



Transforming the world of energy using open standards

Securing Routable GOOSE for Wide Area Remedial Action Schemes

Ralph Mackiewicz
SISCO, Inc.
6605 19 1/2 Mile Road
Sterling Heights, MI 48314 USA
Tel: +1-586-254-0020 ext. 103
Mob: +1-586-260-2571
E-Mail: ralph@sisconet.com
URL: <https://www.sisconet.com>

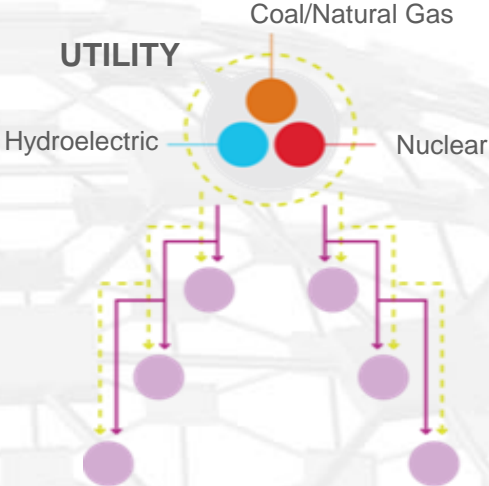
29 March 2019
i-PCGRID Workshop
San Francisco, CA USA

Agenda

- Autonomous grid protection architecture
- Need for securing infrastructure
- End to End security for protection messaging
- Challenges and practical solutions

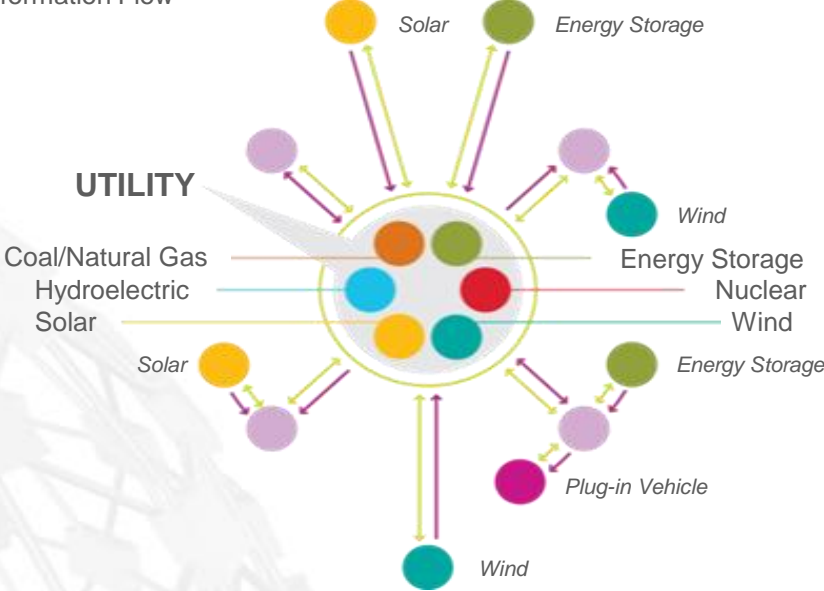
The Nature of the Electric Utility is Transforming

- Consumer
- ➔ Power Flow
- ▨ Periodic Information Flow
- ▨ Continuous Information Flow



TRADITIONAL

- Unidirectional power flow
- Large centralized energy resources
- Tag based Operational applications



