



SINTEF

# Cyber-physical metropolitan area digital substations test bench for evaluating intrusion detection systems

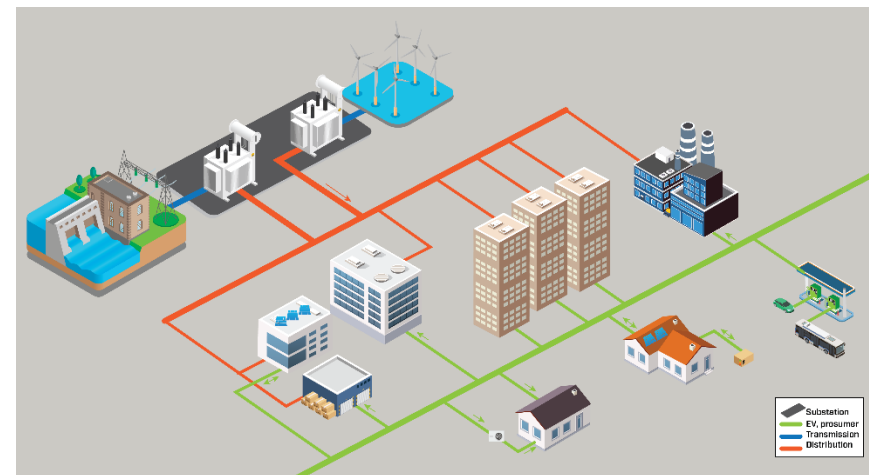
Tesfaye Amare Zerihun (SINTEF Energi AS)

Santiago Sanchez Acevedo (SINTEF Energi AS)



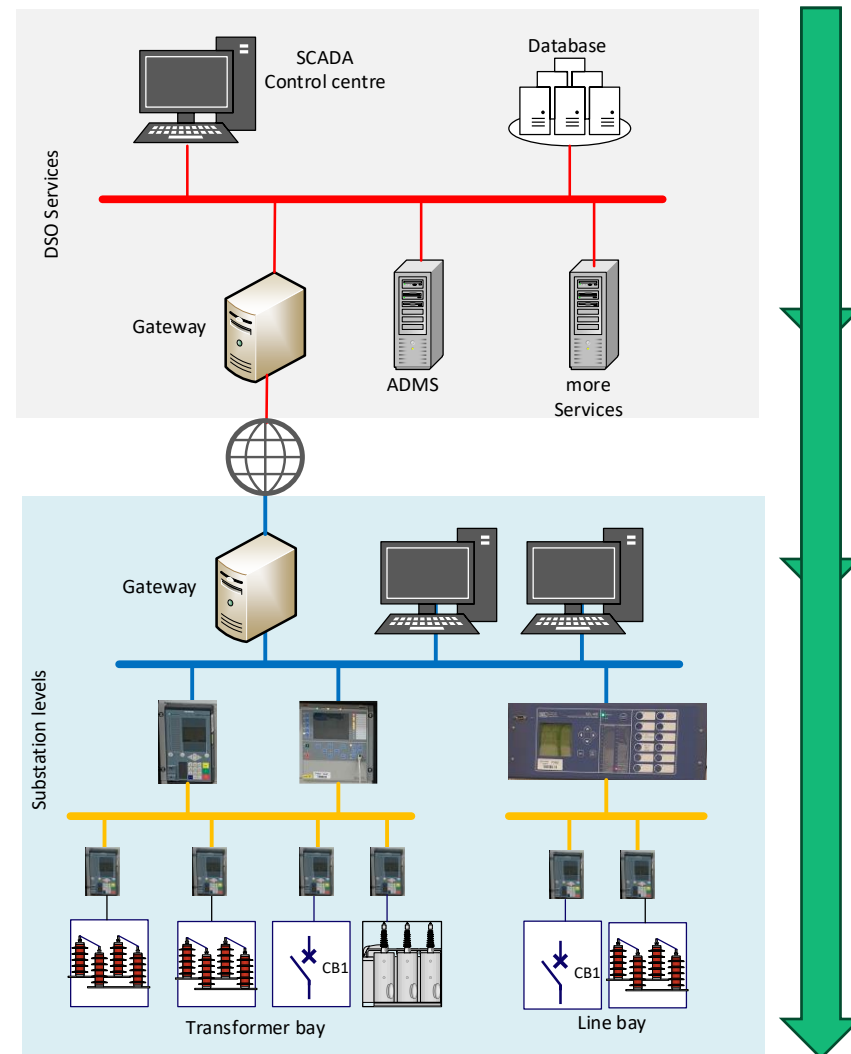
# Motivation

- Nowadays, Electric Power Systems (EPES) are increasing the using of information and communication technology (ICT)
- It is increased the amount of data transmitted in the substations and to the Operator's Control centre.
- With the addition of the ICT the EPES increase its vulnerability.
  - Risk of **blackout** due to a **cyber-attack**



