

グランド再生可能エネルギー2018 国際会議

AIST-FREA スペシャルセッション

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IEC 61850 Standardization and Cybersecurity Aspects

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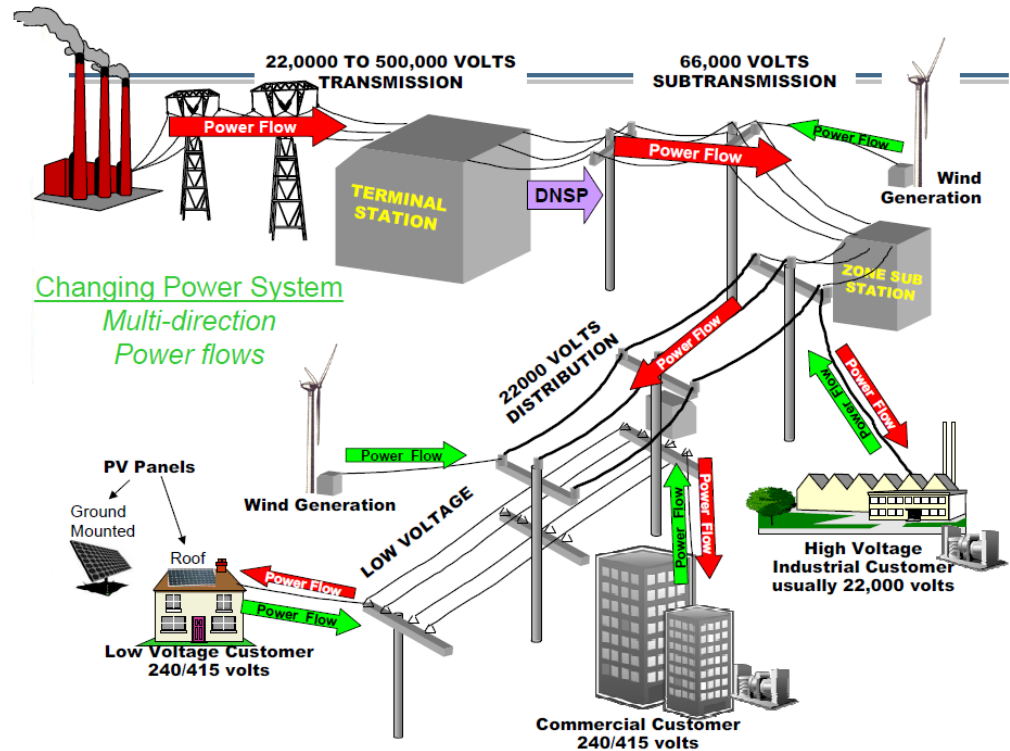


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 - Motivation
 - IEC 61850 Standard and Models
 - Cybersecurity Issues
- Futurework

Challenges in Active Networks

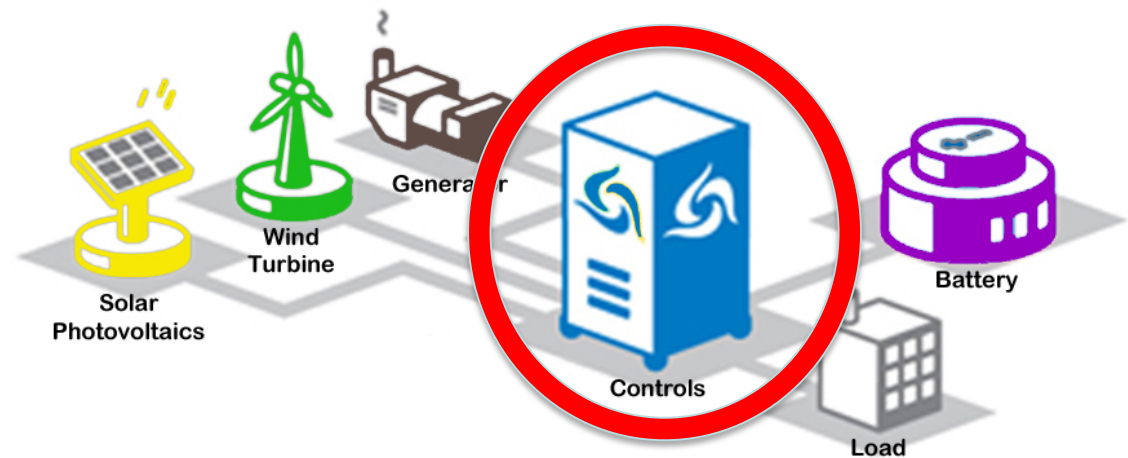
- Power flow is no more uni-directional
- Power generation at all levels
- Changed structure



Figures are courtesy of Joe Thomas, Citipower, Australia

Smart/Micro-Grids

- Active monitoring is required
- Communication and Control is the key!
 - Micro-Generators
 - Storage
 - Loads
 - Protection Devices



Substation Communication Standard IEC 61850

- Communication Barriers
 - Different languages
 - Miscommunication
- Standard Communication
 - Across all equipment
 - And vendors
- Generated Interest
 - Extensions are made
e.g. for Distributed Generation.
- > IEC 61850-7-420



Explaining IEC 61850-7-420 Modeling

- Template for DER systems
- Different Logical Nodes (LNs) for different tasks
- Different DER systems may use different LNs

cc



turbines, Diesel Generators, Combustion Turbines

Energy Storage, Flywheels, Micro flywheels

level conversion Auxiliaries = Battery, Fuel Cell

Explaining IEC 61850-7-420 Modeling

- House
- Standard Parts
 - Roof, bricks, grass
 - Windows (flap, non-flap)