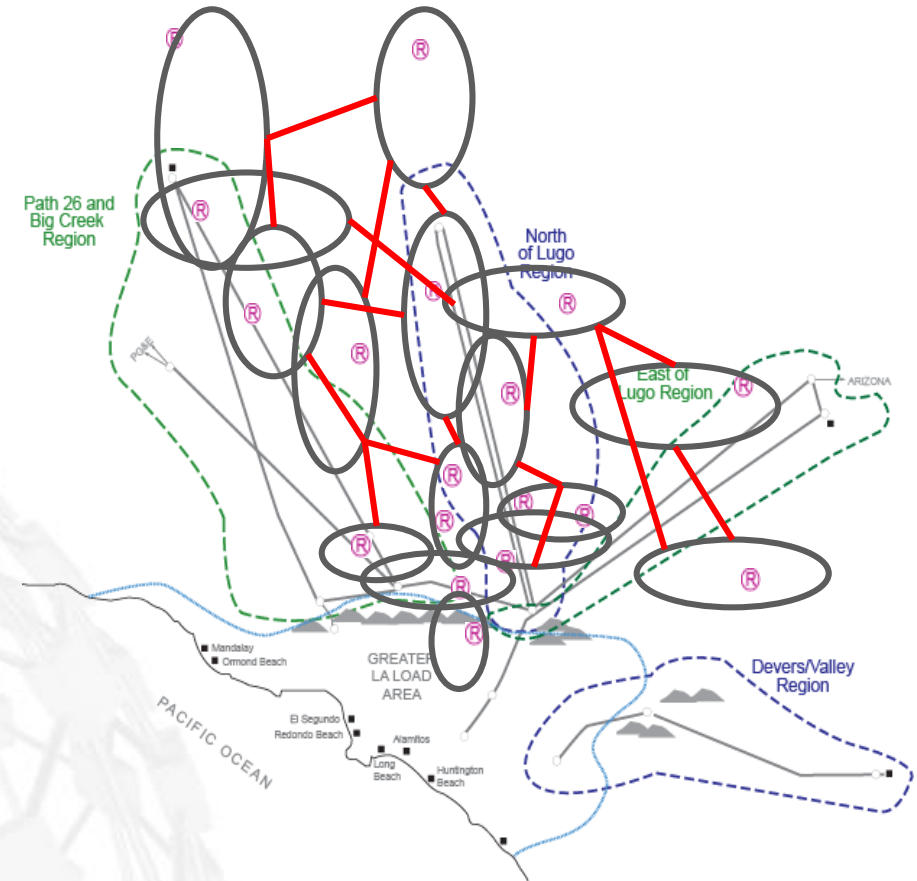
TRANSFORMED

- Multi-directional power flow
- Numerous Distributed Energy Resources (DER)
- Model based Operational applications