# Distribution systems SCADA and Digital Substation

- At Operator's Control Centre
  - The area of the power system can be monitored and controlled by the SCADA.
  - Communication Substation to control centre with RTU or IED
  - Protocol example: IEC 60870-4-105
- Local communications in the substation
  - Standard IEC 61850



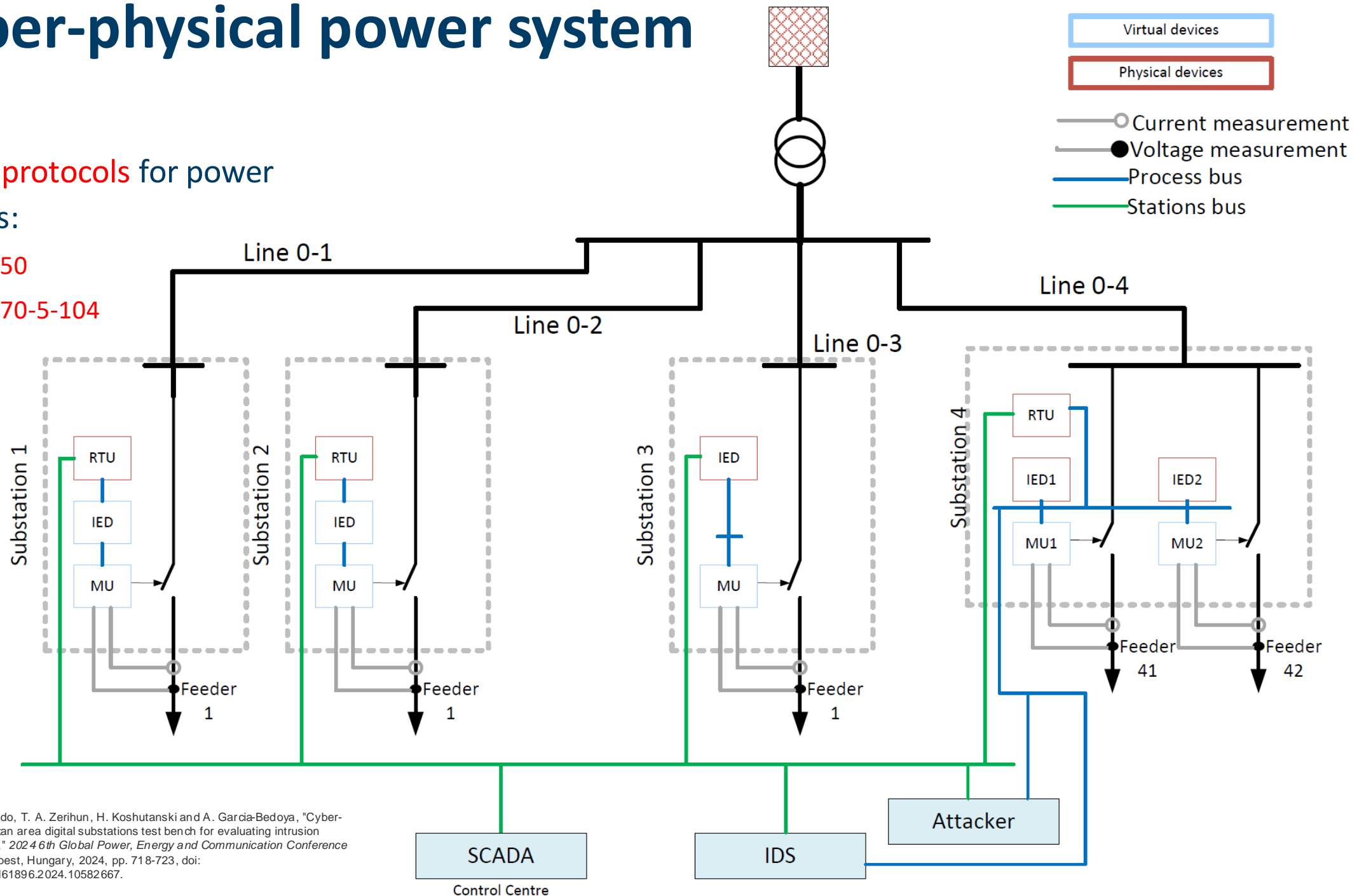
# Cyber-physical power system



- SCADA protocols for power systems:

