart Grid security is easier than enterprise system security
  - Simpler protocols
  - Easier to define correct behavior (anomaly and model-based security mechanisms more effective)
- Smart grid security is harder
  - Situation awareness must comprehend cyber and power
  - Security mechanisms stress limited bandwidth networks, embedded processors, and legacy devices
  - Millions of new nodes: Much larger attack surface
    - Most outside of secure perimeter and not under professional system administration
  - Market mechanisms require trust between multiple stakeholder communities and reliable autonomic response