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Practical Quantum Security for Grid Automation

Cybersecurity for Energy Delivery Systems Peer Review
August 5-6, 2014

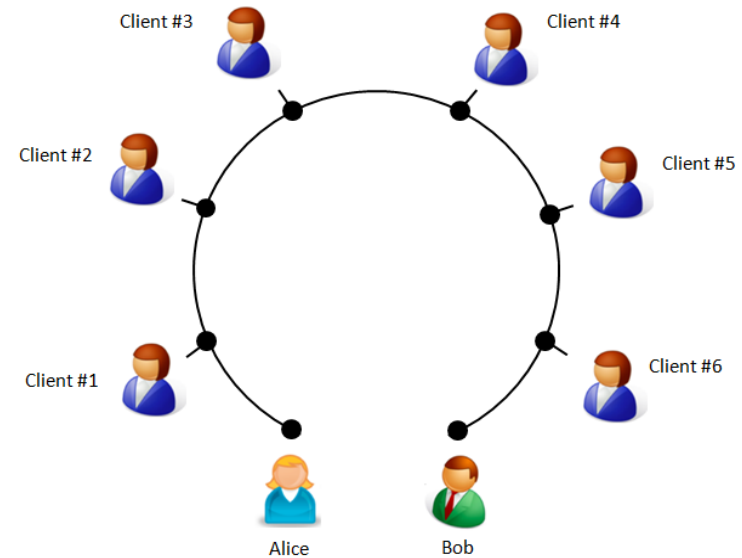
Summary: Practical Quantum Security for Grid Automation

- **Objective**

- Develop and demonstrate a novel quantum encryption technology that improves the versatility and accessibility of QKD.
- Incorporate that technology into commercial grid instrumentation.

- **Schedule**

- Start Dec. 2012; End Oct. 2015
- Key deliverables:
 - ✓ 08/23/2013: AQCESS technology demonstrated
 - ✓ 11/15/2013: Prototype design complete
 - 09/19/2014: Prototype testing complete
 - 09/02/2015: Field tests complete
- New capability: Cost-effective and accessible quantum security for the grid



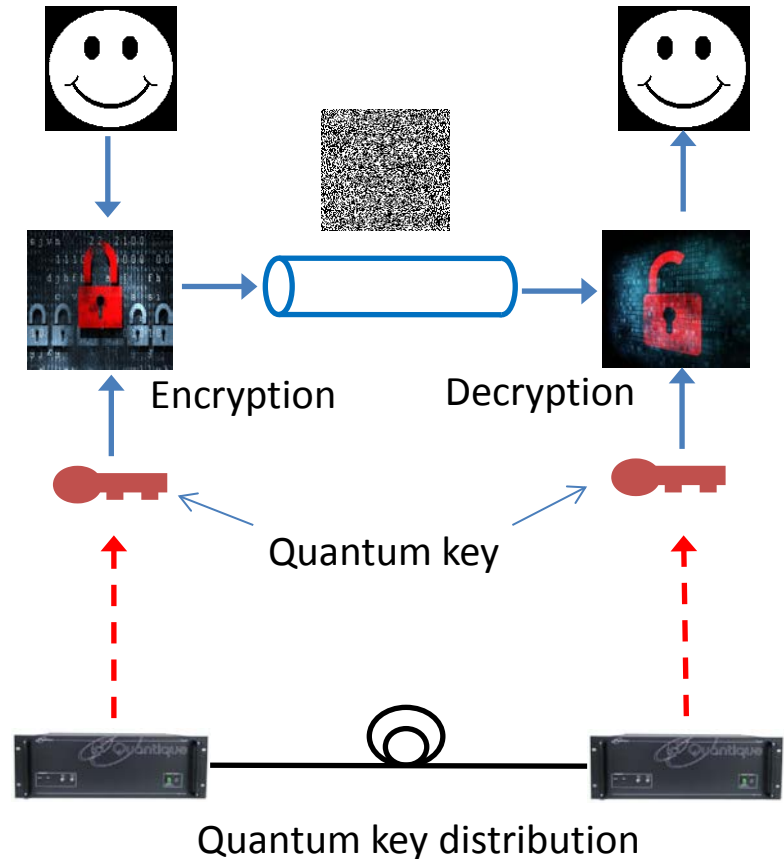
- **Total Value of Award:** \$ 2.9M
- **% Funds expended to date:** 57%
- **Performer:** Oak Ridge National Lab
- **Partners:** GE, ID Quantique

Security of cryptographic system is largely dependent on secrecy of encryption key

- **Symmetric ciphers, such as Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), are commonly employed in modern cryptographic systems**
 - Pre-shared encryption keys are required
 - NSA recommends AES with 256-bit keys for TOP SECRET information
 - **Asymmetric ciphers, such as RSA and Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC), can be employed to distributed encryption key**
 - Security of asymmetric ciphers are based on unproven mathematical assumptions (**insecure** once a quantum computer is available)
 - Computationally intense (NIST key management guidelines suggest AES with a 256-bit key requires a 512-bit ECC key size or a 15,360-bit RSA key size)
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Enhance modern cryptographic systems with quantum keys