- IEC61850

- IEC60870-5-104



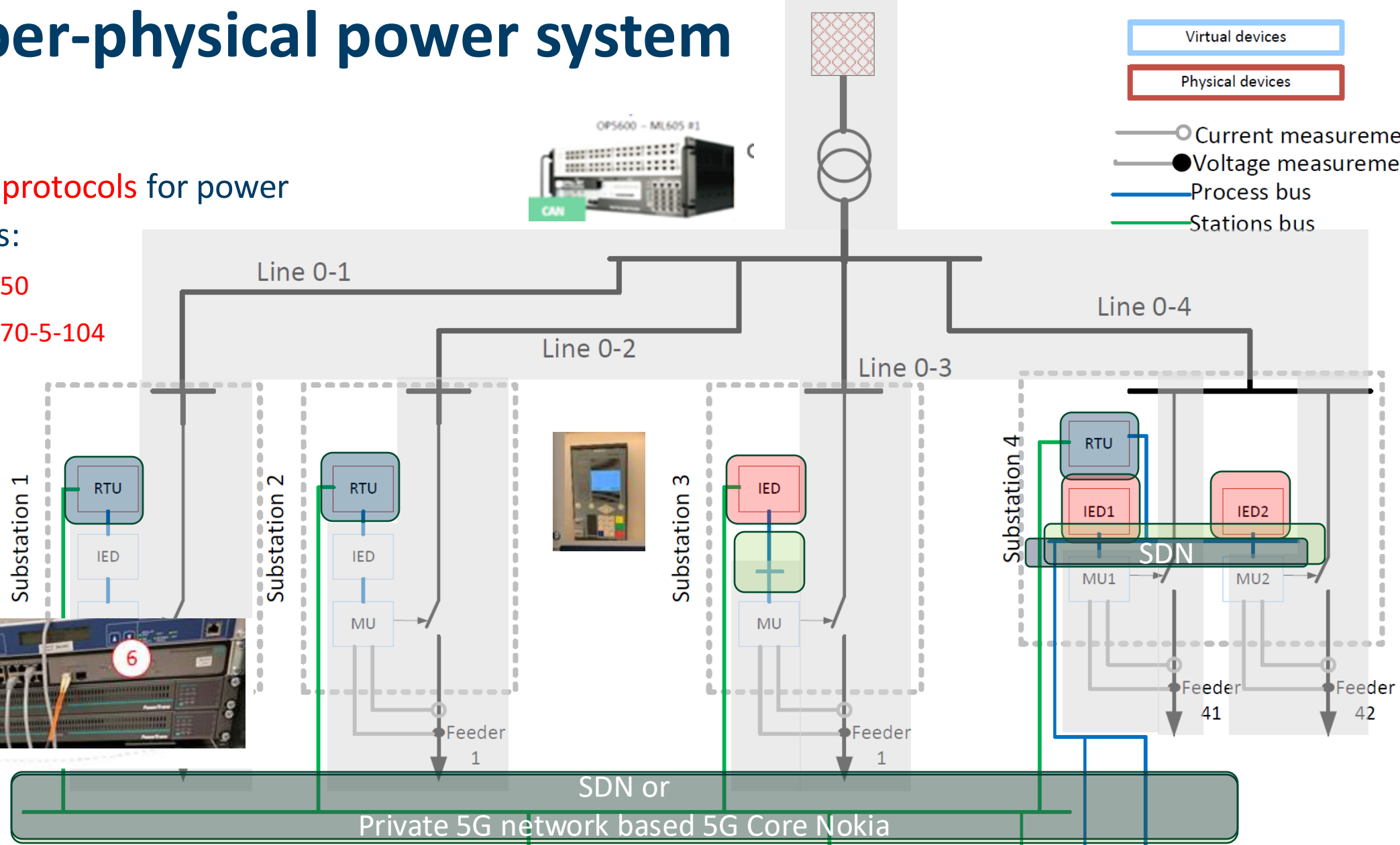
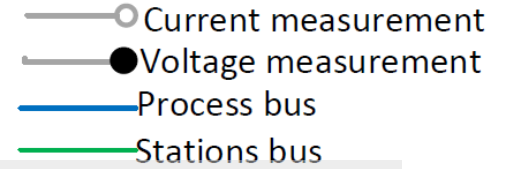
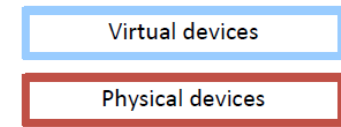
# Cyber-physical power system



