

A thin vertical line is positioned to the left of the text.

VOOR DE NIEUWE ENERGIEGENERATIE



CYBER ATTACKS ON ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Sjors Hijgenaar | 13/06/2022

WHO AM I?

SJORS HIJGENAAR

INDUSTRIAL PHD CANDIDATE

- Grid strategy @ Stedin
- Research @ Delft University of Technology

RESEARCH

- Cyber attacks on EV charging infrastructure
- Impact analysis on MV distribution grids
- Machine learning for resilience assessment
- Resilience enhancement at grid's edge

CO-AUTHORS

Baerte de Brey (Avere/ElaadNL), Alex Stefanov and Peter Palensky (TU Delft)



01 BRILLIANT

02 Cyber Attack Scenarios

03 EV Charging Modelling

04 Simulation Results

05 Legislative Framework

06 Conclusion and Future Work

BRILLIANT

CYBER RESILIENT ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING IN SMART GRIDS

- EV Charging Infrastructure is a **complex** system
- No system is 100% secure: **residual risk**
- Decreasing RoI cybersecurity
- Definition: “the ability to continuously deliver the intended outcome despite adverse cyber events”

FIVE PHASES CYBER RESILIENCE [2]

1. Anticipate
2. Identify
3. Absorb
4. Recover
5. Adapt

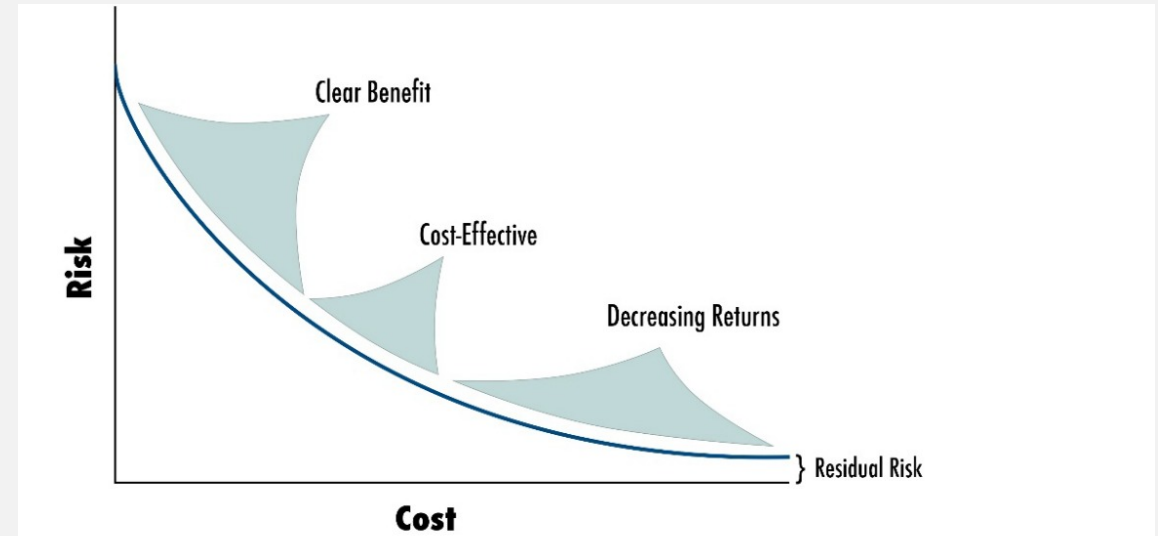
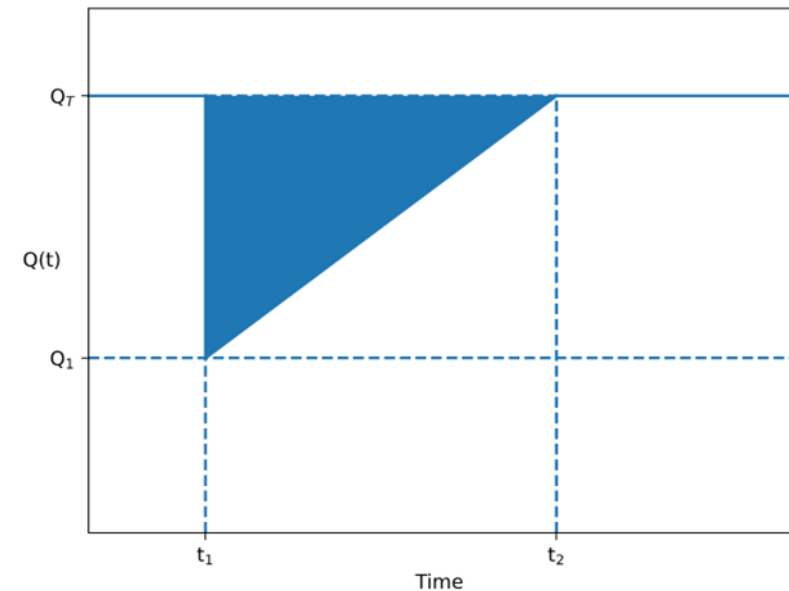