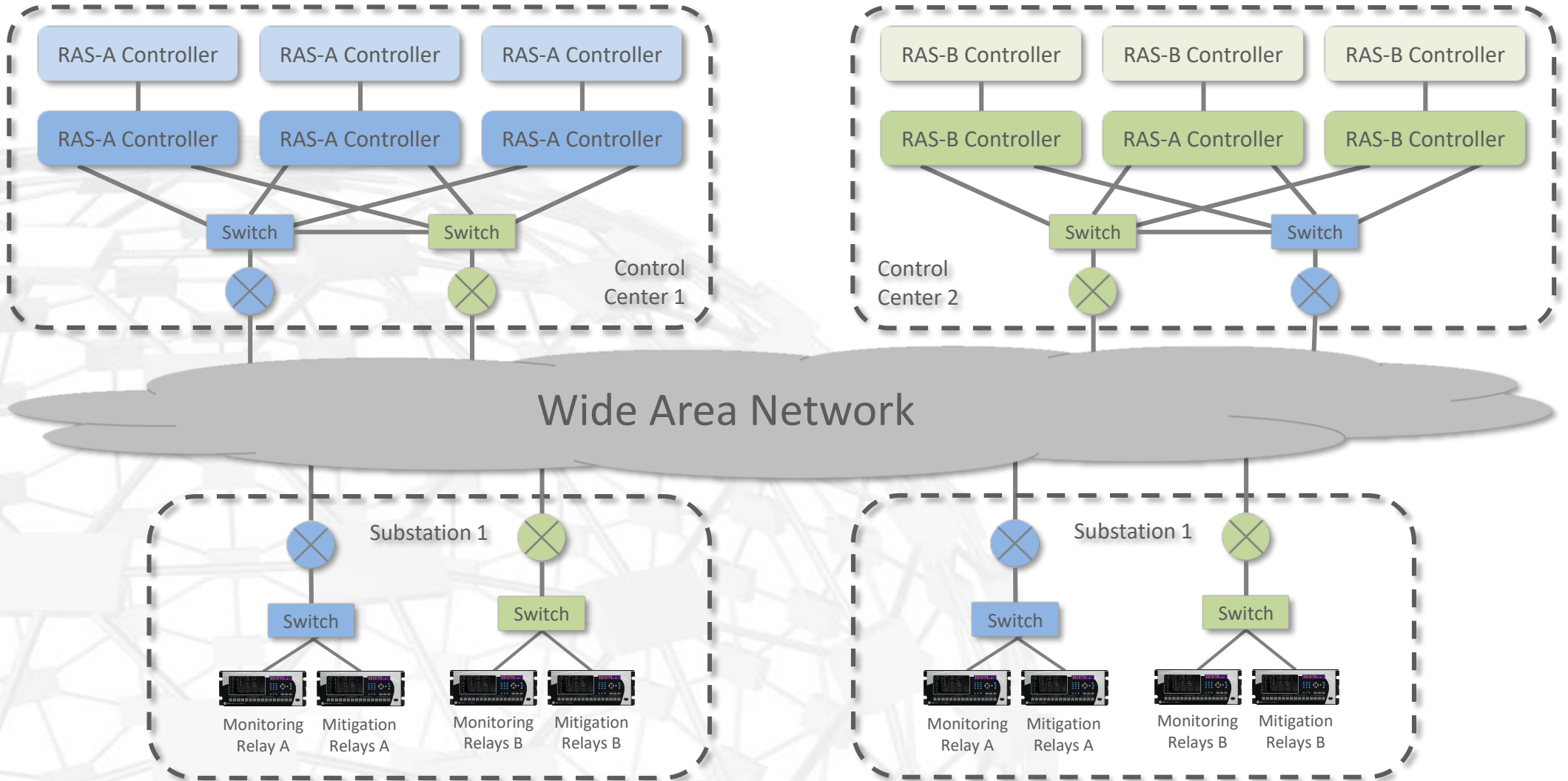


Transformation Impacts SPS

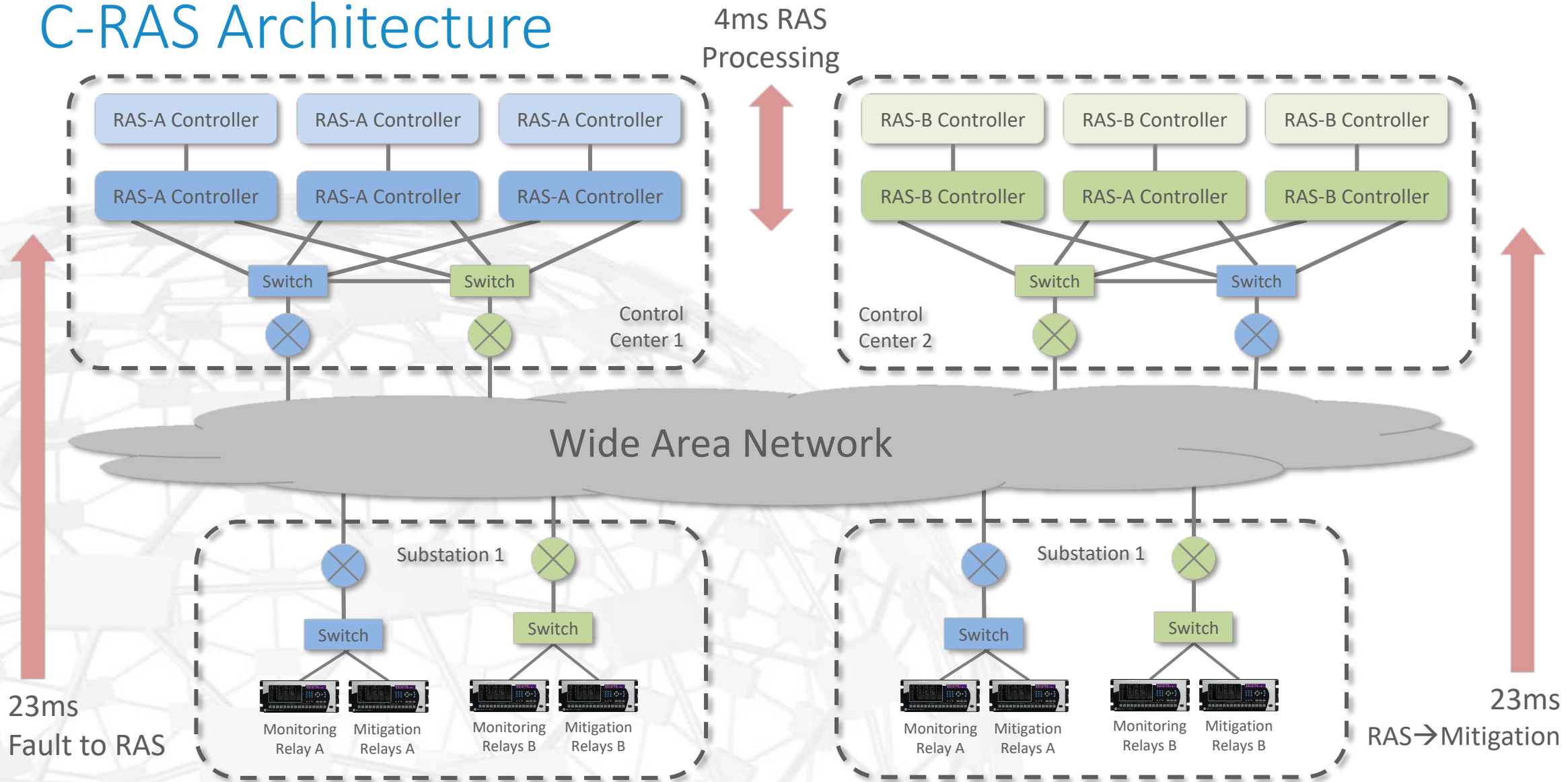
- Increasing system complexity requires proliferation of autonomous remedial action schemes (RAS) and SPS
- RAS needs information from outside its control area to perform autonomous action safely
- Information sharing and interactions between individual RAS using traditional techniques increases complexity and cost beyond what is practical
- Time critical control functions (<50ms fault to mitigation) makes multiparty distributed decision making difficult



C-RAS Architecture



C-RAS Architecture



C-RAS Supports This Transformation

- High-performance multiply redundant system supports automated RAS processing with 100s of devices providing <50ms response from fault to mitigation
- Integration between RAS logic and EMS (load data, contingencies, generation data) and system operators is seamless and transparent enabling complex RAS for system and asset protection
- Made possible by the combination of modern network and computer technology with IEC 61850 Ethernet GOOSE and IP Multicast Routable GOOSE (R-GOOSE)
- Many other applications possible using the same platform with synchrophasor, DER, DMS, etc.