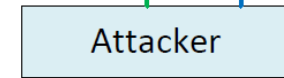
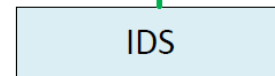
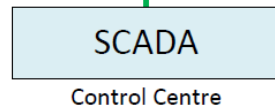
- SCADA protocols for power systems:

systems:

- IEC61850
- IEC60870-5-104

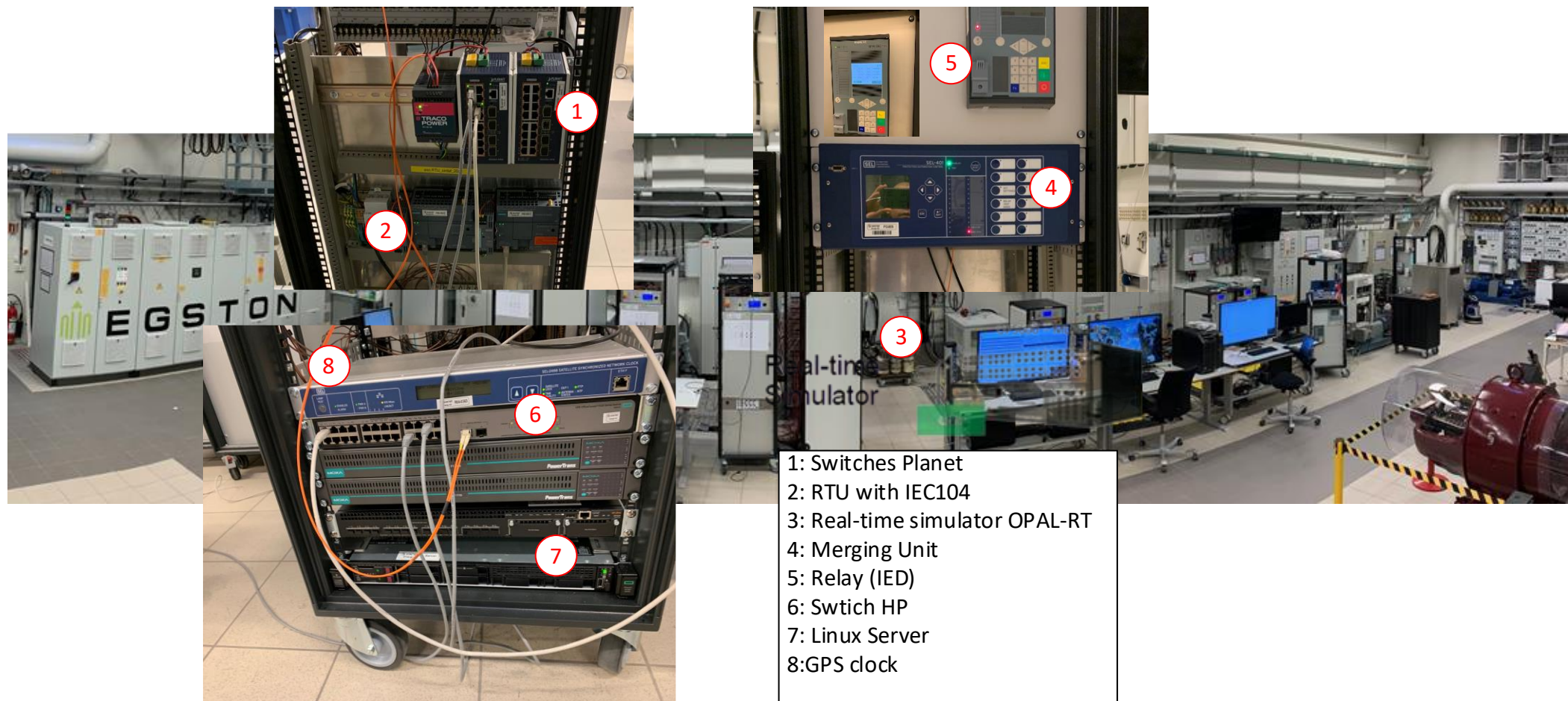


SDN: software defined networking



# Cyber-physical power system

- Laboratory setup





# Cyber Attacks

- Attacks on IEC-104

- **FDI Monitoring Direction:** Injection of spoofed IEC-104 packets within a valid TCP session from RTU to SCADA, tricking SCADA into accepting false data as if from the RTU.
- **FDI Control Direction:** Injection of spoofed IEC-104 packets within a valid TCP session from SCADA to RTU, allowing manipulation of the breaker state at the RTU.