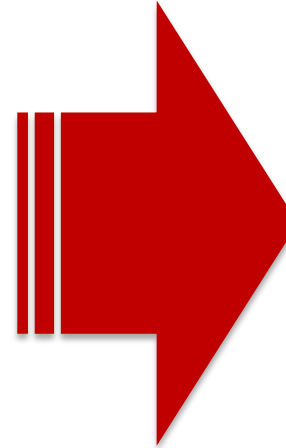
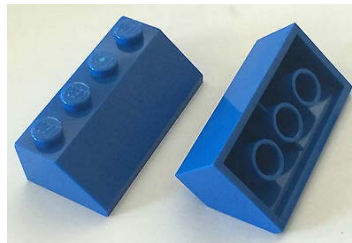
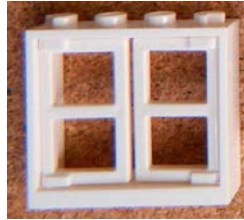


Explaining IEC 61850-7-420 Modeling

- Doors
 - Entrance doors (door knob)
 - Garage door (optional)
- Lights, Chimneys (different colors)

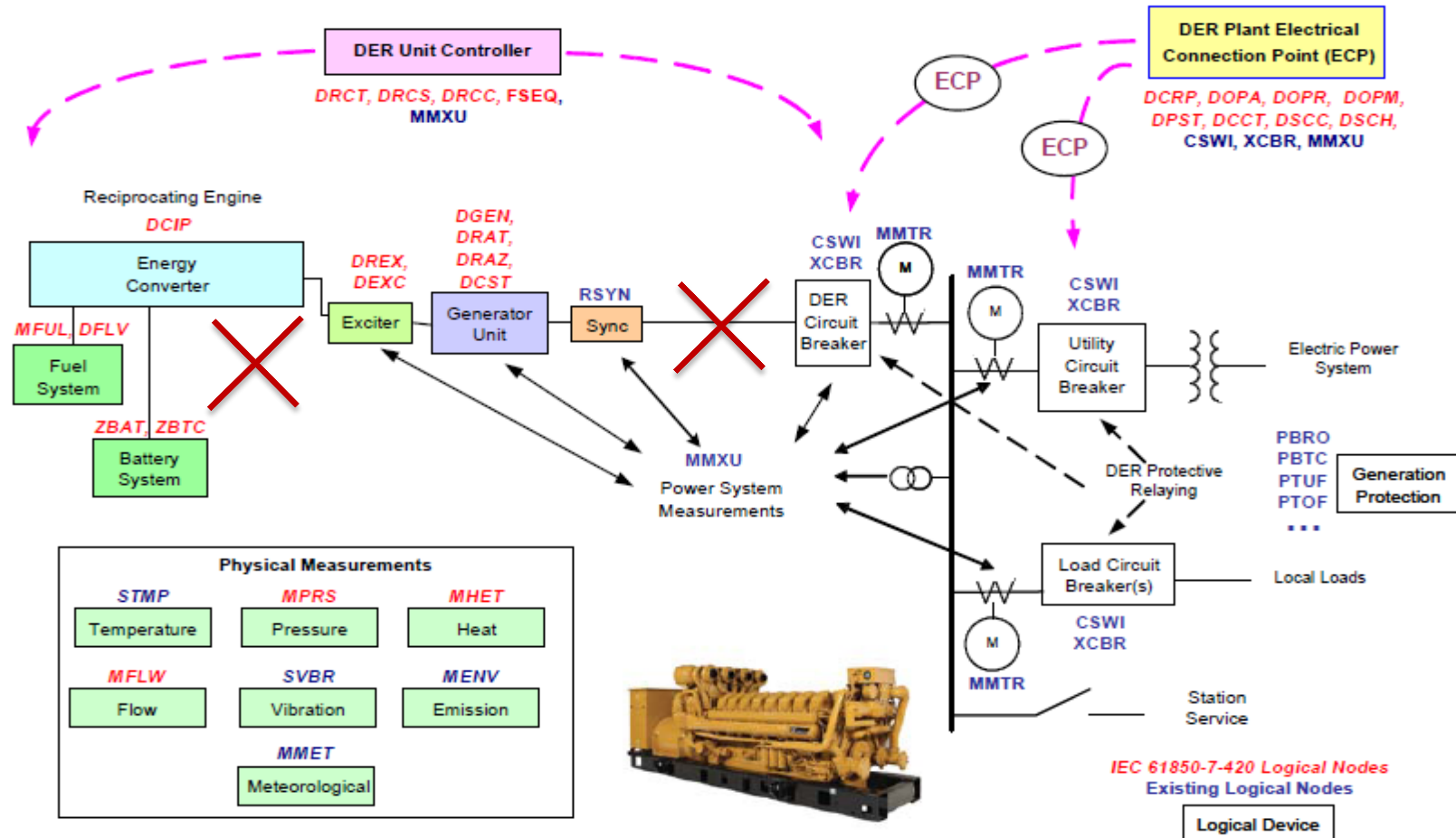


Explaining IEC 61850-7-420 Modeling



