

# A Framework for the Impact Analysis of Data Quality/Integrity/Privacy in Cyber-Physical Electric Energy System

## Motivation

- Emergence of heterogeneous multi-scale spatial sensor data in cyber-physical electric energy systems
  - Synchrophasor data (transmission level)
  - Smart meter data (distribution level)
- Smart grid cyber security and privacy
  - Data integrity attack on physical and economical grid operations [1], [2]
  - Violation of consumer privacy by monitoring energy usage data maliciously [3]
- Need for novel frameworks and algorithms to analyze and design robust cyber-physical electric energy systems against bad/malicious multi-scale spatial data

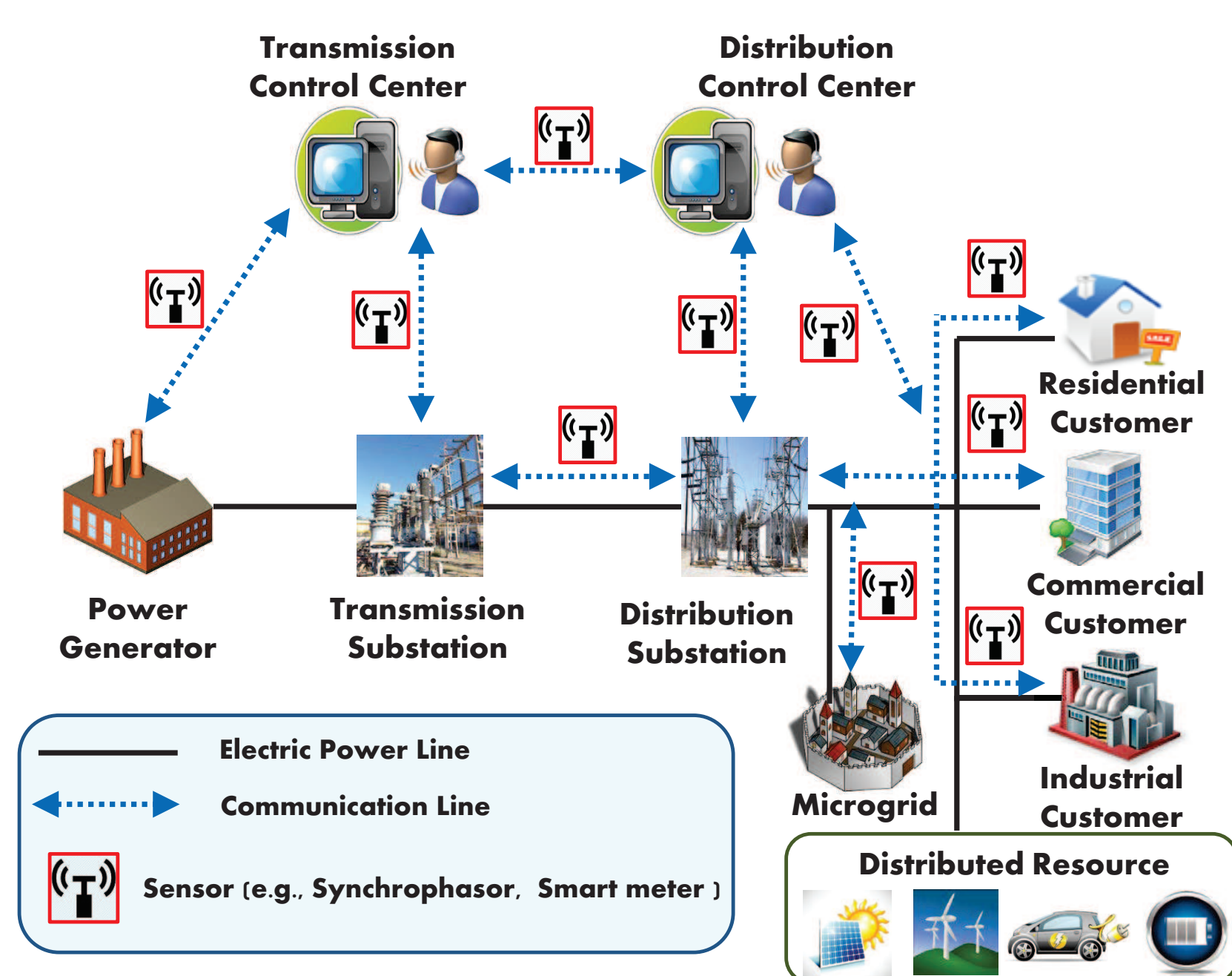
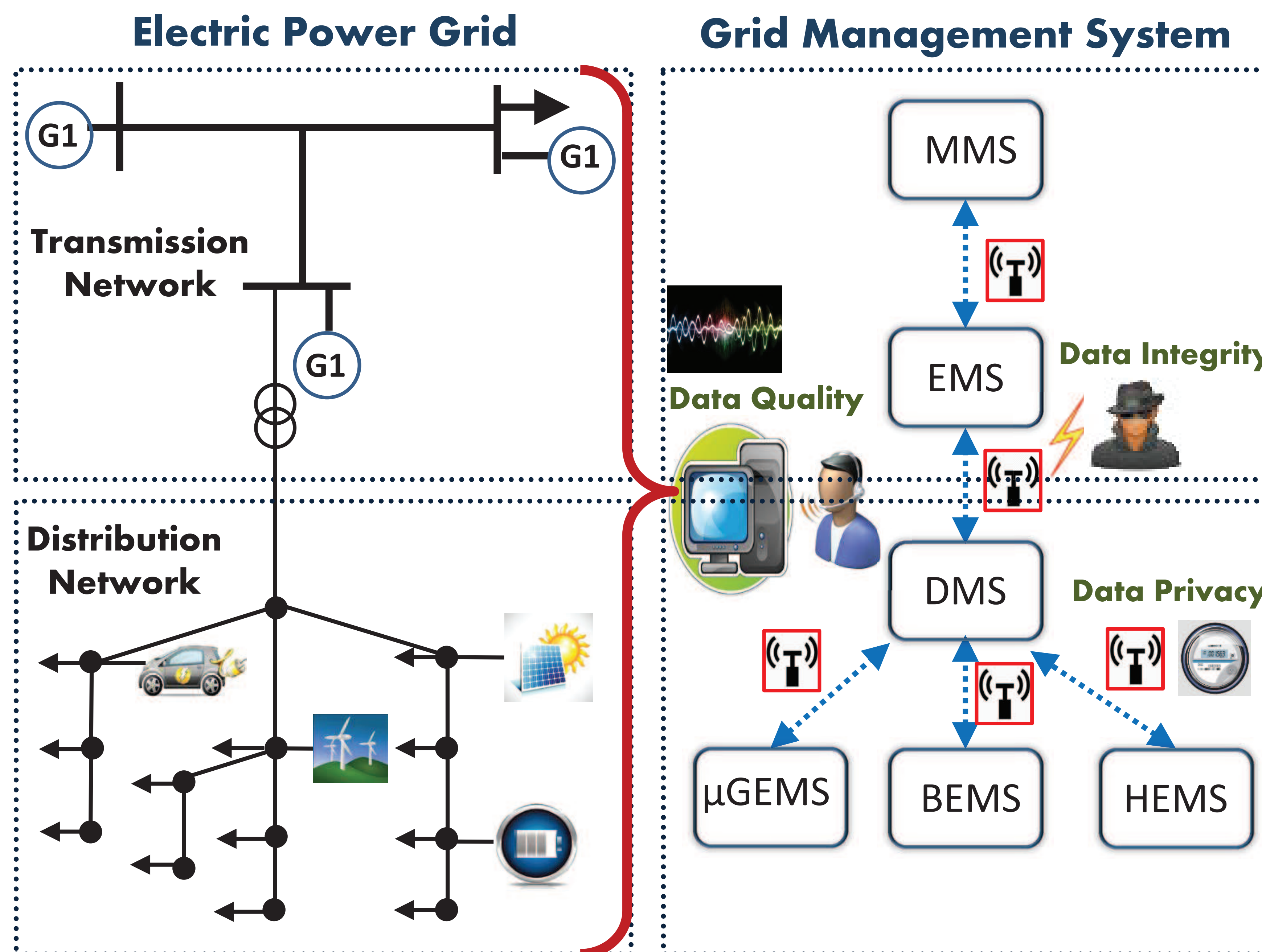


