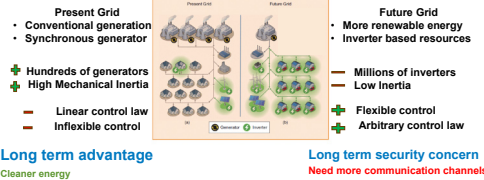


Discovery of false data injection attacks on power grid frequency controllers with reinforcement learning

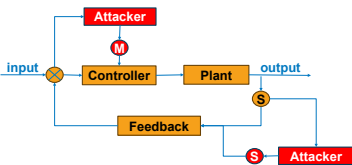
Romesh Prasad,
Dr. Malik Hassanaly, Dr. Xiangyu Zhang
ALIS, Computational Science

Introduction: Cyber security in power grid



Introduction: False data injection attack

- Feedback loop assumption
 - Sensor value observed is unbiased
- False data injection attack
 - State estimation is modified
 - Modified control logic



Configuration

Rotor angle $\theta_i = \omega_i$, Swing equation and power flow model

$$M_i \dot{\omega}_i = p_{m,i} - D_i \omega_i - \sum_{j=1}^n B_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$

state variables

Action: $u_i(\omega_i) = k_i \omega_i$

Linear Droop Controller

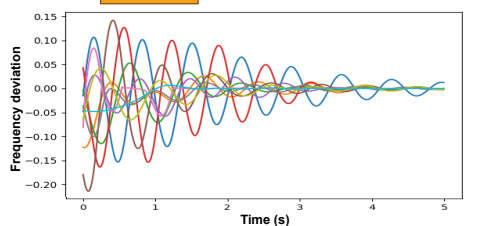
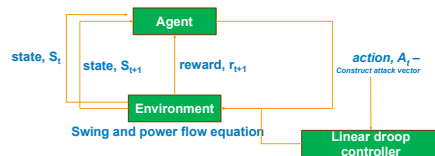


Fig 1: Linear droop controller for frequency deviation of reduced 10 bus system

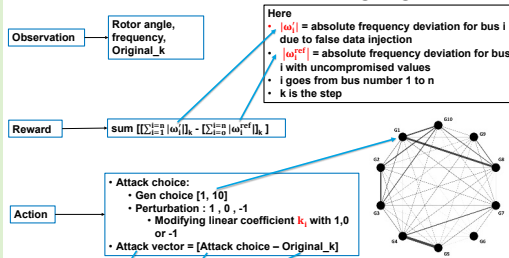
Methodology



Assumption:

- Agent has access to the frequency, rotor angle and original linear droop coefficient value (Original_k)
- The agent chooses one generator to perturb with one attack choice at one time step
- Episode terminates at 5s i.e., 500 timesteps

Reinforcement learning agent



Manual false data injection attack

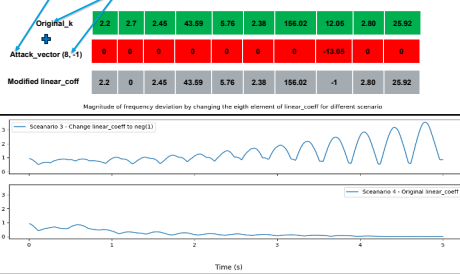


Fig 2: Manual FDI on generator 8 with perturbation of -1

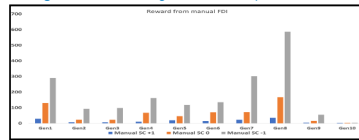


Fig 3: Reward earned by manual perturbation of each generator for different scenario

Results

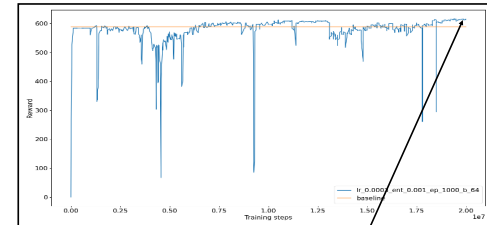


Fig 4: Reward earned by PPO for best scenario

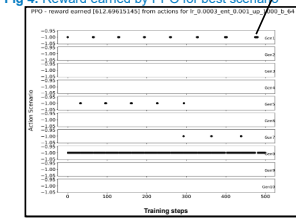


Fig 5: Action by the agent for best scenario



Fig 6: PPO instability

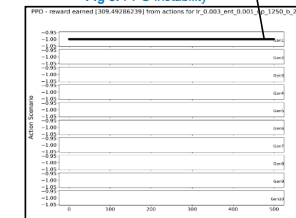


Fig 7: Action by the agent for the instability

Conclusion

- Agent discovered that how to perturb a combination of generators
- Agent discovered perturbing generator 10 and 9 has no impact
- In some cases, agents demonstrated sign of "catastrophic forgetting"
- In future, we would like to add more complexity to the environment
 - Agent should avoid detection
 - Partially observable states