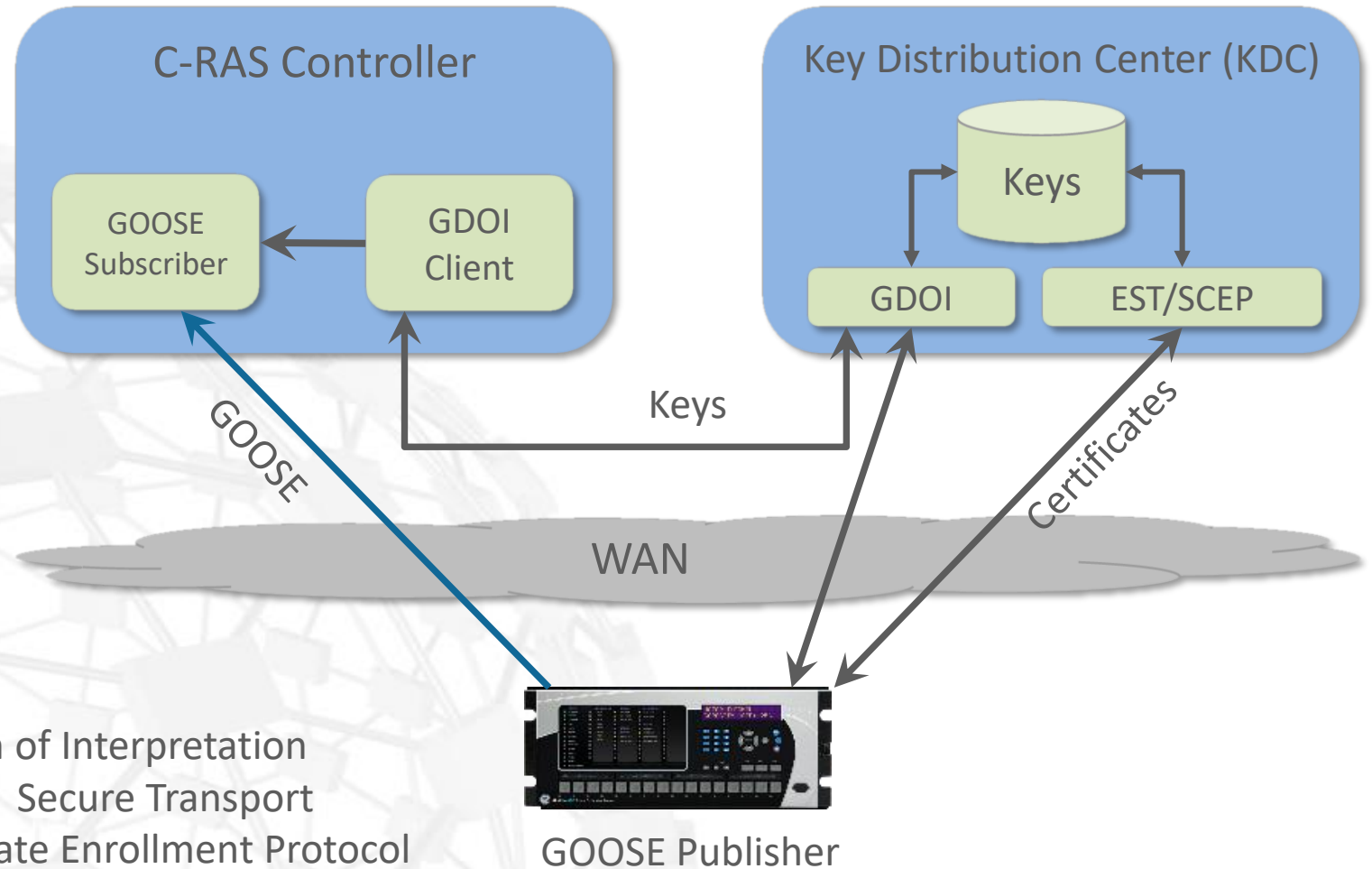
Securing R-GOOSE

- WAN is typically a private network with physical access restrictions to network connections for security
- Historically, such physical security was considered sufficient
- Some recent events and growing malware threats against energy control systems suggest otherwise
- The challenge is to apply cyber security controls to the communications and computing infrastructure without affecting performance and reliability
- This is becoming practical