Figure 1. Conceptual diagram of the cost of buying-down risk in cyber systems.

[1: 10]



Resilience triangle, simplification of resilience trapezoid

CYBER ATTACK SCENARIOS

WHERE ARE WE AT RISK?

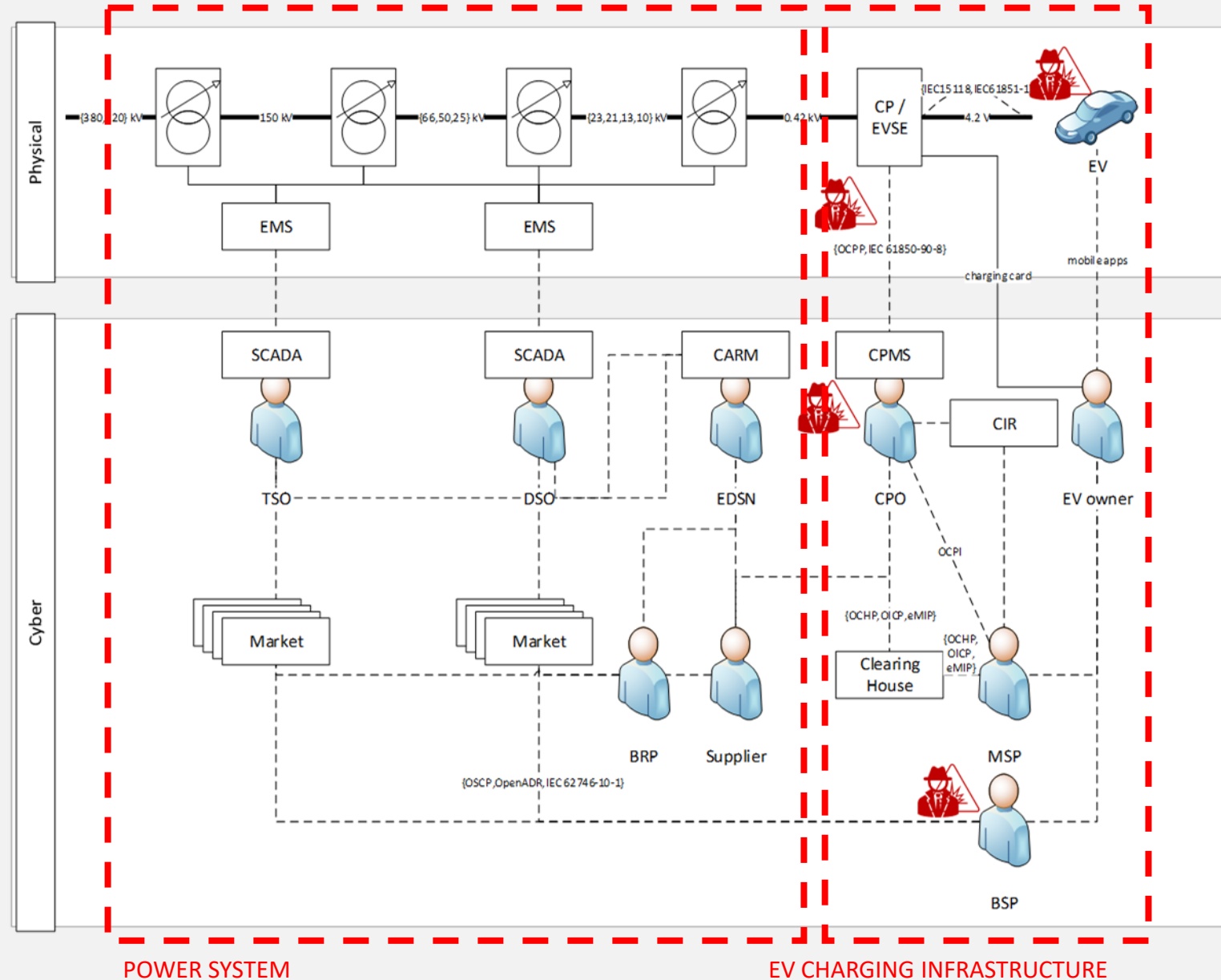
Complex *cyber-physical* system of stakeholders, systems and ICTs