- Attacks on IEC-61850 GOOSE

- **Packet Replay:** Replay of previous valid GOOSE packets to manipulate the breaker state.
- **FDI Version 1:** Injection of GOOSE packets with manipulated sequence numbers and timestamps, simulating a real GOOSE message sequence.
- **FDI Version 2:** Injection of false GOOSE packets just before the original ones, maintaining the attack by syncing with the packet announcement rhythm.

- Attacks on IEC-61850 SV

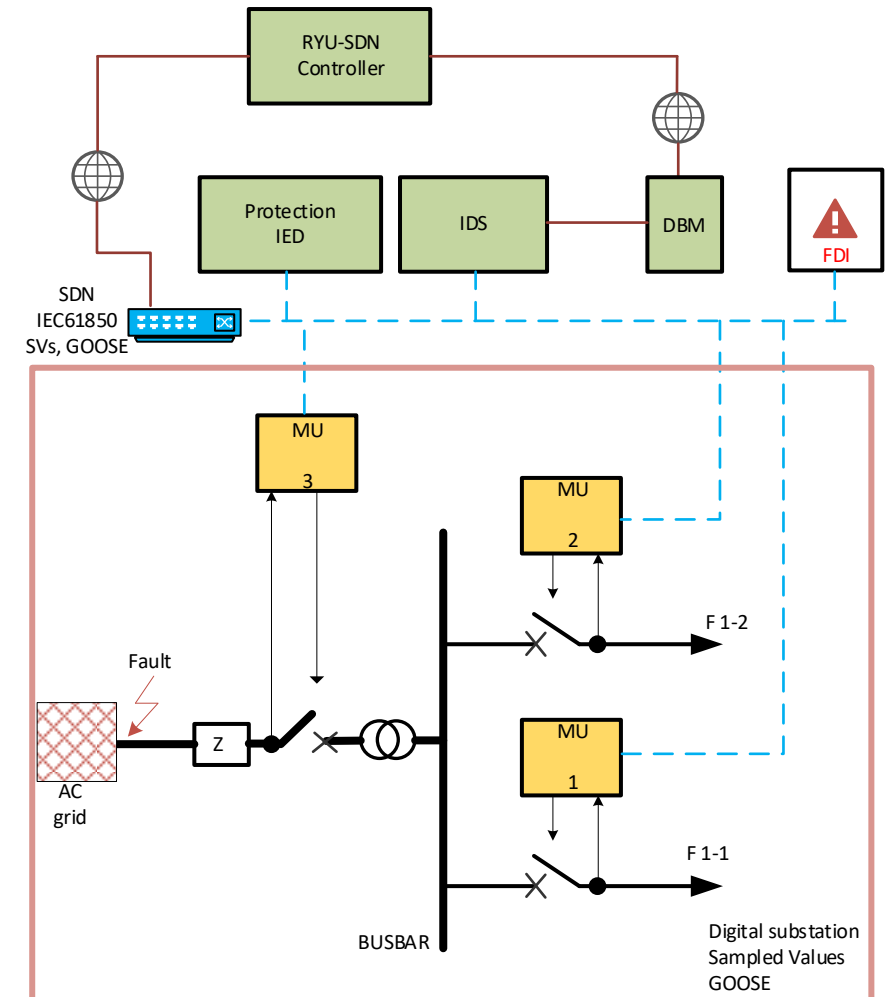
- **Packet Replay:** Replay of SV frames with previous communication values at a specific rate.
- **FDI:** Injection of SV frames with false values and spoofed sample count values, destabilizing the IED's readings.

- Attacks on PTP (IEEE 1585)

- **Desynchronization of RTUs/IEDs:** Disruption of GOOSE and SV communications by introducing a bogus master clock, causing RTUs/IEDs to sync with a low precision clock source.