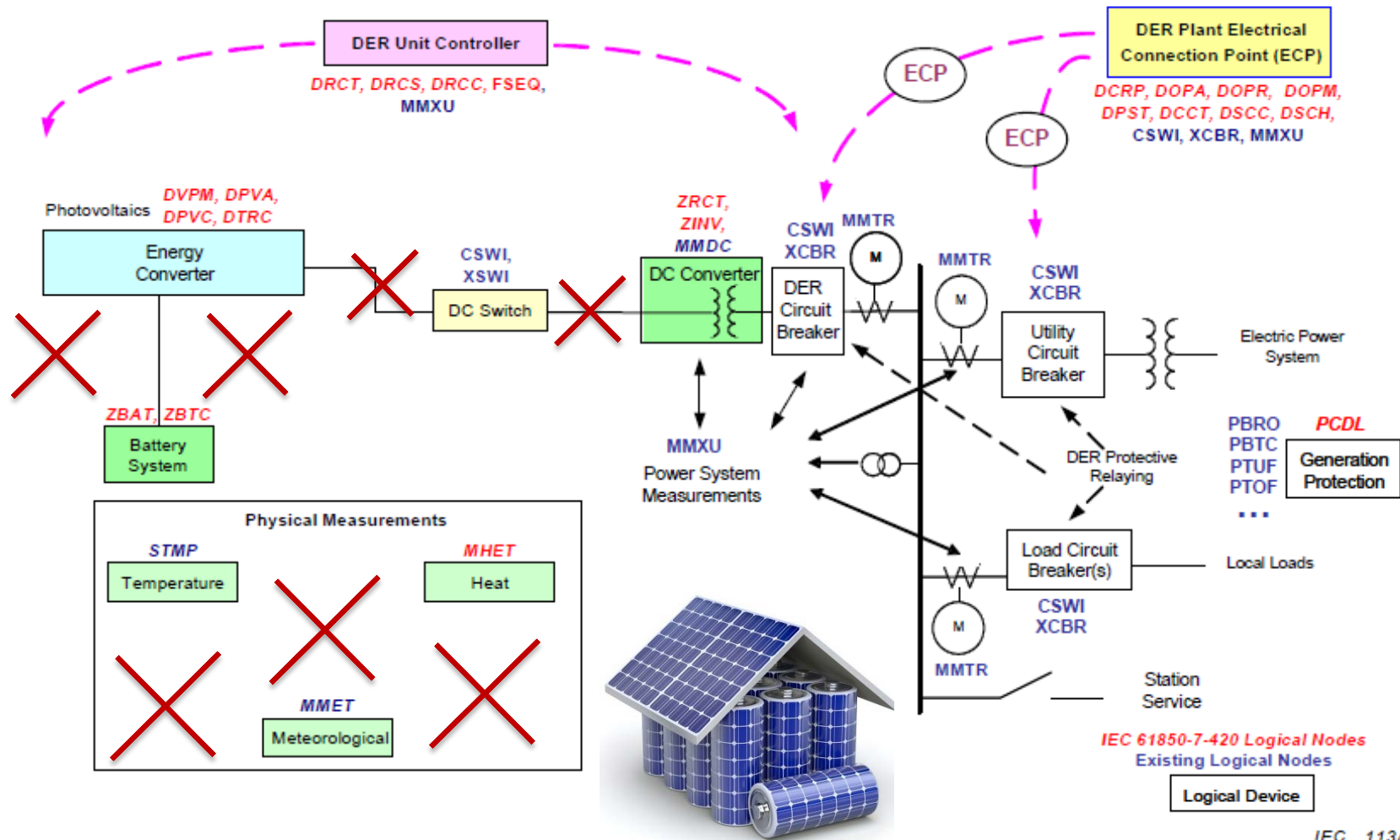
Design Examples with IEC 61850-7-420

Reciprocating Engine Logical Devices and Logical Nodes



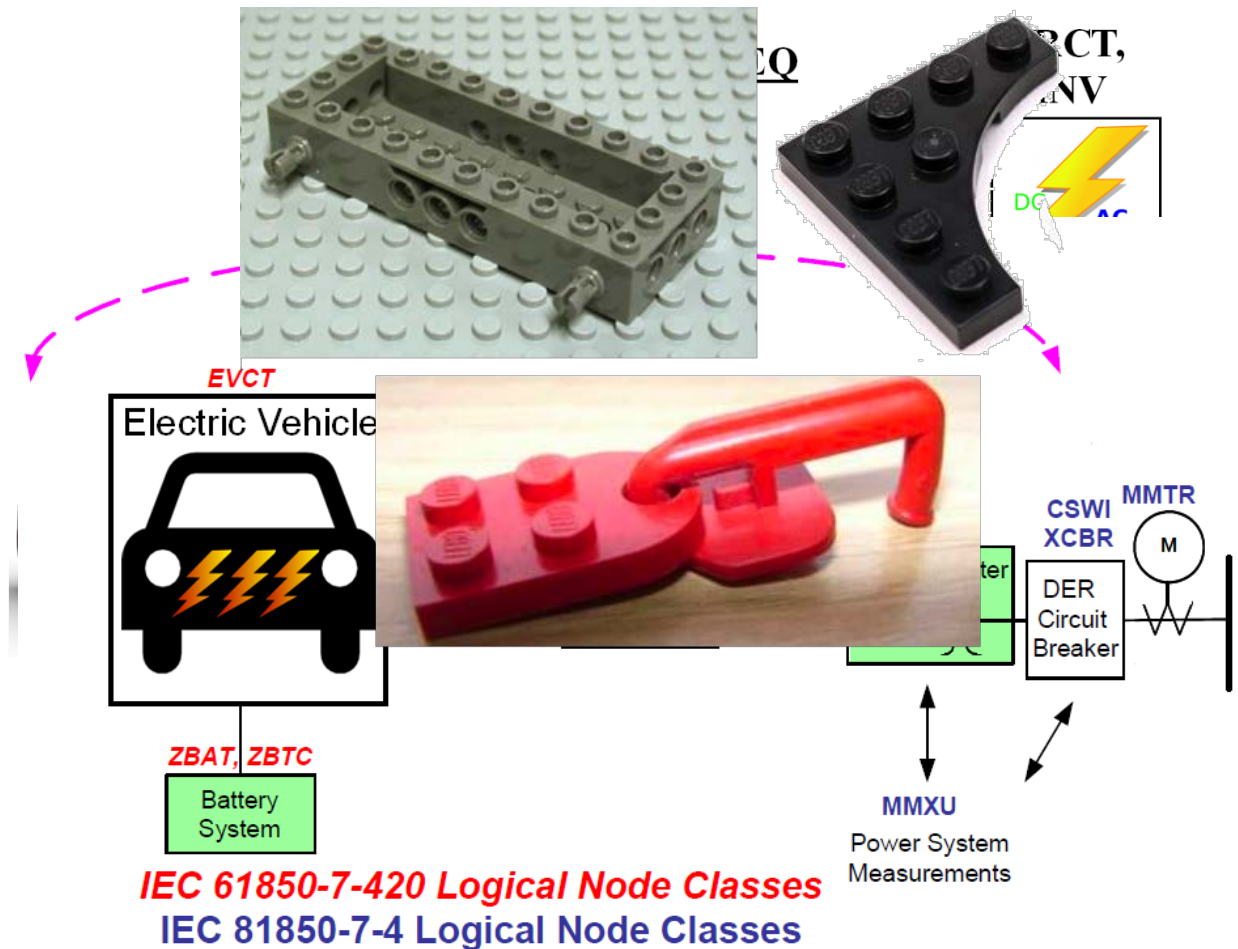
Design Examples with IEC 61850-7-420

Photovoltaics System Logical Devices and Logical Nodes



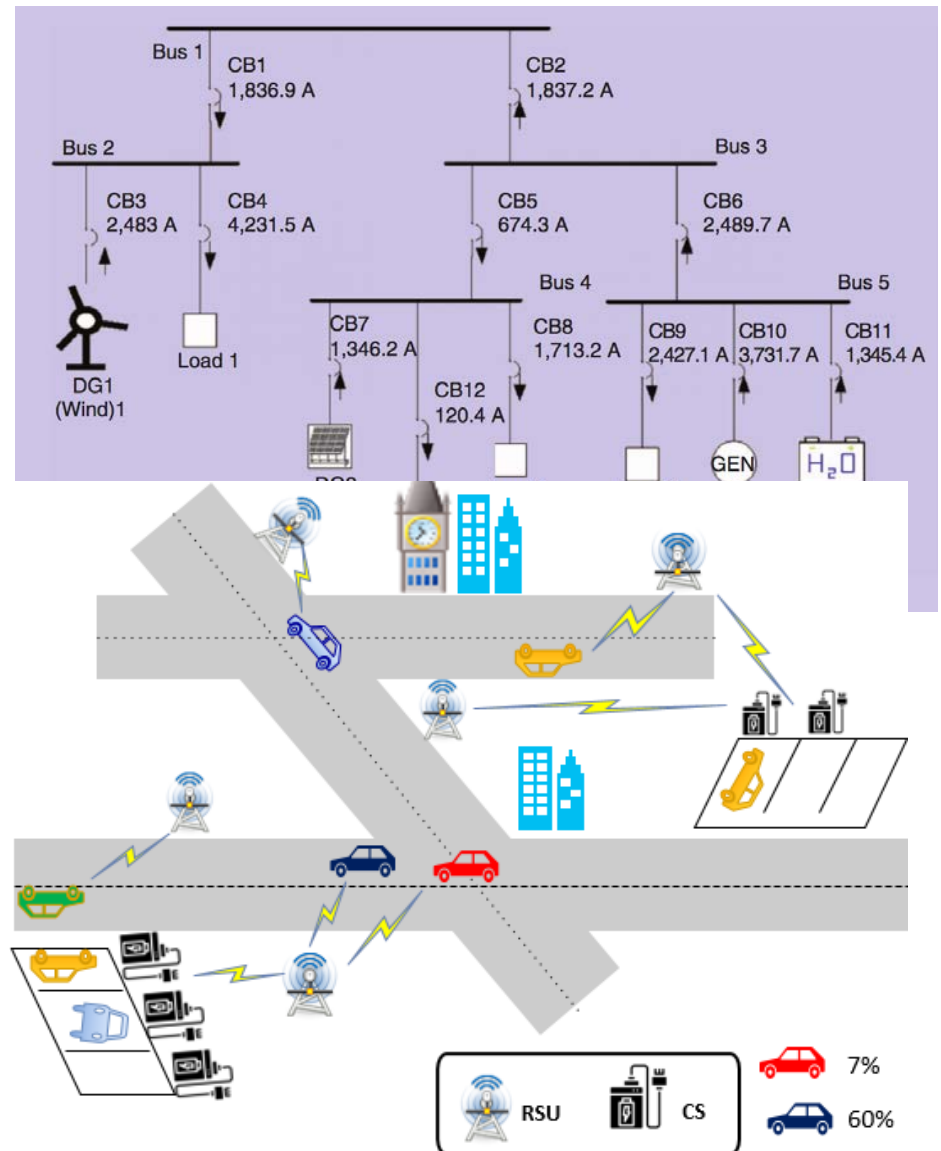
New Models Developed

- New Equipment
 - New Models
 - Building Blocks
- Abstraction to Comms
- Logical Device
- Proposed Connection Point




New Models Developed

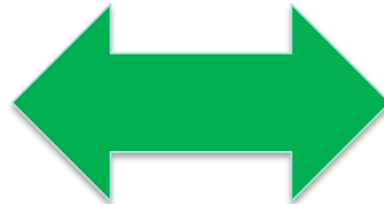
- New Equipment
 - New Models
 - Building Blocks
- Abstraction to Comms
- Logical Device
- Proposed Connection Point
- Different Implementations
 - V2G Coordination
 - Smart City Automation with IEEE 1609 Wave Standard