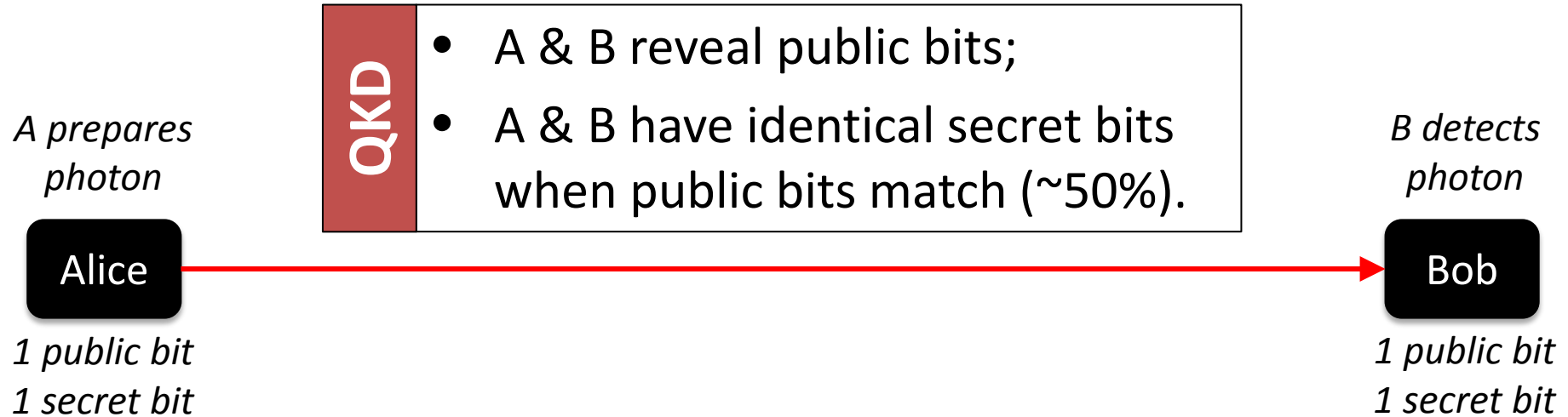
- **Quantum key distribution (QKD)** is the **only** existing key distribution protocol with **proven security**
 - The security of QKD is based on fundamental laws in physics
 - Simple key generation algorithm
 - Speed of state of the art QKD system is above 1Mbits/second, much faster than the speed of asymmetric ciphers
- **Quantum keys can be applied in any cryptographic protocols where a key is required!**



Advancing the State of the Art (SOA)

- **Classical Encryption**
 - Key security is critical
 - **QKD is a proven technology, but has not been applied to grid security (unique needs; unique opportunities)**
 - **QKD traditionally is limited to two parties**
 - **This project**
 - Makes QKD **cost-effective** and **accessible** to multiple parties
 - Integrates QKD into commercial grid instrumentation
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Accessible QKD for Cost-Effective Secret Sharing (AQCESS)



Problem: QKD only supports two parties

- A separate QKD link is required for every pair of clients who need to share a key!

Accessible QKD for Cost-Effective Secret Sharing (AQCESS)

A prepares photon

Alice

*1 public bit
1 secret bit*

QKD

- A & B reveal public bits;
- A & B have identical secret bits when public bits match (~50%).

AQCESS

- N_A & N_B reveal public bits;
- Everyone else reveals both bits;
- N_A & N_B have correlated secret bits if pub. bit cond. met (~50%).
- In this way, **ANY two nodes can carry out QKD** (even with untrusted partners).

B detects photon

Bob

*1 public bit
1 secret bit*

Node 1

Node operates on photon

Node 2

*1 public bit
1 secret bit*

Node 3

AQCESS nodes are relatively inexpensive and easy to add to a QKD channel

AQCESS technique can be applied to any type of QKD

Project Team



Oak Ridge National Laboratory

- *AQCESS technology*
- *System integration*

GE Global Research

- *Power Systems instrumentation*

ID Quantique

- *QKD systems and technology*

Challenges to Success

- **Challenge 1: Export control restrictions**
 - Patience...
 - Re-distribution of responsibilities
 - **Challenge 2: Proof-of-Concept demonstration required some “un-engineering”**
 - Lots of help from ID Quantique
 - **Challenge 3: Grid community \neq QKD community**
 - Emphasis on building a system that can be used with existing grid instrumentation
 - Ongoing dialog
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Progress to Date

- **Major Accomplishments**

- Modulation of QKD signal demonstrated 06/21/2013
 - QKD with AQCESS node demonstrated 09/13/2013
 - GE device (JungleMUX) selected for prototype integration 09/27/2013
 - Prototype design complete 11/15/2013
 - Hardware modifications for AQCESS module complete 04/18/2014
 - JungleMUX authentication key uploaded via FTP connection 04/18/2014
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Device Selection: JungleMUX

- **Selection Criteria**
 - Power impacted; Information impacted; Service area
- **Selection Method**
 - 400+ GE products evaluated; top candidates reviewed by project team
- **Selection: JungleMUX SONET Multiplexer**
 - Handles large data volume with large power impact
 - QKD key will be used for access control



Collaboration/Technology Transfer

- **Technical paper soon; two conference presentations**
 - **Participation on IEC TC 57 WG 15 (SFB)**
 - TC 57 is responsible for development of standards for information exchange for power systems and other related systems including Energy Management Systems, SCADA, distribution automation & teleprotection
 - WG 15 is focused upon Data & Communication Security (IEC 62351)
 - **Disseminating the Results to Users: JungleMUX Users Conference**
 - **Other (contact W. Grice)**
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Next Steps for this Project

- **FY14**
 - Complete prototype testing
 - **FY15**
 - Build additional prototype modules
 - Devise field test plan and carry out field tests
 - Disseminate results
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