# Case 1: digital substation with SDN

- DigSt, Protection IED and MUs for the experimental validation.
- **IDPS**: instruction detection and protection system
- Integration of IDPS in the DigSt.
- The IDPS is in this case centralized and with an **SDN** controller take actions to remove the attacks when they have been detected.





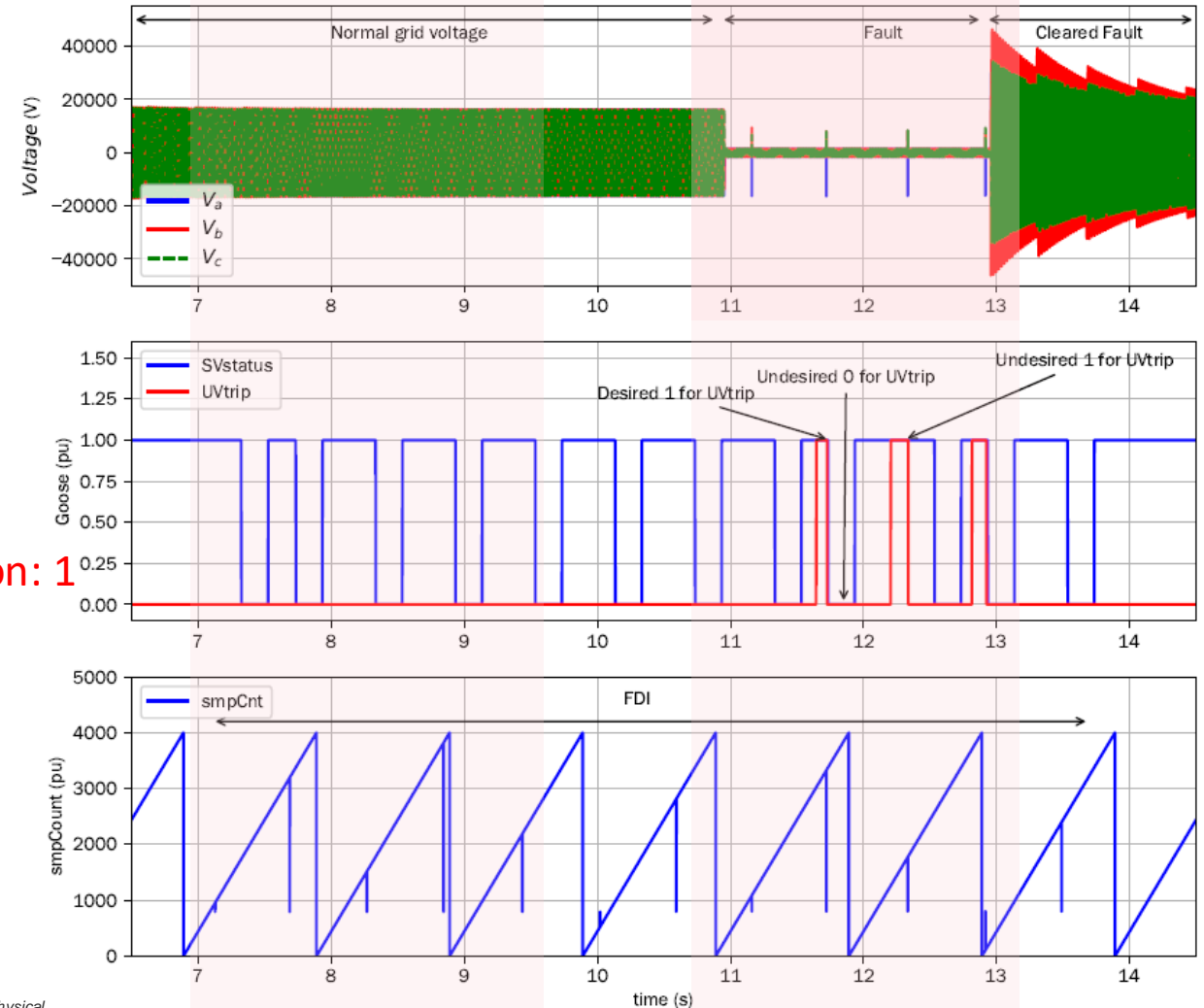


SINTEF

# Case 1: Experimental validation

- Effects of FDI-replay attack over Sampled Values for under voltage protection.
- Scenario IEC 61850 Sampled Values
  - Malfunctioning switch or attack.
- Project with DSOs in Norway