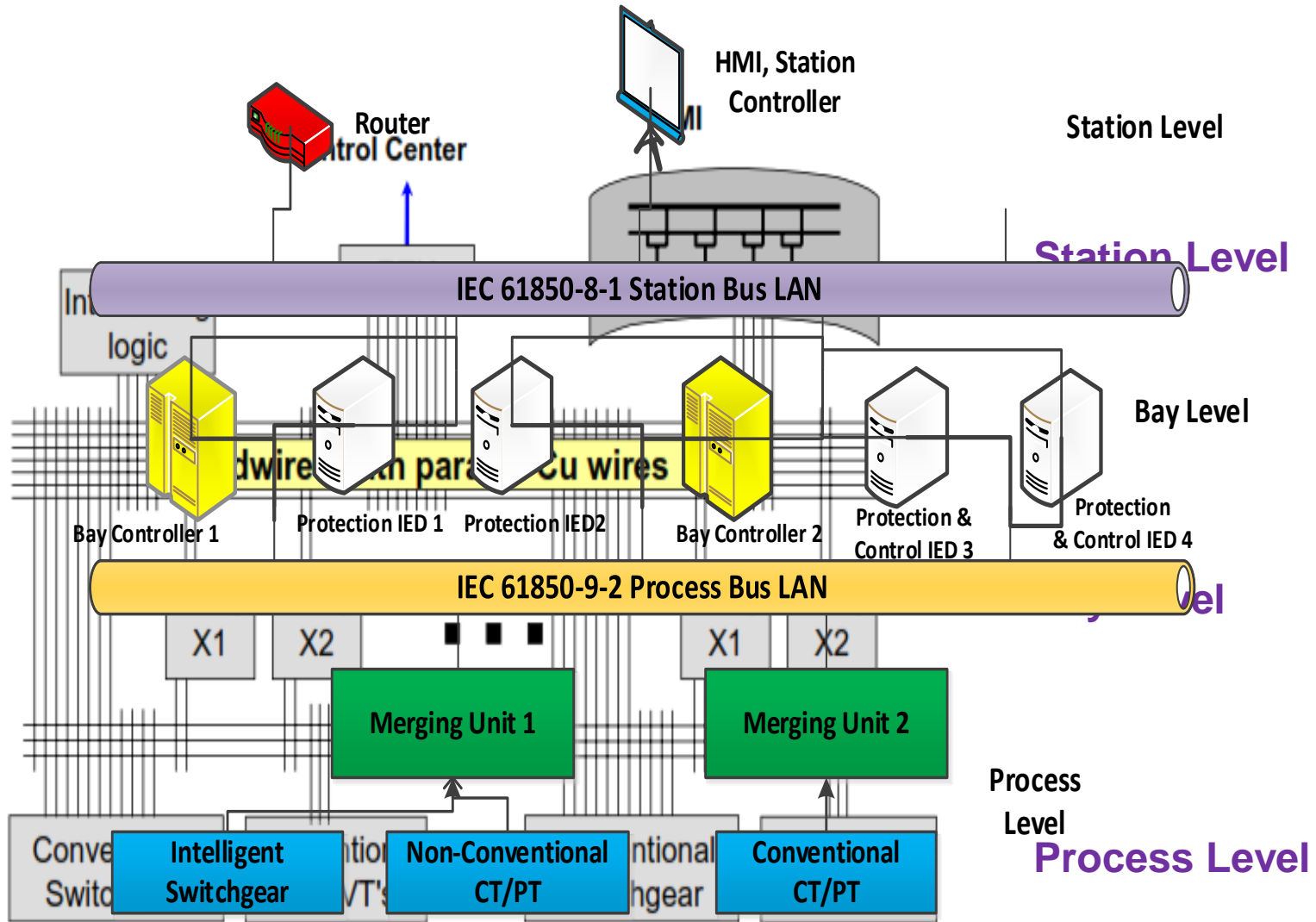
Required New Model: Smart Inverters

- A new player with new capabilities
 - Maybe based on old inverter models
 - But needs additions
- New Integrations
 - IEC 61850 and OpenADR

Modes	Functions
Immediate Control	INV1: grid connect/disconnect
	INV2: adjust max. generation level up/down
	INV3: adjust power factor
	INV4: request active power
	INV5: Pricing signal (charge/disch.)
Volt-Var Management	VV1: Available Var support, no P impact
	VV2: Max. Var support based on Wmax
	VV3: Static Power Converter
	VV4: Passive Mode (No Var support)
Frequency Related	FW21: High freq. reduces P
	FW22: Limiting generation with f
Dynamic Reactive Current Support	TV31: Support during abnormally high or low voltage
Low-high voltage ride-through	“Must disconnect” (MD)
	“Must remain connected” (MRC)
Watt triggered	WP41: Watt power factor
	WP42: Alternative watt power factor
Volt-watt management	VW51: Volt-Watt management (generation)
	VW52: Volt-Watt management (charging)
	 DS94: Time synchronization requirements



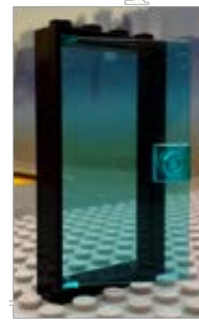
Cybersecurity in Smartgrids, Why now?



Standardization benefits ALL!

- Non-standard modeling

- Confidential
- Unknown
- Different



- Standard modeling

- Everything is known!
- Variables
- Functions



- All accessible!