Cyber attacks

- Physical (EV and CP)
- Flexibility services (CPO and BSP)
- CPMS (CPO)
- Protocol

Cyber attack objectives: controllable load

- Coordinated
- Cyclic
- Intelligent

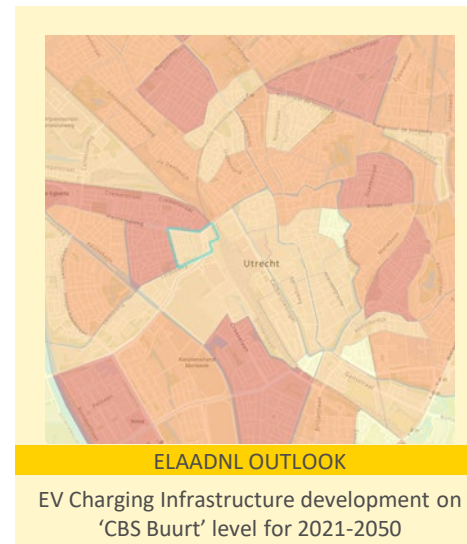


EV CHARGING MODELLING

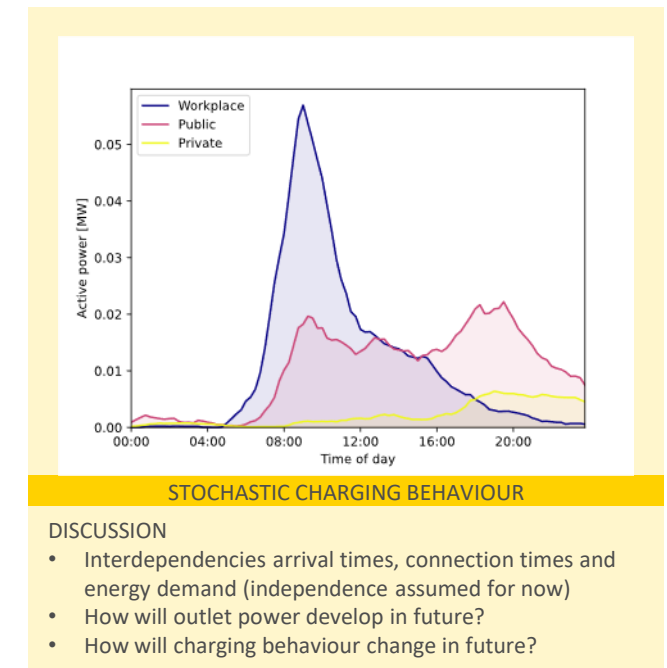
AGGREGATING STOCHASTIC BEHAVIOUR (1/2)



[3]