SV working  
Correctly: 1  
UV protection: 1

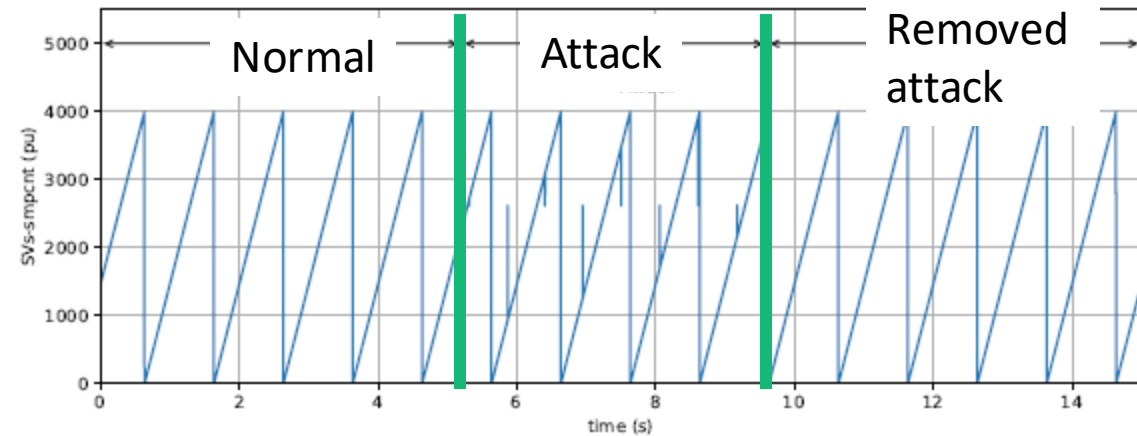




SINTEF

# Experimental validation

- Scenario Sampled Values attack.
- Performance of IDPS
- Normal traffic: up to 5 s
- FDI Attack: from 5s
- IDPS action (clean): from  $\approx 9.5$  s



FLOWS OF THE SDN SWITCH DURING NORMAL TRAFFIC AND FOR CLEANING THE ATTACK OF SVs.

Time range	Priority	Match	Output
Normal traffic	10	$dl\_type = 0x88ba$	FLOOD
Normal Traffic	10	$dl\_type = 0x88b8$	drop
Cleaned attack	11	$in\_port = 8$ $dl\_dst = MAC_{SV}$ $dl\_type = 0x88ba$	drop



# Case 2: Cybersecurity Anomaly Detection for Digital Power Systems

Hristo Koshutanski (Eviden BDS R&D)

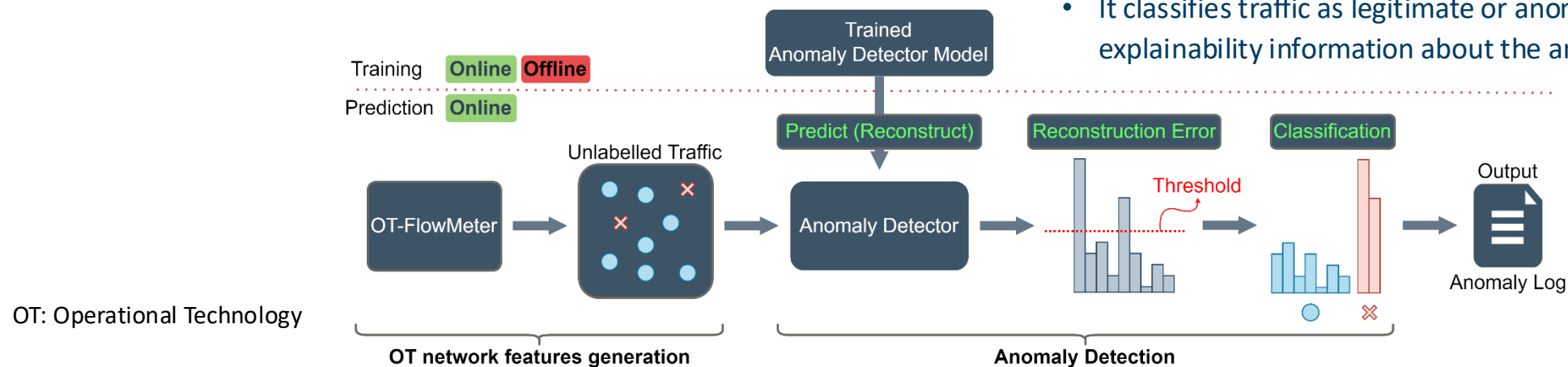
Alejandro Garcia-Bedoya (Eviden BDS R&D)

- **AI-Based Anomaly Detection IDS:**

- Developed by ATOS/Eviden BDS R&D Spain under the SDN microSENSE and ELECTRON project (Horizon 2020).
- **Baseline Establishment:** Learns normal patterns of SCADA communication of legitimate behaviour, identifying anomalies as deviations from this baseline.
- **Deep Learning Model:** Utilizes an Autoencoder to model benign traffic patterns features from OT protocols.