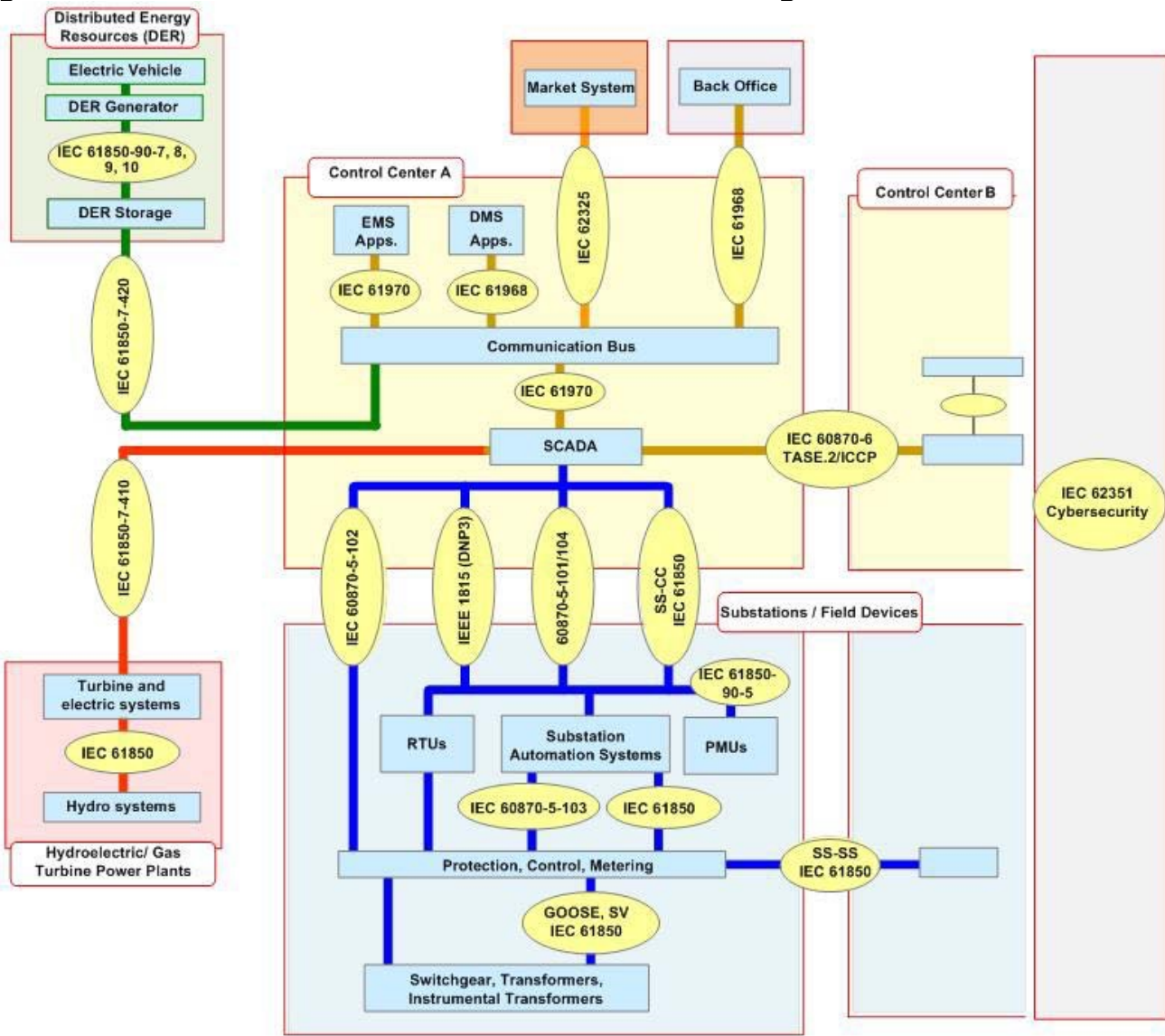
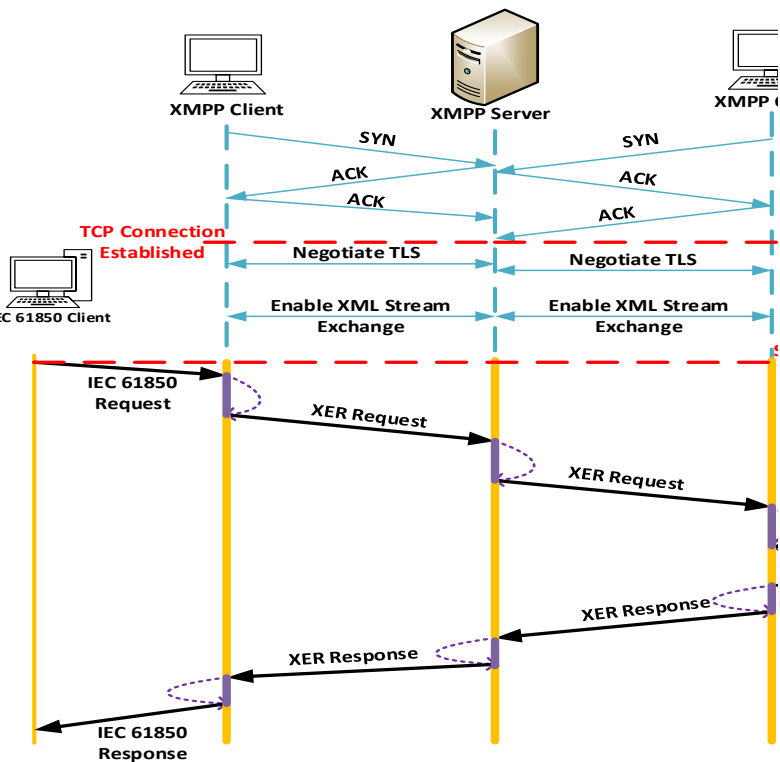
IEC 62351 Standard Security Objectives



- authentication of entities through digital signatures
- ensuring only authorized access
- prevention of unauthorized instructions
- Catch the bad guys!