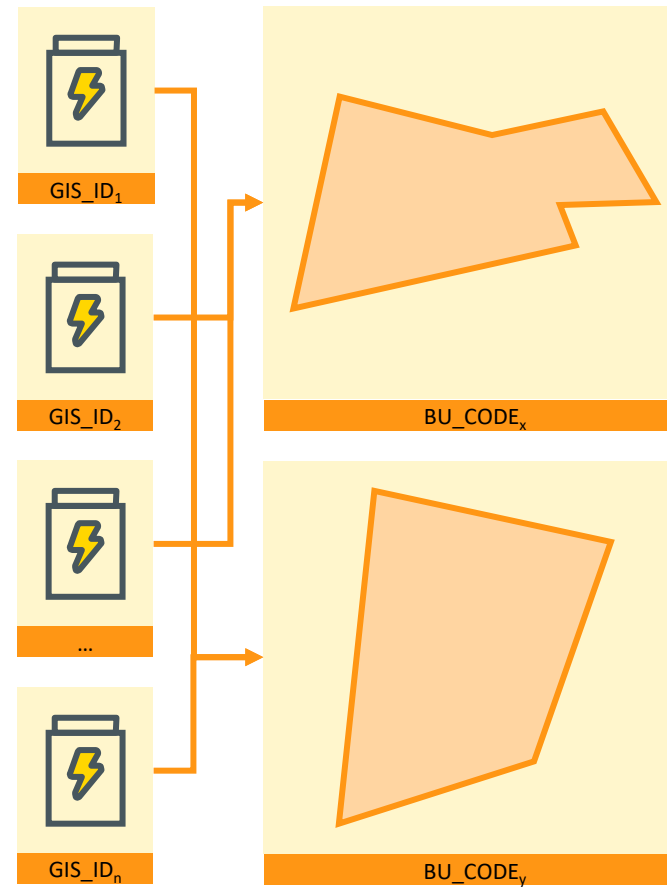
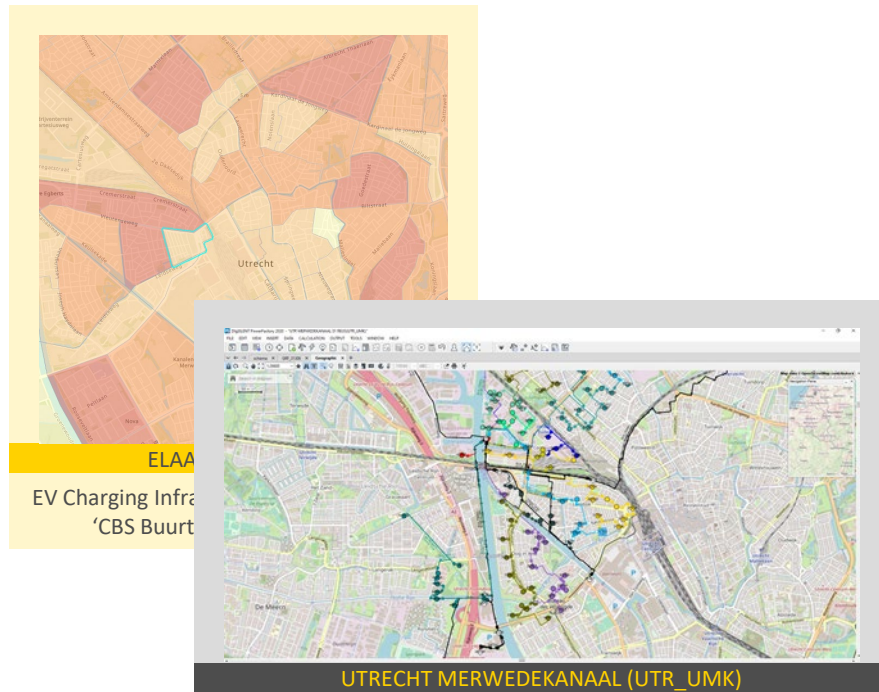


[4]



EV CHARGING MODELLING

AGGREGATING STOCHASTIC BEHAVIOUR (1/2)