Figure 1: Smart grid operations based on advanced grid sensor data

## Proposed Research Goals

The proposed research is conducted along the following directions related to (1) **data quality**, (2) **data integrity** and (3) **data privacy**:

- develop a unified system-wide monitoring tool for multi-scale spatial grid **data quality** analysis
- create a resilient multi-area state estimation architecture and sensing/communication system to mitigate the risk of **data integrity** attack
- develop a novel **data privacy**-preserving algorithm and infrastructure to prevent malicious energy consumption monitoring



\* EMS/MMS: Energy/Market Management System, DMS: Distribution Management System  
\* μGEMS/BEMS/HEMS: Micro Grid/Building/Home Energy Management System

Figure 2: Multi-Scale Spatial Model for Electric Power Grid and Grid Management System

## Data Quality-Aware Multi-Scale Decision Making

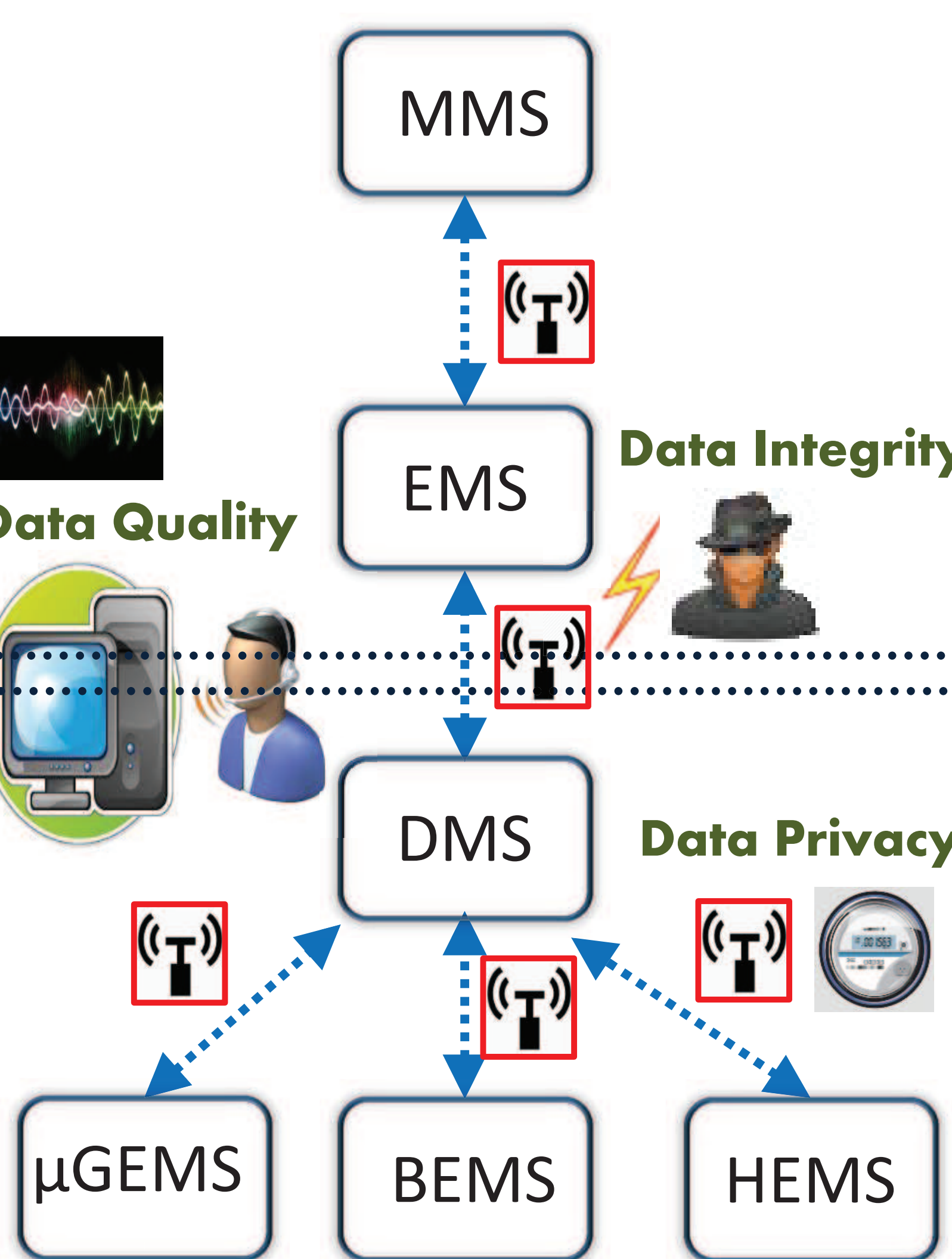
Goal: development of a unified framework for multi-scale spatial data quality analysis