IEC 62351 Security Standards for Power Systems

- Overall Outlook
- XMPP Authentication
- Timing, Performance



Research Work

- IEC 62351 is a list of guidelines
 - Expertise to understand it is required
 - There are no fully-developed solutions

- Systems that follow IEC 62351 should be developed



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Research Work

- Use cases
 - PMU communication, IEC 61850-90-5
 - Energy Management Systems, IEC 61970, IEC 61968
 - Systems based on IEC 61850
 - Protection systems such as Differential Protection
 - Distributed Generators IEC 61850-7-420
- Timing Performance is the key!

Conclusions

- IEC 61850's popularity is growing
 - More Modeling is required
 - Interoperability should be enhanced
- IEC 61850 has some loopholes
 - IEC 62351 is developed to that end
 - Understanding and implementing the guidelines
- Hardware-in-the-loop testing
 - For easier prototyping and testing
 - Overcoming the limitations of lab setups

Deploying Renewables will be as fun as playing with LEGO!



Questions?



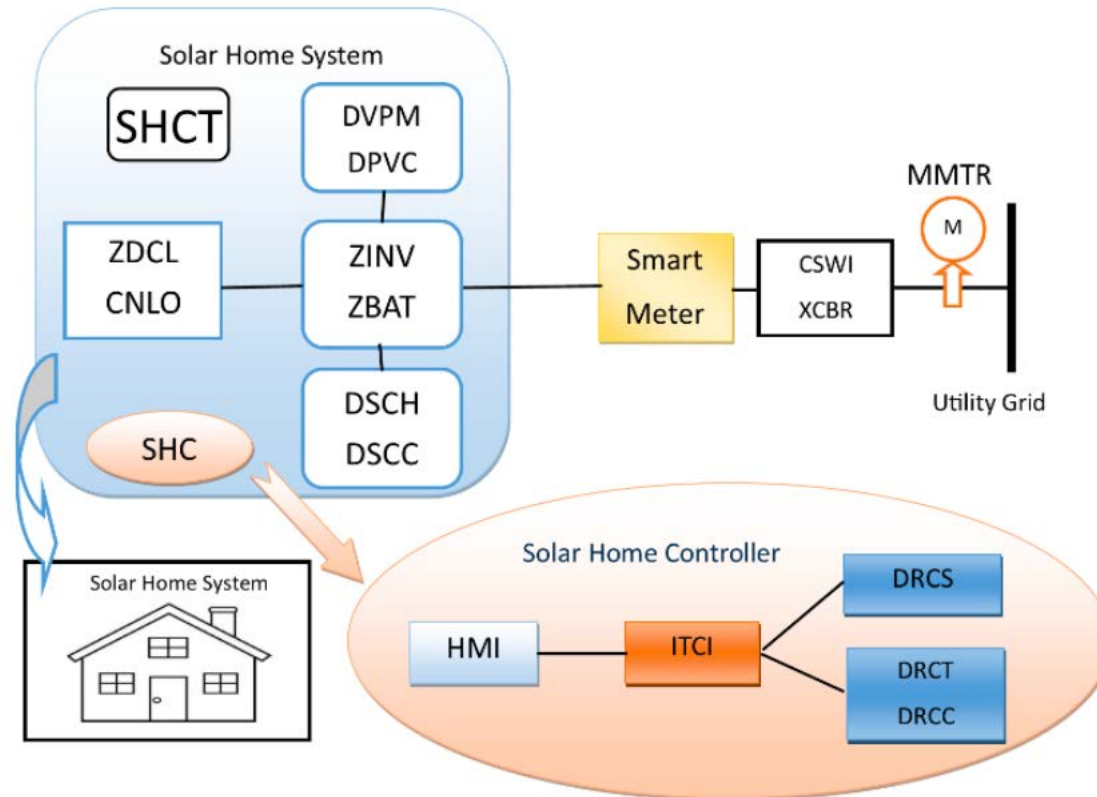
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Arigato

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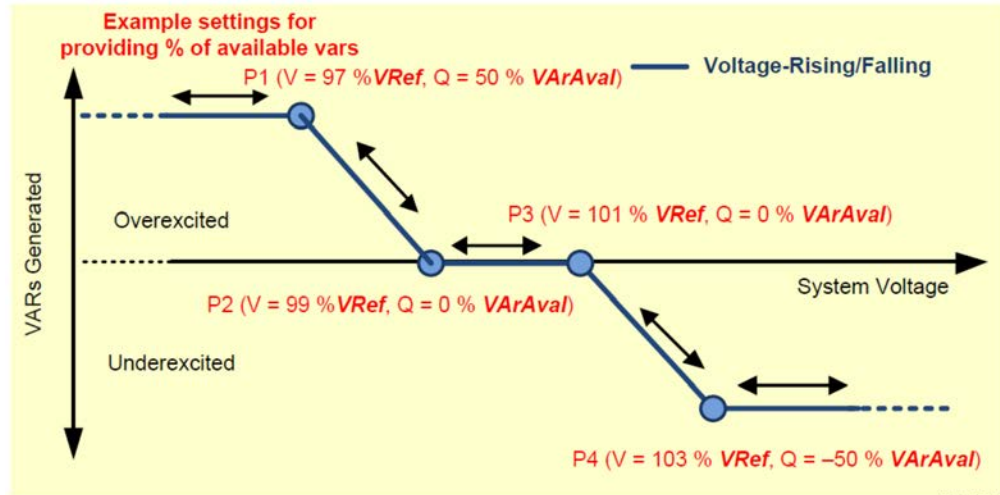
New Model 2: HEMS & Smart Meters