Security for R-GOOSE

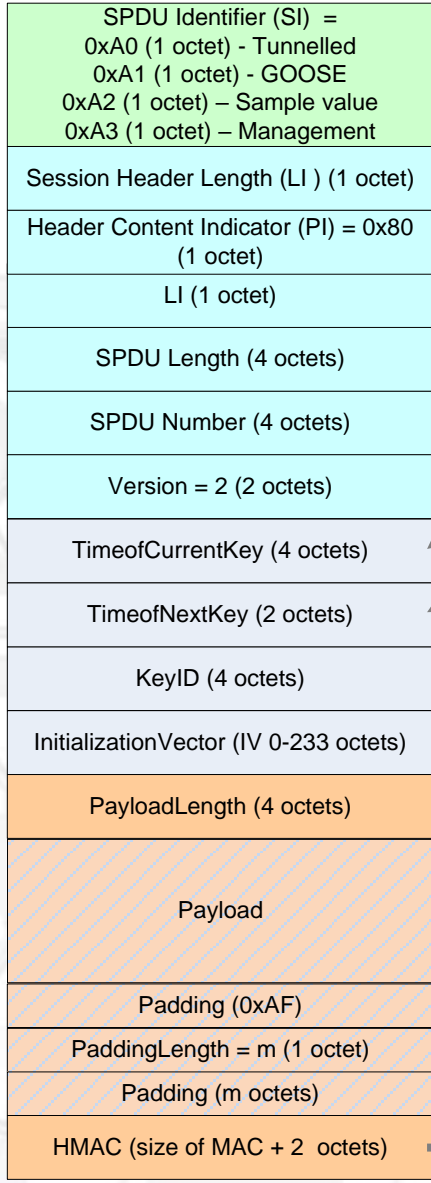
- GDOI Client obtains keys from the KDC to validate and decrypt received R-GOOSE messages
- IED uses SCEP or EST to obtain and manage certificates used to identify itself

GDOI – Group Domain of Interpretation
EST – Enrollment over Secure Transport
SCEP – Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol



R-GOOSE Specifications

Scope of the MAC Signatures



Scope of Encryption

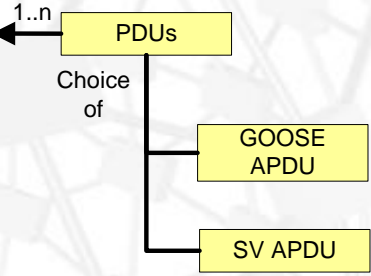
Information about the key

Time when the current key became active

Time when the next key becomes active

Authenticates the publisher generating the message was not altered:

- » HMAC – Hash-based Message Authentication Code
- » GMAC – Galois Message Authentication Code