- Design of interface between heterogeneous grid management systems
  - Definition of exchanged data type
- Proposal of performance metric to assess multi-scale spatial data quality
  - E.g., three-level KKT condition perturbation approach-based sensitivity matrix  $\mathcal{S}$ :

$$\mathcal{S} = \frac{\partial \pi_{\text{MMS}}}{\partial \mathbf{z}_{\text{DATA}}} = \frac{\partial \pi_{\text{MMS}}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\text{EMS}}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\text{EMS}}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{DMS}}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{DMS}}}{\partial \mathbf{z}_{\text{DATA}}}$$

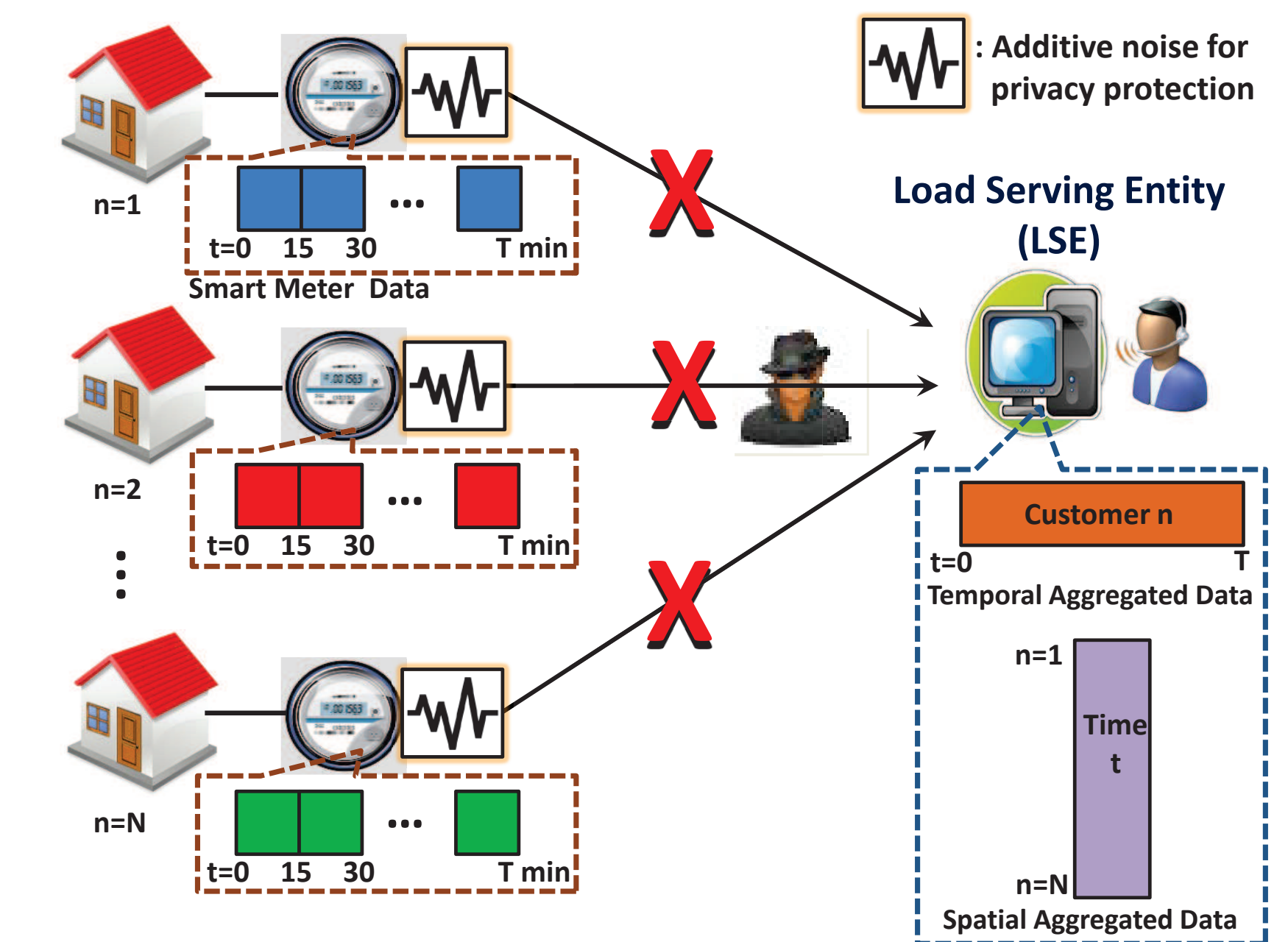
- ▶  $\pi_{\text{MMS}}$ : state variable in MMS
- ▶  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\text{EMS}}$ : (estimated) state variable in EMS
- ▶  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{DMS}}$ : (estimated) state variable in DMS
- ▶  $\mathbf{z}_{\text{DATA}}$ : sensor data for DMS

## Grid Management System



## Data Privacy-Preserving Model for Smart Metering

Goal: design of privacy protocol and algorithm for smart metering



- Additive noise-based statistical smart metering model for data privacy (e.g., Gaussian mixture model)
- Development of method for LSE' estimating spatial and temporal aggregated energy consumption from corrupted meter data

## Potential Impact on CPS

Reliable, economical and secure cyber-physical electric energy systems can be analyzed and operated by the proposed frameworks and algorithms:

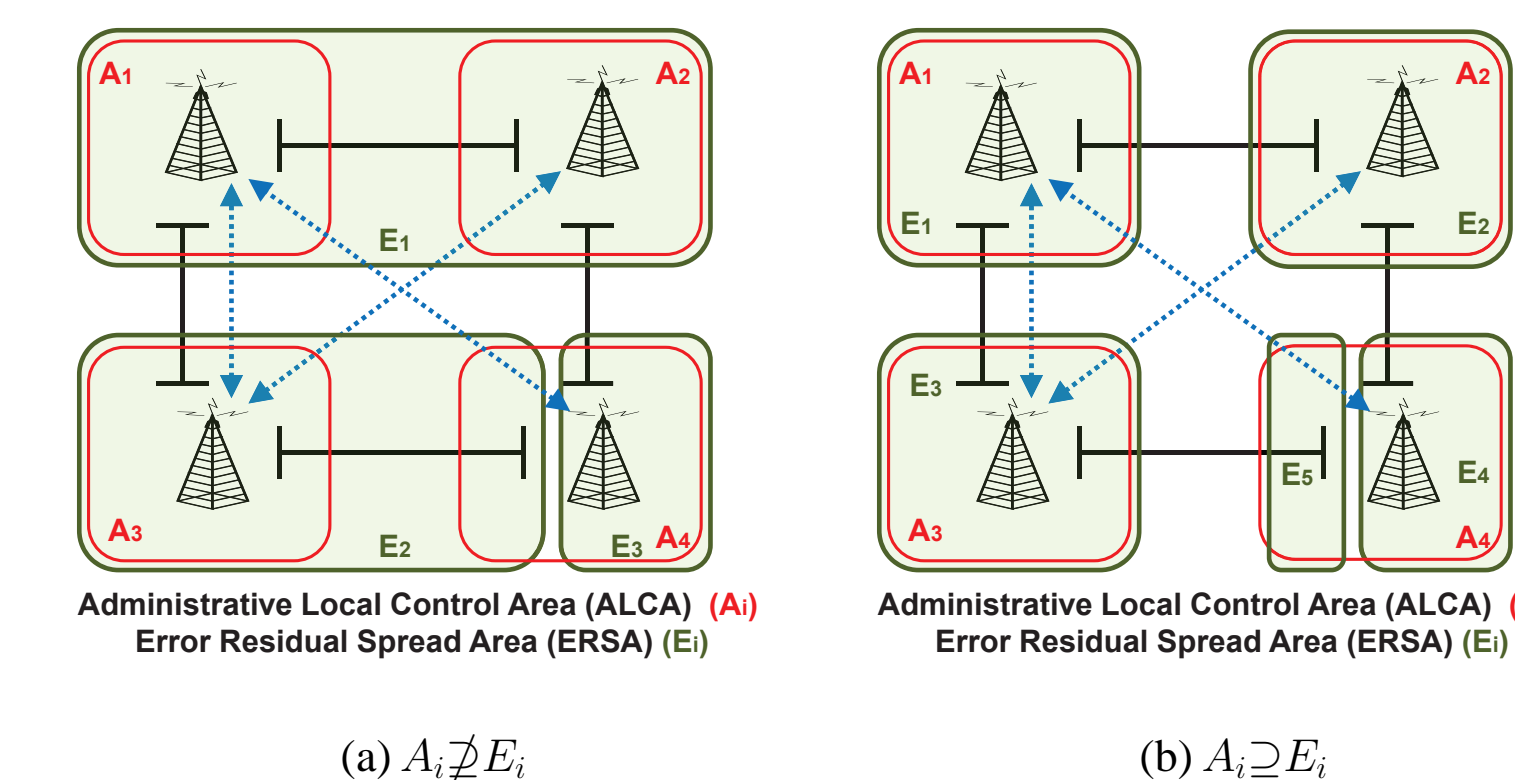
- A unified system-wide monitoring and visualization tool on the level of multi-scale spatial data quality
- Architecture and algorithms to detect potential cyber data integrity attacks and protect consumer's data privacy from malicious monitoring

## Key References

- [1] D.-H. Choi and L. Xie, "Ramp-induced Data Attacks on Look-ahead Dispatch in Real-time Power Markets," *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 1235-1243, Sept 2013.
- [2] D.-H. Choi and L. Xie, "Sensitivity Analysis of Real-Time Locational Marginal Price to SCADA Sensor Data Corruption," *IEEE Trans. Power Syst.* (accepted, to appear)
- [3] S. Wang, L. Cui, J. Que, D.-H. Choi, X. Jiang, S. Cheng, and L. Xie, "A Randomized Response Model for Privacy Preserving Smart Metering," *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 1317-1324, Sept 2012.

## Data Integrity-Resilient Power System State Estimation

Goal: development of attack-resilient multi-area state estimation



- ALCA does not overlap ERSA**  
False data in  $A_4$  affects the residuals in  $A_3$  → malfunction of bad data detection in  $A_3$
- ALCA completely includes ERSA**  
False data in  $A_4$  are localized in  $E_4, E_5 \subseteq A_4$  → a novel sensor placement strategy required