- Home Energy Management System
- SmartMeter – Interface
- Simulations for different setups, Comms Performance
 - Acceptable for Power System Operation



SI Cyber Attack Example

- E.g., Volt-Var Control
- We simulated some attacks and changed operating parameters
- Preliminary results
 - Abnormally high voltages & currents
- New software capabilities req'd



IEC 427/13

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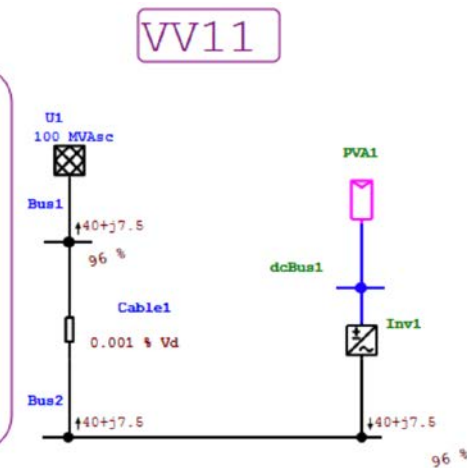
VAMax: 50 kVA
WMax: 40 kVA
VArMax: 30 kVA
VMax: 107 %
VMin: 93 %

V1,Q1: (95, 50)
V2,Q2: (97, 0)
V3,Q3: (103, 0)
V4,Q4: (105, -50)

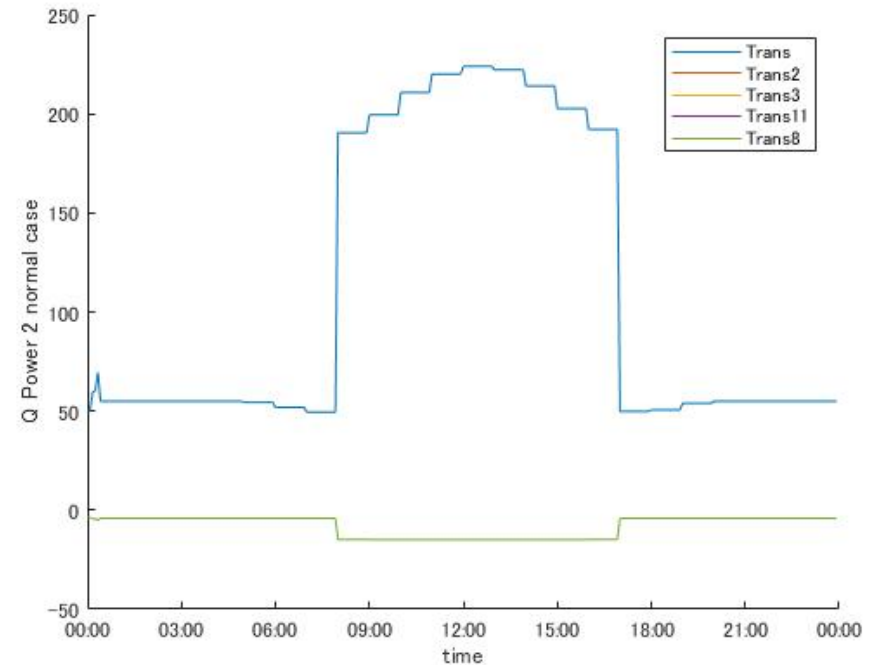
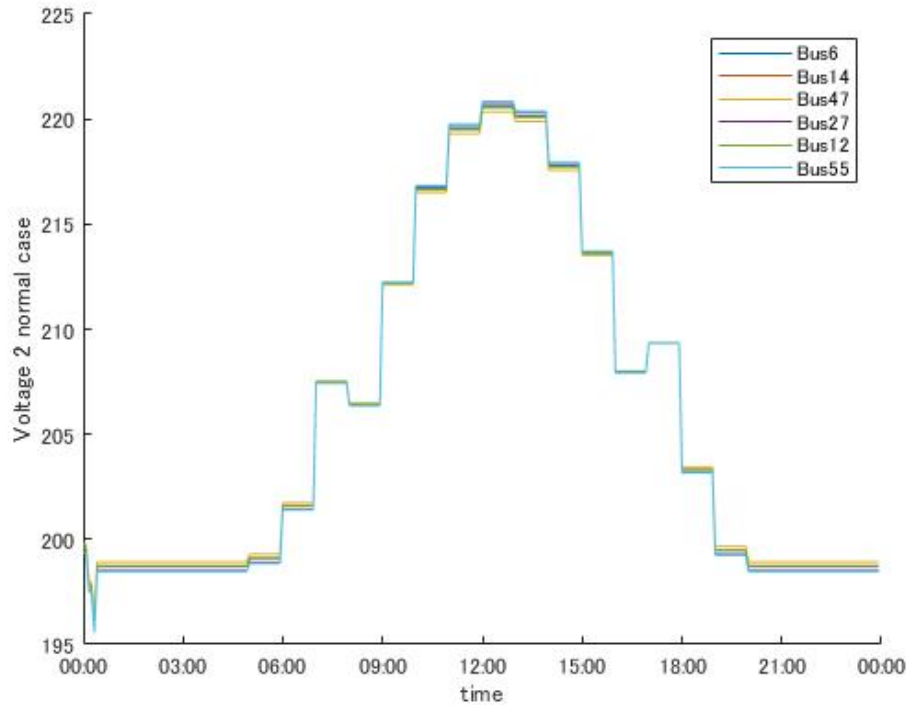
Operating V: 96 %
Q benchmark: 25 %

Inverter generating:
P: 40 kW
Q: 30 kW

Qoutput:
sqrt(50^2 - 40^2)*25% = 7.5
    
```



Normal SI Operation



Hacked SI Operation