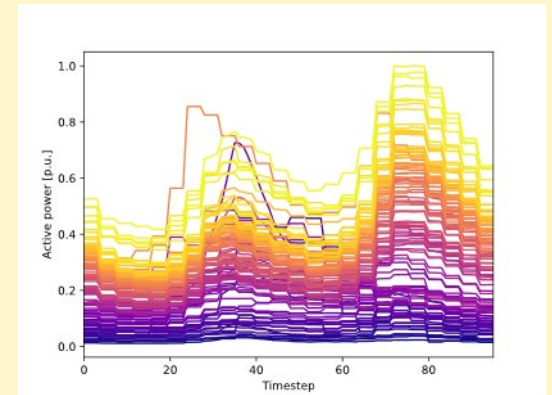


DATA

- Linking transformers to CBS Buurt

RESULT

New load profiles loaded into PowerFactory grid model for analysis



2021

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

PSEUDO CODE

Algorithm 1 Method to Assess the Impact of Cyber Attacks on EVs

Data: PDF of arrival times, connection times, energy demand and charging power, number of charging points per year per area, simulation time, timestep size, number of iterations, grid topology.

Result: average EV charging load profile on transformer level

initialization;

power flow analysis;

for each i **in** iterations **do**

for each loads **in** loads **do**

for each timestep **in** simulation time **do**

for each charge point **in** transformer charge points **do**

if occupied **then**

if timestep = departure timestep **then**

 charging = false;

 occupied = false;

if timestep = idle timestep **then**

 charging = false;

if timestep < idle timestep **then**

 load += charge point outlet power;

else

 draw from arrival times PDF;

if EV arrives **then**

 departure timestep = draw from connection times PDF;

 idle timestep = draw from energy demand PDF;

 load += charge point outlet power;

simulate cyber attack;

power flow analysis;

comparison of line loading and voltage levels;

SIMULATION RESULTS

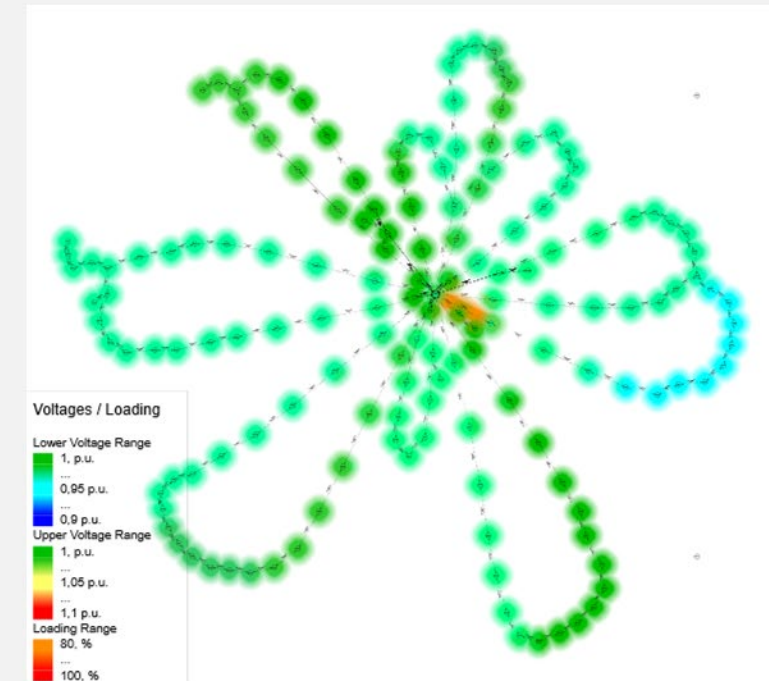
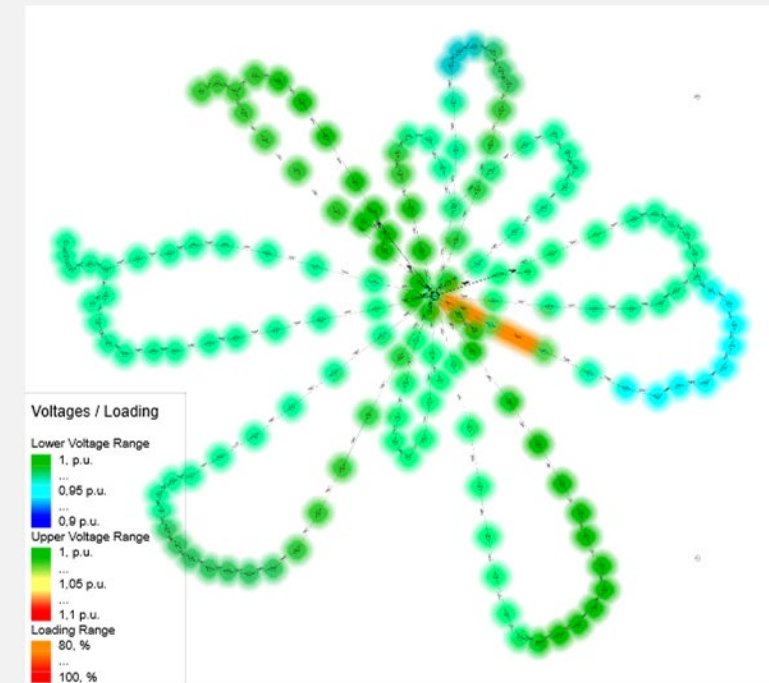
IMPACT ANALYSIS IN MV DISTRIBUTION GRID