- **Workflow:**

- training deep learning models with legitimate traffic before switching to monitoring mode.
- The OT-FlowMeter module extracts network behavioural features
- to feed the Brain module.
- **Anomaly Classification:**
  - The Brain module, containing deep learning
  - It classifies traffic as legitimate or anomalous and provides explainability information about the anomalies.



# Experimental Results - Metrics

- The IDS tool achieved **over 92% accuracy**
- with F1-Scores exceeding 94% for legitimate cases and 85% for anomalous cases.
  - F1: Harmonic precision and recall
- Confusion matrices confirm the high performance.
- High detection rates** are due to specific features defined for OT protocols.
- The IDS solution extracted **over 1800 features for IEC-104** and **over 400 features for GOOSE and SV**, ensuring consistent detection metrics regardless of EPS network size, IEDs, or topology.

Actual Neg.	TN	FP
Actual Pos.	FN	TP
	Predicted Negative	Predicted Positive

Protocol	Attack Name	Accuracy	F1-Score (Legit)	F1-Score (Anomaly)
IEC-104	FDI (1.a)	0.94	0.95	0.93
IEC-104	FDI (1.b)	0.99	0.99	0.99
IEC-61850 (GOOSE)	Replay (2.a)	0.92	0.94	0.85
IEC-61850 (GOOSE)	FDI (2.b)	1.00	0.99	1.00
IEC-61850 (GOOSE)	FDI (2.c)	1.00	1.00	1.00
IEC-61850 (SV)	Replay (3.a)	1.00	0.98	1.00
IEC-61850 (SV)	FDI (3.b)	0.98	0.94	0.99
PTP	Desync. (4.a)	1.00	0.98	1.00

IEC104 - FDI (1.a)			
Actual	Legit	0.90	0.10
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

IEC104 - FDI (1.b)			
Actual	Legit	0.99	0.01
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

GOOSE - Replay (2.a)			
Actual	Legit	0.89	0.11
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

GOOSE - FDI (2.b)			
Actual	Legit	0.99	0.01
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

GOOSE - FDI (2.c)			
Actual	Legit	1.00	0.00
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

SV - Replay (3.a)			
Actual	Legit	0.97	0.03
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

SV - FDI (3.b)			
Actual	Legit	0.89	0.11
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	

PTP - Desync (4.a)			
Actual	Legit	0.96	0.04
	Anomaly	0.00	1.00
		Legit	Anomaly
		Predicted	



# Conclusions

- The developed test-bench is a realistic digital substation environment corresponding to TRL7.
- The attacks shown a realistic impact on the substation operation.
- Another added values of the TRL7 testbench is the possibility to validate anomaly detection solutions on the modelling capacity of the baseline traffic footprint of this environment.



SINTEF

# Conclusions

AI based  
IDS

Better results than



and



- Unlike traditional IDS systems like Suricata and Snort, which rely on rule-based detection and require prior expert knowledge, the AI-based IDS solution supports OSI layer 2 protocols and provides automated training to learn legitimate behaviour.



# Thank you!

- Questions
  - [santiago.sanchez@sintef.no](mailto:santiago.sanchez@sintef.no)

***Results and Figures in this presentation have been taken from the following references:***

*Sanchez Acevedo, Santiago; D'Arco, Salvatore.*

*A SDN Based Method for Blocking Malicious Attacks on Digital Substations Communication. I: 2022 IEEE 5th International Conference on Industrial Cyber-Physical Systems - ICPS. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 2022 ISBN 978-1-6654-9770-1.*

S. Sanchez-Acevedo, T. A. Zerihun, H. Koshutanski and A. Garcia-Bedoya, "Cyber-physical metropolitan area digital substations test bench for evaluating intrusion detection systems," *2024 6th Global Power, Energy and Communication Conference (GPECOM)*, Budapest, Hungary, 2024, pp. 718-723, doi: 10.1109/GPECOM61896.2024.10582667.