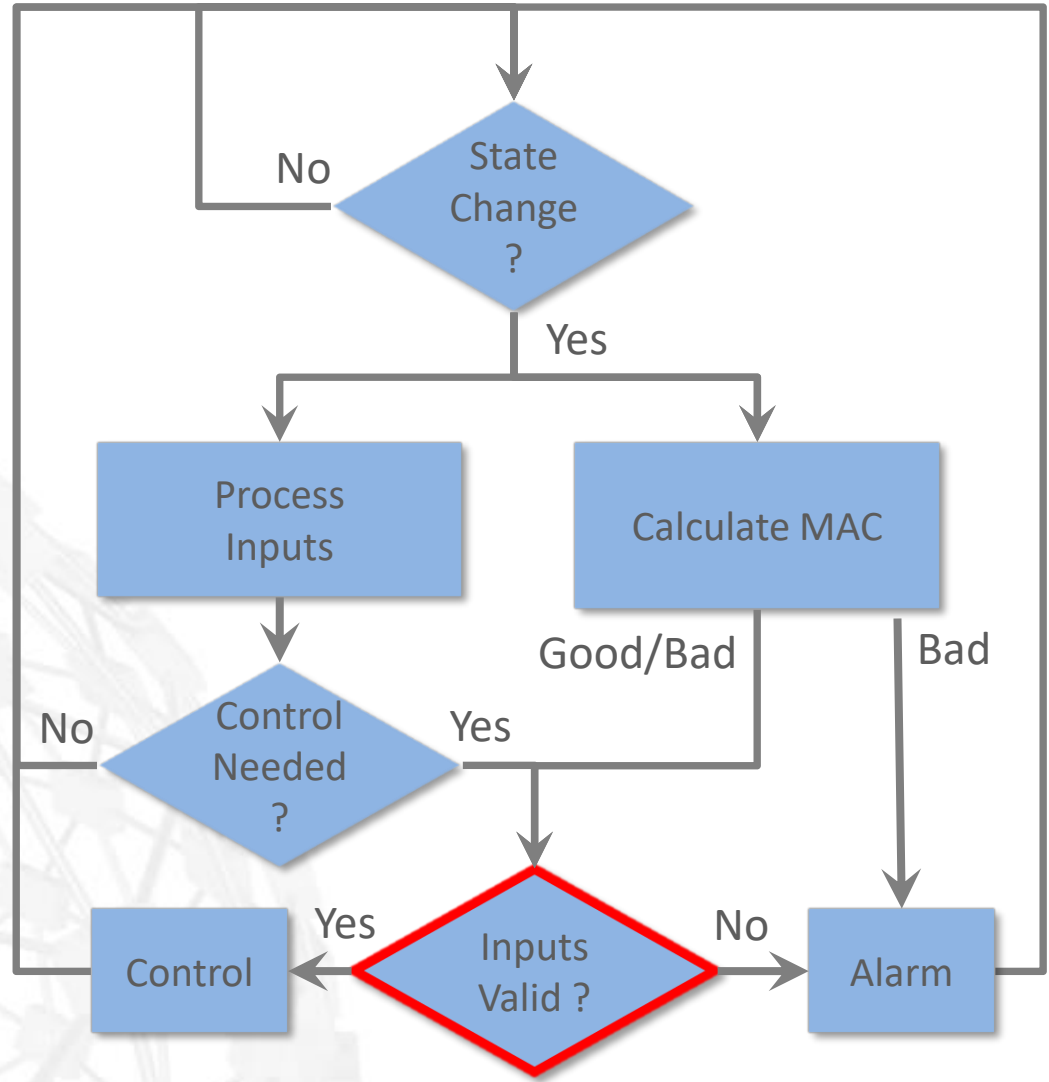


Challenge to Meet Performance

- IED Processing is relatively simpler computationally because there are fewer R-GOOSE messages to process
- RAS Controllers have many hundreds of R-GOOSE messages to process creating a computational challenge to avoid affecting performance during fault conditions
- At steady state messages that do not reflect change of state need not be validated
- When faults occur what is needed is to validate the data used to make control decisions, not necessarily all data

Validate When Needed

- Separating the signature processing from the path for decision making minimizes the latency impact on control actions
- This can be a concern when scaling up to large systems with 100s of RAS
- Eventually, universal implementation of security in hardware might alleviate this concern



What About Encryption?

- With encryption communications becomes opaque
 - » Monitoring and communications analysis (intrusion detection, etc.) is ineffective except for end points with access to the keys
- Required for use on public networks
- Typical usage is private VPN networks
- Presenter's opinion: end point encryption for protection can wait
 - » Users need to walk before running with complete end-to-end security
 - » Authenticating communications addresses many of the risks of current systems

Why Implement Security?

“There is a great interest in and capability demonstrated for messing around with the engineering that is the foundation supporting modern economic life, national security and the well being of society.”

-- Vytautas Butrimas, NATO Energy Security Center of Excellence



Transforming the world of energy using open standards

Thank You

Ralph Mackiewicz
SISCO, Inc.
6605 19 1/2 Mile Road
Sterling Heights, MI 48314 USA
Tel: +1-586-254-0020 ext. 103
Mob: +1-586-260-2571
E-Mail: ralph@sisconet.com
URL: <https://www.sisconet.com>