MODEL COUPLING WITH POWERFACTORY

- Using Python and PF API
- Quasi-dynamic simulation (QDS) 15 minute intervals
- Cyber attack modelling based on current tech (no smart charging no V2G)

CONCLUSIONS

- Able to simulate aggregated EV charging behaviour in MV grids
- Simulate cyber attacks on EV charging infrastructure in MV grids
- Effects on
 - DSO: Voltage stability, overloading, operational margins
 - TSO: Frequency stability
 - BRP: Loss of load, imbalances, financial losses
 - Customer: over-voltage shuts of PV, damage to appliances, loss of critical loads (e.g. electric ambulance)
 - Accross the board: reputation damages



LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

FRAGMENTED, BUT THERE IS HOPE

- Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR)
- European Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)
- Directive on the security of Network and Information Systems (NIS Directive + NIS 2)
- Radio Equipment Directive (RED)

Are all risks covered?

- Example: OCPP not covered by AFIR
- Lack of standardisation
- Lack of concrete requirements

The European Cyber Resilience Act (ECRA)

- Potential starting point for solid legislative framework
- But will it contain EV infrastructures?

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

TOWARDS CYBER RESILIENT EV CHARGING!

- EV charging infrastructures rely on communications => susceptible to cyber attacks
- We demonstrate a method to analyse the impact of cyber attacks on MV distribution grids
- We highlight the disturbances to different stakeholders in the ecosystem
- We argue the fragmented legislative framework and encourage discussion on laws for EV charging infrastructure cyber security and resilience

FUTURE WORK

- Other attack scenarios, other grids
- Database generation and model learning for resilience assessment
- Improving resilience at grid's edge

A thin vertical line is positioned to the left of the text.

VOOR DE NIEUWE ENERGIEGENERATIE

REFERENCES

- [1] I. Linkov and A. Kott, “Fundamental Concepts of Cyber Resilience: Introduction and Overview,” in *Cyber Resilience of Systems and Networks*, New York, NY: Springer International Publishing, 2019, pp. 1–25.
- [2] S. Hosseini, K. Barker, and J. E. Ramirez-Marquez, “A review of definitions and measures of system resilience,” *Reliab. Eng. Syst. Saf.*, vol. 145, pp. 47–61, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.ress.2015.08.006.
- [3] ElaadNL, “ElaadNL Open Datasets for Electric Mobility Research | Update April 2020,” 2020. https://platform.elaad.io/analyses/index.php?url=ElaadNL_opendata.php (accessed Jan. 24, 2022).
- [4] N. Refa, D. Hammer, and J. van Rookhuijzen, “Elektrisch rijden in stroomversnelling; Elektrificatie van personenauto’s tot 2050,” Arnhem, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.elaad.nl/uploads/files/2021Q3_Elaad_Outlook_Personenautos_2050.pdf.